

A NEW

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING

CONCISE NOTICES OF EMINENT PERSONS OF
ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES :

AND

*MORE PARTICULARLY OF DISTINGUISHED NATIVES OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.*

BY

ON COOPER, F.S.A.,

AUTHOR OF

"ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES;" EDITOR OF "MEN OF THE TIME," ETC.

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P R E F A C E.

THE object of this work is to present in a compendious form biographical memoirs of distinguished personages of all ages and countries, and more particularly of eminent natives of Great Britain and Ireland.

Great care has been taken to insure accuracy as to facts and dates, the best authorities, both printed and manuscript, having been consulted. Among the latter may be mentioned the voluminous collections of the Rev. Wm. Cole, of the Rev. Thomas Baker, B.D., "*Socius ejectus*," and of Mr. Davy in the British Museum and the University Library at Cambridge; and the MS. treasures preserved in the library of the Vatican, and in various monasteries and colleges in Rome.

The MS. materials, laboriously gathered together by the Editor, in conjunction with his father, the late Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., in illustration of the biography of eminent men educated at the University of Cambridge, have been constantly laid under contribution; and most of the memoirs in the third (unpublished) volume of '*Athenæ Cantabrigienses*' have been substantially reproduced in the present work.

The exigencies of space have rendered it necessary to confine the notices of emperors, kings, popes, and other sovereigns to a mere enumeration of the dates of their birth, accession, and death, although this rule has been departed from in not a few instances.

As the work has been for eight years in preparation, a number of eminent individuals who have departed this life during that period could not be noticed in it. Even since the last pages were delivered to the printer, Napoleon III., Lord Lytton, and several other persons of note have died, who could not, while living, be included in a work which does not profess to deal with contemporary biography.

Without making any invidious comparisons, it may be confidently asserted that this dictionary is the most comprehensive work of its kind in the English language, and that it comprises memoirs of hundreds of persons whose names are not to be found in any other general or special collection of biography.

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AA.

AA, CHRISTIAN CHARLES HENRY VAN DER, a Dutch Lutheran preacher and writer on divinity, was born 1718 and died 1792. He was one of the founders of the scientific society (*Maatschappij der Wetenschappen*) established at Haarlem in 1752.

AA, HILDEBRAND VAN DER, an engraver of Leyden, who flourished about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

AA, PETER VAN DER (in Latin, *Petrus Vanderanus*), a distinguished legal writer, born at Louvain, where he became professor of law in 1559. In 1574 he was promoted to the presidency of the high court of justice at Luxemburg. Died 1594. He wrote two legal works in Latin.

AA, PETER VAN DER, a learned bookseller, of Leyden, who died about 1730. He published no fewer than 86 folio volumes of standard works. The most extensive of his publications is 'La Galerie agréable du Monde,' in 66 folio volumes.

AACS, or ACS, MICHAEL, a Hungarian philosopher and divine, born 1631; died 23 Dec., 1708. His son, of the same name, was also a writer on divinity; born 1672; died 2 Feb., 1711.

AAGARD, CHRISTIAN, a distinguished Danish writer of Latin poetry, born 1616; died 5 Feb., 1664. He was extraordinary professor of poetry at Copenhagen.

AAGARD, NICHOLAS, a Danish writer on theology and criticism, was born 1612, became professor of eloquence at Sorbø 1647, and died 22 Jan., 1657.

AAGESEN, SVEND, called in Latin *Sueno*, filius *Aggonis*, is the first Danish historian. By order of Absalon, archbishop of Lund, he wrote a history of the kings of Denmark from A.D. 300 to his own time, viz., 1187. When he died is unknown.

AALST. See AELST.

AARON, ST., was martyred with St. Julius, at Caerleon-upon-Usk, in Monmouthshire, probably about 303. He and St. Julius are commemorated on July 1. Another St. Aaron was an abbot in Brittany in the sixth century. His festival is kept on June 22 in the diocese of St. Malo.

AARON, or AHRUN, of Alexandria, a Christian priest and physician in Egypt about 622, and the first person who treated of the small-pox and measles. He composed a large medical work, which is now lost.

AARON ABHAS, a learned rabbi, flourished at Amsterdam in 1703.

AARON ACHARON, a learned rabbi among the Karaité Jews, was living in 1346. His principal work is 'The Garden of Eden, or Book of Pre-

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cepts,' which contains an account of the rites and doctrines of the Karaites.

AARON ARISCON, a learned rabbi and physician of the Karaité sect, wrote comments on many books of the Old Testament. He flourished at Constantinople in the thirteenth century.

AARON BEN ASHER, a learned rabbi and commentator on the Pentateuch. Some writers have erroneously ascribed to him the invention of the Hebrew vowel points. He flourished about 940.

AARON BEN CHAIM, chief of the synagogues of Fez and Morocco at the beginning of the seventeenth century, wrote several commentaries on the Holy Scriptures.

AARON-BEN-JOSEPH SASON, a rabbi of Thesalonica. His chief works are 'The Law of Truth' (Venice, 1631) and 'The Lip of Truth.'

AARON THE LEVITTE, a Jew of Barcelona, died in or about 1292. He composed a catechism of 613 precepts of the law of Moses, in Hebrew, printed in 1523.

AARON, PETER, a monk of Florence, and canon of Rimini, wrote some valuable treatises on music, between 1516 and 1547.

AARSENS, FRANCIS, a distinguished Dutch diplomatist (born 1572, died 1641), was in 1598 appointed agent of the United Provinces at Paris, and was afterwards recognized by the title of ambassador. He also came twice as ambassador to England. Cardinal Richelieu used to say that during his whole career he had only known three really great politicians, and that Aarsens was one of them.

AARTGEN, or AERTGENS. See CLAESSON.

ABA, or SAMUEL, king of Hungary, was brother-in-law of St. Stephen, the first Christian sovereign of that country. He was elected to the throne in 1041. He vanquished his rival Peter, the nephew of St. Stephen, but was afterwards defeated by the Emperor Henry III., called 'the Black,' and massacred by his own subjects in 1044.

ABACCO, ANTONIO, a Roman architect of the sixteenth century, published in 1558 an elaborate work on architecture, entitled 'Libro d'Antonio Abbaco.'

ABACCO, PAUL DALL, a mathematician and poet of Florence, died in 1365. His real name was Dagomari, but he was generally called Abacco from his treatise on the Abacus. He was the first who used commas to separate numeral figures into threes when their numbers render them difficult to read.

ABAGA, or ABAKA-KHAN, second Mogul emperor of Persia, of the dynasty of Jengis Khan, succeeded

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his father, Holakou Khan, in 1265, and died in 1282. He reunited under one empire nearly the whole of Western Asia.

ABAILARD, or **ABELARD**, **PETER**, born of a noble family, in the village of Palais, four leagues from Nantes in Brittany, in 1079, was at first a teacher of philosophy, applying himself particularly to logic. His principal rival was William de Champeaux, against whom he disputed one day so forcibly, on the nature of universals, that he obliged him to give up his opinion. Abelard afterwards taught theology with great reputation; but his passion for Eloise, niece of Fulbert, canon of Paris, being discovered, he was obliged to marry her. Fearing that this engagement might prove an obstacle to his advancement, he took the utmost care to keep it a secret, which drew upon him the hatred of the canon's relations, from an idea that he wanted to make Eloise take the veil. To revenge themselves, they forcibly entered his chamber, and mutilated him in a shocking and degrading manner. "Crudelissima et pudentissima ultione punierunt, et quam summa admiratione muodus excipitur, eis videlicet corporis mei partibus amputatis, quibus id quod plangebant commiseram."

Overwhelmed with confusion, Abailard hid himself in the abbey of St. Denis, where he assumed the monastic habit. He afterwards retired to Provins, and established a school there, which became very famous. He was accused of teaching erroneous opinions, chiefly about the Holy Trinity, for which he was condemned by a council at Soissons, in 1121, and by that of Sens, 1140, at the solicitation of St. Bernard. Returning afterwards to St. Denis, he was ill-treated by the monks for having said unguardedly that St. Dionysius, bishop of Paris, was not the Areopagite, contrary to the opinion of those times. They obliged him to retire again into the diocese of Troyes, where he built an oratory, which he named the Paraclete. Some time after, the monks of the abbey of Ruys, in the diocese of Vannes, elected him their superior. This happened very opportunely for Eloise, who, with her companions, was forced to quit the monastery of Argenteuil, to which she had retired, the abbat of St. Denis wanting to establish some monks there. Abailard gave her the Paraclete, where she lived in so exemplary a manner, that her prudence, mildness, and piety were admired by all France. At length Abailard, unable to reform his monks at Ruys, resolved to go to Rome, and seek redress for the censures passed against him in France. Stopping at Cluni, Peter the Venerable, who was abbat there, received him with great humanity, and reconciled him to St. Bernard and Pope Innocent II., who had approved his condemnation. This was Abailard's last retreat; he took the habit at Cluni, instructed the monks, and edified them by his austerities. Being grown very infirm, they sent him to the priory of St. Marcellus, a very pleasant situation on the Saône, near Chalons, where he died 21 April, 1142, and where his cenotaph is still to be seen. Eloise passed the remainder of her life at the Paraclete, surviving Abailard 20 years. According to her request she was buried side by side with her beloved Abailard in the same stone coffin. Their remains, after being removed several times, were at last, in 1817, deposited in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. Francis d'Amboise, councillor of state, published Abailard's works in 1616, with the notes of André du Chene. In the 'Thesaurus Anec-

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dotarum' of Martenne may be found his *Theology*, his treatise on the Trinity, and his explication of 'The Work of the Six Days.' The letters of Abailard and Eloise, which make the principal part of his works, were printed separately at London in 1718. The French translation of these letters, with the Latin original, 1723, and the life of Abailard by Dom. Gervais, ancient abbat of La Trappe, are genuine. There are also pretended but fictitious translations in verse and prose.

ABAMONTI, or **ABBAMONTE**, **JOSEPH**, a distinguished advocate of Naples, who in 1793 was appointed secretary of the Cisalpine Republic, and member of the executive commission. Died 1818.

ABANO. See **APONO**.

ABARIS, ambassador from the Hyperboreans to Athens, about 564 B.C.; one of those barbarians whose wisdom and virtue were the admiration of Greece. He is said to have been skilled in foretelling tempests and earthquakes, and to have travelled about the world delivering oracles.

ABASSA, or **ABBASSA**, sister of Haroun-al-Raschid, the celebrated caliph of the Saracens, was married by her brother to Jafar the Barmecide, it being stipulated that the marriage should not be consummated. This condition, however, being disregarded, Abassa was delivered of a son, who was secretly sent to Mecca to be educated. The affair, however, was made known to Haroun-al-Raschid, who was so incensed that he caused Jafar to be executed, together with his father, his son, and many relatives and adherents. This event happened A.D. 803. Abassa was turned out of her palace, with orders that no one should give her relief. In this wretched state she went about clad in a sheep's skin, reciting her story in verse to excite compassion.

ABATE, **ANDREA**, a Neapolitan painter, who excelled in representing fruit, flowers, vases, and other inanimate objects. He was one of the artists employed by Charles II. of Spain, and in conjunction with Luca Giordano, executed several of the ornaments of the Escorial. Pilkington states that he died in 1732.

ABAUZIT, **FIRMIN**, a noted French author, was born at Uzès, in Languedoc, 1679. By the care of his mother he received a good education, and in 1698 set out on a kind of literary tour through Germany, Holland, and England, cultivating the acquaintance of Bayle, Rousseau, Basnage, Jurieu, Sir Isaac Newton, and other celebrated men. King William III. tried to persuade him to fix his abode in England; but affection for his mother led him back to Geneva, where he constantly resided until his death, which took place 20 March, 1767. The reputation of Abauzit rests not so much upon his published writings as upon the high opinion entertained of him by his contemporaries. Though nominally a Protestant, he was by no means orthodox, and there is little doubt that in heart he was a Unitarian.

ABBADIE, **JAMES**, a Protestant divine, was born at Hay, in Berne, in 1668, or, according to some writers, 1654. He studied at Saumur, Paris, and Sedan, taking at the last-named place the degree of D.D. Thence he went to Holland, and afterwards to Berlin, whence he was appointed pastor of the French church recently established by the elector of Brandenburg. He remained at Berlin for many years. The elector dying in 1688, Abbadie accepted Marshal Schomberg's proposal to

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go with him first to Holland and then to England with the Prince of Orange. In the autumn of 1689 he accompanied Schomberg to Ireland, where he continued till after the battle of the Boyne, in July, 1690, in which his patron was killed. This occasioned his return to London, where he was appointed pastor of the French church in the Savoy. Some time afterwards he was promoted to the deanery of Killaloe, in Ireland. On returning from a tour to Holland, he was taken ill in London, and died in the parish of St. Marylebone, 23 Sept., 1727. He wrote in French (1) Sermons on several texts of Scripture, 1680, (2) Panegyric on the Elector of Brandenburg, 1684, (3) A Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1684, (4) Reflections on the Real Presence in the Eucharist, 1685, (5) The Art of Knowing Oneself, or an Inquiry into the Sources of Morality, 1692, (6) A Defence of the Revolution in England, (7) Panegyric on Mary, Queen of William III., 1695, (8) History of the late Conspiracy in England, 1696, (9) The Truth of the Reformed Religion, 1708, (10) The Triumph of Providence and Religion, or the Opening of the Seven Seals by the Son of God, 1723. He was zealously attached to the Protestant religion, and the cause of King William.

ABBAN, ST., an abbat in Ireland, founded the monasteries of Kil-abbain, in the north of Leinster, and Magharnoidhe, in Kinselach. He died towards the end of the sixth century.

ABBAS, the paternal uncle of Mahomet, was at first a vehement opponent, and afterwards as zealous a disciple of the Prophet. He died A.D. 652 or 653.

ABBAS (Shah) I., the Great, seventh king of Persia, of the Sophi race, born 1557, succeeded his father, Codabende, 1585. He retrieved the affairs of his kingdom, retook several provinces from the Turks and Tartars, and, with the assistance of the English, made himself master of the isle and city of Ormus, April 25, 1622, which the Portuguese had possessed from 1507. His name is in the highest veneration among the Persians. It was this prince who made Ispahan the capital of Persia. Died 1627.

ABBAS (Shah) II., ninth king of Persia, of the race of Sophi, and great-grandson of Abbas the Great, was born 1630, and succeeded to the throne 1642. He recaptured the city of Candahar, which had been ceded to the Mogul in his father's reign. Abbas had formed the design of extending the limits of his empire towards the north; but his death, in 1666, put an end to the project.

ABBAS (Shah) III., the last king of Persia of the race of Sophi, was son of Thamas, and was born 1722. When he was eight months old he was proclaimed king by the usurper, Nadir-Shah, who assumed the regency, and who, on the youthful prince's death, in 1736, succeeded to the throne.

ABBATINI, ANTONIO MARIA, a musical composer, whose works were produced at Rome between 1630 and 1670.

ABBATIO, BALDI ANGELO, an Italian physician of the sixteenth century, wrote a very learned work on the anatomy of the viper.

ABBATISSA, PAUL. See **VADESSA**.

ABBATUCCI, GIACOMO PIETRO, who occupies a distinguished place in the military annals of Corsica, was born 1726, and died 1812.

ABBEVILLE, CLAUDE D', a Capuchin friar, published, in French, in 1614, a History of the Mission

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of the Capuchin Fathers to the Island of Maragan, on the coast of Brazil.

ABBIATI, FILIPPO, a noted Milanese painter, was born 1640, and died 1715.

ABBO CERNUUS, a monk of St. Germain-des-Prés at Paris, died between 921 and 927. He wrote a Latin poem on the siege of Paris by the Northmen.

ABBO OF FLEURY (in Latin, **ABBO FLORIACENSIS**), a distinguished member of the Benedictine order, flourished in the tenth century. He was born in the district of Orleans, in France, and educated at Fleury, Paris, and Rheims. Coming to this country, he spent two years at Ramsay Abbey, in Huntingdonshire, and, after his return to his own country, was elected abbot of Fleury. He died 13th November, 1004, at La Réole, in Gascony, in consequence of a wound received in a brawl between some of his attendants and the inhabitants of the place. He wrote a life of St. Edmund the Martyr, and some other works, most of which have perished. His life was written by Aimoinus, a monk of Fleury.

ABBOT, ABIEL, an American divine, author of 'Letters written in the Interior of Cuba.' Died 1828.

ABBOT, CHARLES, Lord Colchester. See **COLCHESTER**.

ABBOT, GEORGE, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Guildford in Surrey, 1562, being the son of Robert Abbot, a clothworker in that town. After completing his preliminary education, he was sent to Balliol College, Oxford, and was created D.D. 1597, in which year, also, he was elected master of University College. He thrice filled the office of vice-chancellor. In 1599 he was installed dean of Winchester. In 1609 King James I. promoted him to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and about a month afterwards translated him to London, and in March, 1610-11, conferred upon him the archbishopric of Canterbury. Towards the close of his life he met with a lamentable misfortune; for, being upon a visit at the seat of Lord Zouch, he was persuaded to exercise himself in the park with a crossbow, and by accident shot the keeper instead of the deer. A commission was appointed to examine whether this irregularity incapacitated him from the office of primate, and the determination being left to King James, he decided in favour of the archbishop, who ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the disaster, and settled 200*l.* a year on the keeper's widow. In 1627 Charles I. suspended him for a time from the functions of the primacy, but restored him shortly afterwards, and he retained his see till his death, which took place in his native town, 4 Aug., 1633. Archbishop Abbot was a prelate of great learning and piety; but he was esteemed a Puritan in doctrine, and in discipline too remiss for one placed at the head of the church. He wrote several works on theology, the most popular of which was his 'Exposition of the Prophet Jonah.' He also had a considerable hand in the Jacobean translation of the New Testament, and was founder of the Lambeth Library.

ABBOT, GEORGE, fellow of Merton College, Oxford, wrote a Paraphrase on the Book of Job, a Vindication of the Sabbath, and Notes on the Psalms. He sided with the Parliament in the civil war, and took up arms in that cause, but died at the age of forty-four, on 2 February, 1648-9.

ABBOT, JOHN, received his education at Sidney

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College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. 1606-7, M.A. 1610, and B.D. 1617. Having embraced the Catholic religion, he retired to the Continent, and in 1623 was a member of the convent of St. John the Baptist at Antwerp. He is author of a very scarce poetical work entitled, 'Jesus Præfigured; or, a Poem of the Holy Name of Jesus, in Five Bookes. Permissu Superiorum,' 1623, 4to. Only two books, however, were completed. There are dedications in English verse to Charles, prince of Wales, and in Spanish to Donna Maria of Austria, infanta of Spain and princess of Wales, dated from the convent of St. John the Baptist at Antwerp, 12 November, 1623. This shows that the news of the breaking off of the Spanish match had not then reached that city.

ABBOT, SIR MAURICE, the youngest brother of the archbishop, became an eminent London merchant, and was one of the first directors of the East India Company. On the accession of Charles I. he received the honour of knighthood, and sat in the first parliament called in that reign. He died in 1640.

ABBOT, ROBERT, elder brother of the archbishop, and in learning much his superior, was born 1560. He was some time master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity in that university. In 1615 he was preferred to the see of Salisbury. The most celebrated of his writings, which are mostly controversial, was his book, 'De Antichristo.' Died 2 March, 1617-18. It is a curious circumstance that he was one of five bishops who held the see of Salisbury in the course of six years.

ABBOT, ROBERT, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took both his degrees in arts (1606, 1610). He was afterwards vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, and minister of Southwick, Hampshire. In 1642 the House of Commons deprived him of Cranbrook because he had another living. He nevertheless sided with the parliament, and obtained the rectory of St. Austin, Watling Street, London, where he ended his days; but the time of his death has not been ascertained. He was living in 1653. Mr. Abbot published various sermons and other theological works. His 'Milk for Babes; or, a Mother's Catechism for her Children,' first published in 1646, has enjoyed much popularity, it having been frequently reprinted in modern times. There was another Robert Abbot, of Hatfield, near St. Albans, who was a learned preacher and a diligent botanist. He was a contributor to Gerard's 'Herbal,' published in 1597.

ABBOTT, CHARLES, Lord Tenterden. See TENTERDEN.

ABBOTT, LEMUEL, became curate of Ansty, Leicestershire, 1756, vicar of Thornton, in the same county, 1773, and died in April, 1776. He wrote 'Poems on Various Subjects, whereto is prefixed a short Essay on the Structure of English Verse.' Nottingham, 8vo., 1765.

ABBOTT, LEMUEL, son of the preceding, was a portrait-painter of some merit. He was born in 1762, and died in 1803.

ABBOTT, THOMAS EASTOE, author of several poetical works of some merit. Died at Darlington, 18 Feb., 1854, aged 76.

ABBOTT, WILLIAM, a popular comedian, and author of several dramatic pieces; was born at Bath, Somersetshire, 1788, and died at Baltimore, U.S., 7 June, 1843.

ABEILLE.

ABBT, THOMAS, a German author, born 1738, at Ulm, died 1766, at Bückeberg. He is one of the earliest German writers who retain a classical rank, and would probably have excelled as an historian if his life had been prolonged. Besides his translation of Sallust into German, he published a volume 'Concerning Merit,' and another concerning 'Death for one's Country.'

ABDALLAH, the father of Mahomet. He was the most modest and beautiful of the Arabian youth, and when he married Amina, of the noble race of the Zahrites, 200 virgins are said to have died of jealousy and despair. He died about A.D. 570. Several other eminent Arabians bore the same name.

ABDALLAH BEN ZOBAIR, caliph of Mecca, was born in the first year of the Hegira, A.D. 622, and died A.D. 692.

ABDALLATIF, an Arabian philosopher and physician. Born 1162, died 1231.

ABDALMALEC, fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiads, succeeded his father A.D. 685, and reigned 21 years. In the progress of his reign he concluded a treaty with the Greek emperor, reduced Persia, or rather Irak, under his dominion, and captured Mecca. Thus he became the sole and absolute master of the Moslem empire. He died 705. Though deemed brave, learned, and wise, he was so avaricious as to be derisively called by his enemies, the sweat of a stone. It is related that his breath was so fetid, that the flies which accidentally lighted upon his lips were poisoned by it.

ABD-ER-RAHMAN, surnamed *the Just*, was of the race of the Ommiads, and was born in 731. In 754 he was invited by the Saracens into Spain, and having defeated King Joseph, he assumed the title of king of Cordova, and that of caliph in 762. He died in 787. There were three other kings of Cordova named Ab-der-rahman.

ABDON, ST., a Persian who was martyred at Rome in 250, together with his fellow-countryman St. Sennen.

ABDUL-MEDJID, sultan of Turkey, was son of Mahmoud II. He was born 1823, and succeeded his father in 1839. He introduced many reforms into his empire. Died 1861.

ABDY, EDWARD STRUTT, born about 1790, was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Jesus College, and died at Bath, 12 Oct., 1846. He is author of 'Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States,' &c.

A'BECKETT, THOMAS. [BECKET.]

A'BECKETT, GILBERT ABBOTT, a comic writer, born 1811; died 30 Aug., 1856. In early life he edited a comic paper called 'Figaro in London,' and afterwards contributed comic articles to 'The Times' and 'Punch.' Having been employed as an assistant poor-law commissioner, he produced a very able report, which led to his appointment as stipendiary magistrate for Southwark. Among his works are the 'Comic History of England,' the 'Comic Blackstone,' the 'Comic History of Rome,' and a small volume ridiculing the absurdities of the modern English stage, under the title of 'Quizology of the British Drama.' On 23 Oct., 1856, a civil-list pension of 100*l.* was granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary Anne A'Beckett.

ABEILLE, GASPARD, a French poet and dramatist; born 1648, died 1718. His writings are for the most part dull, but an exception must be made in favour of his comedy entitled 'Crispin bel esprit.'

ABEILLE, SCIPIO, brother of the preceding, was

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a military surgeon, and died 1697. He versified treatises on anatomy and physic—rather dry subjects for the poetic muse. His 'New History of the Bones, according to the Ancients and Moderns,' shows that he was a better poet than anatomist.

ABEL, a Scotchman, who became archbishop of Rheims in 749, and died 5 Aug., 765; wrote in Latin several theological works.

ABEL, CHARLES FREDERICK, a musical composer, born in Germany. He spent the greater part of his life in this country, and died in London, 30 June, 1787.

ABEL, CLARKE, M.D., accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China, in the capacity of chief medical officer and naturalist. Subsequently he became surgeon to the governor-general of India, in which country he died, 26 Dec., 1826. His 'Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, and of a Voyage to and from that Country in the years 1816 and 1817' (London, 4to., 1818), is a work of great merit.

ABEL, GASPAR, a German divine, poet, and historian. Born 1676, died 1763.

ABEL, JOHN, an architect of note and reputation, was at the siege of Hereford in 1645, and invented a sort of hand-mill to grind wheat for the soldiers. His ingenuity obtained the praise of Charles I. and the honourable title of the king's carpenter. He designed and erected the town-halls of Hereford, Brecon, Kingston, Leominster, and Weobley, all admirable specimens of the timber edifices of the period. The town-hall at Leominster was taken down in 1853, but was soon afterwards re-erected with great care, beam by beam, and rafter by rafter, in a place called the Grange, in that town. Abel died in 1694, in the ninety-seventh year of his age.

ABEL, NICHOLAS HENRY, a Swedish mathematician; born 1802, died 1829. Notwithstanding his premature death, he attained to the first rank among mathematicians. His writings were published in French by Holmboe—Christiana, 2 vols., 1839.

ABEL, RICHARD, an alderman of London, was concerned with Richard Kilvert in a grant from Charles I. of 400. a ton upon wines. The Long Parliament in 1641 denounced this grant as a grievance, ordered a bill to be prepared to make Abel and Kilvert examples, and appointed a committee to examine as to the drawers, advisers, sharers, contractors, or complotters, or who received any bribe or benefit by the project. The matter forms the subject of several caricatures and curious pamphlets. One of the former is by Hollar, and amongst the pamphlets is one by the veteran dramatist, Thomas Heywood, denouncing Archbishop Laud, Lord Chancellor Finch, and Alderman Abel, as a priest, a judge, a patentee.

ABEL, THOMAS, chaplain to Queen Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII., and a man of profound erudition, distinguished himself by his staunch opposition to the divorce of the queen. He composed a treatise 'De non dissolvendo Henrici et Catharinæ matrimonio.' He was condemned to death for denying the king's supremacy, and executed 30 July, 1540.

ABELA, JOHN FRANCIS, an archaeologist; born at Malta, 1582; died 1655. He is chiefly known by his rare and curious work, entitled 'Malta Illustrata, ovvero della descrizione di Malta, con le sue antichità, ed altre notizie.' A Latin translation

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by Seiner is inserted in Grævius's 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Siciliæ.'

ABELARD. See ABAILARD.

ABELL, JOHN, an English musician, was attached to the royal chapel in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; but after the revolution he was discharged on account of his being a Catholic. Thereupon he went abroad, and distinguished himself by singing in public in Holland, at Hamburg, and other places. In 1701 he published at London a collection of songs, with a dedication to William III. Towards the end of Queen Anne's reign he was at Cambridge with his lute, but met with little encouragement. How long he lived afterwards is not known.

ABELLI, LOUIS, a French divine, was born in 1603, and became bishop of Rhodes; but in 1664 he resigned his see and retired to Paris, where he died 4 Oct., 1691. He was a great opponent of the Port Royalists. He wrote 'Medulla Theologica,' a life of St. Vincent de Paul, &c.

ABENDANA, JACOB, a Spanish Jew; died prefect of a synagogue in London, 1685. He wrote a Spicilegium of notes on various passages of Scripture.

ABEN-EZRA, ABRAHAM, an erudite Jewish rabbi; born at Toledo about 1119; died at Rhodes, 1174.

ABERCORN, JAMES HAMILTON, seventh earl of, wrote 'Calculations and Tables relating to the Attractive Power of Loadstones,' 1729. Died 11 Jan., 1743-4.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, a Scotch writer on horticulture; born 1726, died at Somers Town, 1806. He wrote 'The Universal Gardener and Botanist; or, a General Dictionary of Gardening and Botany,' Lond., 1778, and a large number of other works relating to the same subject.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, M.D., a celebrated metaphysician, practised as a surgeon at Edinburgh, where he died 14 Nov., 1844. His chief works are treatises on 'The Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth,' and on 'The Philosophy of Moral Feeling.' The university of Oxford showed its sense of his merits by conferring upon him the honorary degree of M.D. in 1834.

ABERCROMBY, ALEXANDER, youngest brother of Sir Ralph Abercromby; born 1745, died 17 Nov., 1795. He studied the Scottish law, and became a judge of the Court of Session, 1792. He contributed some papers to the 'Mirror' and 'Lounger.'

ABERCROMBY, DAVID, M.D., a Scotch physician, spent a considerable portion of the early part of his life on the Continent, and while at Amsterdam was received into the college of physicians in that city. It is likely that he also practised medicine in London. He wrote several medical treatises, besides works on other subjects, of which the principal is his 'Fur Academicus,' He died in Oct., 1701.

ABERCROMBY, JAMES, Lord DUNFERMLINE. See DUNFERMLINE.

ABERCROMBY, JOHN, a Scotch Benedictine, who suffered death about 1561, on account of his opposition to the reformed doctrines. He wrote 'A Defence of the Truth' and 'The Confusion of Heresy.'

ABERCROMBY, Sir JOHN, second son of Sir Ralph Abercromby, entered the army, and rose to the rank of general. In 1810, being then governor of Madras, he took the island of Mauritius from the French. Died 1817.

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ABUBBKER, first caliph, successor and father-in-law to Mahomet; a temperate and generous prince, the patron of learned men; he was elected caliph 632, and died 634. It was he who first collected the verses of the Koran, and formed them into a certain number of chapters.

ABUCARAS, THEODORE, bishop of Caria, in the eighth century. For some time he was a zealous adherent of the patriarch Photius, which led to his deprivation; but on his recantation he was restored to his place in the council of Constantinople. He wrote several books against Jews, Mahomedans, and heretics, which were collected by Gretzer, and published in 1666.

ABUL FARAGIUS, GREGORY, a learned prelate of the Jacobites, born at Malatia in Armenia, 1226; died 1286. At twenty years of age he was ordained bishop of Guba, by Ignatius, patriarch of the Jacobites. In 1247 he was promoted to the see of Lacabena, and some years after to that of Aleppo. He was elected primate of the Jacobites in the east about 1266. Abul Faragius wrote in Arabic an epitome of universal history, which was published by Dr. Pocock, in 1663, accompanied by a Latin translation.

ABULFAZEL, vizier and historiographer to the great mogul Akber; was assassinated in 1604. His chief work, entitled "Ayeen Akbery," exhibits a geographical and statistical view of the empire. It has been translated into English by Francis Gladwin.

ABULFEDA, ISMAEL, an Arabian geographer and historian; born 1275; died 1331. He was of princely lineage, his family being emirs of Hamah, of which territory, however, he did not himself obtain possession till 1320, when he was acknowledged as sultan by the caliph of Egypt. His principal works are a System of Universal Geography and a System of Universal History. Large portions of these have been translated into Latin and published.

ABULGASI, BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars; born 1605; died 1663. He wrote a Genealogical History of the Tartars, which has been translated into Russian, German, and French.

ABULOLA AHMED, one of the most famous of the Arabian poets; born 973; died 1057. He lost his sight by the smallpox when only three years old, but his descriptions are nevertheless very lively and pleasing.

ABU NOWAS, an Arabian poet; born 762; died 810.

ABU-OBEYDAH, a Mahometan general, who greatly contributed to the propagation of Islamism. Died at Damascus, 639.

ABU-RIHAN, Arabian astronomer and philosopher; born about 970; died about 1038.

ABU-SAID, surnamed *Bahâdur Khan*, the ninth of the Persian kings of the race of Genghis Khan. He succeeded to the throne 1317, and died 1335.

ABU-SAID-MIRZA, the last sovereign of the empire of Tamerlane, whose great-grandson he was; born 1427; died 1469.

ACCURSIUS.

ABU-TEMAM, Arabian poet; born about 805; died about 845.

ACACIUS, the disciple, successor, and biographer of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, died in 305. All his works are lost except a fragment preserved in Epiphanius. He was surnamed *Luscus*, from having but one eye.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, died 488.

ACCA, bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland, died 20 Oct., 740. He wrote a treatise on the sufferings of the saints, epistles, and other works.

ACCIAIOLI, DONATO, a Florentine of great learning, born 1428, died 1478. He filled several employments in the state, and was sent to France by the Florentines to sue for succour from Louis XI. against Pope Sixtus IV., but died on the journey at Milan. His body was interred in the church of the Carthusians at Florence. He was highly esteemed by his countrymen, and his daughters were married at the public expense, as an acknowledgment of his services. Notwithstanding his public engagements, he found time for study, and published commentaries on the translation of Aristotle's Ethics by Argyropylus the Byzantine, whose pupil he had been. He wrote, besides, three books treating of the soul; a funeral eulogium on Francis Vaivoda, who was killed in the war against the Turks; orations which he delivered as ambassador from his republic to Paul II., Sixtus V., the French king, &c.; a treatise on private economy; and another concerning good and bad works. He also made an Italian translation of Leonardo Aretino's History of Florence.

ACCIAIOLI, ZENOBIO, a Dominican friar, born at Florence, 1461, librarian of the Vatican from 1518 till his death, 1520. He wrote a Latin version of some works of Olympiodorus and others, poems, and sermons.

ACCIUS, LUCIUS, a Latin tragic poet and annalist, born, according to St. Jerome, in 583. Only a few fragments of his works are now in existence.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, native of Arezzo, advocate of Florence, died 1466, was author of a book in Latin, of the Holy War; and "De præstantia virorum sui ævi." His son Bernard was author of a comedy entitled *Virginie*.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, was head of a conspiracy against Pope Pius IV., and executed 1564.

ACCOLTI, FRANCIS, brother of Benedict, the advocate of Florence, was known by the name of Aretine. He taught law at Sienna, Pisa, and Ferrara, and wrote some legal treatises; died about 1485.

ACCOLTI, PETER, cardinal, died 1532; left some historical treatises.

ACCORDS, SEIGNEUR DES. See **TABOUROT**.

ACCUM, FREDERIC, an English writer on chemistry and mineralogy; died 1830.

ACCURSIUS, a Florentine lawyer, born 1182; died 1260. He is chiefly known by his collection of the *Glossæ* of his predecessors and contemporaries, which is known by the name of '*Glossæ*,' or '*Glossa Ordinaria*.'

ACCURSIUS, OR ACCORSIO, MARIANGELUS, one of the most ingenious critics of the sixteenth century, a native of Amierina. His diatribe on Ausonius, at the end of which is a fable entitled '*Testudo*,' Rome, 1524, furnish ample proof of his erudition. He published the first edition of the works of Cassiodorus.

ACH.

ACH, or ACHEN, JOHN VAN, painter, born at Cologne 1556, died 1631.

ACHARD, a Frenchman, or, according to some writers, a native of Northumberland, was a member of the Cistercian order, and wrote a life of St. Gerelin, which was published by Arnold Raisius, at Douay, in 1626. Achard became successively abbat of St. Victor, near Paris, and bishop of Avranches in Normandy. He died 30 Mar., 1172.

ACHARD, FRANCIS CHARLES, an eminent chemist, born at Berlin, 1753, died 1821. He wrote several works on the subject of the production of sugar from the beet-root or mangel-wurzel.

ACHARS DE LA BAUME, ELEAZAR-FRANÇOIS DES, born at Avignon, 1679, of a noble family; was provost of the cathedral of Avignon. Benedict XIII. created him bishop of Halicarnassus, and Clement XII. sent him to Cochinchina to compose the differences subsisting between the missionaries. He died 1741. The Abbé Fabre gives an account of his mission in three volumes of letters.

ACHEDUN. See ACTON.

ACHERI, LUC D', one of the most learned men of the seventeenth century, was born at St. Quentin, 1609, became a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and lived in retirement till his death, which happened 1665. He published the epistle attributed to St. Barnabas, the works of Lanfranc and Guibert, abbat of Nogent, and a collection of valuable pieces, which till then had been only in MS., and which he entitled 'Spicilegium;' also a collection of ascetic books of devotion, &c.

ACHERLEY, ROGER, an English lawyer and political writer, probably died between 1741 and 1759. His chief work is entitled 'The Britannic Constitution; or the Fundamental Form of Government in Britain, demonstrating the Original Contract entered into by King and People; wherein is proved that the Placing on the Throne King William III. was the Natural Fruit and Effect of the Constitution.'

ACHILLES TATIUS. See TATIUS.

ACHILLEUS, St., an early Christian martyr, beheaded at Terracina, under Trajan. St. Nereus suffered martyrdom at the same time.

ACHILLINI, ALEXANDER, a celebrated professor of philosophy and physic at Bologna, his native place, where he died, 1512. His works were printed at Venice, 1545, folio.

ACHILLINI, CLAUDE, grandson of the preceding, a native of Bologna, and one of the greatest ornaments of his country. He died 1640, aged sixty-six. There are letters of his in Latin, and a volume of Italian poetry. For his sonnet in praise of Louis XIII. Cardinal Richelieu gave him 1000 crowns.

ACHILLINI, JOHN PHILOTHEUS, brother of Alexander, born at Bologna, 1466, and died there, 1558. He was a good scholar, and a man of general science; but his fame rests mainly upon his poems.

ACHMET I., sultan of Turkey, succeeded his father, Mahomet III., 1603; died 1617.

ACHMET II., sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother, Soliman III., 1691, and died 1695.

ACHMET III., sultan, son of Mahomet IV., ascended the throne 1703, after his brother Mustapha II. was deposed. He fought against the Russians, Persians, and Venetians, from whom he took the Morea; but his troops were always defeated in Hungary by Prince Eugene. He was deposed at Scutari, 1730, by a band of rebels, and placed his nephew, Mahomet V., on the throne

ACOSTA.

himself. He then voluntarily shut himself up in the prison whence he had taken his nephew, and died there, 1739.

ACIDALIUS, VALENS, a man of great erudition, born at Wistock. He died 1595, aged 28, after having embraced the Catholic religion. There are very valuable notes of his upon Quintus Curtius, some Latin poetry, and many other works.

ACKERMANN, CONRAD ERNST, celebrated German comedian, born at Schwerin, 1710; died at Hamburg, 1771. He may be considered as the founder of the modern stage of Germany.

ACKERMANN, JOHN CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB, born in Upper Saxony, 1756; died in 1801, at Altdorf, in Franconia, where he was professor of medicine. He is author of medical treatises and biographies of Hippocrates, Galen, &c.

ACKERMANN, RODOLPH, born in Germany, 1764; came to London shortly before the French Revolution, and, after pursuing for some time the occupation of a carriage draughtsman, opened a printers' shop in the Strand. This country is indebted to him for the original introduction of lithography, to which he directed attention not only by a translation of the work of Senefelder, its inventor, but also by the specimens which he produced from his own presses. Mr. Ackermann, as a publisher, brought out many illustrated topographical works, especially the Histories of Westminster Abbey, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Public Schools, which are monuments of his spirit and taste. He died 30 March, 1834.

ACKLAND, THOMAS GILBANK, D.D., was born about 1791, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He afterwards was instituted to the rectory of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, London. Died 20 Feb., 1844. He wrote 'Miscellaneous Poems,' and many published sermons.

ACLAND, Rev. CHARLES, chaplain in the service of the East India Company, died at Pooree, in Bengal, 17 May, 1845, aged 31. He is author of an interesting 'Popular Account of the Manners and Customs of India,' a new edition of which was published in 1861.

ACLAND, Lady HARRIET, daughter of the earl of Ichester, and wife of Major John Dyke Acland; whom she accompanied to Canada in 1776, enduring all the hardships of the campaign, and exhibiting the greatest heroism. No episode of the American war excited more public sympathy than the story of Lady Harriet Acland. She died 1815, having survived her husband 27 years.

ACLAND, JOHN, rector of Broadchist, Devonshire, published in 1786 a very remarkable tract, entitled 'A Plan for rendering the Poor independent of Public Contribution; founded on a Basis of the Friendly Societies commonly called Clubs.'

ACONTIUS, JAMES, a philosopher, civilian, and divine, born at Trent in 1492, embraced the Protestant religion, and came to England 1565, when he was much honoured by Queen Elizabeth, as he acknowledges in the dedication of his celebrated work 'Stratagemata Satanæ.' Died 1566.

ACOSTA, GABRIEL D', professor of divinity at Coimbra, left Latin commentaries on part of the Old Testament. Died 1616.

ACOSTA, JOSEPH D', a Spanish Jesuit, became provincial of his order in Peru, and died 1600. His most esteemed work is 'The Natural and Moral History of the West Indies.'

ACOSTA, URIEL, an eccentric character, born at

ACQUAVIVA.

Oporto towards the end of the sixteenth century. He was educated in the Catholic religion, which his father, though descended from a Jewish family, also sincerely professed. The study of the Scriptures, however, unsettled his brain, and he came to the conclusion that he could only secure eternal salvation by embracing the Jewish faith. Accordingly he went to Amsterdam, and was admitted into the synagogue. He soon, however, became disgusted with his new co-religionists, and was excommunicated by them, whereupon he turned Sadducee, and wrote a treatise against the immortality of the soul. All the copies, however, were seized, and the author imprisoned for a short time and fined 300 florins. He proceeded still further with his scepticism, and became a Deist, though, inconsistently enough, he continued in the Jewish communion. A nephew of his, however, accused him of not conforming to the laws of the synagogue in regard to eating and many other points. The consequence was that the Jews again expelled him, and for seven years he lived in a most wretched condition. At length he was readmitted to the synagogue, after submitting to a severe penance. Shortly afterwards he endeavoured to shoot his principal enemy as he passed his door, but the pistol missing fire, he immediately retired into the house, and shot himself with another pistol. This event occurred in 1640 or 1647. A life of Acosta was published at London in 1740.

ACQUAVIVA, CLAUDE, general of the Jesuits, born 1543, died 1615.

ACREL, OLAUS, born near Stockholm, 1717, died 1807. He wrote several surgical works in the Swedish language.

ACKO, HELLENUS, an ancient scholiast on Heracle, flourished in the seventh century. His scholia were printed in 1474.

ACROPOLITA, GEORGE, author of 'Historia Byzantina,' was born at Constantinople, 1220, and died 1282.

ACTON, CHARLES JANUARIUS EDWARD, an English cardinal, was born 1803, and educated at Westminster, Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Rome. In Jan., 1837, Gregory XVI. made him auditor of the apostolic chamber, and in 1842 raised him to the purple. He died at Naples, 23 June, 1847.

ACTON, HENRY, Unitarian divine, born at Lewes, Sussex, 1797. In 1821 he became minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Walthamstow, and in 1823 one of the ministers of George's meeting, Exeter, where he passed the remainder of his life. Died 22 Aug., 1843. He wrote 'Six Lectures of the Dignity, Office, and Work of our Lord Jesus Christ, in Explanation and Defence of Unitarian Views of the Gospel,' 1830, 1833; 'Religious Opinions and Example of Milton, Locke, and Newton, a Lecture, with Notes,' 1833; 'Brief Examination of the Bishop of Exeter's Recent Charge to his Clergy concerning Tithes, Church Reform, Unitarianism, &c.,' 1834; 'A Vindication of the Unitarian Doctrine concerning the sole Deity of the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, being Six Lectures in Reply to the Rev. D. Bagot,' 1835; 'Three Lectures on the Supposed Apostolical Succession and Authority of a Christian Priesthood, delivered in George's Chapel, Exeter,' 1840; also several sermons. A volume of his sermons, till then unpublished, appeared in 1846, under the editorship of the Rev. W. James and Rev. J. R.

ADAIR.

Wreford. Mr. Acton was the originator and editor of 'The Gospel Advocate,' a monthly periodical, 1833-37.

ACTON, or ACHEDUN, JOHN, a learned English lawyer, was a canon of Lincoln, and died in 1350, shortly before the feast of St. Scholastica. He wrote, among other things, a gloss upon the Constitutions of the Legates Otho and Ottobon. Another Acton was a Dominican friar, and wrote a treatise on 'Peace in the Church' against the Wyclifites.

ACTON, JOSEPH, son of an Irish physician, born at Besançon, in France, 1737. He entered the French navy at an early age, and afterwards passed into the service of Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany. Having become known to the court of Naples, he was, through the influence of Queen Caroline, made minister of marine, and afterwards of finance. On account of his furthering English interests he was much disliked by the Neapolitans. He was dismissed from office 1803, and, retiring to Sicily, died there August, 1811.

ACTON, or ACHEDUN, RALPH, an English philosopher and divine, was D.D. of Oxford. He wrote homilies on the Epistles and Gospels. Flourished 1320.

ACUNA, CHRISTOPHER, a Spaniard, born in 1597, entered the society of Jesus, and was sent as a missionary to South America. He wrote a description of the River Amazon. It is supposed that he died in 1675.

ACUNA, FERNANDO DE, a Spanish poet, who died 1580. He translated Ovid into Spanish verse.

ACUTUS, JOANNES. See HAWKWOOD.

ACWORTH, GEORGE, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he was created LL.D. He was very intimate with Archbishop Parker, in whose house he resided for some years. Being deprived of his preferments in England, in consequence of his dissolute habits, he went to Ireland, having been appointed master of the faculties and judge of the prerogative court in that country. He was living in 1577. He assisted Parker in the compilation of 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ,' and wrote a reply to Nicholas Sanders's treatise 'De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesiæ.'

ADAIR, JAMES, sergeant-at-law, was born in London and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1767. After completing his studies in the Temple, he was called to the bar, and became eminent about the time when Wilkes engaged the public attention. In 1779 he was chosen recorder of London, which post he resigned ten years afterwards. When the French revolution broke out, Mr. Adair separated from his Whig connections, and at the state trials had a principal share as counsel for the crown. At his death, which happened 21 July, 1798, he was member of parliament for Higham Ferrers, king's prime sergeant-at-law, and chief justice of Chester. He published a anonymously 'Observations on the Power of Alienation in the Crown,' 1768. This pamphlet had reference to the great contest between the duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther.

ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, M.D., a native of Scotland, was born 1728, and practised as a physician in the island of Antigua and other parts of the West Indies, where he also presided as one of the judges of the courts. On his return to England he settled at Bath. He died at Harrowgate in 1802. He wrote several works, principally on

ADAM.

occurred between 1172 and 1192. The most complete edition of his works is that by Gautier, published at Paris, 1858-9.

ADAM, SCOTUS, a Scotch monk, died 1195. He wrote the lives of St. Columba and David I., king of Scotland.

ADAM, THOMAS, an English divine, born 1701; died 31 March, 1784. He was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and for 58 years held the living of Winttringham, in Lincolnshire. He wrote 'Lectures on the Church Catechism,' and other theological works.

ADAM, WILLIAM, a politician and lawyer, born in Scotland about 1750; died 17 Feb., 1839. At an early age he entered parliament, and attached himself to the party of Lord North. The first memorable event in his political career was a duel with Mr. Fox, 29 Nov., 1778, in which the latter was wounded. Subsequently he held the office of treasurer of the ordnance, and several legal offices in the establishment of the prince of Wales. On the establishment of the Civil Jury Court in Scotland in 1815, he was made its principal judge, under the title of Lord Chief Commissioner, which office he held till his death. Several of his speeches in parliament were printed in a separate form.

ADAMANTIUS, a physician, flourished at Alexandria in the fourth century. He wrote a treatise on physiognomy.

ADAMNAN, ST. See ADMONAN.

ADAMS, BERNARD, bishop of Limerick, in Ireland; born 1500; died 1625.

ADAMS, CLEMENT, born at Buckingham, Warwickshire, about 1519, was educated at Eton and Cambridge (B.A. 1540-1; M.A. 1544), and wrote 'The Newe Navigation and Discoverie of the Kingdom of Moscovia, by the Northeast, in the Yeere 1553,' and he also engraved a map, now lost, of Sebastian Cabot's discoveries. He was schoolmaster to the king's henchmen at Greenwich, and died 9th Jan., 1586-7.

ADAMS, FRANCIS, M.D., an accomplished scholar and writer on the history of medicine, was born at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, 1797, and died at Banchoy Ternan, 26 Feb., 1861. He received his education at Aberdeen, and then retired to the village of Banchoy, where he practised medicine until his death. He published a tasteful English version of Musæus, and careful translations of Paulus Ægineta, Hippocrates, and Aretæus, accompanied by learned comments of his own.

ADAMS, GEORGE, sometime fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1729; M.A., 1735), translated several plays of Sophocles, printed in 2 vols. 8vo., 1729. He also wrote 'The Heathen Martyr; or, the Death of Socrates,' 1746.

ADAMS, GEORGE, mathematical-instrument maker to King George III., died 5 March, 1786. He published 'Micrographia Illustrata,' 'Essays on Vision,' and other works. His son, of the same name, also acquired a European reputation as a maker of mathematical instruments. Born 1750; died 14 Aug., 1795.

ADAMS, JAMES, an English Catholic divine, studied at St. Omer, and became a member of the society of Jesus. After serving as a missionary for many years, he died at Dublin, 7 Dec., 1802, aged 65. The principal production of his pen is 'Euphologia Linguæ Anglicanæ, Latinæ et Gallicæ scripta,' 1794, for which he received the thanks of the Royal Society.

ADAMS.

ADAMS, JOHN, originally a Calvinist minister, became a priest of the church of Rome, and suffered death at Tyburn on account of his sacerdotal character, 8 Oct., 1586.

ADAMS, JOHN, a native of London, was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, in 1678, becoming a fellow in due course. After travelling in Spain, Italy, France, and Ireland, he held at various times the rectory of Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, the lectureship of St. Clements, the rectories of St. Albans, Wood Street, and St. Bartholomew, London, and Hornsey, Middlesex, also canonicies at Canterbury and Windsor. He was chaplain to Queen Anne, and in 1705 was created D.D., at Cambridge. In 1712 he became provost of King's College. Dr. Adams, who died of apoplexy in 1719-20, published a considerable number of occasional sermons.

ADAMS, JOHN, second president of the United States, born 1735. He was educated at Cambridge University, Massachusetts, and adopted the legal profession. After practising in different towns, he finally moved to Boston. He took an active part in asserting the independence of the United States and in severing them from the British crown, and he was mainly instrumental in obtaining the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief. In 1777, he was one of the commissioners of congress at the court of Versailles, and shortly after his return to America in the autumn of 1778, he was chosen minister plenipotentiary for negotiating a treaty of peace with Great Britain. He first went to Paris, and subsequently to Holland, where he was received as the United States plenipotentiary. The definitive ratification of the treaty with England took place 14 Jan., 1784; and in the following year, Adams was appointed the first minister sent by the United States to the court of St. James's. He resided in London till Oct., 1787. In 1789 he was elected vice-president of the United States, and in 1793 was re-elected to the same office. On the retirement of Washington he was elected president. At the expiration of his four years of office he was defeated by Jefferson, and he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural and literary pursuits and to political speculation. Died 4 July, 1826. Adams wrote 'Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States,' 'Letters upon Interesting Subjects respecting the Revolution in America,' and 'Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law.'

ADAMS, REV. JOHN, born at Aberdeen about 1750, settled in London, where he became minister of the Scotch church in Hatton Garden. He also kept an academy at Putney. He compiled 'Flowers of Ancient History,' 'Flowers of Modern History,' 'Flowers of Modern Travels,' &c. Died 1814.

ADAMS, JOHN, called the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, was born in England about 1764, and was one of the ringleaders in the mutiny of the 'Bounty.' Having set the captain adrift in a boat, Adams, with his fellow-mutineers, steered for Otaheite, whence they proceeded to Pitcairn's Island, where they established a small colony. They landed on the island 23 Jan., 1790. A feud soon sprang up between the English settlers and some natives whom they had brought from Otaheite, and hostilities were carried to such a pitch, that the black men were utterly exterminated.

ADAMS.

In 1792 the population consisted of Adams, three of his fellow-countrymen, ten women, and a few children, and in 1799, the only men remaining were Adams and a companion named Young. These misfortunes led Adams to turn his thoughts to religious matters, and he commenced celebrating Divine service and superintending the moral education of the young people. In this work he was assisted by Young, who, however, died in 1801, after which event Adams had sole charge of the education of nineteen children between seven and nine years of age. When Captain Bery visited the island, in 1825, he found Adams, who was then sixty years old, wearing the costume of an English sailor. The number of the converts was then sixty-six, and they were living very happily together. Adams died 5 May, 1824.

ADAMS, JOHN, serjeant-at-law and assistant-judge of the Middlesex sessions, died 10 Jan., 1820, aged seventy. He wrote a treatise on the acts of ejectment.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, son of John Adams, the second president of the United States, was born 1797. He graduated at Harvard University with distinction, 1797, and afterwards commenced the practice of the law in Boston. In 1794 he was appointed United States minister at the Hague, and in 1796 he went in the same capacity to Berlin. He returned to the United States in 1801. In 1809 he was sent to represent the States at the court of St. Petersburg, where he obtained the utmost distinction and influence, from which resulted the intervention of Russia and the commission at Ghent, of which he was the head, and which terminated in a treaty of peace with Great Britain. After the peace he was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James's, and from the duties of this mission was recalled to act as secretary of state, which office he held during the whole administration of Mr. Monroe. In 1815, the House of Representatives, on the failure of an election by the people, chose Mr. Adams president of the United States. His administration of the presidency is agreed to have been a perfect illustration of the principles of the constitution, and of a republic purely and faithfully governed. Nevertheless, he was not re-elected after the expiration of his term of office. He died at Washington 23 Feb., 1848.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, M.D., physician to the Finsbury and Central Dispensary, born 1756; died 20 June, 1818. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Life and Doctrines of John Hunter,' and a large number of medical treatises.

ADAMS, RICHARD, second son of Sir Thomas Adams, alderman of London, was born 6 Jan., 1619-20, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he was admitted as a fellow-commoner 28 April, 1635. He died 13 June, 1661. He is supposed to be the author of a volume of poems preserved in the Harleian MSS., 3889.

ADAMS, ROBERT, architect and engraver, died 1595.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, an American politician, who for many years was governor of Massachusetts, born 1722; died 1803.

ADAMS, THOMAS, D.D., a famous preacher, was minister at Willington, Bedfordshire, and afterwards rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. He was sequestered for his loyalty in the Rebellion, and died before the Restoration. The Rev. W. H.

ADAMSON.

Stowell published in 1847 a selection from his sermons, which are numerous.

ADAMS, Sir THOMAS, was born at Wem, in Shropshire, 1586, educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became a draper in London. In 1609 he was chosen an alderman, and, in 1645, lord mayor. As a reward for his loyalty, Charles II. created him first a knight, and afterwards a baronet. He died 24 Feb., 1687-8. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at Cambridge.

ADAMS, THOMAS, a native of Cheshire, and fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and died 11 Dec., 1670. He wrote 'Protestant Union; or, Principles of Religion.'

ADAMS, WILLIAM, D.D., a divine, born at Shrewsbury, 1707, and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was elected master, 1775. Afterwards he was appointed archdeacon of Llandaff and prebendary of Gloucester. Died 13 Feb., 1789. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. His principal work is a reply to Hume's 'Essay on Miracles.'

ADAMS, Rev. WILLIAM, son of Mr. Serjeant Adams, was educated at Oxford. He died at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, 17 Jan., 1848, at the early age of 33. His 'Sacred Allegories' were very popular. A collected edition of them was published in 1849.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, LL.D., a civilian and diplomatist, was born in London, 1772, and educated first at Tunbridge School, under Dr. Vicesimus Knox, and afterwards at Trinity Hall Cambridge, of which society he was elected a fellow. In 1779 he was created LL.D., and admitted an advocate. His professional practice soon became very extensive. In 1814 he was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the United States, and he was also engaged in other public transactions. His death took place at Thorpe, Surrey, 11 June, 1851.

ADAMS, Sir WILLIAM. See RAWSON.

ADAMSON, JOHN, a learned writer on Portuguese literature, was born at Gateshead, 1772, and died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27 Sept., 1855. He received his education, under the Rev. Edward Moises, at the Newcastle Grammar School, and was sent at an early age to Lisbon, of which city his elder brother was one of the principal merchants. He soon returned to England, however, and was admitted as an attorney. In 1811 he was appointed under-sheriff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which office he retained till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society at Newcastle. He was throughout life a diligent student, his attention being chiefly directed to the literature of Portugal. His works are, *Conchological Tables*; a translation of the 'Tragedy of Dona Inez de Castro,' by Nicola Luiz, Newcastle, 1808; 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Camoens,' 2 vols., 1820; 'Bibliotheca Lusitana, or Catalogue of Books and Tracts Relating to the Literature, History, and Poetry of Portugal: forming Part of the Library of John Adamson, M.R.S.L., &c.,' Newcastle, 8vo., 1836, (the splendid collection described in this volume was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1849; 'Lusitania Illustrata; Notices on the History, Literature, &c., of Portugal,' Newcastle, 8vo., 1842. He also edited several publications issued by the Typographical Society of Newcastle. As an ac-

ADAMSON.

knowledge of his services in the illustration of Portuguese literature, he received the orders of the knighthood of Christ, and the Tower and Sword.

ADAMSON, PATRICK, archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born at Perth 1543. Having been first licensed to be a preacher, he next applied himself to the study of the law, and went to France as tutor to a young gentleman. On his return to Scotland, in 1573, he took orders and became minister of Paisley; and was, in 1576, elevated by his patron, the earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, to the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrew's, though it does not appear that he ever received ecclesiastical consecration. He was very obnoxious to the Presbyterians, with whom he had many contests respecting episcopacy. He died 19 Feb., 1591-2. His works were printed at London in 1619. It is probable that the archbishop was a relation of John Adamson, D.D., a Dominican friar who was provincial of his order in Scotland.

ADAMSON, THOMAS, master-gunner in King Charles II.'s train of artillery, published in 1680, with additions of his own, a treatise of Leonard Digges's, the mathematician, entitled 'England's Defence. A Treatise concerning Invasion.'

ADANSON, MICHAEL, a famous French botanist, born 1727; died 1806. He explored Senegal, and made vast collections relating to the botany of that country. These, which formed 120 MSS. volumes, accompanied by 75,000 drawings, he presented to the French Academy.

ADAUCTUS, St., suffered martyrdom together with St. Felix, in 303. The church of Rome commemorates the event on Aug. 30.

ADDENBROOKE, JOHN, a physician, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1701; M.A. 1705; M.D. 1712), of which he became fellow. Died 7 June, 1719, æt. 39. He published a short essay on freethinking, and founded Addenbrooke's Hospital at Cambridge.

ADDINGTON, ANTHONY, M.D., an English physician, born 1713; died 1790. He was educated at Oxford, and practised his profession at Reading. Dr. Addington wrote some medical works, and a political pamphlet concerning a negotiation between Lord Chatham and Lord Bute. He was the father of Viscount Sidmouth.

ADDINGTON, HENRY, Lord Sidmouth. See SIDMOUTH.

ADDINGTON, STEPHEN, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Northampton 1729; died in London 1796. He published a system of arithmetic; a Greek grammar; the 'Youth's Geographical Grammar'; a life of St. Paul; and several religious tracts.

ADDINGTON, Sir WILLIAM, for upwards of 28 years a magistrate at Bow Street; died 7 April, 1811, aged 83. He compiled 'An Abridgment of Penal Statutes.'

ADDISON, JOHN, an English Catholic divine, was D.D. of Cambridge. In or about 1538 he wrote a book in favour of the pope's supremacy, to which a reply was made by Bishops Stokesley and Tunstal.

ADDISON, JOHN, an English musician and composer; died 30 Jan., 1844, aged 79.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, one of the greatest ornaments of English literature, was the son of Dr. Lancelot Addison, and was born at Milston, Wiltshire, 1 May, 1672. Being unlikely to live, he was baptized the same day. At the Charterhouse, which he entered at an early age he commenced

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an intimacy, which lasted during life, with Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Steele. In 1687 he was removed to Queen's College, Oxford, and two years later was elected a demy of Magdalen College. In the course of a few years his Latin poetry gained for him a high and well-merited reputation. His first attempt in English poetry was made in the twenty-second year of his age, when he addressed to Dryden a copy of verses which was very much admired by the best judges. It appears that he intended to follow the example of his father, and join the ministry of the Established Church, but this resolution he was induced to abandon. His friend Lord Somers, however, procured for him an annual pension of 300*l.*, which enabled him, towards the close of the year 1699, to gratify his inclination of making a tour through Italy. On returning to England he published an account of his travels, and dedicated it to Lord Somers. On the death of King William III. his pension was discontinued, and in consequence of the seclusion of his friends from office he remained for a considerable time inactive and unreciprocated. In 1704, however, Lord Halifax recommended him to the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, as a fit person to celebrate in verse the duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim. This produced the poem entitled 'The Campaign,' which was received with loud and general applause, and led to the appointment of its author as a commissioner of appeals. In 1706 he was made under secretary of state, and about this time he composed the opera of 'Rosamond,' and also assisted Sir Richard Steele in his play, 'The Tender Husband,' to which he wrote a humorous prologue. In 1709 he went over to Ireland as secretary to the marquis of Wharton, the lord lieutenant. While acting in this capacity, Queen Anne conferred upon him the office of keeper of the records in Ireland, with an augmented salary. At this period the 'Tatler' first made its appearance, and Addison soon made the discovery, in consequence of an observation on Virgil contained in one of the early numbers, that the author was no other than his old friend Steele. He communicated with him without delay, and rendered him great assistance by contributing to the periodical a number of brilliant and humorous papers. In the preface to the first collected edition of the 'Tatler,' Steele acknowledges in handsome terms the aid given by Addison: 'I have only,' he says, 'one gentleman, who will be nameless, to thank for any frequent assistance to me, which, indeed, it would be barbarous in him to have denied to one with whom he has lived in an intimacy from childhood, considering the great ease with which he is able to dispatch the most entertaining pieces of this nature. This good office he performed with such force and genius, humour, wit, and learning, that I fared like a distressed prince who calls in a powerful neighbour to his aid—I was undone by my auxiliary; when I had once called him in I could not subsist without dependence on him.' The 'Tatler' being discontinued in 1711, was succeeded by the 'Spectator,' upon a plan concerted between Steele and Addison. It was published daily, with the exception of Sundays, from 1 March, 1711, to 6 Sept., 1712. Addison's papers—the excellence of which has been very highly appreciated—are signed with one of the letters forming the name of the muse *CLIO*. So great a popularity did the 'Spectator' attain to,

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that it is said 20,000 copies were sometimes sold in one day. The 'Guardian,' in which Addison took a principal share, appeared in 1713 and 1714. The papers contributed to it by him are marked with a G. In 1713 appeared his tragedy of 'Cato,' with a sublime prologue by Pope and a humorous epilogue by Garth. It enjoyed an uninterrupted run of thirty-five nights, and was read with a satisfaction and commendation equal to the eagerness and pleasure with which its representation on the stage was attended. While the earl of Sunderland held the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, Addison acted as his secretary, but on that nobleman's removal he was appointed one of the lords of trade. In 1715 he began to publish the 'Freeholder,' which is a kind of political 'Spectator.' In the following year he married the countess of Warwick, without deriving from the alliance, it is said, any great addition to his happiness. In 1717, King George I. made him one of his principal secretaries of state; but the application and parliamentary attendance which this office required concurred with an asthmatic disorder, to which he was subject, in impairing his health and hastening his dissolution. He therefore resigned the appointment, and received in lieu of it a pension of 1000*l.* a year. He now employed his leisure in composing his 'Treatise of the Christian Religion,' which, however, he did not live to complete. His death took place at Holland House, near Kensington, 17 June, 1719. Mr. Addison was formerly regarded as a great English poet; but his fame in the present day is mostly sustained by his excellent Latin poems, and his inimitable essays in the 'Spectator' and other periodicals. His style has always been regarded as a model of purity and correctness. 'Whoever,' says Dr. Johnson, 'wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.' Lord Macaulay speaks of him as 'the great satirist who alone knew how to use ridicule without abusing it, who, without inflicting a wound, effected a great social reform, and who reconciled wit and virtue after a long and disastrous separation, during which wit had been led astray by prodigality, and virtue by fanaticism.'

ADDISON, LANCELOT, D.D., an English divine, was born at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmorland, 1632. From Appleby School he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was chosen one of the tertiarii at the act in 1658; but being satirical in his oration on the men in power, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He quitted Oxford shortly afterwards, and lived in retirement till the Restoration, when he was appointed chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663 to that at Tangier. On his return to England, in 1670, he was made chaplain in ordinary to King Charles II. Soon afterwards he obtained the living of Milston, Wiltshire, with a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and in 1683 he was promoted to the deanery of Lichfield. He died 20 April, 1703. His principal writings are a 'Description of West Barbary,' 'An Account of the Present State of the Jews,' and a 'Life of Mahomet.'

ADDY, WILLIAM, an English writer on shorthand, published at London, in 1695, 'Stenographia, or the Art of Short Writing completed in a far more Compensious Method than any yet Extant.'

ADOLPHUS.

His system is a modification of that invented by Jeremiah Rich.

ADELAIDE, Madame, aunt of Louis XVI., was born 1732, and died 1800.

ADELAIDE, princess of Orleans, sister of Louis Philippe, was born 1777, and died 1847.

ADELAIDE, queen of England, was born 13 Aug., 1792, being the eldest child of George duke of Saxe Coburg Meiningen. On 18 July, 1818, she was married to the duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV. She died at Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, Middlesex, 2 Dec., 1849.

ADELARD. See ADALARD.

ADELARD, a monk of Bath in the twelfth century. He travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated Euclid's Elements out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies were discovered.

ADELARIUS, ST., a native of Scotland, accompanied St. Boniface to Germany, and was afterwards consecrated the first bishop of Hereford. He was martyred by the Frisians 5 June, 754. He wrote 'Ad Infidèles,' and 'Ad Pontifices.'

ADELBERT. See ADALBERT.

ADELER, CURTIUS SIVERSEN, a celebrated naval commander of the seventeenth century; born in Norway, 1622; died at Copenhagen, 1675.

ADELUNG, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a celebrated German philologist, born 1734, appointed professor at Erfurt, 1759, and in 1787 librarian to the elector of Dresden, where he died, 1806. He wrote no fewer than seventy volumes. Among his works are a grammatical and critical dictionary, 'Glossarium Manuale ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis,' 'A History of Philology,' and 'Mithridates, or a Universal Table of Languages, with the Lord's Prayer in Five Hundred Languages or Dialects.'

ADEMAR, or AIMAR, a monk, born about 988, died about 1030. He wrote a chronicle of the French monarchy from its establishment to the year 1029.

ADEODATUS. See DIEUDONNE.

ADER, WILLIAM, a physician of Toulouse, who died about 1630, published a Latin work, in which he shows that the diseases which Christ healed were incurable by the art of medicine.

ADIMARI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine poet, born 1579, died 1649.

ADIMARI, LOUIS, a satirical poet, professor at Florence; born 1644, died 1708.

ADLERBETH, GUDMUND GEORGE, a Swedish poet, born 1751, died 1818. He translated Virgil, Horace, and Ovid into Swedish.

ADLERFELDT, GUSTAVUS, a Swedish nobleman, born 1671. He accompanied Charles XII. in all his campaigns, and wrote a journal of the strategic operations of the Swedish army, which was published under the title of 'The Military History of Charles XII.' He fell in the battle of Pultawa, 1709.

ADLZREITTER, JOHN, chancellor of the elector of Bavaria, born 1596, died 1662. He wrote a history of Bavaria.

ADO, ST., archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiné, died 875, aged 76. He wrote in Latin a universal chronicle, which has been several times printed.

ADOLPH, JOSEPH, a German painter, who lived in England about 1750, and distinguished himself by his paintings of horses.

ADOLPHUS, earl of Nassau, elected king of the Romans 1292, and crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle. He was deposed 1298, and attempted

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK II.

in vain to regain his empire. He was slain by his rival, Albert of Austria, 3 July, 1298.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK II., king of Sweden, born 1710, died 1771. He succeeded his father, Frederick I., in 1743.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, Prince, duke of Cambridge. See CAMBRIDGE.

ADOLPHUS, JOHN, F.S.A., an historical writer, born in London 1764 or 1765. He was first admitted an attorney, but afterwards he went to the bar, and gained a large practice and much reputation as an advocate. His speech in defence of Thistlewood the conspirator was regarded as an admirable effort of eloquence. Died 16 July, 1845. Among Mr. Adolphus's writings are 'Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Revolution;' 'The British Cabinet, containing Portraits of Illustrious Personages, with Biographical Memoirs;' 'The History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of 1783;' 'The History of France from 1790 to the Peace of 1802;' 'The Political State of the British Empire;' 'Observations on the Vagrant Act and some other Statutes, and on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace;' 'Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian;' and 'History of the Reign of George III.' He also assisted the historian Coxe in preparing for the press the 'Memoirs of Lord Burghley.'

ADOMNAN, St., probably a native of Ireland, was born, according to one account, in 624, and in 679 was elected abbat of Iona. He was converted to the orthodox or Roman doctrine as to the time of celebrating Easter, and though he could not persuade the monks at Iona to adopt his notions, he went to Ireland, where he brought over to the right faith almost all the teachers of religion. Died 703. He wrote a Latin life of St. Columba.

ADORNO, CATHARINE, a member of the noble house of Fieschi, and wife of Julian Adorno, was born 1447. After her husband's death she retired to Geneva, where she visited the poor in the hospitals. Died 1510. She wrote in Italian a 'Treatise on Purgatory' and 'A Dialogue between the Soul and the Body.'

ADORNO, FRANCIS, a Jesuit, born at Genoa, 1531, and died there 1586. He wrote 'De ratione illustrandi Ligurum historiae,' &c.

ADORNO, JOHN AUGUSTINE, founder of the congregation of regular clerks minors, approved by Sixtus V., 1588. He died at Naples, 1590, in great reputation for sanctity.

ADRETS, FRANÇOIS BEAUMONT, Baron Des, a French military adventurer, born 1515, first espoused the cause of the Huguenots, and afterwards joined the Catholics. He died 1586, abhorred by both parties.

ADRIAM, MARIE, a heroine, who at the age of sixteen assumed a man's dress and served as a gunner during the siege of Lyons, 1793. After the siege she was condemned to death by the revolutionary commission.

ADRIAN I., elected pope 7 Feb., 772, was distinguished for his talents, zeal, and charity. He sent his legates to the second general council of Nice, 789. Charlemagne avenged him of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who had caused many vexations. He died 26 Nov., 795. A great number of his letters are extant.

ADRIAN II., Pope, born at Rome, 791, succeeded Nicholas I. 14 Dec., 867, after having twice refused the tiara. He held a council at Rome

ADRIAN VI.

against Photius, and sent two legates to that of Constantinople, held 869, where Photius was deposed and Ignatius re-established. Adrian approved of what was done in this council, but quarrelled afterwards with the Greek emperor and the patriarch Ignatius about Bulgaria, which the latter pretended to belong to his patriarchate. He had also some differences with Charles the Bald about Hincmar, bishop of Laon, who had appealed to the Holy See from the sentence of the council of Verberic, 869. Adrian died piously 872, and left several epistles.

ADRIAN III., a Roman, elected pope 884. Basilus, the Macedonian, emperor of the East, urged him very importunately to annul the sentence passed against Photius, and to admit that famous patriarch to communion, but Adrian refused. Much was hoped from his virtue, zeal, and firmness, when he died, 9 May, 885. A decree is attributed to him which authorizes in future the ordination of the pope, without the ambassadors of the empire being present.

ADRIAN IV., Pope, the only Englishman who ever had the honour of sitting in the chair of St. Peter. His name was NICHOLAS BREAKSPERE, and he was born at Langley, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, about 1100. In the early part of his life he was reduced to the necessity of submitting to servile offices for bread. He desired to assume the monastic garb in the monastery of St. Albans, but the abbat refused to admit him in consequence of the insufficiency of his learning. Afterwards he went to Paris, and then to Provence, where he became an inmate of the monastery of St. Rufus. After prosecuting his studies for some time with great success, he was admitted into the order, and eventually attained to the dignity of abbat. In 1146 he was created a cardinal, and two years afterwards was sent by Pope Eugenius as legate to Denmark and Norway, the barbarous inhabitants of which countries were converted by him to the Christian faith. In 1154, he succeeded Anastasius IV. in the pontificate. He told one of his intimate friends that all the former hardships of his life were mere amusement compared with the burden of the papacy; that he looked upon St. Peter's chair as the most uneasy seat in the world; and that his crown seemed to be clapped burning on his head. Adrian left the States of the Church in a more flourishing condition than he found them. He died 1 Sept., 1159, and was buried in St. Peter's, near the tomb of his predecessor, Eugenius. The story that he was choked by a fly which got into his throat rests on no solid foundation. Several homilies and letters of Pope Adrian are extant. A memoir of this pontiff, by Richard Raby, was published in 1849.

ADRIAN V., nephew of Innocent IV., was of Genoa, and elected sovereign pontiff 12 July, 1276, and died on the 18th of the following month. It is said that when at the point of death he was congratulated by his relations on his elevation. 'I had much rather,' he replied, 'you saw me a cardinal in good health than a dying pope.'

ADRIAN VI., Pope, before his elevation called Adrian Florentius, son of a weaver, or, according to others, of a brewer or a boatwright. He was born at Utrecht, 2 March, 1459; and became successively professor of divinity at Louvain, dean of the church in that city, bishop of Tortosa, and

ADRIAN.

victor in Spain. He was elevated to the papacy, 9 Jan. 1523. The Italians regarded him with dislike, because he wished to reform the abuses of the court of Rome, and left the Emperor Charles V. master of that city. Adrian used to say that 'He would never build upon his own blood,' that is, advance his relations to ecclesiastical dignities. He died 14 Sept., 1533, and declared, when dying, 'That the greatest misfortune he had met with in the world, was having been obliged to govern.' He wrote 'Questiones quodlibeticæ,' &c.

ADRIAN, AELIUS, Roman emperor, born A.D. 76, at Italica, adopted by Trajan, and ascended the throne, 117. Having made peace with the Parthians, and remitted the debts of the Romans, he defeated the Alans, Sarmatians, and Dacians, and spent the greater part of his reign in visiting the provinces of the empire. He built a wall eighty miles long, between England and Scotland, to prevent the incursions of the barbarians. He opposed the violent persecutions raised against the Christians, and promised them they should never be molested on account of their religion. Adrian, after conquering the revolted Jews, gave the name of *Aelia* to Jerusalem when it was rebuilt, placed a marble hog over one of the gates, erected a temple to Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and set up a statue of Adonis upon the manger at Bethlehem. He died 10 July, 138, at Baize, and was buried at Puzosoli. Adrian was handsome, had an easy air, a serene and robust constitution; always went bare-headed; had a great memory; was a lover of poetry, arts, and sciences; but his attachment to the pagan superstitions, and his infamous passion for Antinous, dishonour him. He was the first Roman emperor who wore a beard, which fashion he introduced for the purpose of concealing warts that grew on his chin.

ADRIAN, a Greek author, who lived in 430, wrote an 'Introduction to the Holy Scriptures.'

ADRIAN DE CASTELLO, born at Corneto, in Tuscany, about 1450, became agent for English affairs at the court of Rome in the reign of Henry VII. He was elected a cardinal, and in 1502 he was appointed bishop of Hereford, whence he was translated to Bath and Wells, 1505. He was alive in 1518, but when he died is unknown. Besides some excellent Latin poetry, he wrote 'De Sermone Latino et de Modis Latine loquendi,' and 'De Vera Philosophia.'

ADRIAN, CORNELIUS, a famous Flemish preacher, of the order of St. Francis, and a native of Dort. He died 1581, aged 60.

ADRIANI, ADRIAN, *Adrianus ab Adriano,* a Jesuit of Antwerp, celebrated for his piety, died 1590, at Louvaine. His works are chiefly of an ascetic cast, and written in German.

ADRIANI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated historian, born at Florence, 1511, and died 1579 in that city. He wrote the history of his own time, from 1536, where that of Guicciardini ends. His son Marcel (born 1533; died 1604) was a member of the academy at Florence and author of several works.

ADRIANO, a Spanish painter, born at Cordova, where he died, 1630. He was a lay brother of the order of disacalced Carmelites. So greatly did he distrust his own powers, that at one time he was in the habit of destroying his pictures as soon as they were finished. His most remarkable work is a painting of the crucifixion.

ADRICHOMIUS, CHRISTIAN, a learned geo-

ÆNEAS.

grapher; born at Delft 1533; ordained priest 1561; died 1585. He wrote 'The Theatre of the Holy Land,' in Latin; and a life of Jesus Christ.

ADRY, JEAN FELICISSIME, French philologist and bibliographer, born 1749; died 1818.

ADY, JOSEPH, an impostor, who at one time carried on the business of a hatter in London. He hit upon the device of 'raising the wind' by means of circular letters promising, on the receipt of a suitable fee, to inform those whom he addressed of 'something to their advantage.' In many instances he succeeded in baffling the magistrates and the post-office authorities. Died 1852, aged 82.

ÆGIDIUS, JOHN, an Englishman, entered the order of St. Dominic at Paris in 1222. He wrote several able works on scholastic theology.

ÆGIDIUS, PETER, a lawyer, born at Antwerp, 1486; died there 1533. He was educated under Erasmus, at whose recommendation he obtained the friendship of Sir Thomas More. He wrote 'Enchiridion Principis ac Magistratus Christiani,' &c.

ÆGIDIUS ROMANUS. See COLONNA.

ÆGINETA, PAULUS, a celebrated Greek physician in the seventh century, so called because he was born in the isle of Ægina. He has left an abridgment of Galen, and several other works in Greek, very curious and interesting.

ÆGINHARD. See EGINHARD.

ÆLFRIC, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, assumed the Benedictine habit at Abingdon, and afterwards became abbat of St. Albans. In 969 he was created bishop of Wilton, and in 994 was promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, where he died 1005. His works, which have been printed, consist of a Latin and Saxon vocabulary, a grammar, Latin colloquies, and a Saxon translation of most of the historical books of the Old Testament, and of homilies from the Fathers.

ÆELFSIN, an Anglo-Saxon monk, who flourished about the end of the tenth century, distinguished himself by his manuscripts and their miniature illuminations.

ÆLIAN CLAUDIUS, an historical writer, was born at Præneste about 160. He taught rhetoric at Rome under the Emperor Antoninus. His 'Various History' is a curious collection of anecdotes; and his 'History of Animals' is also valuable.

ÆLIUS, DONATUS. See DONATUS.

ÆLIUS, SPARTIANUS. See SPARTIANUS.

ÆLRED. See AILRED.

ÆLST, EVERHARD VAN, a Dutch painter, born 1602; died 1658. His nephew, *William van Elst* (born 1620; died 1679) was also a painter, and attained to greater eminence in his profession than his uncle.

ÆMILIANUS, a native of Mauritania, became governor of Pannonia and Moesia under Hostilianus and Gallus, and was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers for some successes over the barbarians. His reign, however, was but of short duration, for he was murdered by his own troops A.D. 253.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS. See PAULUS.

ÆNEAS, or ÆNGUS, an Irish ecclesiastic and historian, was called Hagiographus, from having written the lives of the saints. Died about 820.

ÆNEAS, GAZEUS, a Platonic philosopher, who embraced Christianity in the fifth century. He wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body.

ÆNEAS, TACTICUS, an ancient writer on military tactics. By some he is supposed to have flourished B.C. 148; but Casaubon suspects that he is the same with Æneas of Stymphalus, commander of the Arcadians at the time of the battle of Mantinea, about B.C. 360.

ÆPINUS, FRANCIS MARY ULRIC THEODORE, a celebrated electrician; born at Rostock, 1724; died at Dorpat, in Livonia, 1802.

ÆPINUS, JOHN, a German reformer; born 1499; died 1553.

ÆRSENS, AERTSEN, OR AARSENS, PETER, a Dutch painter, called *Long Peter*, on account of his tall stature; born 1507; died 1575.

AERTZ, RICHARD, a Dutch historical painter, born 1482; died at Antwerp, 1577. He was called *Ryk met de stell*, or Dick with the wooden leg.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator, the rival of Demosthenes; born at Athens, 389 B.C. He accused Ctesiphon, that great orator's friend, who had proposed that a crown of gold should be decreed to him, but Demosthenes defended his friend's cause, and procured the banishment of Æschines from Athens. Æschines thereupon retired to Rhodes, and having taught rhetoric there for some time, went to Samos, where he died 314 B.C. The eloquence of Æschines was so much admired that the Greeks gave the names of the three graces to his three orations, and those of the nine muses to his epistles. Æschines is not equal to Demosthenes in strength and loftiness of style, but excels him in copiousness, ornament, and flowery expressions.

ÆSCHYLUS, a very celebrated tragic poet, born about 525 B.C., of an illustrious family in Attica. He distinguished himself by his courage at the memorable battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea; and furnished the theatre with a great number of tragedies, which were universally applauded by the Greeks. In the latter part of his life, being disappointed at Sophocles winning from him the tragic prize, he withdrew to Hiero, king of Syracuse, who was his particular friend. It is said that he was killed in the field by an eagle, which, mistaking his bald head for the point of a rock, let fall a tortoise upon it; but however that may be, Æschylus died 456 B.C. Seven of his tragedies remain in Greek, and have been many times printed.

ÆSOP, the fabulist, was a native of Phrygia, according to the most commonly received opinion. His history is so obscure as to leave little that can be properly said to deserve credit. It seems, however, that he was a Phrygian, and became a slave at Athens to Xanthus and Idmon, the last of whom gave him his liberty. The celebrity which he gained by his wit induced Croesus, king of Lydia, to send for him to his court, where he became the friend of Solon. Being sent to Delphi with an offering, he so irritated the people by his censures on their manners, that they threw him from the top of a rock. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and all Greece lamented his death, which took place about 560 B.C. The fables which go under his name have been frequently printed and translated into almost every language.

ÆTHICUS, a writer of whom nothing is known except that his name is attached to a geographical work in Latin, entitled 'Æthici Cosmographia.'

ÆTION, a painter, who appears to have lived in the time of the Emperor Trajan, or Hadrian. His

picture of Alexander's nuptials with Roxana was his masterpiece.

ÆTIUS, surnamed *the Impious*, a heretic of the fourth century, one of the most zealous defenders of Arianism, died at Constantinople 367.

ÆTIUS, governor of the Gauls, defeated Theodoric, vanquished the Franks, and defeated Gondacairus and Attila. Valentinian III., jealous of the merit of this great man, slew him with his own hand 454.

ÆTIUS, a celebrated physician, was born at Amida, in Mesopotamia, and studied at Alexandria. He flourished at the end of the fifth century, or beginning of the sixth. His work entitled 'Tetrabiblos' has been printed.

AFER, DOMITIUS, a famous orator, a native of Nîmes, and Quintilian's master; died A.D. 59.

APFLECK. See AUCHINLECK.

AFFO, IRENÆUS, a Recollect friar, and professor of history at Parma, born 1741; died 1797. He wrote a 'History of Parma,' and other works.

AFFRE, DENIS AUGUSTE, a pious and learned archbishop of Paris, was born in 1793, and was shot on a barricade in the streets of Paris during the French revolution in June, 1848, while essaying to speak words of peace to the insurgents.

AFRANIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman comic poet, flourished B.C. 100. Only some fragments of his works have been preserved. He must be distinguished from Quinctianus Afranius, who was put to death by Nero, for being engaged in the conspiracy which cost Seneca his life.

AFRICANUS, JULIUS, an historian of the third century, author of a chronology which is much esteemed.

AGAPETUS, St., was martyred at Palestrina, near Rome, under Aurelian, about 275. His festival occurs on 18 Aug.

AGAPETUS I., elected pope 535. He distinguished himself by his firmness, for when the Emperor Justinian I. would have obliged him to communicate with Anthemius, patriarch of Constantinople, who was an Eutychian, threatening him with exile, 'I thought,' replied Agapetus, 'to have found a Catholic emperor, but I find I am under a Domitian; know, however, that I fear not your menaces.' This noble answer was the cause of Anthemius being deposed. Agapetus died some days after, in 536. He left several epistles. This pope was so poor that he was obliged to pawn the sacred vessels of St. Peter to enable him to travel to Constantinople.

AGAPETUS II., elected pope 946, and distinguished for his zeal and virtue. He called the Emperor Otto to Rome against Berenger II., who wanted to be king of Italy. Died 956.

AGAR, CHARLES, educated at Westminster and Oxford, became bishop of Cloyne 1768, bishop of Cashel 1779, archbishop of Dublin 1801, and, dying 14 July, 1809, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

AGARDE, ARTHUR, a famous English antiquary, born about 1540, died 21 Aug., 1615. In the first year of the reign of James I. he was appointed one of the deputy chamberlains of the exchequer, and consequently had under his care a large portion of the public records, to the study of which he assiduously applied himself. To the old Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a distinguished member, he read a number of papers, which are printed in Hearn's 'Curious Discourses.'

AGAS, RADULPH, frequently called *Ralph*

AGASIAS.

Agas, was a land surveyor, who practised in England in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He resided principally at Stoke, near Nayland, Suffolk. Agas published plans of Oxford and Cambridge, but his principal published work is a large plan or view of London, which was re-engraved by Vertue in 1737.

AGASIAS, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his beautiful statue of 'The Dying Gladiator,' which was found with the 'Apollo Belvidere' at Nicusa. Agasias lived in the fourth century B.C.

AGATHA, St., virgin and martyr, suffered at Catania, in Sicily, 251. She is commemorated on 5 Feb.

AGATHANGELUS, an Armenian, author of a *Life of St. Gregory*, first patriarch of Armenia. When he flourished is unknown.

AGATHIAS, *the Scholastic*, was an advocate at Syrtina in the sixth century. He wrote a continuation of Procopius's history.

AGATHO, St., a Benedictine, born at Palermo, was elected pope 679, and died 682. He is commemorated on Feb. 14.

AGATHOCLES, a famous tyrant of Sicily, and son of a potter of Terra del Reggio. He gained many victories over the Carthaginians, and was poisoned by order of his grandson, Archagathus, 241 B.C.

AGELLUS, ANTHONY, a regular canon, afterwards bishop of Acerno, died 1608. He wrote biblical commentaries, and assisted in the edition of the Septuagint, Rome, 1587, fol.

AGELNOTH, surnamed *the Good*, was archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Canute. He governed his province for seventeen years, and died 20 Oct., 1038.

AGESANDER, a celebrated Rhodian sculptor in the reign of Vespasian. In conjunction with his two sons he executed the famous group of Laocoon.

AGESILAUS I., king of Sparta, ascended the throne 938 B.C., and reigned forty-four years.

AGESILAUS II., king of Sparta, son of Archidamus, was raised to the throne in preference to Lysichides. He gained a signal victory over Tissaphernes, general of the Persians, defeated the Thebans and their allies at Coronæ, conquered the Arcadians, and made himself master of Corinth. He died in Cyrenaica about 360 B.C. His sister, Cynisca, had learnt to manage horses at the invitation of her brother. She entered the lists, and was the first woman who gained the prize at the Olympic games.

AGGAS, RALPH. *See* AGAS.

AGGAS, OF AUGUS, ROBERT, a landscape painter, died in London, 1679, aged about sixty.

AGILULPH, duke of Jurin, and king of the Lombards, died about 616, after having conquered all Italy except Ravenna.

AGIS I., king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes, 1030 B.C.

AGIS II., king of Sparta, died about 398 B.C. He ravaged Argolis, and signalized himself in the Peloponnesian war.

AGIS III., king of Sparta, ascended the throne 333 B.C., and died 324 B.C.

AGIS IV., king of Sparta, formed a plan to restore the ancient discipline of Lacedæmon, to abolish debts, and make the possessions of the inhabitants common, according to the laws of Lycurgus; but the rich, the women, and Leonidas his colleague opposed him, and Leonidas caused him to be strangled, 240 B.C.

AGREDA.

AGLIONBY, EDWARD, an English writer, born at Carlisle, was educated at Eton and Cambridge (B.A. 1540-1, M.A. 1544). Subsequently he became a justice of the peace for Warwickshire, and in 1571 was returned as M.P. for Warwick. The following year he was elected recorder of Warwick, which post he resigned in Nov., 1587, 'because of his great age and impotency to travel and failing of sight.' He translated 'A Notable and Marvellous Epistle of the famous Doctor Mathew Grimalde, Professor of the Law in the Universitie of Padua' (1550), and was author of an Oration to Queen Elizabeth, printed in 'Nichols's Progresses.'

AGLIONBY, JOHN, D.D., was educated at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Queen's College, and afterwards principal of St. Edmund's Hall. He had a considerable hand in the authorized translation of the New Testament. Dr. Aglionby died at Islip, Oxfordshire, of which parish he was rector, 6 Feb., 1609-10.

AGNES, St., celebrated virgin, martyred at Rome about 303, at the age of thirteen. Her festival occurs on 21 Jan.

AGNESI, MARIA GAETANA, an Italian woman of letters, born at Milan, 1718, died there 1799. She was an extraordinary instance of juvenile precocity. When only eleven years old she knew eight languages, and at twenty she published a collection of ninety-one theses which she had publicly maintained. Pope Benedict XIV. appointed her honorary lecturer and professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Her sister, Maria Teresa, was born about 1724, and is author of some musical compositions.

AGNOLO, BACCIO, a sculptor and architect of Florence, born 1460, died 1543.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, one of the most learned prelates of the ninth century. He was deposed at the council of Thionville, 834, by order of Louis le Debonnaire, for being concerned in the revolt of Lotharus, but coming again into favour, he was re-established. He died 840. Agobard wrote against Felix of Urgella, condemned duels and trials by fire and water, and composed a book to prove that tempests are not raised by sorcerers.

AGOSTINI, LEONARD, an antiquary of Sienna in the seventeenth century, published the *Medals of Sicily*, which are joined to the Sicily of Paruta. He also wrote 'Le Gemme antiche figurate,' Rome, 1686.

AGOSTINO, PAUL, master of the pontifical chapel of St. Peter at Rome, composed much church music. Born 1593, died 1629.

AGOULT, GUILLAUME, a gentleman and poet of Provence in the twelfth century, the handsomest and the wittiest man of his time. He wrote, besides a great number of songs, a poem, entitled 'La maniera d'amor dal tems passat,' in which he maintains, in a chain of reasoning, that no one can be happy, unless he is a worthy man; that no one can be a worthy man, without being in love; and that no man knows how to love, who is not careful of his mistress's honour.

AGREDA, MARIA D', daughter of Francis Coronela, was born at Agreda, in Spain. Her father converted his house into a convent of female Cordeliers, under the title of 'The Immaculate Conception,' among whom his wife and daughters made profession, he himself joining the Cordeliers. Maria was chosen superior of the convent, and died there 1665, aged 63. She wrote her *fama* book

AGRESTI.

of 'The Mystical City of God' by order, as she asserted, of God and the Blessed Virgin. The book was condemned at Rome, and the French translation of it was censured by the Sorbonne.

AGRESTI, LIVIO, an Italian painter, died 1580.

AGRICOLA, ST., suffered martyrdom about 304. His festival is celebrated on 4th November.

AGRICOLA, CNEIUS JULIUS, a Roman commander, born A.D. 38 at Frejus, in the reign of Caligula, by whom his father, Julius Græcinus, was put to death for refusing to plead against Marcus Silanus. The first military service of Agricola was under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain. On his return to Rome he married a lady of rank, and was made quæstor in Asia, where he maintained the strictest integrity. He was chosen tribune of the people, and quæstor, under Nero; and under Galba he was appointed commissioner to examine the state of the treasures belonging to the temples which Nero had avariciously confiscated. By Vespasian he was made a patrician and governor of Aquitania. The dignity of consul followed, and in the same year he married his daughter to the historian Tacitus. Soon afterwards he was made governor of Britain, and carried his conquests into a remote district of Scotland, where the famous engagement took place between the Romans and the Caledonians, under the able, though unsuccessful leadership of Galgacus. Domitian, envying Agricola's virtues, recalled him, and ordered him to enter Rome in the night, that no triumph might be granted to him. He obeyed, and, without betraying any resentment, retired into private life. He died A.D. 93, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by the tyrant.

AGRICOLA, GEORGE, a German metallurgist, whose real name was Landmann, was born at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1494, and studied medicine at Leipsic. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and remained two years at Venice. On his return he settled at Joachimsthal, where he familiarized himself with mining operations. Died at Chemnitz, 1555. His works are written in elegant Latin.

AGRICOLA, IGNATIUS, a German Jesuit, wrote 'Historia Provinciæ Societatis Jesu Germaniæ Superioris.' The second part appeared in 1729, and the author died shortly afterwards.

AGRICOLA, JOHN, a disciple of Luther, born at Eisleben, 1492. He separated from his master because he drew conclusions from his principles respecting justification, which Luther himself did not. Luther said that men are justified by faith, and that works are not necessary to salvation. Then, said Agricola, there is no law for a man who has faith, because if he is not a just man, he will become so by an act of faith. Those principles must therefore be preached which lead to a belief of the Gospel, and not the law of the Gospel. He had his followers, who were called 'Antinomians,' i.e., enemies of the law. Agricola was minister at Wittenberg and Berlin, in which last-named city he died 1566. He wrote commentaries on St. Luke; 'History of the Passion of Jesus Christ;' and other works, most of which are in German.

AGRICOLA, MARTIN, a musician, born at Zorowe, in Silesia, 1486; died at Magdeburg, 1556. He wrote several works relating to his art.

AGRICOLA, RODOLPHUS, a celebrated professor of philosophy at Worms and Heidelberg, born at Bafflon, near Groeningen, 1442. He was one of those who revived a taste for the belles lettres in Germany and the Low Countries. He was a

AGUESSEAU.

great traveller, and gained friends and admirers wherever he went. He died, 1485, at Heidelberg, and was buried in the habit of a Cordelier. His works were printed at Cologne 1539, 2 vols.

AGRIPPA, MARCUS VIPSANIUS, a Roman consul, favourite and son-in-law of Augustus; who rose by his valour to the first dignities of the empire. He was one of the wisest captains of his age, and Augustus owed to him the empire of the world, from the victories he gained over Mark Anthony and the younger Pompey. Born 63 B.C.; died in March, 12 B.C.

AGRIPPA I. (Herod), son of Aristobulus and Bernice, and grandson of Herod the Great. Caligula gave him the kingdom of Judea, A.D. 37. He put St. James the Great to death, imprisoned St. Peter, and died himself in the greatest agonies, eaten up with worms, in the seventh year of his reign, aged 54, in the year 43.

AGRIPPA II., son of the preceding, and last king of the Jews, succeeded his uncle Herod; but the Emperor Claudius took away his kingdom, and gave him other provinces in exchange. He died about the year 94. It was before this prince and his sister Bernice, with whom he was suspected of incest, that St. Paul pleaded his cause at Cæsarea.

AGRIPPA, HENRY CORNELIUS, born 1486, of an illustrious family, at Cologne. He acquired great reputation as a scholar after having distinguished himself as a soldier. He was well skilled in divinity, physic, and jurisprudence, and passed with weak people for a great magician, though his extreme poverty clearly proved the contrary. Agrippa wrote well and possessed much learning, but loved to maintain paradoxes. He wrote a treatise on the 'Excellency of Women above Men,' to insinuate himself into the favour of Margaret of Austria, who governed the Low Countries, and who procured him the title of historiographer to her brother, the emperor. He was imprisoned in France, for writing against Louisa of Savoy, mother of Francis I., and upon regaining his liberty went to Grenoble, where he died, 14th Sept., 1535. Agrippa was thrice married, and left several children. Of his numerous works perhaps the most remarkable is a treatise on 'The Vanity of the Sciences,' in which he undertakes to prove that there is nothing more pernicious and dangerous to the lives of men, and to the salvation of their souls, than the arts and sciences.

AGRIPPA, MENENIUS, a Roman consul, about 502 B.C. He conquered the Sabines, and by the fable of the belly and members, appeased the people, who, being overwhelmed with debts and misery, had revolted and retired to the sacred hill.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of Agrippa and Julia, married to Germanicus, whom she accompanied in all his expeditions. After the death of her husband she returned to Rome with his ashes, and there was a universal grief in the city. Tiberius, jealous of the people's love for Agrippina, banished her to an island, where she starved herself, A.D. 33. She left nine children, among whom Caligula and Agrippina are best known.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, and mother of the Emperor Nero, who caused her to be assassinated A.D. 60.

AGUESSEAU, HENRI FRANÇOIS D', chancellor of France, was born at Limoges 1608. At the age of 22 he became advocate-general of the parliament of Paris. After holding this office six years he was

AGUILAR.

Aide procureur-général. In 1709 the responsibilities of his position were greatly increased by the famine, which added to the disasters caused by the war. A commission was formed of which d'Agueceau was the very heart and soul. He preserved strict discipline in the tribunals, improved the proceedings in criminal matters, and made many excellent regulations. He devoted his attention principally, however, to the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV., the regent, duke of Orleans, made him chancellor, but in 1718 he was displaced. The seals, however, were restored to him two years afterwards, and with short intervals, he held them till a year before his death, which took place 9th Feb., 1751. His works in 13 vols. 4to are much esteemed.

AGUILAR, GRACE, an English authoress, was born at the Paragon, at Hackney, 1816, being the only daughter of Emanuel and Sarah Aguilar. Her parents professed the Hebrew faith, to which she was always deeply attached. From the age of seven, this extraordinary child kept a daily journal, and before her twelfth year was completed she had written a little drama called 'Gustavus Vasa.' Her life presents few incidents. It was chiefly spent in the composition of works having for their object the elevation of the character of the Jewish people in the eyes of the Christian world. Among those works are 'Home Influence;' 'The Magic Wreath;' 'The Spirit of Judaism;' 'The Women of Israel;' 'The Records of Israel;' 'The Jewish Faith,' and 'History of the English Jews.' Her death took place at Frankfort, where she was buried, 16th Sept., 1847.

AGULLON, FRANCIS, a Jesuit, born at Brussels; and died 1617, aged 50. He left a valuable treatise on optics.

AGUIRRA, JEAN SAENS D', a native of Logrono, was born 1630, entered the Benedictine order, and subsequently became divinity professor at Salamanca, secretary of the holy office, and a cardinal. Died at Rome 1699. His principal work is 'A Defence of the Chair of St. Peter.'

AGUTTER, WILLIAM, an English divine, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards became chaplain and secretary to the Asylum for Female Orphans. Died 26th March, 1835, aged 77. His published sermons are numerous. One of them, preached before the university of Oxford, is entitled 'The Difference between the Death of the Righteous and the Wicked, illustrated in the instances of Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Hume, Esq.'

AGYLEUS, HENRY, a literary man, native of Bou-le-Duc, very learned in the Greek language, died 1505, aged 62. He translated the Nomo-Canon of Ptolemy.

AHLWARDT, PETER, the son of a shoemaker at Greiswald, where he was born 1710, and died 1791. He left several works, the most remarkable being 'Phœus Meditations on the Phenomena of Thunder and Lightning,' and dissertations on the immortality of the soul and the liberty of God. He founded a society called the 'Abelites,' the members of which professed perfect candour and sincerity.

AHRENDT, MARTIN FREDERICK, an antiquary, born at Holstein 1769, died 1824. He made a valuable collection of Icelandic manuscripts and Runic inscriptions.

AICHEK, OTTO, a German antiquary and historian, born 1628. He joined the Benedictine order,

AIKIN.

and in 1657 was appointed a professor in the university of Salzburg, where he died 17th January, 1705.

AIDAN, king of the Dalriadic Scots, died about 605.

AIDAN, Sr., an Irish monk, became bishop of Lindisfarne, where he founded a monastery, 635. Died, 31st Aug., 651. He is annually commemorated on the day of his death.

AIGNAN, ETIENNE, a French writer, born at Beaugency-sur-Loire, 1773, died at Paris, 1824. He wrote several tragedies and other dramatic pieces, and translated Pope's 'Essay on Criticism,' Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and Homer's 'Iliad.'

AIKEN, JAMES, a Scotch prelate, born at Kirkwall 1613. He studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and became chaplain to the marquis of Hamilton. Afterwards he was presented by Charles I. to the living of Birs, in Orkney. When Montrose visited the Orkneys, Aiken was deputed to draw up a declaration expressive of loyalty to the exiled king. In consequence of this, the privy council at Edinburgh issued a warrant for his apprehension, but he being warned, fled to Holland, where he lived in straitened circumstances till 1653. In 1677 he was made bishop of Moray, and in 1680 was translated to Galloway. Died at Edinburgh, 28th Oct., 1687.

AIKIN, ANNA LETITIA. See BARBAULD.

AIKIN, ARTHUR, eldest son of John Aikin, M.D. and brother to Miss Lucy Aikin, the historical writer, was born at Warrington, Lancashire, 19 May, 1773. After receiving a classical education he was initiated into the science of chemistry by Dr. Priestley. In 1796 he settled in London, where his quiet, unambitious life was devoted to the labours of scientific literature as an author and lecturer. In 1817, on the death of Dr. Charles Taylor, Mr. Aikin was elected secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and he remained for twenty-three years resident in their house in John Street, Adelphi. He died in London, 15 April, 1854. His works are 'The Natural History of the Year;' 'Journal of a Tour through North Wales and parts of Shropshire;' a translation from the French of 'Denon's Travels in Egypt;' 'A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy' (in conjunction with his brother Charles); and 'A Manual of Mineralogy.' For four years he was editor of the 'Annual Review.'

AIKIN, JOHN, M.D., was born at Kibworth-Harcourt, Leicestershire, 1747, being the only son of the Rev. John Aikin, for many years tutor in divinity at the dissenting academy at Warrington, in Lancashire. Though it was originally intended that he should become a dissenting minister, he resolved to adopt the medical profession. In 1770 he settled at Chester, and after remaining there about a year removed to Warrington. He was created M.D. by the university of Leyden, 1784. Some time afterwards he removed to Great Yarmouth; but in 1798 he was compelled, in consequence of ill-health, to give up the practice of his profession, whereupon he retired to Stoke Newington, and there resided until his death, 7 Dec., 1822. The principal works of Dr. Aikin, exclusive of those relating to medical subjects, are as follows:—'Essays on Song Writing,' afterwards republished, with additions, under the title of 'Vocal Poetry;' translations of Tacitus's 'Life of Agricola,' and 'Manners of the Germans;' 'Biographical Memoirs of

AIKIN.

Medicine in Great Britain from the Revival of Literature to the time of Hervey; 'The Calendar of Nature,' afterwards republished with the title of 'The Natural History of the Year;' 'England Delineated;' 'A View of the Character and Public Services of John Howard, LL.D., F.R.S.:' 'Evenings at Home,' conjointly with his sister, Mrs. Barbauld; 'Letters from a Father to his Son on Various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life;' 'Description of the Country from thirty to forty miles round Manchester;' 'General Biography,' 10 vols. 4to. In this, his greatest work, he had the assistance, first of Dr. Enfield, and afterwards of Dr. Thomas Morgan; 'The Arts of Life;' 'The Woodland Companion, or a Brief Description of British Trees, with some Account of their Uses;' 'Letters to a Young Lady, on a Course of English Poetry;' and biographies and critical notices in his 'Select Works of the British Poets.' In 1796, Dr. Aikin became literary editor of the 'Monthly Magazine,' and continued to occupy that position for ten years. He was also for some time editor of Dodsley's 'Annual Register.'

AIKIN, LUCY, a popular authoress, only daughter of John Aikin, M.D., died 29 Jan., 1864, aged 83. Her principal works are 'Epistles on Women,' 1810; 'Lorimer, a Tale,' 1814; 'Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth,' 1818; 'Memoirs of James I.,' 1822; 'Memoirs of Dr. Aikin,' 1823; 'Memoirs of Mrs. Barbauld,' 1825; 'Memoirs of Charles I.,' 1833; 'Memoirs of Addison,' 1843.

AIKMAN, ALEXANDER, born in Scotland 1755, settled in Jamaica 1778, and there established, 'The Jamaica Mercury,' the title of which was subsequently changed to 'The Royal Gazette.' Died 6 July, 1838.

AIKMAN, WILLIAM, a painter, born at Cairney, in Scotland, 1682, died in London 4 June, 1731. It was originally intended that he should go to the Scotch bar, but he chose to devote himself to the fine arts, and particularly to painting, which he studied first in England, and afterwards at Rome. In 1723 he settled in London, and was patronized by the duke of Argyle, the earl of Burlington, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and other noted persons. His pictures consist chiefly of portraits of persons of rank.

AILLY, PIERRE D', born at Compiègne, 1350, was first bursar to the college of Navarre, in Paris, then doctor of the Sorbonne 1380, afterwards chancellor of the university, confessor and almoner to Charles VI., bishop of Puy, then of Cambrai, and cardinal. He was one of the most learned bishops at the councils of Pisa and Constance. He was legate from the Holy See to Germany, where he died 9 Oct., 1425. Most of his works were printed at Strasburg, 1490.

AILRED, abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Rievaulx, Yorkshire, was born in or about 1109, and died 1166. He wrote several historical and theological works, which have been printed. Five of his treatises on divinity appeared at Douay 1631, under the editorship of Richard Gibbons, an English Jesuit.

AIMOIN, a Benedictine of Fleury-sur-Loire, and one of the most illustrious disciples of the celebrated Abbo, wrote a 'History of France,' and died 1008.

AINGER, THOMAS, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took both degrees in arts (1821-24), became perpetual curate of Hampstead, Middlesex, in 1841, and died 15 Nov., 1863.

AITZEMA.

He published in his lifetime several volumes of sermons, which are held in esteem, and in 1864 another volume appeared, to which is prefixed a memoir of the author.

AINSLIE, HENRY, M.D., a very eminent English physician, died 26 Oct., 1834.

AINSWORTH, HENRY, an English nonconformist divine, and biblical commentator, born about 1590. He united with the Brownists, and, after struggling for some years with the dangers and troubles to which members of that sect were exposed, he retired, with many of his co-religionists, to Holland. At Amsterdam, Ainsworth, and one of his brethren in exile named Johnson, established a church, and in 1602 published a confession of faith of the people called Brownists. The church, however, was very soon rent in pieces by schisms and dissensions, and in the end Johnson retired to Emden, while Ainsworth went to Ireland, though some time afterwards he returned to Holland. He died suddenly at Amsterdam in 1622 or 1623. His reputation mainly rests upon his *rudite* 'Annotations on the five books of Moses, the Psalms, and the Song of Songs.'

AINSWORTH, ROBERT, a lexicographer, born at Woodyale, in the parish of Eccles, near Manchester, 1660. He received his education at Bolton, Lancashire, where he afterwards kept a school. From Bolton he removed to Bethnal Green, London, and there continued the profession of a schoolmaster. Died 4 April, 1743. His chief work is a Latin dictionary, first published 1736, with this title, 'Thesaurus Lingue Latinæ Compendarius; or a Compendious Dictionary of the Latin Tongue, designed principally for the Use of the British Nations.'

AIRAULT. See AYRAUT.

AIRAY, CHRISTOPHER, an English writer on logic, died 1670.

AIRAY, HENRY, an English divine, was born in Westmorland, 1559, and educated first at St. Edmund Hall, and afterwards at Queen's College, Oxford, of which in 1598 he became provost. He was a constant and zealous preacher at Oxford. His principal work is a 'Course of Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians,' the best edition of which is that by Rev. A. B. Grosart, Edinburgh, 1864. Airay published a treatise on bowing at the name of Jesus, but not a single copy is known to have escaped the ravages of time. His death occurred on 10 Oct., 1616.

AISTULPHUS, king of the Lombards, besieged Rome 750, but Pepin, king of France, hastening to the assistance of Pope Stephen III., besieged Aistulphus in Pavia, and forced him to restore the Exarchate of Ravenna and the Roman Pentapolis to the Holy See for ever. The keys were sent to Rome and placed upon St. Peter's tomb, in *signum veri et perpetui dominii*. Aistulphus designed to retake these cities, but died 756.

AITON, WILLIAM, an eminent horticulturist and botanist, born in Scotland 1731, died 1 Feb., 1793. For many years he was manager of Kew Gardens, and he published an elaborate description of the plants there, under the title of 'Hortus Kewensis,' 3 vols. He was succeeded at Kew by his son, William Townsend Aiton, who died in 1849, aged 84, after having ably superintended the botanical department for fifty years.

AITZEMA, LEO VAN, a gentleman of Friesland, born 1600. He was councillor of the Hanse Towns and their resident at the Hague, where he died,

AJALA.

1669. He wrote 'A History of the Peace of Munster,' and 'A History of the United Provinces.'

AJALA, MARTIN PÉREZ DE, a Spanish prelate, was bishop successively of Guadix and Segovia, and eventually archbishop of Valencia. He assisted at the council of Trent. His most important work is a Latin treatise on 'The Apostolic Traditions.' Born 1604, died 1666.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, of Chalons-sur-Marne, physician to Francis I. of France; died 1551. He was called *Sans Malice* (without malice), and took the name of Akakia, which signifies the same in Greek.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, son of the preceding, royal professor of surgery and physic to Henry III. of France, died 1588. He wrote some medical works in Latin.

AKBAR, sultan of the Moguls, was born 1542, succeeded to the throne 1556, and died 1605. He recovered Delhi from the Patans, and conquered Bengal, Cashmere, and Scinde.

AKENSIDE, MARK, M.D., who is more known as a poet than as a physician, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1721. He resolved to follow the medical profession, and accordingly went to Leyden, where he was created M.D. 1774. On his return to England he settled as a physician at Northampton. Thence he removed to Hampstead, and finally to London. Notwithstanding his acknowledged abilities, he never attained to any considerable eminence in his profession. Died 23 June, 1770. Dr. Akenside wrote some medical treatises, which it is not necessary to enumerate. In 1774 he published his poem 'On Pleasures of the Imagination,' which was received with great applause. His next publication was 'An Epistle to Curio,' which contained a warm invective against Pulteney, earl of Bath, on account of his political conduct. In 1745 Dr. Akenside published ten odes on different subjects and in different styles. Most of his remaining poetical effusions appeared in Dodsley's collection, and of these the most considerable is a 'Hymn to the Naiads.'

AKERBLAD, JOHN DAVID, an eminent Egyptologist, was born in Sweden about 1760, and died at Rome 1819.

AKIBA, a famous rabbi of the second century, and one of the doctors of the college of Tiberias. He declared at first for the impostor Barchochebas, encouraged the Jews to revolt, and joined with them in the commission of unheard-of barbarities. The Emperor Adrian condemned him to a cruel death, with his wife and a great number of his disciples, A.D. 135. The book called 'Jezira' is attributed to him.

ALABASTER, WM., was born in or about 1567, and educated at Trinity College, Cambr.idge. In 1596 he accompanied the expedition to Cadiz in the capacity of chaplain to the earl of Essex. During his stay in Spain he was converted to the Catholic religion, but in 1610 he returned to the Established Church. After his reconversion he was created D.D., and obtained the deanery of St. Paul's and the rich parsonage of Tharfield, Herefordshire. Died April, 1640. He wrote 'Lexicon Pentaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Tamedico-Rabbinicum, et Arabicum,' Lond., fol., 1637, and some theological treatises, but is chiefly known by his Latin tragedy of 'Roxana,' which was acted in the hall of Trinity College, Cambridge. This play has been praised by Dr. Johnson, but in fact it is for the most part merely a translation

ALASCO.

of Luigi Groto's Italian tragedy entitled 'La Daidia.'

ALACOQUE, MARGUERITE MARIE, a holy nun of the convent of La Visitation de Sainte Marie of Paray le Monnial, in Charolais. She was born 1647, and died 17 Oct., 1690. Many miracles have been ascribed to her, and she was beatified in 1865 by his holiness Pius IX. She wrote a work in French 'On Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.'

ALAIN, CHARTIER. See CHARTIER.

ALAIN, JOHN, a Danish writer, born 1569, died 1630. He wrote 'On the Origin of the Cimbri,' and other treatises.

ALAMANNI, LUIGI, of a distinguished family at Florence, was born 1495. He fled into France to avoid the anger of Julius de Medicis, afterwards Clement VII., who governed Florence, and against whom he had conspired. After Rome was plundered, he returned to his country, whose fall he could not prevent, though he sacrificed his whole fortune to prevent it. Francis I. received him with great kindness, gave him the collar of St. Michael, and sent him as ambassador to Charles V. He died, 1566, at Amboise, where the court was. His works consist of elegies, epilogues, dramas, satires, and hymns in Italian.

ALAN. See ALLEYN.

ALAN DE INSULIS, or of Lille in Flanders, called *Doctor Universalis*, from the extent of his learning, was born in the first half of the twelfth century, and died at the beginning of the next. It is yet an undecided point whether he is identical with Alanus, also de Insulis, the friend of St. Bernard, and bishop of Auxerre. A collected edition of his works was published by Charles de Visch, Antwerp, 1654.

ALAN OF LYNN, D.D. of Cambridge, became prior of the house of Carmelites, at Lynn in Norfolk, and died 1420. He won much esteem in his day as a philosopher and divine, and compiled a great number of summaries and indexes.

ALAN OF TEWKESBURY, D.D. of Oxford, and prior of the Benedictine monastery at Tewkesbury, in the latter part of the twelfth century. He was a friend of St. Thomas à Becket, by whom he was greatly beloved. Alan wrote 'De Vita et Exilio Thomæ Cantuariensis;' 'Acta Clarendonensis;' and several books of epistles.

ALAND, SIR JOHN FORTESCUE. See FORTESCUE.

ALANE, ALEXANDER. See ALES.

ALANSON, EDWARD, an eminent surgeon, born at Newton, Lancashire, 1747; died at Wavertree, near Liverpool, 1823. He introduced many important improvements in the mode of amputating limbs.

ALARD, WILLIAM, born 1572; died 1645. He was pastor of Krempe, in Holstein, and wrote two small volumes of Latin hymns and other works.

ALARIC I., king of the Goths, one of the most cruel enemies of the Roman empire; who embraced Christianity, and followed Arianism. He laid waste many eastern provinces, carried fire and sword into Italy, and sacked Rome 409. After being conquered by Stilicho, he retired to Rome, and died at Cosenza 410.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths. After having reigned 23 years over all the country between the Rhone and the Garonne, he was killed by the hand of Clovis 507, in a battle at Vouillé, in Poitou. He published a code of laws, called from him the 'Code of Alaric.'

ALASCO, JOHN, uncle to the king of Poland,

ALBAN.

was born 1499, and for some time was a bishop of the church of Rome. Afterwards he embraced the doctrines of Luther, and was in consequence driven from his country. He settled at Embden, where he was chosen pastor to a congregation of Protestants, who, under the terror of persecution, fled with him to London. They were incorporated by charter, and had a grant of the church of Austin Friars. These Protestants differed in some modes of worship from the Established church. On the accession of Mary, Alasco was ordered to quit the kingdom. He died in Poland 1560.

ALBAN, ST., the first English martyr, beheaded about 287. He is commemorated June 22.

ALBANI, ALEXANDER, Cardinal, born at Urbino, 1694. He was ambassador to the court of Vienna, and librarian of the Vatican. The cardinal embellished his country house, the Villa Albani, with statues and pictures, and was a great patron of men of letters. Died 1779. His historical and literary compositions are held in esteem.

ALBANI, OF ALBANO, FRANCIS, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna 1578; died 1660.

ALBANI, JOHN JEROME, of Bergamo, a learned lawyer, served with the Venetian troops, and became first magistrate of his country. After the death of his wife, 1570, Pius V. made him a cardinal. Died 1591. His works are 'De immunitate ecclesiarum;' 'De potestate Papæ et concilii;' 'De cardinalibus;' and 'De donatione Constantini.'

ALBANY, LOUISE MAXIMILIENNE DE STOLBERG, countess of, born 1752, at Mons, in Hainaut, became at an early age the wife of Prince Charles Edward, the last Pretender to the throne of the Stuarts. The courts of the house of Bourbon, who deemed themselves interested in preventing the Stuart family from becoming extinct, arranged this marriage, and made suitable provision for the young couple. After the death of Charles Edward, the countess of Albany contracted a secret marriage with the poet Alfieri, with whom she resided at Florence. She again became a widow in 1803, and notwithstanding her display of grief at the death of the poet, who for twenty years had been the companion of her life, it is believed that she was married a third time. Died 29 Jan., 1824.

ALBATEGNIUS, or **ALBATENIUS**, a learned Arabian astronomer, of the religion of the Sabæans, flourished at Araete, in Syria, and died 929. He made his observations in Mesopotamia 882, and wrote 'A Treatise on the Science of the Stars,' a bad Latin translation of which has been twice printed. The original Arabic MS. is preserved in the Vatican. Albategnius made important observations on the precession of the equinoxes, and added 11 deg. 30 min. 20 sec. to the places of the stars, as they had been determined by Ptolemy.

ALBEMARLE, duke of. See **MONK**.

ALBEMARLE, earl of. See **KEPPEL**.

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI, FRANCIS, marquis, and senator of Bologna, born 1728; died 1804. His whole life was passed in dissipation. He wrote some dramatic pieces, the best of which is 'I Pregiudizi del falso onore.'

ALBERGOTTI, FRANCIS, a celebrated civilian, born at Azezzo, and died at Florence 1376.

ALBERIC, a native of France, who lived in the twelfth century, and after being a monk in the monastery of Clugni, was made prior of St. Martin's at Paris; afterwards abbat of Verelay 1124; then cardinal and bishop of Ostia 1138. Pope

ALBERT.

Innocent II. sent him as legate into England and Scotland, which displeased the English clergy. Alberic, however, was received in England after some difficulties, and held a national council in Westminster Abbey 13 Dec., 1138. He returned to Italy 1139, and was afterwards legate in Sicily, in the East, and in France. Died 1147.

ALBERIC, a Cistercian monk of the thirteenth century, wrote a chronicle of remarkable events from the creation down to the year 1241. It has been printed by Leibnitz and Mencken.

ALBERONI, JULIUS, cardinal, and prime minister to the king of Spain, was born, 1664, near Parma. Having taken priest's orders, he obtained a small living. While in that situation he rendered some essential service to the secretary of the duke de Vendome, which led to his acquaintance with that general, who was indebted to him in a time of exigency for the discovery of the corn which the country people had concealed. After this, Alberoni followed the duke to Spain, where, by his address, he brought about a marriage between the princess of Parma and Philip V. This stroke of fortune raised him to the post of prime minister of Spain, the dignity of a cardinal, and archbishop of Valencia. In 1720 he was obliged to retire to Parma, and from thence to Rome, where he was confined for twelve months in the Jesuits' college. On regaining his liberty, he visited his native place, where he founded a seminary for young men designed for the church. He died at Rome 1752. The 'Political Testament' which bears his name is fictitious.

ALBERT I., son of the Emperor Rodolphus of Hapsburg, and first duke of Austria, killed in battle Adolphus, who had been chosen to the empire in preference to him 1298. He was afterwards crowned emperor. He engaged in twelve battles, and was killed at the passage of the Reuss, near Windisch, in Switzerland, 1308, by John, duke of Suabia, his nephew, whose possessions he had usurped.

ALBERT II., duke of Austria, and marquis of Moravia, was elected emperor 1 Jan., 1438, and died 27 Oct., 1439.

ALBERT I., *the Bear*, son of Otho, prince of Anhalt, born 1106. He was much favoured by the German princes, especially the Emperor Conrad III., who made him marquis and elector of Brandenburg. Albert cleared the forests of the Marché of Brandenburg to build cities, churches, and colleges. Died 1168.

ALBERT, *the Courageous*, duke of Saxony, governor of Friesland, 1494, and father of George of Saxony, who was one of Luther's greatest protectors. He made himself illustrious by his wisdom and by his exploits under the Emperor Maximilian I. Died 1500.

ALBERT, margrave of Baireuth, called the Alcibiades of Germany, took a leading part in the German wars of the sixteenth century. Born 1522; died 1558.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, born 1559, sixth son of the Emperor Maximilian. He was first cardinal and archbishop of Toledo, governor of Portugal, then of the Low Countries, 1596. Philip II., despairing to get the Low Countries again under his dominion, gave them as a dowry with his daughter Isabella-Clara-Eugenia, whom he married to the Archduke Albert. This prince, after several campaigns, made a truce with the States General, and died 1621, without posterity.

ALBERT VI.

ALBERT VI., duke of Bavaria, born 1584; died 1600. He was distinguished for learning and piety. There is a book of his on the marriage of priests.

ALBERT, Prince, was second son of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of a princess of the elect house of Saxe-Coburg-Altenburg. He was born at Ehrenberg 26 Aug., 1819, and received his education at the university of Bonn. On 10 Feb., 1840, he married Victoria, queen of England, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. A proposal was made by the ministry for an allowance to him of £50,000 a year; but, on the motion of Colonel Sartorius, the House of Commons cut it down to £30,000. In 1857, in consequence of some questions having been raised as to his status by the pious German courts, he was declared the 'Prince Consort.' He was also raised to the military rank of field-marshal, and other honours were numerous periods conferred upon him. His death, which occurred at Windsor Castle 14 Dec., 1861, overwhelmed the nation with grief. Prince Albert was, to quote his own words, the 'consort and confidential adviser of a female sovereign,' and it is universally admitted that he discharged the duties of his somewhat delicate and anomalous position in a most admirable and prudent manner. He was an earnest promoter of science and art, and it was he who first suggested the idea of the International Exhibition of 1851. A volume of the principal speeches and addresses delivered by him was published shortly after his death.

ALBERT, by some writers improperly called **ADALBERT**, or **ADELBERT**, was of the family of the counts of Saarbrück. While he was only priest, he was made secretary, or chancellor, to Prince Henry, son of the Emperor Henry IV., and was one of the chief promoters of the prince's rebellion against his father. When Henry V. came to the throne, Albert was greatly in favour. He was sent on several embassies to the pope, and in 1109 succeeded Richard in the archbishopric of Mentz. Afterwards, however, he leagued with several German princes against Henry, who caused him to be imprisoned for three years. Albert presided at the council of Mentz 1131, and died 1137.

ALBERT, **CHARLES D'**, duke of Luynes, high constable and grand falconer of France, was born 1575, and died 1621. He was page of the bedchamber to Henry IV., who afterwards placed him with the dauphin. Charles d'Albert soon became a favourite with the young prince, by training specked magpies to catch sparrows. After the death of Henry IV., Louis XIII. appointed him gentleman of his bedchamber, governor of Amboise, captain of the Tuileries, counsellor of state, first commander of the gentlemen, and grand falconer, and high constable of France.

ALBERT, **ERASMUS**, a German Lutheran divine, author of 'The Koran of the Cordeliers,' a satirical work directed against the Franciscans. Died 1553.

ALBERT, **LOUIS JOSEPH D'**, de Luynes, prince of Grimbergen, and ambassador in France, from the Emperor Charles VII., died 1758, aged 87. He was author of a collection of pieces of literature, containing 'Timander instructed by his Genius,' and 'The Dream of Alcibiades.'

ALBERTANO, of Brescia, a writer of the thirteenth century. Being appointed governor of Gavardo by the emperor, the place fell into the hands of the enemy, and Albertano was thrown into prison, where he wrote a book, 'De dilectione

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'Dei et Proximi.' He was also the author of some other works, particularly one on the duty of speaking and keeping silence. His writings have been frequently reprinted.

ALBERTAZZI, **EMMA**, an English vocalist, born in London in 1813, was the daughter of Mr. Francis Howson, a teacher of music. In 1829, when only sixteen years and a half old, she became the wife of Signor Albertazzi. As an opera and concert singer she acquired a high reputation, and gained great applause in London, Milan, and Paris. She died of consumption 25 Sept., 1847.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet of the thirteenth century, was a native of Provence, and died at Sisteron, of grief, it is said, on the loss of his poems, which he had entrusted to a friend, who sold them to Faber d'Uzes, by whom they were published as his own. The plagiarist was justly condemned to be whipped.

ALBERTI, **ANDREW**, author of a much esteemed treatise on Perspective, printed in Latin at Nuremberg, 1670.

ALBERTI, **ARISTOTILE**, a celebrated mechanician of the fifteenth century, native of Bologna. In 1455 he transported a stone tower thirty-five paces; and at Ceuto he set up another which was five feet out of the perpendicular. The king of Hungary gave him the title of chevalier, and permitted him to coin money in his own name. He afterwards went to Russia, where he built several churches.

ALBERTI, **CNERUBINO**, an Italian painter and engraver, born 1552; died 1615.

ALBERTI, **DOMINICO**, a musician born at Venice towards the close of the seventeenth century. He set to music the 'Endymion' of Metastasio.

ALBERTI, **GIOVANNI**, painter, brother of Andrew Alberti; died 1681.

ALBERTI, **JOHN**, a German lawyer of Widmanstadt in the sixteenth century, was very learned in the Oriental languages. He published an abridgment of the Koran at Nuremberg, 1543, with notes, exposing the imposture of Mahomet. The emperor appointed him chancellor of Austria, and knight of St. James. In 1556 he printed the Syriac New Testament for the use of the Jacobites, at the expense of the Emperor Ferdinand I. The 2nd Epistle of St. Peter, the 2nd and 3rd of St. John, that of St. Jude, and the Apocalypse, are wanting. Alberti also published a Syriac grammar, with a very curious preface.

ALBERTI, **JOHN**, a Lutheran divine and philologist, born at Assen, in Holland, 1608; died 1702. He was educated at Franeker, and became divinity professor at Leyden. His works are, 'Observationes philologicæ in sacros novi fœderis libros;' 'Periculum criticum;' 'Glossarium Græcum in sacros libros,' and the first volume of an edition of Hesychius. The last-named work was interrupted by the death of Alberti; but the second volume appeared in 1766 under the editorship of Ruhnkens.

ALBERTI, **LEANDER**, of Bologna, a celebrated provincial of the Dominicans, who died about 1552, aged 73. He published eulogiums of the illustrious men of his order, a 'Description of Italy,' and 'The History of Bologna.'

ALBERTI, or **DE ALBERTIS**, **LEON BAPTISTA**, a theologian, man of letters, architect, painter, sculptor, and mathematician, born at Florence 1308. After having been created doctor of both the laws, he entered the priesthood, but continued to study the fine arts, and above all, architecture,

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In which he became such a proficient that he was styled the *Florentine Vitruvius*. A large number of buildings erected from his designs may be seen at Rome, Mantua, Rimini, Florence, and other cities of Italy. The chief of these are the churches of St. Sebastian and St. Andrew at Mantua; and the church of St. Francis at Rimini, which is his masterpiece. As a writer also Alberti gained a great reputation. His principal works are treatises on painting and architecture. The date of his death is not precisely known. Probably, however, it took place about 1480.

ALBERTI, MICHAEL, a German physician, born at Nuremberg, 1682, was appointed professor at Halle, where he became very famous. Died 1737. His writings are in Latin.

ALBERTI, SOLOMON, professor of medicine at Wittenberg, and a celebrated writer on anatomy, was born at Nuremberg 1540, and died 1600.

ALBERTI, WILLIAM GEORGE, a native of Germany, was born 1723, and after studying theology at Göttingen, came to this country, where he resided for some time. In 1745 he published at London an English essay against Hume's 'Natural Religion,' and on returning to his own country he published a work on the Quakers, and another on the state of religion and philosophy in Great Britain. Died at Tündern, in Hanover, 1758.

ALBERTI DI VILLANOVA, FRANCESCO D', a lexicographer, born at Nice 1757; died at Lucca 1800. He is author of a very valuable French-Italian and Italian-French dictionary, which has passed through several editions; and of 'Dizionario Universale Critico Enciclopedico della lingua Italiana.' Six vols. 4to.

ALBERTINI, FRANCIS, of Cantazaro, a Jesuit, distinguished for his learning and piety, died 1619. He left a work on theology, and a small treatise, 'De Angelo Custode,' wherein he maintains the singular opinion that animals have guardian angels. Another person of the same name was an ecclesiastic of Florence in the sixteenth century, and wrote 'De Mirabilibus novæ et veteris urbis Romæ,' 1505; 'Tractatus brevis de laudibus Florentiæ et Saonæ,' 1509, &c.

ALBERTINI, PAUL, a writer of Venice, was born 1430, and entered the order of Servites. He became famous as a preacher, and his skill in politics was such that the senate employed him as ambassador to Turkey. He died 1475. He left several works in Latin, including notes on passages of Dante, and a history of the order of Servites.

ALBERTRANDY, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a Jesuit, born at Warsaw 1751; died 1808. He was appointed director and historian of King Stanislaus-Augustus' cabinet of antiquities. He was famous as an antiquary and numismatist, and founded the society of 'Les Amis des Sciences' in his native city.

ALBERTUS, MAGNUS, a native of Laningen in Bavaria, provincial of the Dominicans, and afterwards bishop of Ratisbon, 1260, which dignity he quitted to return to the employments of the cloister. He assisted at the general council of Lyons 1274, and died 1282, at Cologne, in great reputation for sanctity. His works occupy twenty-one folio volumes.

ALBI, HENRI, born at Bolné, in the earldom of Venaisin, 1590, took the Jesuits' habit 1606, taught philosophy and divinity, went through the offices of his order, and died at Arles 1659. He wrote a history of the cardinals who have been employed in state affairs.

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ALBIN, ELEAZAR, a teacher of drawing and water-colour painting in London. He published several works on natural history, with illustrations by himself. When he died is unknown, but he appears to have been living in 1759.

ALBIN, HENRY, a nonconformist divine, was born at Batcombe, Somersetshire, 1624, educated in grammar-learning at Glastonbury, and thence sent to Oxford. Under the Act of Uniformity he was ejected from the living of West Camel 1660, and from that of Donyatt 1662. Retiring to his native place, he lived there during the remainder of his life. For many years he preached twice every Sunday at the house of Thomas Moore, Esq., at Spargrove; and in 1687 he became a stated preacher at Frome-Selwood, Shepton-Mallet, Bruton, and Wincanton. Died 25 Sept., 1696. His works are, 'A Practical Discourse on Loving the World,' and 'The Dying Pastor's last Farewell to his Friends in Frome-Selwood,' &c., 1697, 8vo.

ALBINI, ALEXANDER, an Italian painter, died 1646.

ALBINUS, abbat of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, died 732. He assisted Bede in writing his Ecclesiastical History.

ALBINUS, BERNARD, a German physician, and author of numerous works relating to his profession, was born at Dessau 1653, and died at Leyden 1721. Two of his sons distinguished themselves by their writings on anatomical subjects, viz., *Bernard Siegfried Albinus* (born 1697; died 1770), who became professor at Leyden; and *Christian Bernard Albinus*, who was professor at Utrecht, where he died 1752.

ALBINUS, DECIMUS CLAUDIUS, a native of Adrumetum, in Africa, surnamed Albinus from the whiteness of his skin. He was first made governor of Gaul, and afterwards of Britain, by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. But Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity; and these two rivals, with about 150,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was conqueror, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone A.D. 198.

ALBINUS, L. POSTHUMIUS, consul with Licinius Lucullus A.D.C. 600, B.C. 154, wrote in Greek a history of Rome.

ALBINUS, PETER, a German historian, whose real name was *Wess*, i. e. *White*, was a native of Misnia, became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Wittemberg, and died at Dresden 1598. He wrote 'The Chronicles of Misnia,' and other antiquarian and genealogical works.

ALBIS, or ALBIUS. See **WHITE, THOMAS.**

ALBITTE, ANTOINE LOUIS, a French advocate, who acted a conspicuous part during the French Revolution. Born 1760; died 1812.

ALBIZZI, or DE ALBIZIS, BARTHOLOMEW, a famous Cordelier of the fourteenth century, born at Rivano, in Tuscany. He was called *Bartholomew of Pisa*, from his having made his profession at Pisa. He distinguished himself by his preaching, and by several works, of which the best known is that entitled 'The Conformities of St. Francis with Jesus Christ.' By an indiscreet and injudicious zeal, the author not only raises the actions of St. Francis, in this book, above those of all the other saints, but, what is to the last degree shocking, pretends to equal them to those of the Son of God. Albizzi died, very old, at Pisa, 1401.

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ALBIZZI, FRANCIS, a cardinal and able lawyer, died 1604, aged 61. He drew up the bull against the book of Jansenius, in the time of Urban VIII.

ALBONUS, a king of the Lombards, who, after making himself master of almost all Italy, was assassinated at Verona, 573.

ALBON, JACQUES D', marquis de Fronsac, vicomte de St. Andre, marechal of France, and one of the great captains of the sixteenth century. He is best known by the name of *Marechal de St. Jean*. He had the command of the army of Champagne 1552, and contributed much to the taking of Marenberg 1554. He destroyed Cateau-Cambresis, and acquired great glory at the retreat of Quezon; was at the battle of Rentz; was taken prisoner at that of St. Quintin 1557, and bore an active part in the peace of Cateau-Cambresis. Afterwards he joined the friends of the duke of Guise, and was killed by Babigny de Mezières, at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBURESI, JAMES, a painter of Bologna, died 1677, aged 45.

ALBORNOZ, GILES ALVAREZ CARILLO, a native of Orense, archbishop of Toledo, cardinal, and one of the greatest men that Spain has produced. He resigned his archbishopric on being made cardinal, in obedience to those who disapproved of the resignation, and he should be much to blame if he kept a wife from whom he could be of no service. He reduced Italy to the dominion of the Holy See, brought Urban V. back to Rome, and afterwards retired to Fermo, where he died 24 Aug., 1367, after having founded the magnificent college of the Spaniards at Bologna. It is said that Urban V., demanding account of the large sums with which Albornoz had been intrusted for the conquest of Italy, the cardinal presented to the pope a wagon loaded with locks and keys, saying, 'Holy Father, these sums have been spent to make you master of all the cities of which the locks and keys are in this wagon.' Upon this Urban embraced him, and all further inquiries were dropped.

ALBRECHT, WILLIAM, a famous German writer on agriculture; born 1786; died 1848.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, JOHN GEORGE, a famous musical composer, born at Klosterneuburg, in Austria, 1736; died at Vienna 7 March, 1809. Among his pupils were Beethoven, Eybler, John Fas, and Joseph Weigl.

ALBRET. See **D'ALBRET.**

ALBRICIUS, or ALBERICUS, an English physician and philosopher, who is supposed to have lived in the reigns of John and Henry III. He was born in London, and educated at Bedford and Cambridge. Scarcely anything more respecting him has been recorded.

ALBUCASSIS, an Arabian physician in the reign of the Emperor Henry IV., about 1085. His works were printed in Latin, at Augsburg, 1519. A new edition was published in Arabic and Latin by John Channing, Oxford, 2 vols. 4to., 1778.

ALBUMAZAR, or ABU-MACHAR, an Arabian astronomer, born in the 190th year of the Hegira (A.D. 805-806); died 885. His works were printed in Latin, at Venice, 1506.

ALBUQUERQUE, ALPHONSUS, duke of, appointed viceroy of the East Indies by Emmanuel, king of Portugal, succeeded Almeida. He conquered Goa, Malacca, and Ceylon, and so distinguished himself by his wise conduct and worthy actions that he gained the title of *the Great*. He died on board ship in the port of Goa, as he returned

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from the conquest of Ormuz, 1515. His son, *Blaise D'Albuquerque*, was raised to the first employments of the kingdom of Portugal, and published memoirs of his father in Portuguese, which were printed at Lisbon 1576.

ALBUQUERQUE, MATTHIAS D', a Portuguese general, was sent to Brazil 1628, and defeated the Spaniards at Campo-Mayor 1644. Died 1648.

ALBUQUERQUE-COELHO, EDWARD D', marquis of Basto, and count of Pernambuco, in Brazil, knight of Christ in Portugal, and gentleman of the bedchamber to King Philip IV., wrote a journal of the war in Brazil, begun in 1630. He died at Madrid about 1658.

ALCÆUS OF MITYLENE, one of the greatest lyric poets of antiquity, and a zealous enemy of Pittacus, Periander, and other tyrants. He was the inventor of that pleasing kind of verse called Alcaics. Only fragments of his works have been preserved. Alcæus lived in the time of Sappho, about 604 B.C. His dialect is Æolic. He is to be distinguished from an Athenian of the same name, who, according to Suidas, was the first inventor of tragedy.

ALCAMENES, a famous Athenian sculptor, who flourished about 428 B.C.

ALCASAR, LOUIS, a Jesuit, born at Seville 1554; died 1613; wrote comments on the Apocalypse, and other works.

ALCHIN, WILLIAM TURNER, an English antiquarian writer, was for some years librarian to the city of London. Died 3 Feb., 1866.

ALCIATI, ANDREW, born at Milan 1592. He was a famous civilian, and practised the law at Avignon, Bourges, and in several cities of Italy, which vied with each other in offering him the largest appointments. He died at Pavia 1550. M. de Thou praises him for having banished the barbarous style which before his time prevailed in the writings of lawyers. His legal works were numerous, but he is chiefly known by his 'Emblems,' which entitle him to rank among the poets.

ALCIATI, JOHN PAUL, an Italian Protestant, born at Milan in the sixteenth century. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and maintained that Jesus did not exist before he was born of Mary. He went to Geneva, but being obliged to leave that city, he retired to Dantzic, where he died. He published two letters, in which he denied the pre-existence of Jesus Christ.

ALCIATI, TERENCE, a Jesuit, much esteemed by Urban VIII., who intended to raise him to the purple. The design was frustrated by Alciati's death, which took place in 1651. He left materials for a history of the council of Trent, which were afterwards used by Cardinal Pallavicino, in the history he composed in reply to that of Father Paul Sarpi.

ALCIBIADES, a famous Athenian general, son of Clinias, and a disciple of Socrates. He signalized himself on every occasion, and gained the prize at the Olympic games. Being accused of sacrilege, he took refuge at Thebes, in Bœotia, and joined the Lacedæmonians, whom he persuaded to enter into an alliance with the king of Persia. At Lacedæmon he lived like the Lacedæmonians, though accustomed to the Athenian luxury. Nevertheless the Spartan generals grew jealous of him, whereupon he went to Tissaphernes, the general of Darius, and found means to get himself recalled to Athens. Before he went thither, he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, and captured several cities on the frontier of Asia. Upon his

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return the Athenians restored his property, and loaded him with honours. Some years afterwards his lieutenant Antiochus having lost a battle against the Lacedæmonians, Alcibiades was deposed, and obliged to retire to Pharnabazus, who caused him to be shot to death with arrows, at the solicitation of Lysander, king of Sparta. Thus died this great man, *b.c.* 404, aged 50.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, whose 'Epitome or Manual of the doctrines of Plato' has been translated into English by Stanley. At what period he flourished is uncertain.

ALCIPHON, a Greek sophist, author of some curious Epistles, which have been printed. He flourished in the third or fourth century before Christ.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, and one of the most ancient Greek authors, is said to have been the first who composed amorous verses, about 672 *b.c.* Some fragments of his are to be found in Athenæus and with Alcaeus.

ALCOCK, JOHN, an English prelate, was educated at Cambridge. After being employed in several embassies, he was appointed bishop of Rochester 1472, and lord chancellor conjointly with Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln, 1474. In 1476 he was translated to Worcester, and in 1486 to Ely. He died 1 Oct., 1500, and was buried in his beautiful chapel in Ely Cathedral. He wrote several works, but is now chiefly remembered as the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge.

ALCOCK, JOHN, a musical composer, born at London, 1715. After being organist at Plymouth for five, and at Reading for eight years, he was in 1749 installed vicar-choral of the cathedral church of Lichfield. In 1755 the university of Oxford created him bachelor, and in 1763 doctor of music. He was organist of Sutton, Coldfield, and Tamworth for 25 years. Died 23 Feb., 1806. He published songs, anthems, &c.

ALCOCK, NATHAN, born at Runcorn, Cheshire, 1707, studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden, proceeding M.D. at the latter university in 1737. In 1741 he was created M.A. at Oxford, where he proceeded M.B. 1744, and M.D. 1749, as a member of Jesus College. In 1754 he became a fellow of the College of Physicians. For some years he practised at Oxford, but eventually removed to Runcorn, where he died 8 Dec., 1779. He wrote a treatise on 'The Effects of Climate on the Constitutions and Manners of Men,' and several papers on physical and philosophical subjects, but none of his works were published. In 1780 appeared anonymously 'Some Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Nathan Alcock, lately deceased.' This was written by the doctor's brother, the Rev. Thomas Alcock, vicar of Runcorn.

ALCOCK, SIMON, an English divine, who flourished about 1380, wrote an exposition of the Sentences, and other works.

ALCOCK, THOMAS, born 1709, was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He afterwards was presented to the vicarage of Runcorn, Cheshire, where he died 24 Aug., 1798. Mr. Alcock published 'Observations on the Defects of the Poor Laws,' which Mr. Mc'Culloch considered to be one of the best treatises in opposition to a compulsory system; 'Remarks on Dr. Baker's Essay on the Endemical Colic of Devonshire;' 'Observations on that part of a late Act of Parliament which lays an additional duty on Cider and Perry,' 1764. He also wrote,

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anonymously, memoirs of his brother, Dr. Nathan Alcock.

ALCOCK, THOMAS, a surgeon, who practised in London. He was born at Rothbury, Northumberland, 1784, and died 1833. Mr. Alcock wrote 'Lectures on Practical and Medical Surgery,' and other professional works.

ALCUIN, whose full name is *Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus*, was a native of York, where he was born 735. He entered the church, and Charlemagne summoned him to the council of Frankfort 794, in order to combat the errors of Felix and Elipand. This prince honoured Alcuin with his friendship, employed him in his negotiations, and gave him several abbey. He died 19 May, 804, at that of St. Martin, at Tours, of which he was abbot. His works were printed at Paris, 1617, fol. Father Chifflet also published a MS. entitled 'Confession d'Alcuin,' 1656, which Mabillon proved to be written by Alcum. M. Froben, prince-abbot of St. Emeran, at Ratisbon, published a new edition of his works, 1777, two vols. fol., each volume consisting of two parts. Alcuin was one of the most learned men of his age.

ALCYONIUS, PETER, an Italian; corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius; and afterwards Greek professor at Florence. Born 1487; died in or about 1527. It is said by some writers that Alcyonius, being in possession of Cicero's treatise 'De Gloria,' burnt that only copy there was in the world, after having stolen from it all he wanted for his work 'De Exilio,' published at Venice in 1522. Others accuse Philiphus of this deed.

ALDAY, JOHN, translated into English the 'Theatrum Mundi,' originally written in French and Latin by Pierre Boistuaud de Launai. Alday's translation was published at London 1574-1581.

ALDBOROUGH, EDWARD STRATFORD, earl of, succeeded his father, the first earl, 1777, and died 2 Jan., 1801. He is author of 'An Essay on the True Interest and Resources of the Empire of the King of Great Britain and Ireland,' 1783. Other works have also been ascribed to him.

ALDEGREVER, HENRY, a painter and engraver, born in Westphalia 1502. It is supposed that he died in 1562.

ALDERETE, BERNARD and **JOSEPH**, two learned Spanish Jesuits, natives of Malaga, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They wrote 'The History of the Castilian Language,' 1606; and 'The Antiquities of Spain,' 1614. Joseph was born 1560, and died 1616.

ALDERETE, BERNARD, a Spanish Jesuit, professor at Salamanca; died 1657. He wrote a commentary on St. Thomas Aquinas, and several theological treatises.

ALDERSON, AMELIA. See **OPIE, Mrs.**

ALDERSON, Sir EDWARD HALL, was born at Great Yarmouth 1787, and after a preliminary education, went to Cambridge, where he took high honours. Afterwards he was called to the bar; was appointed justice of the Common Pleas 1830; and baron of the Exchequer 1834. He died 27 Jan., 1857. In conjunction with Mr. Barnewell he for some time edited the 'Queen's Bench Reports.'

ALDERSON, JOHN, M.D., an English physician, born at Lowestoft 1758; died 1829. For many years he was physician to the General Infirmary at Hull. Dr. Alderson published several works on subjects connected with his profession.

ALDHLM, St., was born among the West

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SAXONS, being a near relation of King Ina. He was educated at Canterbury, under St. Adrian, and in 675 became abbat of Malmesbury. After holding the abbacy thirty years, he was taken out of his cell by force, and consecrated the first bishop of Sherburn, which see was afterwards removed to Salisbury. He died May 25, 709, on which day he is commemorated in the Catholic church. He was the first among our English ancestors who cultivated the Latin and English or Saxon poetry. His principal work is a treatise on the praises of virginity.

ALDRED, called *the Glossator and the Presbyter*, wrote the Anglo-Saxon gloss, or interpretation interlined on the celebrated copy of the Gospels known as the Durham book, or St. Cuthbert's book, preserved among the Cottonian MSS.

ALDRED, was originally a monk of Worcester; afterwards abbat of Tavistock; bishop of Worcester 1046; archbishop of York 1060. He died 16 Sept., 1069. Archbishop Aldred was an intimate friend of King Edward the Confessor.

ALDRIC, ST., bishop of Mans; died 856. He was of the blood-royal, and distinguished for his learning and piety. There remain of his works three sermons, and a regulation for Divine service in the 'Analecta' of Mabillon, and in the 'Miscellaneous' of Baluze.

ALDRICH, HENRY, an eminent scholar and divine, was born at Westminster 1647, and educated at Westminster School, under the famous Bosby. Removing to Christ Church, Oxford, he became an eminent tutor of his college. In Feb., 1661, he was installed canon of Christ Church, and in May following acquired the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity. By his attacks on the church of Rome he rendered himself so conspicuous that at the Revolution he was appointed to the deanery of Christ Church. He also held the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in 1702 was prolocutor of the convocation. He died at Christ Church 14 Dec., 1710. In imitation of his predecessor, Bishop Fell, he published generally every year some Greek classic, or a portion of one, as a gift to the students of his house. He wrote also a very popular system of logic, entitled 'Artis Logicæ Compendium,' some controversial treatises, and a Latin work on the elements of architecture. The publication of Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion' was committed to him and Bishop Spratt, who were accused by Oldmixon with having altered that work; but the charge appears to have been groundless. In addition to his literary attainments, Dr. Aldrich possessed great skill in architecture. The three sides of the quadrangle of Christ Church, Oxford, called Peck-water Square, were designed by him; as were also the chapel of Trinity College and the church of All Saints. He also cultivated music, particularly that branch of it which related to his profession and office. To this end he made a noble collection of church music, and formed also a design of writing a history of the science, having collected materials which are still extant in the library of his own college. He composed many services and anthems for the church. In the 'Pleasant Musical Companion,' 1726, are two catches of his, one entitled 'Hark, the bonny Christ Church Bells,' and the other 'A Smoking Catch,' he himself being, it appears, devotedly attached to tobacco.

ALDRICH, ROBERT, an English prelate, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He commenced

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D.D. at Oxford 1530, and was constituted registrar of the order of the Garter and canon of Windsor 1534. In 1536 he was elected provost of Eton, and in 1537 was nominated bishop of Carlisle. During Queen Mary's reign he complied with the change of religion. His death occurred 5 March, 1555-6. Erasmus and Leland highly extol his learning. He compiled 'The Register of the Order of the Garter, commonly called the Black Book,' which was published by Anstis, 1724.

ALDRIDGE, WILLIAM, a nonconformist preacher, was born at Warminster, Wiltshire, 1737. From 1776 until his death on 28 Feb., 1797, he was minister of a congregation of Calvinistic Methodists in Jewry Street, London. His works are, 'The Doctrine of the Trinity Stated, Proved, and Defended,' and 'A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Countess of Huntingdon.'

ALDROVANDUS, ULYSSES, a famous naturalist, was born, 1547, at Bologna, where he became professor of physic and philosophy. He died 1605, poor and quite blind, having ruined his health and spent his fortune in his researches after knowledge. His works occupy 13 folio volumes.

ALDUS, MANUTIUS. See MANUTIUS.

ALEANDER, JEROME, a celebrated cardinal, born, 1480, at Motta, on the confines of Friuli and Istria. He was rector of the university of Paris, then librarian of the Vatican, and afterwards nuncio in Germany, where he distinguished himself greatly, particularly at the diet of Worms, against Luther, 1519. He understood mathematics, divinity, physic, and the Hebrew and Greek languages. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and sent him into France as nuncio. He was near Francis I. at the battle of Pavia, and taken prisoner. Paul III. honoured him with the purple. He died at Rome 1 Feb., 1542. His works are a Greek and Latin Lexicon, a Greek Grammar, and a poem in elegiac verse.

ALEANDER, JEROME, great-nephew to Cardinal Aleander, was a famous lawyer, and followed Cardinal Barberini as legate *à latere* into France 1625. He died at Rome 1629. His chief works are a commentary on the institutes of Gaius, some explanations of antiques, and poems.

ALEGAMBE, PHILIP, a Jesuit, born at Brussels 1592, took the religious habit, 1613, at Palermo. At a subsequent period he taught philosophy in the university of Grätz, in Austria, and afterwards he was retained, by the general of the Jesuits at Rome, as secretary of the Latin despatches for Germany. After holding this laborious office for four years, Alegambe was obliged to resign it in consequence of failing sight. Died at Rome 6 Sept., 1652. He wrote the following valuable works illustrative of the biography of the eminent men of his order:—'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu,' Antwerp, fol., 1643; 'Vita P. Joannis Cardin. Lusitani, ex societate Jesu,' Rome, 12mo., 1649; 'Heroes et victimæ charitatis societatis Jesu,' Rome, 4to., 1558; and 'Mortes illustres et gesta eorum de societate Jesu, qui in odium fidei ab hæreticis vel aliis occisi sunt,' Rome, fol., 1657.

ALEMAN, LOUIS, cardinal and archbishop of Arles, was born at the castle of Arhent, Bugey, France, 1390. He was president of the council of Basle, and crowned the duke of Savoy pope, by the title of Felix V. Eugenius, his competitor, degraded the cardinal, but he was restored by Nicholas V., and sent as legate into Germany. Died at Salon, 1450.

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ALEMAN, MATTHEW, a Spanish writer, born at Seville in the sixteenth century. In 1609 he was in Mexico, where he published his 'Ortografia Castellana.' His most celebrated work, however, is his romance 'Guzman de Alfarache.'

ALEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam 1651; died 1698.

ALENÇON, FRANCIS duke d'. See FRANCIS OF FRANCE.

ALENIO, JULIUS, a Jesuit, born at Brescia 1582. He travelled into the eastern countries and arrived in 1610 at Macao, where he taught mathematics. From thence he went to the empire of China, where he continued to propagate the Christian religion for thirty-six years. He was the first who planted the faith in the province of Shan-si, and he built several churches in the province of Fo-Kien. Died Aug., 1649. He composed several works in the Chinese language.

ALER, PAUL, a Jesuit, born near Luxemburg 1656; died at Duren 1725. He wrote a large number of theological, philosophical, and literary works, and was the original author of the 'Gradus ad Parnassum.'

ALBS, OF ALESIIUS, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine, whose real name was *Aiane*, was born in Edinburgh in 1500. Having adopted the Lutheran faith, he left his native country in 1530, and never returned to it. He visited England, however, in 1535, and was admitted a member of Queen's College, Cambridge. For some time he practised physic in London, and eventually became professor of divinity at Leipsic, where he died 17 March, 1565-6. Twenty-nine of his works, chiefly theological, are enumerated in 'Athenæ Cantab.'

ALESIO, MATTHEW PETER, a Roman painter and engraver, died 1600.

ALESSI, GALEAS, a celebrated Italian architect, born 1500; died 1572. He designed many of the buildings in Genoa.

ALEXANDER the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedon and Olympias, born, B.C. 356, at Pella. In his youth he tamed the horse Bucephalus; saved the life of Philip in a battle; became the admiration of the most experienced captains, and gained the affection of the people by his kindness and liberality. Having succeeded his father, at the age of 20, he conquered Thrace and Illyrium, and destroyed Thebes. At the taking of the last-mentioned city, he preserved the family and the house of Pindar for the sake of his poems. He then declared war against the Persians, forced the passage of the Granicus, and rapidly conquered Lydia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphylia, and Cappadocia. After having cut the Gordian knot, he defeated the army of Darius near Issus, seized his treasures, and took a vast number of prisoners, among whom were the mother, wife, son, and two daughters of that unfortunate prince. Alexander's honourable treatment of these princesses cannot be too highly praised, and is perhaps the brightest passage in his life. The victory of Issus was followed by the reduction of many important towns and provinces. After the taking of Tyre he marched against the Jews, who had offended him, but Jaddus, their high priest, having shown him the book of Daniel, in which it was written that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire, obtained from him whatever he desired. Alexander then went into Egypt, where he built Alexandria; he afterwards defeated Darius at the battle of Arbela, B.C. 330. The fatal end of Darius, who

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was murdered by the traitor Bessus, drew tears from Alexander. At length, having defeated King Porus, subdued all Asia, and even the Indies, he died at Babylon, either by poison or excessive drinking, B.C. 325. Alexander was of the middle stature, rather short than tall, his neck somewhat awry, his eyes prominent, and his looks lofty. To an insatiable desire of glory and conquest he joined an unhappy passion for Bagoas, and the foolish vanity of wanting to be thought the son of Jupiter, which has led some authors to suppose that he was not the son of Philip, but of Nectenabo, an Egyptian magi and a lover of Olympias. Anger and wine made him guilty of excesses, of which he was himself ashamed, particularly after he had killed Clytus. These vices excepted, Alexander was a most accomplished prince. He had great veneration for the sciences and men of learning; always honoured Aristotle, his tutor, and loaded him with riches. In the midst of his conquests he sent him the immense sum of 800 talents, to assist him in his pursuit of natural history. Alexander was so fond of Homer's works that he carried them always about him. He would permit but three artists to take his likeness—Praxiteles, a statuary, Lysippus, the sculptor, and the famous painter Apelles.

ALEXANDER, king of the Jews, son of Aristobulus II., was conquered near Mount Tabor by the Romans, and being sent to Antioch, was there beheaded B.C. 49.

ALEXANDER I. (St.) Pope, succeeded St. Evaristus 109, and died 119. He is ranked among the martyrs in the canon of the mass, and is commemorated on May 11.

ALEXANDER II., *Anselm de Badage*, a Milanese, originally called Anselme, was bishop of Lucca, when he was elected pope 1061. Agnes, wife of the Emperor Henry IV., opposed his election, and procured that of Cadalois, bishop of Parma, who took the name of Honorius II. This caused a great schism, which only ended with the death of Honorius in 1064, though it had been condemned by several councils. Alexander II. employed with success the celebrated Peter Damiani, and made Hildebrand his legate, who, being assisted by the arms of the Countess Matilda, retook the lands of the holy see, which had been usurped by the Norman princes. He favoured the pretensions of William, duke of Normandy, who disputed the kingdom of England with Harold. Alexander died 22 April, 1073, in great reputation for sanctity. There are many of his epistles remaining. In those to the bishops of France he commends them for not joining in the murder of the Jews, who, through a mistaken zeal, were massacred in all places.

ALEXANDER III., *Roland Ranuci*, a native of Sienna, cardinal and chancellor of the Roman church; elected pope 7 Sept., 1159. The Cardinal John Morson, and Guy de Creme, discontented with this promotion, elected Octavian, of the family of Frescati, who took the name of Victor IV. The Emperor Barbarossa got this antipope acknowledged in a council held at Pavia 1160. This obliged Alexander to retire into France. On the death of Victor, 1164, Guy de Creme was put in his place by the name of Paschal III., who also dying, John, abbat of Sturn, succeeded him, by the title of Calixtus III. At length, after great troubles, Alexander was reconciled to the emperor in an interview at Venice, and the antipope Calix-

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to shroud the schism. This, however, did not prevent the schismatics from electing another pope, whom they named Innocent III. Alexander III. had been in France long before, and had held a council at Tours. He celebrated the third council of the Lateran, granted great and honourable privileges to the doge of Venice, and first introduced the Venetian ceremony of espousing the sea on Ascension Day. He governed the church piously, resisted servitude, triumphed over the schismatics, and died, 30 Aug., 1181, at Rome, leaving several epistles. It was this pope who limited the power of canonizing saints to the sovereign pontiff. Previously the metropolitans possessed that right, but since the time of Alexander III. the pope alone canonizes. The canonization of St. Gueter, abbat of Pontoise, by the archbishop of Reims, 1153, is the last example recorded in history of saints who have not been canonized by the pope.

ALEXANDER IV., *Rinald, or Roland*, cardinal, bishop of Ostia, of the house of the earls of Segni, and nephew to the Popes Gregory IX. and Innocent III., succeeded Innocent IV. in the chair of St. Peter 25 Dec., 1254. Following the example of his uncle, Gregory IX., he openly took the part of the mendicant orders against the university of Paris. He sent the bishop of Orvieto to Theodore Lacomus, to reunite the Greek and Latin churches, and resolved to renew the war against the infidels, but without effect. Extraordinary privileges and dispensations were granted by him with a facility which has few examples. He died 25 May, 1261.

ALEXANDER V., *Peter Philargi*, from a poor mendicant of the isle of Candia, or rather of Candia, a Milanese village, became a Cordelier, and doctor of the Sorbonne, then bishop of Novara, afterwards bishop of Milan and cardinal, and was at last elected pope at the council of Pisa. He was accustomed to say that he should never be tempted, like his predecessors, to aggrandize his family, having never known either father, mother, brother, sister, or nephew. He died 1410, after having confirmed the council of Pisa, at which he had presided.

ALEXANDER VI., *Roderic Lenzuoli*, afterwards *Borgia*, born at Valencia in Spain 1430, made archbishop, and succeeded Pope Innocent III. 11 Aug., 1492. Calixtus III., his maternal uncle, had made him cardinal 1455. He procured his election to the papal chair by spending his whole fortune in bribing the conclave. During the time he was cardinal he had four sons and a daughter by Vanostia, a Roman lady, wife of Dominic Armano. The second of these sons was Cæsar Borgia, a cardinal, and afterwards duke of Valentinois. Alexander's fondness for him was so great that he trampled on all laws, Divine and human, to advance him, sacrificing everything to his advance and ambition, usurping the property of others, and selling benefices, which gave occasion to this detest :—

'Vendit Alexander claves, altaria, Christum ;
Vendere jure potest, emerat ille prius.'

Heaven put an end to his crimes, for it is said that this pope and his son Cæsar, intending to poison some cardinals they disliked, were poisoned themselves by the mistake of a servant. Borgia recovered by being put into the belly of a mule ; but Alexander died 18 Aug., 1503. This is the

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account given by most historians, though there is reason to believe that he died a natural death.

ALEXANDER VII., *Fabio Chigi*, a learned pope, born 16 Feb., 1599, at Sienna, bishop of Imola, and cardinal, succeeded Innocent X. 7 April, 1655. He signalized himself by his zeal for the propagation of the faith and the embellishment of the city of Rome. Died 16 March, 1667. His poems were printed at the Louvre, 1656, fol.

ALEXANDER VIII., *Peter Ottoboni*, was born at Venice 1610, being son of the grand chancellor of the republic. After finishing his studies at Padua he went to Rome, where he made himself master of ecclesiastical affairs. He was made bishop of Brescia, cardinal, and on 6 Oct., 1689, pope. He died 1 Feb., 1691, after having published a bull against the proceedings of the assembly of the clergy of France 1682.

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, was son of Malcolm III., and succeeded his brother Edgar 1107. From the vigour and impetuosity of his character he obtained the appellation of *the Fierce*, though this disposition had been so concealed by his piety and devotion before he came to the throne, that his unruly subjects were equally surprised and discontented when it declared itself. Died 27 April, 1124.

ALEXANDER II., king of Scotland, son of William the Lion, succeeded his father in 1214, being then in his sixteenth year. During the reign of John he made several incursions into England. In 1221, however, he married Joan, sister of Henry III. of England, by whose means the two kingdoms were kept at peace with each other for eighteen years. Died 8 July, 1249.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, son of the preceding, succeeded to the crown 1249, when only eight years of age. Shortly afterwards he married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England. He lived upon terms of close friendship with his father-in-law, whom he assisted in his wars with the barons with 5000 men. Alexander was accidentally killed while hunting 16 March, 1285-6.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia, eldest son of Paul I., was born 1777. He was educated under the care of his grandmother, Catherine II., who intended that he should fill the throne to the exclusion of his father. At the age of 16 he married the Princess Louise Maria of Baden. On the night of the 23rd or 24th of March, 1801, Paul I. was assassinated in the palace of Michaelof, and the conspirators immediately saluted Alexander as emperor. There is no evidence to show that he foresaw so terrible a termination of the plot, but it is certain that he had been in communication with the conspirators. The first indication of the policy of Alexander was the conclusion of peace with England. Afterwards, refusing to acknowledge Napoleon as emperor of the French, a war ensued, and Alexander formed a coalition, in 1805, with Austria, England, and Sweden. The campaign was eminently disastrous to the allied powers. On the 2nd of Dec. the Austrian and Russian troops, commanded by the two emperors in person, were beaten at the battle of Austerlitz. This led to the conclusion of a convention between France and Austria, and Alexander's departure to Russia with the remains of his army. A coalition between Prussia and England was concluded in 1806. On the 8th of Oct. hostilities recommenced, and the victory of Jena, gained by Napoleon, laid the

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Prussian monarchy at his feet. The battles of Eylau and Friedland, in which the Russian armies were signally defeated, terminated the campaign. An armistice was arranged on the 21st of June; and five days afterwards Alexander and Napoleon met in a tent erected on a raft in the middle of the Niemen. A treaty of peace was signed between the two at Tilsit on the 7th July, by a secret article of which Alexander engaged to join France against England. He accordingly declared war against his late ally on the 26th Oct. following. The friendly relations of Alexander with France continued for nearly five years. His policy entailed a vast amount of privation on his people, by severing their commercial connection with England. It was found impossible to carry out the continental system of Napoleon, and a rupture with France became inevitable. On the 19th March, 1812, Alexander declared war against France, and on the 24th April left St. Petersburg to join his army on the western frontier of Lithuania. The immense army of France, led by Napoleon, entered the Russian territory on the 25th June. As it advanced the inhabitants fled as one man, and left the invaders to march through a silent desert. On the 7th Sept. took place the first serious encounter between the two armies, the battle of Borodino, in which 25,000 men perished on each side. On the 14th the French entered Moscow. In a few hours the city was a smoking ruin. Napoleon's homeward march, and the destruction of his magnificent army were the first decisive blows to the mighty fabric of the French empire. In the early part of 1813 Prussia and Austria successively became parties to the alliance against France. Alexander continued to accompany the allied troops throughout the campaign of the summer, and was present at the battles of Dresden and Leipsic. On the 30th March, 1814, 150,000 of the troops of the allies were before the walls of Paris; and on the following day at noon Alexander and William Frederick entered that capital. After the deposition of Napoleon, Alexander and the king of Prussia visited England. The congress at Vienna opened on the 3rd Nov., 1814. In the political arrangements made by this assembly Alexander obtained his share of advantages, having been recognized as king of Poland. Before the members of the congress separated, however, news arrived of Napoleon's escape from Elba. They remained together till after the battle of Waterloo, when Alexander, with the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia, proceeded to Paris, where, on the 26th Sept., 1815, they signed the very questionable treaty to which they gave the name of the Holy Alliance. After these great events the remaining years of Alexander's life appear comparatively unimportant. He died 1 Dec., 1825.

ALEXANDER, St., the Collier, a celebrated bishop of Comana, was burnt, under the Emperor Decius, about 250 or 251. Festival Aug. 11.

ALEXANDER, St., studied in the great Christian school of Alexandria under St. Pantenus, and his successor St. Clement. He was afterwards chosen bishop of a certain city in Cappadocia. During the persecution of Severus he made a glorious confession of his faith, and suffered several years' imprisonment. In 212 he became bishop of Jerusalem jointly with St. Narcissus. He was seized by the persecutors under Decius, confessed Christ a second time, and died in chains at

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Cæsarea in 251. He is honoured in the Roman martyrology on March 18, and in the Greek church on May 16 and Dec. 22.

ALEXANDER, St., succeeded St. Achilles in the see of Alexandria 313. He excommunicated Arius, assisted at the council of Nice, and died 26 Feb., 320, on which day he is mentioned in the Roman martyrology.

ALEXANDER, St., bishop of Byzantium, at whose prayer God is said to have punished Arius 336. Died 337. Festival Aug. 28.

ALEXANDER, St., died about 430. He retired to the borders of the Euxine Sea, after having held an office in the palace of the emperor. He founded the order of Accemetes, a Greek word, signifying persons who never sleep; because out of the six choirs of anchorites, which composed his society, one was always employed in singing to the Lord.

ALEXANDER a Benedictine monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, wrote 'Dicta Anselmi Archiepiscopi.'

ALEXANDER, a native of France, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln 1123. In 1142 he convened a synod, which passed several salutary canons for the government of the church in this country. He died on Ash Wednesday 1147.

ALEXANDER, was appointed abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1212. His attachment to the cause of King John rendered him very obnoxious to the enemies of that monarch, after whose death, Pandulphus, the papal legate, deprived Alexander of his ecclesiastical preferments. It is said that he died in poverty. He was a man of learning, and wrote several works.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, of Naples, a celebrated lawyer, died 1523 aged 62. He wrote 'Genialium dierum libri Sex.'

ALEXANDER APHRODISIENSIS, a famous commentator on Aristotle, lived at the end of the second century and beginning of the third.

ALEXANDER DE ST. ELPIDO, general of the Augustinian hermits 1312, and archbishop of Amalfi 1325, wrote by order of John XXII. a treatise on the jurisdiction of the emperor and the authority of the pope.

ALEXANDER ESSEBIENSIS, was prior of the monastery of Ashby Canons, in Northamptonshire, as early as 1200. He wrote many works, including 'Historiæ Britannicæ Epitome,' 'Compendium Historiarum Bibliæ,' and 'De Fastis seu Sacris Diebus.' In the last-mentioned work he describes the church festivals in elegiac verse. His 'Chronicle of Events from the Birth of Christ to the Year 1247' is preserved in the Lambeth library.

ALEXANDER DE FRANCISCIS, a converted rabbi, a native of Rome, and a member of the Franciscan order. He was celebrated for his great learning and eloquence as a preacher. He was highly esteemed by Pope Clement VIII., who, in 1594, appointed him bishop of Forli, but he resigned the see three years afterwards, and retired to his convent at Rome, where he died about 1600. He wrote a work in Hebrew, in which he reconciles with the Hebrew original some passages of the Vulgate which appear to deviate from it.

ALEXANDER, OF INOLA. See TARTAGUI.

ALEXANDER JAGELLON, elected king of Poland 1501; died 1507.

ALEXANDER JANNÆUS, king of the Jews, son of Hyrcanus, and brother of Aristobulus, was a very cruel prince. He died B.C. 70.

ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDER NEVSKOI, a Russian hero, born 1170, was son of the Grand Duke Jaroslaw II. He defeated the Swedes, the Danes, and the knights of the united Teutonic order at the battle of the Neva. He also conquered the Tartars, and rescued Russia from the tribute which Ghengis Khan had imposed. He died at Kassinow 1263. In the Greek church he is regarded as a saint.

ALEXANDER, OF PARIS, a French poet of the twelfth century, who wrote a poem on Alexander the Great in verses of twelve syllables, from which that verse was called 'Alexandrine.'

ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, born at Miletus 232 B.C., wrote forty-two treatises on grammar, philosophy, and history—of which nothing but fragments remain.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, elected Roman emperor 232, conquered the Germans and Persians, and was killed by order of Maximin, near Mentz, 235. This prince was just and amiable, a lover of arts and sciences, and his whole study was the happiness of his people. He was much inclined to Christianity; indeed it is said that he had in his closet pictures of Jesus Christ and Abraham. He would never suffer himself to be addressed as Lord God, or by any of the ambitious titles of his predecessors.

ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS, a celebrated physician and philosopher of the sixth century. His works have been published in Greek and Latin.

ALEXANDER, DANIEL ASHER, an English architect, died at Exeter 3 March, 1846. His principal public works were the buildings in the London Docks, till 1831; the Prison of War at Dartmoor; the county prison at Maidstone; the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich; and the light-houses of Heligoland, Holyhead, Harwich, Lundy, and the Faroe Islands.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, an engraver, was born in Scotland, and visited Rome about 1718. His prints are slight etchings, principally after Raffaello. He was living in 1721.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was born in Ireland in 1736. He received his education at Daventry, after which he became pastor of a congregation at Longdon, near Birmingham, where he died suddenly in 1765. After his death was printed a work by him, entitled 'A Paraphrase on the 15th Chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, &c.' He also wrote some papers on a work called 'The Library.'

ALEXANDER, JOHN, a Scotch prelate, was born about 1703, elected bishop of Dunkeld 1743, and died 1776. He was greatly revered by his countrymen.

ALEXANDER, NATALIS, OR NOEL, a Dominican, one of the most learned and laborious divines of the seventeenth century, was born at Rouen 1639, and died at Paris 31 Aug., 1724. His principal work is an ecclesiastical history in Latin, extending to 24 vols. in 8vo.

ALEXANDER, NICHOLAS, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born 1654, died 1728. He was author of 'Physic and Surgery for the Poor,' and 'The Botanical Dictionary.'

ALEXANDER, SAMUEL, a banker, of Needham Market, Suffolk, and an influential member of the Society of Friends, died 1824. He wrote 'An Address to the Members of the Two Monthly Meetings Constituting the Quarterly Meeting of Friends of the County of Suffolk,' Ipswich, 12mo., 1812; and 'Brief Remarks on the Discipline amongst

ALEXIUS.

Friends, particularly as it relates to Tithes, and those that pay them.' York, 12mo., 1818.

ALEXANDER, SOLOMON, a Jew, was born in the grand duchy of Posen 1799. Being persuaded to conform to the Protestant religion, he came to London, and was appointed Hebrew professor at King's College. He was the first holder of the Protestant bishopric of Jerusalem, erected in 1841, under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia. Died 23 Nov., 1845.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, earl of Selkirk. See SELKIRK.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, an artist, was born at Maidstone 1767. In 1792 he was appointed draughtsman to the embassy to China, and the drawings which accompany Sir George Staunton's account of that expedition were almost exclusively from his pencil. He was appointed in 1802 professor of drawing at the military college at Great Marlow, which office he resigned 1808, on being appointed assistant-keeper of the antiquities in the British Museum. He died 23 July, 1816. Besides his works as a draughtsman, he executed several engravings.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, Viscount Stirling. See STIRLING.

ALEXANDRINI DE NEUSTAIN, JULIUS, a medical writer, was a native of Trent, and physician to Maximilian II. Born 1506; died 1590.

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, uncle of Menander, lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and wrote for the stage 245 pieces, of which only a few fragments are extant.

ALEXIS, COMNENUS, emperor of Constantinople, more remarkable for his stratagems than for his noble actions, usurped the throne of Nicephorus Botaniates 1081. He gained several victories over the Turks, Robert Guiscard, and the Scythians; entered into a treaty with the Crusaders, who accused him of having broken it, and defeated him at the battle of Epidamnus 1097. He made peace with them, and died 1118.

ALEXIS, DUCAS, surnamed *Murzuphlus*, from the thickness of his eyebrows, ascended the throne of Constantinople by dethroning Alexius Angelus, whom he caused to be strangled. The Crusaders, who had just established Alexius Angelus, declared war against the usurper, and took possession of Constantinople. Theodore Lascaris was elected emperor by the Greeks, and reigned over some provinces of Asia. Baldwin, earl of Flanders, being elected emperor of Constantinople by the Crusaders, condemned Alexius, whose eyes were put out, after which he was thrown from the top of a lofty column 1204, in the second year of his usurpation.

ALEXIS, MICHAELOWITZ, czar of Russia, succeeded his father Michael 1645; took Smolensk, and a considerable part of the Ukraine. Died 1676.

ALEXIS, PETROWITZ, son of the Czar Peter the Great, was born 1695. He was much opposed to the reforms introduced by his father, who, accordingly, disinherited him. He afterwards retired to Naples, but returning to Russia at the summons of his father, was condemned to death, and died in dreadful convulsions the next day, A.D. 1718.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, a Spanish painter, born 1625; died 1700.

ALEXIUS, OR ALEXIS, ST., a native of Rome, flourished in the reign of the Emperor Honorius, Innocent I. being bishop of Rome. He is honoured in the calendars of the Latins; Greeks; Syrians,

ALEYN.

Moronites, and Armenians. His festival occurs on July 17.

ALEYN, CHARLES, a poet, was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, and afterwards became a schoolmaster in London, where he died about 1643. He is author of two poems published together, 1631 and again 1633, entitled 'The Battles of Crecsey and Poictiers, under the Fortunes and Valour of Edward, the Third of that Name, and his Son Edward Prince of Wales, named the Black;' and of another poem, published 1638, entitled 'The Historie of that wise and fortunate Prince Henric, of that name the Seventh, King of England; with that famed Battaile fought between the said King Henry and Richard III., named Crook-back, upon Redmore, near Bosworth.'

ALEYN, JOHN, a barrister, published a volume of common-law reports 1681.

ALFANI, HORATIO, an Italian painter, born about 1510; died 1585. He was a friend of Raffaele, and the founder of an academy at Perugia.

ALFARABI, a celebrated Arabian philosopher, died at Damascus 950. His reputation mainly rests upon an encyclopædia, the MS. of which is preserved in the *Écurial*, and a treatise on music.

AL-FARGAN (Ahmed-Ebn-Cothair Al-Farganensis, or Al-Fraganius), an Arabian astronomer, died 820. His 'Introduction to Astronomy' has been translated into Latin and published.

ALFARO-Y-GAMON, JUAN D', a Spanish painter and biographer, born at Cordova 1640; died 1680.

ALFES, or ALPHES, ISAAC, a famous rabbi, died 1103. The Jews set great value on his abridgement of the Talmud, entitled 'Siphra.'

ALFIERI, VITTORIO, an Italian poet, born 1749 of an ancient family at Asti in Piedmont, and educated at Turin. His progress in learning, however, gave but little promise of future eminence, and he left the academy at the age of 18, almost as ignorant as when he entered it. After this he became passionately fond of riding, and next he indulged in a humour for travelling; but though he visited many countries, he took no pains to acquire the language of any of them. He was twice in England, where he became distinguished by affairs of gallantry, and after remaining in London, on the last occasion, about seven months, he returned to Turin, when love inspired him with a taste for poetry. In 1775 he produced at the theatre of that city a tragedy called 'Cleopatra,' and a farce, entitled 'The Poets,' the latter being a burlesque of the former. The pieces were so successful that Alfieri resolved to make literature his chief pursuit. Within less than seven years he produced fourteen dramas, besides various other works in prose and verse, among which were a version of *Sallust* and a treatise on tyranny. He afterwards renewed his travels, and visited Paris with his wife, who was the widow of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender. [See ALBANY.] This was at the period when the Revolution was raging with all its horrors, in consequence of which Alfieri quitted France in haste, leaving behind him considerable property, which was sequestered and sold. From this time he always regarded the French people with abhorrence. At the age of 48 he began to study Greek, and succeeded in translating some works from that language. He died at Florence 1803. He wrote his own life, which has been printed in two volumes, and his posthumous works were published at Florence, with London on the title-page, in thirteen volumes,

ALFRED

1804. An interesting memoir of this poet may be found in 'Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures. By Edward Copping.' London, 8vo., 1857.

ALFORD, HENRY, was born at Curry Rivell, Somersetshire, 1782, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He studied for the bar, to which he was called 1811, but left it in 1813, and entered the church. He was appointed rector of Ampton, Suffolk, 1826, and of Aston Sandford, Bucks, 1842. Died at Tunbridge 23 Sept., 1852. A memorial of him, consisting of extracts from his correspondence, six selected sermons, and a biographical memoir, was published 1855 by his eldest son, Dr. Henry Alford, dean of Canterbury.

ALFORD, MICHAEL, a Jesuit, born in London in or about 1587. He entered the novitiate at Louvain 1607, and two years afterwards made the simple vows. In due course he took holy orders, and was sent on the English mission. Immediately on his arrival in this country he was apprehended, but regained his liberty in a short time through the mediation of Henrietta Maria, consort of King Charles I. The county of Leicester was the scene of his missionary labours. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of ecclesiastical history. In 1652 he left England, intending to complete and methodize his 'Annals' abroad, but falling sick at St. Omer, he died there 11 Aug., 1652. His works are 'The Admirable Life of St. Winefride,' 1655; 'Britannia Illustrata, sive Lucii, Helenæ, Constantini Patriæ et Fides,' 1641, an extremely rare work; and 'Annales Ecclesiastici et Civiles Britannorum, Saxonum, et Anglorum,' Liege, 4 vols. fol., 1663. Bishop Fleetwood has pronounced this to be a very valuable treasury of the ecclesiastical history of our nation, and Serenus Cressy, the Benedictine, acknowledges his many obligations to the profound researches of Father Alford.

ALFRED, king of Northumberland, was an illegitimate son of Oswin. He succeeded his brother Alfred 685, and died 705.

ALFRED the Great, the glory of our Saxon monarchs, was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and was born at Wantanage (supposed to be Wantage in Berkshire) A.D. 849. Ethelwolf, being a man of great piety, sent Alfred to Rome when about five years of age, to receive confirmation at the hands of Pope Leo X. His three elder brothers, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, and Ethelred, having regularly succeeded to the throne, and died after short reigns, Alfred assumed the sovereignty, and was crowned at Winchester 871. He was immediately placed under the necessity of fighting for his crown, as the Danes had poured innumerable multitudes into the island, and in the year of Alfred's accession eight battles were fought between them and the Saxons. The strife was continued with varying success, but at length the Danes so far gained the superiority that Alfred deemed it prudent to assume a disguise, and to keep the place of his retreat unknown to all except a few of his tried and faithful followers. His chief abode was in the isle of Athelney, where a remarkable monument of his misfortune has since been found in a beautifully enamelled jewel bearing his name, and now preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. This spot was the scene of the interesting legend so often repeated by modern writers. The king, according to the oldest docu-

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ment in which the legend is noticed, 'then went lurking through hedges and ways, through woods and fields, so that he through God's guidance arrived safe at Athelney, and begged shelter in the house of a certain swain, and even diligently served him and his evil wife. It happened one day that this swain's wife heated her oven, and the king sat thereby warming himself by the fire, the swain not knowing that he was the king. Then was the evil woman suddenly stirred up, and said to the king, in angry mood, "Turn thou the loaves that they burn not; for I see daily that thou art a great eater." He was quickly obedient to the evil woman, because he needs must.' When the king had been about a year in this retreat, being informed that some of his subjects under the brave Odun, duke of Devonshire, had routed a great army of the Danes, he issued letters giving notice where he was, and inviting his nobility to come and consult with him. Before they came to a final determination, Alfred, disguised as an itinerant harper, strolled into the enemy's camp, where he was admitted without suspicion, not only to the tents of the common soldiers, but even into those of the chief Danish commanders. Having retired again to Athelney, he summoned his followers to meet him in arms, and falling upon the Danes at Eddington, forced them to surrender at discretion. Alfred, however, treated them as a merciful prince, giving to such of them as would embrace Christianity the kingdom of the East Angles, on the condition that they should change the rest of their countrymen to quit the island. Many of the Danes were baptized, kept their estates, and quietly settled in the country assigned to them. Other swarms of their countrymen, however, came into the country, and gave Alfred much trouble. At last he took twenty Danish piratical vessels, and having tried the prisoners at Winchester, condemned them all to death. This well-timed severity, coupled with the excellent posture of defence everywhere established, restored tranquillity in England for the three remaining years of Alfred's reign, which he chiefly employed in establishing and regulating his government for the security of himself and his successors, and the ease and benefit of all his subjects. Died 28 Oct., 901. The title of the Great was never more deservedly given than to Alfred, who had in his character a happy mixture of all that could dignify or adorn a prince. Having rescued his country from slavery, he enacted excellent laws, built a fleet, restored learning, and laid the foundation of the English constitution. It was a misfortune which the king frequently lamented, that Saxon literature contained no books of science. To supply the deficiency, he himself undertook the task. Of his translations two were historical and two didactic; the first were Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History,' and Orosius's 'Eptome.' Of the others one was meant for general reading, 'The Consolation of Philosophy,' by Boetius, a treatise deservedly held in high estimation at that period, and the second was destined for the instruction of the clergy, the 'Pastoral of Gregory the Great,' a work recommended both by its own excellence and the reputation of its author. Of this he sent a copy to every bishop in his dominions, with a request that it might be preserved in the cathedral for the use of the sacred clergy.

ALFRED ANGLICUS, an English ecclesiastic,

ALI-PACHA.

philosopher, and physician, who flourished in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

ALFRED, a Benedictine monk of Malmesbury, afterwards bishop of Exeter, flourished in the tenth century, and was one of the most learned men of his time. He wrote a treatise, 'De Naturis Rerum,' 'The Life of Adelmus,' and a history of his own abbey.

ALFRED, an Anglo-Saxon prince, was son of King Ethelred II. and brother of Edward the Confessor. By order of King Harold his eyes were torn out, and he died a few days afterwards. The date of the occurrence is not precisely known. It probably took place before 1040.

ALFRED, of BEVERLEY, an English historian, wrote his 'Annals,' published by Hearne, between 1148 and 1150.

ALGARDI, ALEXANDER, a sculptor and architect, born at Bologna 1593; died at Rome 1654.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS, born at Venice 1712, gained the esteem of the learned by his taste for the fine arts, erudition, and the belles lettres. The king of Prussia honoured him with his favour. Died at Pisa 1764. He wrote an explanation of the Newtonian system; essays on architecture, painting, music, &c. The most complete edition of his works appeared at Venice 1771-94 in 17 vols. 8vo.

ALGER, a pious and learned priest, born at Liege. He retired to Clugny, and died about 1131. He wrote an excellent treatise on 'The Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Saviour.' The perusal of this, it is said, convinced Erasmus of the truth of the doctrine of the Real Presence.

ALGHISI, FRANCIS, a musical composer, born at Brescia 1666; died 1733.

ALI, son-in-law of Mahomet, and husband of Fatima. He should have been caliph after Mahomet, but Omar and Othman opposing him, he retired into Arabia, where he composed a collection of the doctrines of Mahomet, in which he allowed several things which were condemned by Abubeker. This indulgence gained him many proselytes. After the death of Othman he was declared caliph by the Egyptians, and by the people of Mecca and Medina. He gained a great victory near Bassora, against a party who opposed him, but was afterwards assassinated 661. His motto was, 'I adore the Lord my God with a sincere heart.' The Persians follow his doctrine, and abhor Abubeker, Omar, and Othman, who are followed by the Turks.

ALI-BEG, first dragoman or interpreter to Mahomet IV., was born in Poland, and died at Constantinople 1675. His greatest work is on the liturgy of the Turks. He understood English, and translated the Church of England catechism and all the Bible into the Turkish language.

ALI-BEY, pasha of Egypt, born 1728; died 1773. He was a native of Circassia, and brought up as a slave till in his fourteenth year, when he was carried away by robbers to Cairo. He was incorporated with the Mamelukes, who raised him to the highest honours. When disasters overtook the Porte in the struggle with Catherine II., he ventured to declare himself independent, but did not live to carry out the ambitious designs which it was supposed he entertained.

ALI-BEY. See BADIA.

ALI-PACHA, vizir of Janina, a famous Albanian chief, was born at Tepelin, near Janina, about 1744. After being for some time a highway robber

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he assumed the title of bey of Tepelin. Subsequently he intrigued with the Porte. He distinguished himself as a warrior, but was guilty of many acts of the grossest cruelty. He contrived to extend his dominions until, in the latter part of his life, they comprised all Epirus, one half of Albania Proper, and the whole of Western Greece, from the lake of Ochrida on the north to the gulf of Lepanto on the south, and from Mount Pindus to the Adriatic. In 1820 the sultan declared against Ali-Pacha, who was murdered in Feb., 1822, his head being cut off and sent to Constantinople.

ALISON, ARCHIBALD, born at Edinburgh 1757. He was educated at Glasgow and Oxford; and having taken orders became perpetual curate of Kenley, Shropshire, and prebend of Salisbury. He retired to his native country 1800, and died 1839. Mr. Alison's 'Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste,' entitle him to an honourable place among British authors.

ALLAINVAL, LEONOR-JEAN-CHRIST SOULAS, Abbe d', a French dramatic writer, died 1753.

ALLAM, ANDREW, an English antiquary, was born in Oxfordshire 1655, and educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he continued to reside until his death on 17 June, 1685. A list of his works is given by Wood in the 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' to which Allam contributed several memoirs.

ALLAN, DAVID, a painter, born at Alloa, Stirlingshire, 1744; died 6 Aug., 1796. He was completely at home in the delineation of grave humour and open drollery; and Burns, some of whose subjects he illustrated, said that himself and Mr. Allan were the only genuine and real painters of Scottish costume in the world.

ALLAN, GEORGE, an English antiquary, was an attorney at Darlington. He was elected F.S.A. 1774, and died July, 1800. Mr. Allan printed at his own house collections relating to Sherburn Hospital 1773; collections relating to Greatham and St. Edmund's Hospital at Gateshead; 'A Sketch of the Life and Character of Bishop Trevor,' 'The Life of St. Cuthbert.' He was well acquainted with the antiquities of Durham, and greatly assisted Hutchinson in compiling the history of that county.

ALLAN, PETER, an ingenious excavator, born in 1708, who conceived and carried out the strange project of founding a colony at Mursden, a wild, rocky bay below the mouth of the Tyne, five miles from Sunderland and three from South Shields. He made a series of most remarkable excavations in the solid rock, and in this romantic grotto resided with his family and friends. After twenty-two years' possession of the caverns, the proprietor of the adjoining lands served him with a process of ejectment, and a tedious lawsuit followed. Judgment was given in Peter's favour, but he had to pay the costs. The anxieties of the lawsuit broke his heart, and he never recovered his health or spirits. He died 31 Aug., 1849, and was buried in Whitburn churchyard, the following inscription being placed over his grave, 'The Lord is my rock and my salvation.'

ALLAN, PETER JOHN, born at York, 1825, died at Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1848. His poetical remains were published at London, 1853, under the editorship of the Rev. Henry Christmas.

ALLAN, ROBERT, a surgeon and philologist, born at Edinburgh 1778; died 1826. He published 'Number First of a Dictionary of the Ancient Lan-

ALLARDICE.

guage of Scotland, with the Etymons, containing the Cognate Words in the Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Belgic, Irish, British, Latin, and French Languages; and a treatise on the operation of lithotomy.

ALLAN, ROBERT, a Scotch poet, was born 1774, being the son of a respectable flax-dresser in the village of Kibbarhan, Renfrewshire. He followed the occupation of a muslin-weaver in his native place, and composed many of his best verses at the loom. Allan was an extensive contributor to the 'Scottish Minstrel,' published by R. A. Smith, his songs being set to music by the editor. In 1820 a number of his songs appeared in the 'Harp of Renfrewshire.' His only separate volume was published 1836, under the editorial supervision of Robert Burns Hardy. In his 67th year Allan emigrated to the United States, but survived the passage only six days, dying at New York June 1, 1841. Several of his best songs will be found in the second volume of Dr. Charles Rogers's 'Modern Scottish Minstrel.'

ALLAN, SIR WILLIAM, a painter, was born at Edinburgh in or about 1783, and bred a coach-painter. Afterwards he was educated at the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and in 1805 exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy. In the same year he visited St. Petersburg. He was made A.R.A. 1835; chosen to fill the chair of the Royal Scottish Academy, 1837; succeeded Wilkie as limner to the queen for Scotland, 1841; was created a knight 1842; and died at Edinburgh 23 Feb., 1850. He will be remembered in the history of Scottish art by the impulse which he gave to historical composition, while his name will also be endeared to the admirers of Sir Walter Scott by the partiality which the great novelist evinced on all occasions for his friend 'Willie Allan.'

ALLARD, GUY, a French writer, who is principally known by his writings relating to the history and genealogy of Dauphine. He is also the author of a romance entitled 'The Amorous History of Prince Zizime.' Died 1716.

ALLARD, JEAN-FRANÇOIS, generalissimo of the forces of the king of Lahore, was born in France 1785, and died 1840.

ALLARDICE, ROBERT BARCLAY, a noted pedestrian, was eldest son of Robert Barclay, M.P. for Kincardineshire, and was born at Ury, in that county, 1779. He was educated at Richmond, Brixton Causeway, and Cambridge. Subsequently he entered the army, and attained to the rank of captain. After the death of his mother in 1833, he took steps, which proved unavailing, to procure the earldom of Airth. About this time, also, he appears to have assumed the name of Allardice. He died at his native village 8 May, 1854. Captain Barclay was much distinguished for his great bodily strength, and at an early age evinced a strong predilection for many sports. As a pedestrian he gained high renown. He will be chiefly remembered in connection with the feat—until then without precedent—of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. Believing that he could easily accomplish it, he did not go into regular training, although previous attempts had failed, the pedestrians giving in at the end of fifteen, twenty-two, or thirty days from over-fatigue. Barclay commenced his task at Newmarket on 1 June, 1809, at midnight, and finished it forty-two days afterwards, on the 12th of July, about three o'clock, amidst thousands of spectators. The pain he sus-

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fired during the undertaking was excessive; but, although he was so stiff that he had to be lifted after resting, his legs never swelled, and his appetite remained good during the whole period. About £100,000 depended on the match; but the most remarkable circumstance attending it was, that after a sleep of about seventeen hours, when he finished the journey, he was in perfect health and vigour. Five days later he set off for Walden.

ALLATIUS, or ALLAZZI, LEO, born 1586, in the city of Chio. He went to Italy in his infancy, was appointed librarian to Cardinal Barberini, and afterwards keeper of the Vatican Library, under Alexander VII. He lived unmarried, but did not take orders, and died 1609, at Rome, aged 83. Most of his works are upon the reunion of the Greek church.

ALLEGRAIN, CHRISTOPHER GABRIEL, a French writer, born 1710; died 1795.

ALLEGRI. See CORREGGIO.

ALLEGRI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine poet, who flourished at the end of the sixteenth century.

ALLEIN, RICHARD, was born at Ditcheat, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector. In 1627, being then sixteen years old, he became a commoner of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, but afterwards migrated to New Inn. At length, taking orders, he assisted his father, and became a frequent preacher in his own county. In March, 1641, he became rector of Batcombe in the same county. Here, to use Wood's words, he became a preacher-up of sedition and a zealous covenanter. On the Restoration he was ejected for nonconformity. Eventually he settled at Fromwood. Died 22 Dec., 1681. His principal work is 'Vindiciae Pietatis; or, a Vindication of Godliness in the greatest Strictness and Spirituality of it, from the Imputations of Folly and Fancy: on Ephes. v. 15, and on John i. 47.' Lond., 8vo., 1664, 1669.

ALLEIN, WILLIAM, son of Richard Allein, the author of 'Vindiciae Pietatis,' was born in or about 1624, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1653 he became minister of Blandford, Dorsetshire, but was ejected for nonconformity at the Restoration. He died at Yeovil, Somersetshire, in October, 1677. He wrote two books on the millennium, and 'Six Discourses on the Unspeakable Riches of Christ.'

ALLEINE, JOSEPH, was born at Devizes, 1633, and educated at Oxford. From the university he went to Taunton, where he became very popular as a preacher. In 1663 he was indicted at the assizes for having convened a riotous and seditious assembly, and was fined 100 marks. This he could not or would not pay, and the consequence was that he remained in prison for a year. He was again apprehended in 1665, and committed to Leicester gaol. His health was greatly injured by the confinement, and he died 1668, being only thirty-five years of age. His celebrated 'Alarm to the Unconverted,' has passed through numberless editions, and still retains its popularity both in this country and the United States. It is sometimes printed under the title of 'The Sure Guide to Heaven.'

ALLEINE, JOSEPH, a writing-master of London, died 1703, aged about seventy-seven. He wrote 'Epigrams Divine and Moral, for the Exercises of Youth that Learn to Write,' 1706; 'Introduction to Book-keeping; The Young Accountant's Assistant,' &c.

ALLEN.

ALLEN. See also ALAN, ALLEIN, and ALLEYNE.

ALLEN, ALEXANDER, son of John Allen, the author of 'Modern Judaism,' was born at Hackney 1814, educated at the university of London, made doctor of philosophy at Leipzig, and died 6 Nov., 1842. He is author of several elementary works on the study of Latin and Greek.

ALLEN, ANTHONY, an English lawyer and antiquary, was born at Great Hadham, Hertfordshire, and educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1707; M.A. 1711). He was afterwards called to the bar, and by the influence of Speaker Onslow was appointed a master in chancery. As a lawyer his reputation was inconsiderable, but he was esteemed a good classical scholar and a man of wit and convivial habits. Ultimately he became an alderman of the corporation of Guildford and a useful magistrate in the neighbourhood. Died 11 April, 1754. He compiled a biographical account of the members of Eton College, which by his will he ordered to be deposited in the libraries of Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, a third copy being bequeathed to Mr. Onslow. He also made collections for an English dictionary of obsolete words and of words which have changed their meaning; but what became of this MS. is not known.

ALLEN, REV. BENNET, author of 'A Poem inscribed to his Britannic Majesty,' 1761, for some years connected with the 'Morning Post.' In 1782, owing to an article which appeared in that newspaper reflecting on the character of Mr. Daniel Dulany, Mr. Allen received a challenge from his brother, Mr. Lloyd Dulany, a gentleman possessed of large property in Maryland. The duel was fought in Hyde Park 18 June, 1782, when Mr. Dulany received a wound which occasioned his death on the 21st of that month. On the 5th of July Mr. Allen surrendered himself at the Old Bailey, and was found guilty of manslaughter.

ALLEN, EDMUND, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, and nominated to the see of Rochester 1559, but died before consecration. Buried 30 Aug., 1559. He wrote six theological works.

ALLEN, ETHAN, a native of Connecticut, settled in Vermont, and, at the head of his 'Mountain Boys,' frequently came into collision with the New Yorkers in consequence of a dispute about boundaries. After the battle of Lexington he took the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Subsequently, however, he was captured by the British troops, and lay in prison until the conclusion of peace, when he retired to his farming pursuits. Died 13 Feb., 1789. Of his works, that entitled 'Reason the only Oracle of Man, or a Complete System of Natural Religion,' 1784, is remarkable as being the first book published in America in direct opposition to Christianity.

ALLEN, HANNAH, daughter of Mr. John Archer of Snelston, Derbyshire, was born about 1638, and became the wife first of Hannibal Allen, a merchant, and next of a person named Hatt. In 1683 was published a rhapsodical 'Narrative of God's Gracious Dealings with that Choice Christian, Mrs. Hannah Alien (afterwards married to Mr. Hatt), reciting the Great Advantages the Devil made of her Deep Melancholy, and the Triumphant Victories, Rich and Sovereign Graces, God gave her over all his Stratagems and Deceits.'

ALLEN, ISAAC NICHOLSON, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1835), and was

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appointed chaplain to General Nott's force at Candahar, in which capacity he accompanied the army in its triumphant march to Cabool and so to Ferizepore. Died at Poona 23 April, 1855. He published a 'Diary of a March through Sindh and Afghanistan, with the Troops under the Command of General Sir William Nott, K.C.B., &c.; and Sermons delivered on Various Occasions during the Campaign of 1842.' London, 12mo., 1843.

ALLEN, JAMES, was born 1733, and educated at Cambridge for the Church of England, but became a dissenting minister without any fixed charge. Died 1804. He is author of 'The Danger of Philosophy to the Faith and Order of the Churches of Christ: an Essay,' 2nd edit. Beverley, 8vo., 1852.

ALLEN, JOHN, an Irish prelate, was educated at Cambridge. Archbishop Warham sent him to Rome, where he remained nine years. On his return Cardinal Wolsey appointed him one of his chaplains and judge of his legatine court. In 1528-9 he was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin and chancellorship of Ireland. He was murdered at Artane near Clontarf 28 July, 1534, his brains being beaten out with a club in the presence of the earl of Kildare.

ALLEN, JOHN, a Puritan divine, born, 1596, and probably educated at Cambridge. In consequence of the persecution of the Puritans in this country, he went to New England about 1637, and became pastor of the church at Dedham, where he died 26 Aug., 1671. He is author of 'A Defence of the Nine Positions;' 'A Discourse in Defence of the Synod held at Boston in the year 1662;' and two sermons published by his congregation after his death. He also, with the assistance of Thomas Shepard, wrote upon 'Church Reformation.'

ALLEN, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., an English physician, died 16 Sept., 1741. He wrote several professional works, the most valuable of which is 'Synopsis Universæ Medicæ Practicæ,' first published at London 1719.

ALLEN, JOHN, a dissenting minister, who in 1764 was appointed pastor of the Baptist church in Petticoat Lane, London. On his settlement in the metropolis, he set up a linendraper's shop, but in this pursuit he failed. After this he was tried at the Old Bailey for forgery, and acquitted, and subsequently becoming involved in debt he spent some time in the King's Bench prison. In May, 1767, the church in Petticoat Lane withdrew from him on account of his conduct in the world. Our worthy thereupon went to Newcastle, but his conduct there was so bad that his congregation soon got rid of him. He then crossed the Atlantic, and preached to a large congregation in America until his death, the date of which event is not recorded. He wrote 'The Royal Spiritual Magazine,' 3 vols., 1752; 'A Chain of Truths,' 1764; 'The Beauties of Truth Vindicated,' 1765; 'The Christian Pilgrim,' 1765; notes on the Bible in 2 vols. folio; and other works, the titles of which are far too long for transcription in these columns.

ALLEN, JOHN, a bookseller at Hereford, compiled 'Bibliotheca Herefordensis; or, a Descriptive Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Maps, Prints, &c., relating to the County of Hereford.' Died 1831.

ALLEN, JOHN, a learned dissenting layman, born at Truro, Cornwall, 1771. For thirty years he kept a private academy at Hackney, near London, where he died 17 June, 1839. His principal work is 'Modern Judaism; or, a Brief Account of

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the Opinions, Traditions, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Jews in Modern Times.'

ALLEN, JOHN, a political and historical writer, born at Redford, near Edinburgh, 1770. He studied medicine, and was created M.D. at Edinburgh 1791. In the following year he became a zealous member of an association formed for the purpose of promoting parliamentary reform. At the beginning of the present century he removed to London, and for upwards of forty years was an inmate of Holland House. For some years he was master of Dulwich College. Died 3 April, 1843. Among his works are 'An Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England;' 'A Vindication of the Independence of Scotland;' and articles in the 'Edinburgh Review.'

ALLEN, JOSEPH, an English portrait painter, born at Birmingham about 1770; died at Erdington, Warwickshire, 19 Nov., 1830.

ALLEN, JOSEPH W., an English painter, was born in Lambeth, and educated at St. Paul's School. After being for some time usher in a school at Taunton, he returned to London, and devoted himself to the pursuit of art. As a painter of pastoral landscape he acquired a considerable reputation. Died at Hammersmith 26 Aug., 1852. Mr. Allen took an active part in establishing the Society of British Artists.

ALLEN, RALPH, obtained in 1720 a grant of the farm of all bye-way or cross-road letters throughout England and Wales. During the forty-two years that he enjoyed this privilege he realized a large fortune. He was intimate with several eminent men of letters, particularly Pope and Warburton, the latter of whom married his niece, and so came eventually into possession of Allen's splendid mansion at Prior Park, near Bath. Died 29 June, 1764.

ALLEN, RICHARD, who was born in or near Abingdon, Berkshire, and educated at Oxford, published in 1648 'An Antidote against Heresy; or, a Preservative for Protestants against the Poison of Papists, Anabaptists, &c.'

ALLEN, RICHARD, a Baptist minister in London, died Feb. 1717. He wrote 'Biographia Ecclesiastica, or the Lives of the most eminent Fathers of the Christian Church, who flourished in the first Four Centuries, and part of the Fifth,' 2 vols. 8vo.; and 'An Essay to Prove Singing of Psalms with conjoined Voices a Christian Duty,' 1666.

ALLEN, SAMUEL JAMES, was born in London 1798, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. He became vicar of Easingwold, Yorkshire, and died 29 April, 1856. Mr. Allen was author of 'Lectures in Defence of the Church of England as a National and Spiritual Institution,' and of some published sermons.

ALLEN, THOMAS, mathematician, born at Uttoxeter 1542; died 30 Sept., 1632. Going to Oxford he became fellow of Trinity College, but afterwards migrated to Gloucester Hall, where he lived a close student many years, and at length became an eminent antiquary, philosopher, and mathematician. He composed in Latin an exposition of the 2nd and 3rd books of Ptolemy, 'On the Judgment of the Stars.' Arthony a Wood gives an account of his very copious and valuable collection of MSS. in various branches of science, and of the books which he composed but never printed. Some of them are preserved in the Bodleian Library.

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ALLEN, THOMAS, divine; educated at Worcester School and Merton College, Oxford. He subsequently became a fellow of Eton, and died in Oct., 1638. He wrote 'Observations in libellum Chrysostrami in Basiam.' Another divine of the same name was a minister at Norwich, and wrote 'The Glory of Christ,' published in 1683, after the decease of the author.

ALLEN, SIR THOMAS, an English admiral, born at Lowestoft in or about 1614. In 1662 he was appointed commodore and commander-in-chief of all the vessels in the Downs, and in 1664 commodore and commander-in-chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean. In the latter capacity he concluded a peace with Algiers. Shortly afterwards, war having been proclaimed against the Dutch, Allen fell in with the Dutch fleet of from thirty to forty merchantmen homeward bound, laden, from Smyrna, with a convoy of four men-of-war. With only eight ships he immediately attacked this superior force, and gained a complete victory. He returned to England in time to take a part in the victory off Harwich, 3 June, 1663, by the English fleet under the command of the duke of York. Afterwards he rendered timely assistance to Albemarle at the conclusion of his famous engagement with the Dutch in the Downs. In 1666 he was elected an elder brother of the Trinity House, and in 1666 was sent in command of a squadron to the Mediterranean for the purpose of again bringing the Algerians to terms. In the following year he went there again to enforce the observance of a treaty which had been broken. After his return home he was appointed controller of the navy, and on 7 Feb., 1673, was created a baronet. In 1678, on the expectation of a war with France, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the fleet in the narrow seas, but no war took place, and he retired to Somerleyton, Suffolk, where he resided until his death. He was buried in Somerleyton Church, where a marble bust of him may still be seen, and under it the following inscription:—'Near this place lies interr'd Sir Thomas Allen, Bart., whose unshaken fidelity to his Sovereign Charles 2^d and was rewarded with many marks of his royal favour, having had the honour of serving him as Admiral of his fleets in the British and Mediterranean Seas, Controller of the Navy, Capt. of Sandgate Castle, and Master of the Trinity House. He died in 1686, in y^e 73^rd year of his age.' According to the entry in the parish register, however, he was buried 5 Oct., 1685 (MS. Add. 1908, 268 b. 277; Biog. Dict. Soc. D. U. K.)

ALLEN, THOMAS, was born at Oxford about 1662, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1715 he obtained the rectory of Kettering, Northamptonshire, and died while reading prayers in his church 31 May, 1755. His chief work is entitled 'The Practice of a Holy Life; or, the Christian's Daily Exercise in Meditations, Prayers, and Rules of Holy Living. Fitted to the Capacity of the Meanest Devout Reader.'

ALLEN, THOMAS, a topographical writer, draughtsman, and engineer, born about 1803, died in London of cholera 20 July, 1833. His works are, 'History and Antiquities of the Parish of Lambeth,' 'History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, Southwark, and Parts Adjacent,' 4 vols.; 'New and Complete History of the County of York,' 6 vols. (1823-32); 'History of the Counties of Surrey and Part of Sussex'; and 'History of the County of Lincoln.'

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ALLEN, ALAN, or ALLEYN, WILLIAM, an English cardinal, born in Lancashire 1532, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow. He subsequently became principal of St. Mary's Hall and canon of York; but soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth he left his country and retired to Louvain, as did several other eminent divines who were attached to the Catholic faith. After a time, however, he ventured to return to England, where he spent three years in secretly disseminating the doctrines of his church and administering the sacraments to its persecuted adherents. Being forced once more to quit the country, he proceeded to Mechlin, where he was appointed divinity reader. Afterwards he became professor of divinity at Douay, where he established the famous English college for the reception of all such learned English Catholics as had fled their country for religion's sake. He also established seminaries at Rheims, Rome, and in Spain, to the end that English youths might be trained up for the purpose of maintaining the Catholic religion in this country. For these great and indefatigable labours Pope Sixtus V. created him a cardinal 1587, and two years afterwards bestowed upon him the archbishopric of Mechlin. Dying 6 Oct., 1594, he was buried in the chapel of the English College at Rome. In this country he was intensely hated, in consequence of his having exhorted the people of England to renounce their allegiance to Elizabeth and join the Spanish forces. Cardinal Allen published a number of works in defence of the Church of Rome.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., died at Lindfield, Sussex, 30 Dec., 1843, æt. 74. He was long distinguished by his great chemical attainments, having been an intimate friend of Sir Humphry Davy. In conjunction with Mr. Pepys, he made a celebrated series of experiments on the composition of the atmosphere and its influence upon animal life. He took an active part in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was president. For many years he was lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital and at the Royal Institution. His life, with selections from his correspondence, was published in 1846-7, 3 vols. 8vo.; and a memoir of him by James Sherman appeared in 1851.

ALLENSON, JOHN, a Puritan divine, was born at Durham and educated at Cambridge (B.A. 1579-80; M.A. 1583; B.D. 1590). He edited several works of the famous Dr. Wm. Whitaker, whose pupil he had been. He was alive in 1609, but when he died is not recorded.

ALLERSTAIN, AUGUSTUS, a German Jesuit, and missionary to China. On account of his great attainments as a mathematician and astronomer, he was much esteemed at the court of Peking. The exact date of his death is unknown, but it occurred before 1777.

ALLESTREE, CHARLES, was born at Derby, in or about 1652, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1677). Taking orders, he became vicar, first of Cassington, Derbyshire, and afterwards of Daventry, Northamptonshire. Died 27 March, 1707. He published several sermons, and translated from Latin into English the life of Eumenes, among the 'Lives of Illustrious Men,' by Cornelius Nepos, Oxford, 1684.

ALLESTRY, JACOB, an English poet, nephew of Dr. Richard Allestry. He was born in or about

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1653, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Died 15 Oct., 1680. Several of his pieces may be found in a small collection entitled 'Examen Pœticum,' 1693.

ALLBISTRY, RICHARD, D.D., an English divine, born at Uppington, Shropshire, 1619. He was educated in the Grammar School at Coventry, under Dr. Philemon Holland, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, under Richard Busby. His parts, which were very extraordinary, were improved by a no less extraordinary industry. He was seen, when he bore arms for Charles I., to carry his musket in one hand and his book in the other. He was very active in the service of Charles II. before his restoration, and was employed more than once by the Royalists in transacting business with that prince during his exile. In 1660 he was made a canon of Christ Church, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, being appointed soon afterwards regius professor of divinity. He sat in the chair for seventeen years, and acquitted himself in it with honour. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton College, where he raised the school, which he found in a low condition, to an uncommon pitch of reputation. The west side of the outward quadrangle of the college was built at his expense. His eagerness for study, and his intention of mind when he was employed in it, was so great that it impaired his constitution and hastened his death, which occurred 27 Jan., 1680-1. Forty of his sermons, with his life prefixed, were published by Bishop Fell.

ALLEY, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, and educated at Eton, Cambridge, and Oxford. In Mary's reign he lived in retirement, but Queen Elizabeth appointed him divinity reader at St. Paul's, and in 1560 promoted him to the bishopric of Exeter. He died 15 April, 1570. He wrote 'The Poore Man's Librarie,' and a Hebrew grammar, and revised the translation of Deuteronomy for the Bishops' Bible.

ALLEYN, EDWARD, a famous English actor, born in London, 1566. For many years he was in partnership with Philip Henslowe, one of the principal theatrical managers of that day. They built the Fortune Theatre, in Cripplegate, near Red Cross Street, in 1600, and subsequently became patentees of the office of mastership of the king's games of bears, bulls, and dogs. Having amassed a large fortune, Alleyn retired from the stage, and in 1613 commenced the building of Dulwich College, or as he called it, the 'College of God's Gift.' The college, on which he settled an endowment of £800 a year, was for the support and maintenance of one master—who was always to be a person of the name of Alleyn, or Allen—one warden, and four fellows, three of whom were to be ecclesiastics, and the other a skilful organist; also six poor men, the like number of women, and twelve boys to be educated in good literature. Alleyn himself became the first master of the college, and having voluntarily dispossessed himself of the greater part of his fortune, he resided there, on a footing of equality with the other inmates, until his death, which occurred 25 Nov., 1626. In consequence of Alleyn having been connected with the stage at the time when Shakespeare shed a lustre upon it, his life has been minutely investigated. Every one interested in the early-history of the British drama ought to consult Mr. John Payne Collier's 'Memoirs of Edward Alleyn,

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Founder of Dulwich College; including some New Particulars respecting Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Marston, Dekker, &c.' Lond., 8vo., 1841; and also 'The Alleyn Papers,' 1843, edited by the same gentleman. Both these works were published by the Shakespeare Society.

ALLIBOND, JOHN, D.D., a native of Buckinghamshire, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and died at Bradwell, Gloucestershire, of which place he was rector, 1658. He was an excellent Latin poet, and published 'Rustica Academia Oxoniensis nuper reformatæ descriptio: una cum comitiis ibidem, 1648, habitis.' This is a poem in macaronic Latin, being a country clergyman's comical lament upon revisiting Oxford after the root and branch reform of 1648. It was reprinted at Oxford as late as 1834, with an English translation.

ALLIBOND, PETER, was born at Wardenton, Oxfordshire, about 1560, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. Afterwards he became rector of Cheneys, Buckinghamshire, and died 6 March, 1628-9. He translated several works on theology.

ALLIBOND, SIR RICHARD, was born in or about 1636, and at the age of sixteen was sent to the English college at Douay. On his return to England he studied the law, and was called to the bar. In 1687 James II. made him a knight and a justice of the King's Bench, but although Allibond was a competent lawyer, this appointment was very unpopular, on account of his being a member of the Roman church. He died 22 Aug., 1688, and consequently did not live to witness the misfortunes of his royal patron.

ALLIES, Jabez, F.S.A., an English antiquary, born in Worcestershire, 1787; died at Cheltenham, 29 Jan., 1856. He wrote a number of papers on antiquarian subjects, which were collected and published, in 1852, under the title of 'The Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities and Folklore of Worcestershire.'

ALLINGHAM, JOHN TILL, an English dramatist, who appears to have been living in London in 1812. There is a memoir of him in the 'Biog. Dict. of the Soc. D.U.K.:' but it is very vague and unsatisfactory, not giving any precise date, nor the title of any of Mr. Allingham's works.

ALLIONI, CHARLES, an Italian physician and botanist, born 1725; died 1804. He was professor of botany at Turin.

ALLIX, PETER, a Protestant divine, born at Alençon, in France, 1641. He became minister of the reformed church at Rouen, and afterwards of that at Charenton; but on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he came to England, where he met with a flattering reception, being created D.D. at Cambridge, and appointed treasurer of the church of Salisbury. He died at London, 21 Feb., 1716-7. His most esteemed works are 'Reflections on all the Books of Holy Scripture;' 'A Vindication of the Ancient Jewish Church against the Unitarians;' and 'Remarks on the Ecclesiastical History of the Ancient Churches of Piedmont.' His son, Peter Allix, D.D., became dean of Ely, and died 1758.

ALLOISI, BALTHAZAR, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna, 1578, and died 1638.

ALLORI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine painter, born 1533; died 1607.

ALLORI, CHRISTOPHER, son of the preceding

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was born at Florence, 1577; died 1619. His chief works are the pictures of Judith and St. Julian, in the Pitti Palace at Florence.

ALLOT, WILLIAM, an English Catholic divine, was educated at Cambridge, but on Queen Elizabeth's accession retired to Louvain, where he was ordained priest. After residing for some time at Cologne he returned to England, and was much esteemed by Mary queen of Scots, whom he visited in her confinement. At length, however, he was banished, with many other priests, and going to France, became canon of St. Quentin, in Picardy. He died at Spa, about 1590. His work, entitled 'Thesaurus Bibliorum,' went through several editions.

ALLSOP, CHARLES, an English geologist, died 31 Aug. 1836, aged 56. He wrote a geological history of Charnwood Forest, and also a pamphlet on the relation of the Græceidum miracle.

ALLSTON, WASHINGTON, a distinguished historical and landscape painter, was born in South Carolina, 1779, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 8 July, 1843.

ALLWOOD, PHILIP, born in or about 1767, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and afterwards became a clergyman of the Church of England. He died at Wandsworth, Surrey, 14 March, 1838. His works are 'Literary Antiquities of Greece,' 'Twelve Lectures on the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church,' &c.

ALMAGRO, DIEGO DE, a Spanish captain, who accompanied Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. Almagro penetrated to Chili, leaving marks of his avarice and cruelty everywhere. Having taken the town of Cuzco, he placed Pizarro's brothers under arrest, and assumed the title of captain-general. Pizarro, however, marched against him and took him prisoner. He was condemned to death, and executed 1536. His son, Diego, endeavored to avenge the murder of his father, but failed in the attempt, and was executed 1542.

ALMAIN, JAMES, of Sens, a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of divinity at the college of Navarre, died 1515. He was chosen to write a panegyric of Louis XII. against Pope Julius II., and to defend the authority of ecclesiastical councils against Cardinal Cajetan.

AL-MAMOUN, or ABDALLAH III., seventh caliph of the Abbassides, gained many victories over the Greeks, and was yet more illustrious for his love of learning. He had the best Greek philosophers translated into Arabic, and collected a library at great expense. Died 833.

ALMEIDA, APOLLINARIUS, a Portuguese Jesuit, became a missionary in Ethiopia, from which country he was banished; but afterwards ventured to return, and was put to death in 1638.

ALMEIDA, FRANCIS, a Portuguese gentleman; the first governor of the East Indies, whither he was sent by King Emanuel, 1505. Died 1 March, 1509. His son, *Laurence Almeida* (died 1508), was, like his father, an enterprising commander and discoverer.

ALMEIDA, JOHN, whose real name was *Mead*, was born in London about 1550. Going to Brazil, he entered the Society of Jesus, and spent his life in missionary work amongst the savage tribes of that country. He died at Rio Janeiro, 12 Sept., 1632. His life, written in Portuguese by Vasconcelos, was published at Lisbon, 1638.

ALMEIDA, MANUEL, a Portuguese Jesuit, was sent ambassador to the king of Abyssinia, 1622,

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but when the Jesuits were expelled he was obliged to remove to Goa, where he became provincial of his order and inquisitor. Died 1646. He wrote 'A History of Upper Ethiopia,' and 'Historical Letters,' written from Abyssinia to the general of the Jesuits at Rome.

ALMEIDA, THEODORE, a Portuguese priest of the oratory, born 1722; died at Lisbon, 1803. He published a celebrated work entitled 'Recreação Filisófica,' 5 vols. 8vo., 1751, which gave a new turn to the philosophical studies of his countrymen. His works amount to forty volumes, exclusive of five vols. of translations. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

ALMELOVEEN, THEODORE JANSEN VAN, a learned Dutch writer, born 1657; died at Amsterdam, 1712. He was professor of history, Greek, and physic at Harderwick, and left many curious and valuable works, the principal of which are, 'De Vitis Stephanorum;' 'Onomasticon rerum inventarum et inventa nova-antiqua;' 'Bibliotheca promissa et latens,' an account of books promised but never published; 'Amönitates Theologico-Philologicæ;' 'Plantarum Syllabus;' and 'Fasti Consulares.'

ALMICI, PETER CAMILLUS, a priest of the Oratory, born 1714 at Brescia, where he died 1779. He wrote several works on classical subjects, and a treatise on the art of autobiography.

ALMON, JOHN, a political writer, born at Liverpool about 1738; died 12 Dec., 1805. For some time he carried on the business of a bookseller in Piccadilly. Besides a number of party pamphlets, he wrote 'Anecdotes of Lord Chatham,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Biographical Anecdotes of Eminent Persons,' 3 vols. 8vo.; and an edition of 'Junius's Letters,' in which he attempted to prove that Hugh Boyd was the author of them.

ALOADDIN, or ALA-EDDYN, better known by the appellation of the *Old Man of the Mountains*, was born 1211. He was prince of the Assassins, or Assassins, whence the word *assassin* is derived. The residence of Aloaddin was a castle between Antioch and Damascus; and he had a number of followers who were so devoted to his will as to engage in any undertaking he chose to send them upon.

ALOYSIUS GONZAGA, St., was born in the castle of Castiglione, in the diocese of Brescia, 1568, being son of Ferdinand Gonzaga, prince of the holy empire and marquis of Castiglione. From an early age he cultivated habits of piety, and in 1585 entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Rome, having previously resigned the marquise to his younger brother Ralph. He was in due time admitted to the priesthood, and died in the odour of sanctity, 21 June, 1591, being 23 years 3 months and 11 days old. He was beatified by Gregory XV. in 1621, and canonized by Benedict XIII. in 1726. He is commemorated June 21.

ALPAGO, ANDREW, an Italian physician, travelled for many years in the east, and on his return to Europe became professor of philosophy and medicine at Padua, where he died, 1555. He published an edition of Avicenna, and wrote a history of Arabian philosophers and physicians.

ALP-ARSLAN, the *Brave Lion*, second sultan of the dynasty of the Seljukides, and one of the bravest and most powerful monarchs of Asia, succeeded his uncle, Togrul Beg, 1063, and died 1072

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at Merve in Khorasan. The following epitaph was placed upon his tomb: 'All ye who have seen the greatness of Alp-Arslan raised to the skies, come to Merve, and ye shall behold him buried in the dust.'

ALPHERY, MIKEPHER, or NICEPHORUS, a Russian prince, who, when that country was torn by civil dissensions at the end of the sixteenth century, was sent with his two brothers to England, under the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed at the university of Oxford, where the others died of smallpox. Alpher entered into orders, and in 1618 obtained the rectory of Warboys, Huntingdonshire, from whence he was ejected in the Civil War, and barbarously treated by the Republicans. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living, but being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammersmith, where he died at the age of 80.

ALPHONSO, the Catholic, took above thirty cities from the Mussulmen, by which he aggrandized his kingdom of the Asturias. Died 757.

ALPHONSO, the Chaste, king of the Asturias, gained several victories over the Mahometans, and took Lisbon. He died 842, after reigning fifty years.

ALPHONSO III., king of the Asturias, put out the eyes of four of his brothers; but by repeopleing the cities and building churches, he gained the surname of the *Great*. He died 912, having reigned forty-six years.

ALPHONSO I., king of Naples. See **ALPHONSO V.**, king of Arragon.

ALPHONSO II., king of Naples, succeeded Ferdinand, 1494, but abdicated the throne in the year following in favour of his son, Ferdinand II. Died 1495.

ALPHONSO V., the Magnanimous, king of Arragon, Naples, and Sicily, was born 1384, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand the *Just*, in 1416. Soon after his accession a confederacy was formed against him, which he frustrated, though he pardoned the conspirators. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, by an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his fleet were taken by the Genoese. The king was conveyed to Milan, where he made the duke his friend, and was thereby enabled to conquer Naples, 1442. He died there, 1458. Alphonso possessed all the qualities of a great king, his only fault being that he was too much devoted to the pursuit of pleasure.

ALPHONSO IX., king of Leon and Castile, surnamed the *Noble* and the *Good*, succeeded to the throne, 1157, when he was but four years old. All that had been usurped from him by his neighbours during his infancy he regained; but was defeated by the Moors, and wounded in the thigh, in a great battle, 1195. Some time afterwards he had his revenge, and killed 20,000 Saracens. He also conquered them at the battle of Murad, 1212, where they are said to have lost 100,000 foot and 30,000 horse. Died 1214.

ALPHONSO X., king of Leon and Castile, surnamed the *Wise* and the *Astronomer*, succeeded his father, Ferdinand III., 1252. He was author of the famous astronomical tables called the 'Alphonsine Tables.' He was dethroned by his son, Don Sancho, and died of grief, 1284.

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ALPHONSO I., HENRIQUEZ, king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy, of the family of France, defeated five Moorish kings at the battle of Ourique, 1139, and in the same year was proclaimed by his army the first king of Portugal, his title being confirmed by the pope, 1145. He is said to have taken for his arms as many crowns as he had vanquished kings. Died at Coimbra, 1185, aged 76.

ALPHONSO II., the Fat, king of Portugal, born 1185; succeeded his father, Sancho I., 1211; died 1223.

ALPHONSO III., king of Portugal, born 1209 or 1210; proclaimed king 1246; died 1279. He took the kingdom of Algarve from the Moors.

ALPHONSO IV., the Brave, king of Portugal, born 1290; succeeded his father, Denis, the *Liberal*, 1325; died 1356.

ALPHONSO V., the African, king of Portugal, ascended the throne 1438, and died 1481.

ALPHONSO VI., king of Portugal, succeeded his father, John IV., 1656; and died 1683, aged 41.

ALPHONSO DE CASTRO. See **CASTRO**.

ALPHONSO DE ZAMORA, a learned Jew, who, being converted to Christianity, was employed by Cardinal Ximenes in compiling the famous Complutensian Polyglott. He afterwards wrote 'Introductiones Hebraicæ Compluti,' 1526, and other grammatical works, and died about 1530.

ALPHONSO, PETER, a Spanish Jew, who embraced Christianity, and had Alphonso, king of Arragon, for his godfather in 1106. He wrote a vindication of the Christian religion, Cologne, 1536.

ALPHONSUS, TOSTATUS, a learned Spaniard, born at Madrigala, distinguished himself so much by his learning that he was admitted to a doctor's degree at Salamanca when but 22 years of age. He was afterwards bishop of Avila, appeared with great honour at the council of Basle, and died 1454, leaving commentaries on the chronicle of Eusebius, commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and other learned works. His epitaph says: 'Hic stupor est mundi, qui scibile discuit omne.'

ALPINI, PROSPER, an Italian physician and writer on botany and medicine, was born at Marostica, in the republic of Venice, 1553, professed botany at Padua with great reputation, and died 1617.

ALSOP, ANTHONY, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded B.D. 1706. In 1698 he published 'Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus,' with a preface, in which he took the side of Boyle against Bentley. This book made a great noise at the time of its appearance. Alsop was for many years a distinguished tutor in his college, till Bishop Trelawney appointed him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, with the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. He died 10 June, 1727. His Latin odes were published in 1752 by Sir Francis Bernard. He was also author of some poetical pieces in English.

ALSOP, VINCENT, a nonconformist divine, is said to have been a native of Northamptonshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. He first received deacon's orders in the Church of England, but was ordained a priest in the Presbyterian way. In 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity from the living of Wilby, Northamptonshire. After undergoing much persecution on account of his religion, he removed to London, where he acquired great fame as a preacher and writer. He died at West-

ALSTEDIUS.

minster, 28 May, 1703. His principal works were: 'Anti-Scizzo; in Vindication of some Great Truths expressed by Mr. William Sherlock,' 8vo., 1675; 'Melus Inquirendum; or, Sober Inquiry into the Preaching and Practices of the Nonconformists, against Dr. Goodman,' 8vo., 1679; 'The Mischief of Impositions. In Answer to Dr. Stillingfleet's Mischief of Separation,' 1680; and a life of Mr. Daniel Cawdry.

ALSTEDIUS, JOHN HENRY, a Protestant writer, born at Herborn, in the duchy of Nassau, 1588; died 1638. Among his works are an encyclopædia in Latin, and 'The Encyclopædia of the Bible,' in which he endeavours to show the necessity of seeking in the Holy Scriptures for the principles of all the arts and sciences. He had a daughter who adopted the opinions of the Millenarians, as her father had done in his treatise, 'De mille annis.'

ALSTON, CHARLES, M.D., a physician and botanist, born in Scotland, 1683, died at Edinburgh, 22 Nov., 1760. His 'Tyrocinium Botanicum Edinburgense' was written in opposition to Linnæus, whose arguments on the sexes of plants he strove hard to invalidate. His fame, however, rests mainly upon his 'Lectures on the Materia Medica,' which were published after the author's death.

ALSTRÖMER, CLAUDE, the eldest son of Jonas Alströmer, who is noticed below, was born 1736, and died 1794. He was a pupil of Linnæus, and travelled over a great part of Europe. In the course of his travels he sent many valuable plants to his illustrious preceptor, who named one of them the Lily of Alströmer. Claude's three brothers, Patrick, John, and Augustus, were also distinguished by their talents.

ALSTRÖMER, JONAS, a patriotic Swede, born at Alingsås, in West Gothland, 1685; died 1761. He amassed a fortune in London, and on returning to his native country devoted his energies to the improvement of manufactures and agriculture and the extension of commerce. For his patriotic exertions he was rewarded with letters of nobility, the order of the Polar Star, and the title of councillor of commerce. After his death his bust was placed in the Bourse at Stockholm, with this inscription:—'Alströmer, artium fabricium in patriâ restaurator.'

ALTDORFER, ALBERT. See ALTFORER.

ALTER, FRANCIS CHARLES, a celebrated philosopher, was born at Engelsberg, in Silesia, 1749, and became a member of the Society of Jesus. For many years he was teacher of Greek in the school of St. Anne, at Vienna, where he died 29 March, 1804. He published no fewer than two hundred and fifty books or dissertations.

ALTHAMERUS, ANDREW, a Lutheran divine of Nuremberg and Anspach, died about 1540.

ALTHUSIUS, JOHN, a German lawyer, born 1557; died 1638. In his 'Politica methodice digesta' he maintains that the sovereignty of the state belongs to the people.

ALTIUS, GABRIEL, a poet of the fifteenth century, was preceptor to Ferdinand the younger, king of Naples, and afterwards bishop of Policastro. He died about 1501. His poems are in the 'Deliciae Poetarum Italorum,' vol. i., and also in the *Sanzarum* of 1728.

ALTING, HENRY, a famous Protestant divine, born at Embden, 1583. In 1612 he accompanied the Count Palatine Frederic V. to England, when that prince was married to Elizabeth, daughter of

ALVA.

King James I. On his return he was appointed divinity professor at Heidelberg, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. In 1616 he became rector of the Collegium Sapientiæ, and was nominated one of the deputies to the synod of Dort. In 1622 he very narrowly escaped with his life when Count Tilly took Heidelberg by storm. Afterwards he removed to his native town, and in 1627 was appointed professor of divinity at Groningen. Died 1644. He left several works in Latin, all relating to theology.

ALTING, JAMES, son of Henry Alting, was born at Heidelberg, 1618. Having completed his studies he came to England, and was ordained by Dr. Prideaux, bishop of Worcester. Afterwards he became professor of Hebrew, and then of divinity, at Groningen, where he engaged in a fierce dispute with his colleague Desmarts. He died in 1679, and his works were printed at Amsterdam, 5 vols. fol., 1687.

ALTING, MENSON, a learned burgomaster of Groningen, died 1713, aged 76. He left an excellent description of the Low Countries, entitled, 'Descriptio Germaniæ Inferioris,' and a book on the topography and antiquities of Priesland.

ALTORFER, ALBERT, the earliest painter of Helvetia, was born at Altorf, 1488, and died 1538. As an engraver he excelled all the old German masters, with the exception only of Albert Dürer.

ALUNNO, FRANCIS, a writer of the sixteenth century resided at Ferrara. His works are 'Observations on Petrarch;' 'Riches of the Italian Tongue;' and 'Della Fabrica del Mondo.' He was celebrated as a calligrapher, and presented to the Emperor Charles V. the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John and the Apostles' Creed written in the compass of a farthing.

ALURED OF BEVERLEY. See ALFRED.

ALVA, FERDINAND ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, duke of, was born 1508. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia and the siege of Tunis, under the Emperor Charles V., who in 1538 appointed him general of the Spanish army. He served his country with success against France in Navarre and Catalonia, and marched to oppose the German Protestants, 1546, as generalissimo of the imperial troops. In the following year he gained the famous battle of Mühlberg, when the Protestants were entirely defeated and compelled to submit. The duke of Alva was sent into Spain with Prince Philip, but Charles V. having died before Maurice, the new elector of Saxony, whom he had raised to the electorate, contrary to his general's advice, recalled him to Germany, 1552. It was also against the duke's advice that the emperor undertook the siege of Metz, which proved unsuccessful. After the abdication of Charles V., the duke of Alva was sent into Italy, where he obliged the French to quit the kingdom of Naples, and Pope Paul IV. to abandon their interests. Philip II. having attempted to introduce the inquisition into the Netherlands, great tumults arose; and the king, seeing that everything tended to an open rebellion, sent the duke of Alva there in 1567, whose extreme rigour only served to rouse still more the minds of the people, already ripe for rebellion. The general laid the foundations of the citadel of Antwerp, established a council, called the 'Council of Blood,' over which he presided, condemned the prince of Orange, with his brothers, and several other lords, to death, and caused the earls of Egmont and Horn to be executed publicly. These

ALVA Y ASTORGA.

executions augmented the tumults; and Count Louis of Nassau entered the Netherlands with a body of German troops, as auxiliaries to the prince of Orange, but the duke of Alva defeated them, and, proud of his success, set up his statue in bronze, in the 'Place d'Armes,' at Antwerp. Some new taxes, which he afterwards attempted to levy, effectually roused the people, and the duke met with so much opposition that he requested to be recalled. In the meantime almost all Holland rose in favour of the rebels, and they began to reduce their government to a form. Such was the origin of the republic of Holland and the United Provinces. The duke of Alva refused to acknowledge the new governor of La Cerda, and sent his son, Frederic de Toledo, to besiege Mons, which city he took, after defeating the troops brought to its relief from France by Genlis. He also made himself master of Haarlem, 1573, where the Spaniards committed the most horrible cruelties. The Spanish fleet being afterwards beaten by the Dutch, the duke, vexed at all his ill success, again asked to be recalled, and his request was this time granted, 1574. In 1581 he was placed at the head of the army sent to Portugal, where he defeated Don Antonio de Crato, who had been elected king. Taking advantage of his victory, the duke made himself master of Lisbon, and gained there a very valuable booty. The Spaniards, however, were guilty of so much rapine and violence that Philip II. appointed commissioners to inform against the whole army, not even excepting its general; but afterwards the king was appeased, and felt ashamed to treat a subject so ill, to whom he owed the conquest of Portugal. The duke of Alva died shortly afterwards, 12 Jan., 1582.

ALVA Y ASTORGA, PETER DE, a Spaniard, who took the habit of St. Francis in Peru. He returned to Spain, travelled into various parts of Europe, and died in the Low Countries, 1667. His most singular work is a life of St. Francis, which he entitled 'Naturæ Prodigium, Gratia Portentum,' &c. Madrid, fol., 1651.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, favourite of John II., king of Castile. He made himself odious by his despotic government and eagerness to amass wealth. Being convicted of having received money from the Moors to prevent the siege of Granada, he was beheaded at Valladolid, 1453.

ALVAREZ, DIEGO, a Spanish polemical divine, was a member of the Dominican order, and archbishop of Trani. Died 1635.

ALVAREZ, EMANUEL, a Portuguese Jesuit, born 1526, in the island of Madeira. He was rector of the colleges of Coimbra and Evora, and of the professed house at Lisbon. Died 1582. His Latin grammar, 'De Institutione Grammaticâ,' 1599, is much valued.

ALVAREZ, FERDINAND, duke of Alva. See ALVA.

ALVAREZ, FRANCIS, a Portuguese priest, born 1515, who accompanied the embassy sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, to David, king of Ethiopia or Abyssinia. Alvarez remained in Ethiopia six years, and on his return wrote a description of that country. Died about 1540.

ALVAREZ, JOSEPH, a celebrated Spanish sculptor, born 1768; died 1830.

ALVENSLEBEN, PHILIP CHARLES, COUNT D', a Prussian diplomatist, who died 1802, wrote 'A Chronological Table of the Events of the War,

AMALASONTHA.

from the Peace of Munster to that of Habertsburg.' Berlin, 1792.

ALVIANO, BARTHOLOMEW, captain-general of the Venetians, was taken prisoner at the battle of Aignadel, and lost that of La Motte, without losing the reputation he had acquired in his other expeditions. He signalized himself at the battle of Marignan, and died very poor in 1515, aged 60.

ALYPIUS, a Greek author, who flourished at Alexandria in the reign of the Emperor Julian. He wrote a treatise on music, of which only a fragment has come down to our times.

AMADEUS V., the Great, count of Savoy in 1285, engaged in thirty-two sieges, and was successful in all his undertakings. He supported the knights in the isle of Rhodes against the Turks, 1311, since which time the dukes of Savoy bore the cross of Malta for their arms. Died 1323.

AMADEUS VI., or LE COMTE VERT, count of Savoy in 1373. He went into Greece, to the assistance of John Paleologus, and was the arbiter of Italy. Died 1383.

AMADEUS VII., the Red, count of Savoy, born 1360; died 1391.

AMADEUS VIII., the Pacific, count of Savoy, succeeded Amadeus VII., 1391, and erected Saxony into a duchy, 1416. He had so high a character for wisdom, as to be called the Solomon of his age. The greatest princes often chose him for their arbiter. He left his states to his son, 1434, retired to the priory of Ripaglia, and founded the military order of St. Maurice. While he there enjoyed, like a holy hermit, the innocent pleasures of the country, he was elected pope by the council of Basle, 24 June, 1442, and took the name of Felix V.; but he abdicated the pontificate at Lyons, 1449, putting an end to the schism by this edifying submission. Nicholas V., who was then pope, made him dean of the sacred college. He died 7 Jan., 1451, in great reputation for sanctity, aged 69.

AMADEUS IX., count or duke of Savoy, was born 1435, and died 1472.

AMAJA, FRANCIS, of Antequera, professor of law at Ossuna and Salamanca, died at Valladolid, about 1640. He wrote several legal works.

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, king of the Visigoths, son and successor of Alaric II., married, in 517, Clotilda, daughter of Clovis and St. Clotilda. Amalaric, being an Arian, used so much violence to compel his wife to embrace Arianism, that she sent her brother a veil stained with her blood. Childebert, to revenge her, invaded the states of the Visigoths, and defeated Amalaric, who was killed, 531.

AMALARIUS, FORTUNATUS, archbishop of Trèves, one of the most illustrious prelates in the reign of Charlemagne, was sent by that prince to the Emperor Michael Curopalate, at Constantinople; died 814. He wrote the book on the sacrament of baptism, printed under the name of Alcuin in that author's works.

AMALARIUS, SYMPHOSIUS, deacon of the church of Metz, and afterwards an abbat, died about 840. He is author of the 'Ecclesiastical Offices,' and other liturgical tracts, which are in the Library of the Fathers.

AMALASONTHA, niece of Clovis, and daughter of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, was one of the most accomplished princesses of her time. She understood Greek, Latin, and all the other languages spoken by the peoples who composed the Roman empire. In 515 she married Eutharic

AMALRIC.

Cúcas, by whom she had a son, Athalaric, who succeeded his grandfather, Theodoric. On Athalaric's death, in 534, Amalasontha seized the reins of government, and put the crown on the head of her cousin, Theodatus, who perfidiously caused her to be strangled in Jan., 535.

AMALRIC, ARNAUD, abbat of the Cistercian house at Cîteaux, in France, and afterwards archbishop of Narbonne. He was a friend of Pope Innocent III., and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Albigenses. He reunited the princes of Spain against the Moors. These princes gained a celebrated victory in 1212, of which Amalric, who was present, has left an account. Died 1225.

AMALTEO. See AMALTHEUS.

AMALTEO, POMPONIO, an Italian painter; born 1505; died about 1588.

AMALTHEUS, JEROME, JOHN BAPTIST, and CORNELIUS, three celebrated Latin poets of Italy in the sixteenth century. Their poems were printed at Amsterdam, 1728, 8vo., in the 'Sannazar variorum,' and separately, Amst., 17mo., 1689. The best piece among them is an epigram on two beautiful children, each of whom had lost an eye:—

'Lumen Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro:
Et poterat forma vincere uterque Deos.
Parvæ puer, lumen quod habes concede sorori
Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.'

Cornelius Amaltheus (d. 1603) translated into Latin the Catechism of the council of Trent. John Baptist (d. 1573) was secretary to the cardinals at the same council. Jerome, who was a physician, died 1574.

AMAMA, SIXTINUS, a Dutch Protestant divine, died 1639. In 1613 he visited Oxford, where he taught Hebrew for some time. His chief work is a treatise of the Vulgate version of the Pentateuch.

AMAND, ST., bishop of Bordeaux, 404, and friend of St. Paulinus.

AMAND, ST., bishop of Maestricht; apostle of part of the Low Countries, died 679. He founded the abbey of Elnon, or, as it is more commonly styled, of St. Amand, near Tournay, and several other religious houses.

AMASEO, GREGORIO, a native of Udina; professor of Latin at Venice; died 1541. He wrote a history of the town of Aquileia.

AMASEO, POMPILIO, son of Romolo Amaseo, taught Greek at Bologna, and died 1584. He published two fragments of a translation of Polybius, and wrote a history of the poets of his own time. The latter work has never been printed.

AMASEO, ROMOLO, an Italian writer, born at Udina, 1489. He was professor of Greek at Bologna, and secretary to the senate of that city. Being appointed to deliver a Latin speech before Pope Clement VII. and the Emperor Charles V. on the subject of the peace concluded between the two sovereigns, he performed the task so admirably as to gain the applause of the whole assembly. He was engaged in several important political missions on behalf of the Holy See. In 1550 Julius III. appointed him secretary of the briefs. Died 1552. He translated into Latin Xenophon's 'Cyrus' and Pausanias, and published a volume of Latin orations delivered by him on various occasions.

AMATI, JEROME, a celebrated maker of violins, a native of Cremona, flourished about 1600. His son Anthony and his grandson Nicholas were also excellent makers. Several other persons of the

AMBOISE.

name of Amati were celebrated for their skill in the construction of violins.

AMATO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO D', a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Naples, 1475; died 1555.

AMATUS, JOHANNES RODERICUS, *Amatus Lusitanus*, a Portuguese physician, of Jewish origin, was born at Castel Bianco, 1511, studied at Salamanca, and travelled in several countries. He practised medicine with success at Ferrara and Ancona. Being suspected of being secretly inclined to the Hebrew faith, he escaped the Inquisition by retiring to Pesaro in 1555, then to Ragusa, and finally to Thessalonica, where he publicly professed Judaism. He was alive in 1561, but the date of his decease has not been ascertained. Amatus was author of two celebrated works, which have frequently been reprinted—'Exegemeta in priores duos Dioscoridis de Materia Medica libros,' and 'Curatorium Medicinalium Centuria Septem.'

AMAURI, OF CHARTRES, a heretic of the thirteenth century, condemned by Innocent III. His disciples maintained that there was no other heaven than the satisfaction of doing right; nor any other hell than ignorance and sin; that the sacraments were useless; and that no actions could be bad which were done in a spirit of charity—not even adultery. They were condemned by a council held at Paris, 1209, and a great number of them burnt.

AMAURY I., king of Jerusalem, after the death of his brother, Baldwin III., made war upon Egypt with great success. He besieged Cairo, but lost it by his avarice, for while the sultan was pretending to amass the money he had promised him, Noureddin raised the siege: He also miscarried at Damietta. Died 1173.

AMAURY II., of Lusignan, became king of Jerusalem by marrying Isabella, second daughter of Amaury I. He held his court at Acre, but could never re-enter Jerusalem, which was occupied by the Saracens. Died 1205.

AMBERGER, CHRISTOPHER, a painter of Nuremberg, born about 1490; died about 1569. He was a disciple of the younger Holbein, whose style he happily imitated. He designed correctly, disposed his figures well, excelled in perspective, and was a good colourist: His best works are twelve pictures illustrative of the history of Joseph. Several of his paintings are preserved in the royal gallery at Munich.

AMBOISE, FRANÇOIS D', son of John d'Amboise, surgeon to Charles IX., was born at Paris 1550, and educated at the cost of the king at the college of Navarre, where he afterwards taught for some time. He then attached himself to the law, and became a very able advocate in the parliament of Paris; was afterwards appointed councillor to the parliament of Brittany; and, at last, master of requests and councillor of state. He accompanied Henry III. to Poland, and wrote a description of that kingdom. Died 1620: He was author of 'The Neapolitans,' a comedy in French, and several other pieces for the stage.

AMBOISE, GEORGE D', a celebrated cardinal, archbishop of Rouen, and minister of state under Louis XII., after having been bishop of Montauban, and archbishop of Narbonne. Louis conquered the Milanese in this prelate's counsel, 1499. At the death of Alexander VI. it is supposed that he would have been pope, had not cardinal de la Rovere contrived to secure the tiara for himself; Cardinal Amboise governed with mildness, and

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had nothing in view but the advancement of religion, the glory of the king, and the happiness of the people. He was a great benefactor to the city of Rouen, protected men of letters, and reformed the religious communities in his capacity of legate from the Holy See: He never held more than one benefice, and employed two-thirds of the revenue, according to the canons, in feeding the poor and maintaining the churches. He died 25 May, 1510, at Lyons, aged 50, regretted by all France. During his last illness he often said to a worthy Celestine friar who attended him, 'Brother John, would I had been all my life brother John!' His letters to Louis XII: were printed at Brussels, 4 vols. 12mo., 1712, and his life has been written by Le Gendre.

AMBOISE, MICHAEL D', seigneur de Chevillon, a Neapolitan, natural son of Michael Amboise, admiral of France. He was bred to the law, but neglected it for poetry, and died poor, 1547. His works are numerous.

AMBROGI, ANTOINE MARIE, was born at Florence 1713, and died at Rome 1788, having been for thirty years professor of eloquence and poetry at the Roman College. He published a description of Kircher's Museum, and a translation of Virgil in Italian blank verse.

AMBROGIO, THESEUS, a learned Italian, born 1469. At an early age he entered the order of canons regular of St. John, and in 1512 went to Rome. It is said that he knew eighteen languages, and could speak them all as correctly as he could his native tongue. Leo X. appointed him teacher of Syriac and Chaldean in the university of Bologna. Subsequently he repaired to Venice, where he became acquainted with the celebrated William Postel. Died at Pavia, 1540. His works are, 'Linguarum X. characteribus differentium alphabetum, introductio, ac legendi methodus,' and an 'Introduction to the Chaldean, Syriac, Armenian, and Ten other Languages.' He also translated the Psalter into Chaldean, but never published it.

AMBROSE, deacon of Alexandria, and husband of St. Marcella, was converted to the Catholic faith by going, out of curiosity, to hear Origen. Ambrose possessed great genius and eloquence. He incessantly urged Origen to write upon the Holy Scriptures, maintaining fourteen persons to write under his direction; and engaged him to refute Celsus. He boldly confessed the faith of Christ before Maximin, and died about 250.

AMBROSE, Sr., archbishop of Milan, and one of the doctors of the church. His father was prætorian prefect of Gaul, and in this province Ambrose was born, probably at Trèves, about 340. Having completed his studies at Rome, Aricius Probus, the prefect, sent him to Liguria as governor, saying, 'Go, and govern more like a bishop than a judge.' These words seemed a prediction of what happened, for on the death of Auxentius, archbishop of Milan, a great contest arose between the Arians and the Catholics about choosing his successor. Ambrose went to the church, in order to quell the tumult, and spoke with so much wisdom that he was unanimously proclaimed archbishop. This election was confirmed by the Emperor Valentinian, and Ambrose was consecrated 7 Dec., 374. He enjoined to himself the performance of three duties—to let no day pass without celebrating the holy mysteries; to preach the Gospel to his people every Sunday; and

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to omit nothing that tended to the spread of Christianity. He converted St. Augustine, condemned the Arians at the council of Aquileia, 381, and resolutely forbade the Emperor Theodosius to enter the church, obliging him to do penance for the massacre of Thessalonica. St. Ambrose had a sweetness of expression, which procured for him the appellation of the *Mellifluous Doctor*. He died on Easter Eve, 4 April, 397. Paulinus, a priest of Milan, who is to be distinguished from St. Paulinus, wrote his life at the request of St. Augustine. The best edition of the works of St. Ambrose is that published by the Benedictines, Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1686, 1690. His 'Offices,' and some of his other pieces, have been translated into English. The celebrated hymn, 'Te Deum Laudamus,' is generally ascribed to St. Ambrose, though some modern critics have expressed doubts as to whether he were really the author of it. A writer in the Biographical Dictionary published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, gives the following account of the connection of the name of Ambrose with the earliest improvement of church music:—"The name of Ambrosius is connected with the earliest improvement of church music. The writings of the early fathers concur in recording the employment of music as a part of public worship, although no regular ritual was in existence to determine its precise form and use. This appears to have been first applied by Ambrosius, who instituted that method of singing known by the name of 'cantus Ambrosianus,' which is said to have had reference to the modes of the ancients, especially of Ptolemy. This is rather matter of conjecture than certainty, although the eastern origin of Christianity, and the practice of the Greek fathers render the supposition probable. The effect of the Ambrosian chant is described in glowing terms by those who heard it in the cathedral of Milan. 'The voices,' says Augustine, 'flowed in at my ears, truth was distilled into my heart, and the affection of piety overflowed in sweet tears of joy.' Whether any genuine relics of the music thus described exist at the present time is exceedingly doubtful: the style of singing it may, however, have been preserved; and this is still said to be applied at Milan to compositions of a date comparatively recent." The festival of St. Ambrose is observed on Dec. 7 in the Roman church.

AMBROSE, the Camaldulite, was born at Portici, in the kingdom of Naples, 1378, and became general of his order 1431. He distinguished himself at the councils of Basle, Ferrara, and Florence, where his readiness in speaking Greek was much admired. His friendship was sought by all the learned. Paul Jovius says of him, 'Study did not render him unsovereign, nor piety austere.' He wrote 'Hodocopicon, or a Visit to the Monasteries of his Order,' Florence, 4to., 1680, and left translations of several Greek books, and other works, which are in the collection of Martenne. Died 21 Oct., 1439.

AMBROSE, ISAAC, an English divine, was born in Lancashire, 1604, and educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. Taking orders, he obtained a small cure in his native county. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he sided with the Presbyterians, took the covenant, and became a preacher of the Gospel, first at Garstang and afterwards at Preston. In 1654 he was appointed assistant to the commissioners for

AMBROSE DE LOMBEZ.

the ejecting of scandalous and ignorant ministers and schoolmasters. It was his practice to retire for a month every year to a little hut in a wood, where he shunned all society, and devoted himself to religious contemplation. Died 1663-4. His most esteemed work is entitled 'Looking unto Jesus. A View of the Everlasting Gospel, or the Soul's eyeing of Jesus, as carrying on the Great Work of Man's Salvation.'

AMBROSE DE LOMBEZ, a learned Capuchin, author of several treatises on spiritual subjects, was born at Lombez, 1708, and died at St. Saviour, near Barèges, 1778.

AMBROSINI, BARTHOLOMEW, director of the botanic garden at Bologna, published 'De capsicum varietate,' &c. Died 1657.

AMBROSINI, HYACINTHE, brother of the preceding, professor of botany, published 'Hortus Bolognensis' and 'Phytologia, hoc est, de plantis.' Bologna, fol., 1665-6. The latter work was to consist of many volumes, but was left imperfect by the death of the author.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, was first general and afterwards king of Britain. He was brought up at the court of Adroen, king of Armorica, whence he proceeded, in 457, with 10,000 men, to assist his countrymen in their struggle with the Saxons, under Vortigern. So great was his success, that after the death or abdication of Vortigern he was elected sovereign of all England. He was killed in battle, 508, by Cerdic, the leader of the West Saxons.

AMEILHON, HUBERT PASCAL, a French writer, born 1730; died 1811. He is chiefly known by his 'History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Equinoxes.'

AMELIA, Princess, daughter of George III., King of England, was born 7 Aug., 1783, and died 13 Nov., 1810.

AMELIA, Princess, duchess-dowager of Saxony, was born in Italy, 1739; married Duke Ernest Augustus Constantine, 1756; became a widow, 1758; and governed her states from the latter date until 1775, when she resigned the government to her son. Died Dec., 1809. She was a great patroness of men of letters.

AMELIA ANNA, princess of Prussia, sister of Frederic II., was born 1723; and died 1787. She was celebrated for her skill in music, having composed some remarkable pieces.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSAYE, ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, a French writer, born 1654; died 1706. He translated several works, including Machiavelli's 'Prince,' and Father Paul Sarpi's 'History of the Council of Trent.' There is also attributed to him 'Memoires critiques et litteraires,' 3 vols. 12mo., 1727.

AMELOTTE, DENIS, a pious priest of the Oratory, a native of Saintes, died at Paris, 1678, aged 52. He left a French translation of the New Testament, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo., 1666; 2 vols. 4to., 1668. The younger Daille and Valentin Conrart accommodated this translation to their opinions, by making use of that of Mons., and printed it at Paris, 1671. This edition is very scarce, it having been suppressed soon after its appearance. Amelotte wrote also a system of divinity, the life of Pere Coudren, and other works.

AMELUNGI, JEROME, an Italian poet, called *Il Gobbo di Pisa*, flourished in the sixteenth century. He is regarded as the inventor of mock- heroic poetry.

AMHERST.

AMERBACH, JOHN, a native of Reutlingen, in Swabia, became a celebrated printer at Basle. He finished, in 1506, the first edition of St. Augustine, which he had commenced in 1495; and shortly before his death made his children promise that they would print the edition of St. Jerome, which they accordingly did. Died 1515. Boniface, his son, became a famous lawyer at Basle, and died 1562.

AMERBACH, VITUS, a native of Wendingen, in Bavaria, studied philosophy, law, and divinity, at Wittenberg, where he adopted the opinions of Luther. On returning to his native country he abjured the Protestant doctrines, and was received again into the bosom of the Catholic church. He became professor of philosophy at Ingolstadt, where he died about 1557, aged 70. He published works 'On the Soul' and on 'Natural Philosophy,' besides commentaries on several classical authors.

AMERICUS, VESPUTIUS, born, in 1451, at Florence. Hearing of the discoveries of Columbus, 1492, he resolved to try his fortune in the same way, and made two voyages at the expense of Ferdinand of Spain, during which he discovered the continent of America, to which he gave his name. Being dissatisfied with Ferdinand, he went to Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, for whom he discovered Brazil. He died 22 Feb., 1510, on his return from his second voyage from Portugal to the Azores.

AMES, FISHER, a celebrated American politician, born 1758; died 4 July, 1808.

AMES, JOSEPH, a native of Great Yarmouth, was born 1619, and, having entered the navy, became a distinguished captain under the Commonwealth. In the action of 31 July, 1653, when the Dutch were signally defeated, and Van Tromp, their admiral, killed, Captain Ames so greatly distinguished himself that the parliament presented to him a gold medal, engraved by Simon, and bearing a most flattering inscription. Died 1 Dec., 1695.

AMES, JOSEPH, F.S.A., an English bibliographer, born at Great Yarmouth, 1689. He settled in Wapping, where he carried on the business of a ship-chandler until his death, which occurred 7 Oct., 1759. He devoted his spare time to the study of antiquities, in which he attained to great proficiency. The work by which he is chiefly remembered is 'Typographical Antiquities, being an Historical Account of Printing in England, with Some Memoirs of our Antient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them, from the year MCCCCLXXI. to MDC.; with an Appendix Concerning Printing in Scotland and Ireland to the Same Time.' Lond. 4to., 1749. Herbert afterwards published a greatly-improved edition of this excellent work in 3 vols. 4to. Ames also compiled a list of engraved English portraits, and 'Parentalia; or, Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens.'

AMES, WILLIAM, D.D., a celebrated Puritan divine, was born in Norfolk, 1576, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he adopted such rigid principles that, to avoid expulsion, he went abroad, and became professor of divinity at Franeker, where he remained twelve years. He was at the synod of Dort, 1618. He resigned his professorship on being invited to the charge of the English congregation at Rotterdam, where he died 14 Nov., 1633. He wrote a system of divinity, and some violent pieces against the Church of England.

AMHERST, JEFFERY, Lord Amherst, was de-

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scended from a very ancient family at Riverhead, near Sevenoaks, Kent, where he was born 29 Jan., 1717. He entered the army 1731, and in 1741 was appointed aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, with whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot. He went to America 1758, and commanded the troops at the siege of Louisburg. The same year he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in America and governor of Virginia. On the accession of George III. he was created a K.B. He returned to England, 1763. In 1771 he was appointed governor of Guernsey, and in the following year lieutenant-general of the ordnance. In 1776 he was created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale. In 1778 he had the command of the army in England, and in 1782 he received the gold stick from the king, but on the change of ministry his military appointments were transferred to other hands. He was again appointed to the command of the army of Great Britain, 1793, but in 1795 it was taken from him, and given to the duke of York, Lord Amherst being complimented with the rank of field-marshal. He died 3 Aug., 1797. The character of Lord Amherst will always stand high in the military history of England. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was the soldier's friend. He was twice married, but leaving no issue, the title descended to his nephew.

AMHERST, WILLIAM PITT, Earl Amherst, eldest son of Lieutenant-General William Amherst, brother of Jeffery, first Lord Amherst. He was born 14 Jan., 1773, and succeeded to the barony on the death of his uncle Jeffery in Aug., 1797. In 1816 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the emperor of China. He left England in the 'Alceste' in February of that year. On reaching the precincts of the imperial palace at Peking, and refusing to submit to the humiliating ceremonies of the emperor's court, he was denied admission to the presence of the emperor, and the mission was thus rendered fruitless. On his return in the 'Alceste,' he was wrecked off the island of Pulo Leat, from which he proceeded in one of the boats of the wrecked vessel to Batavia. On his return to England, in 1817, he visited Napoleon at St. Helena, and was honoured with several interviews with the illustrious captive. Subsequently he was appointed governor-general of India, and for his services there was, in 1826, created Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale. He died at Knowle House, near Sevenoaks, Kent, 13 March, 1857.

AMHURST, NICHOLAS, was born at Marden, Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where his conduct was so irregular that he was expelled. This induced him to publish, in 1721, a periodical entitled 'Terre Filius,' in which he held up to ridicule the studies and discipline of the university. Settling in London, he became an author by profession. His most celebrated undertaking was 'The Craftsman,' which was carried on for many years with great success. In this paper he was assisted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, who totally neglected him when they got into office. He died at Twickenham, it is supposed of a broken heart, 27 April, 1742.

AMICI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian physician and astronomer, born at Modena, 1784; died 23 April, 1863

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AMICO, ANTONINE, of Messina, became a canon of Palermo, where he died 1641. He wrote several able antiquarian works, including the chronology of the viceroys, &c., of Sicily, and the history of the ancient archbishops of Syracuse.

AMICONI, or AMIGONI, ANTONIO, an Italian painter, born at Brescia, 1605, was a scholar of Antonio Gandini. His chief excellence was in fresco painting, which he treated with great ability. Died 1661.

AMICONI, or AMIGONI, JACOPO, an Italian painter, born at Venice, 1675. He painted history and portraits. His first works at Venice were two altar-pieces in the church of the fathers of the Oratory, and a picture of St. Catharine and St. Andrew for the church of St. Eustachio. He afterwards visited Rome, and from thence went to Munich, where he settled for some time; but his chief performances are in England, where he came in 1729, and resided many years. Whatever may be the merit of his works, they were for some time in great vogue. He was employed by several of the nobility in ornamenting their houses. After leaving England he visited Spain, and died at Madrid in Sept., 1752.

AMIOT, JOSEPH, a Jesuit missionary, born at Toulon, 1718. Being sent on the Chinese mission, he arrived at Macao 1750, and at Peking, whither he was summoned by the emperor, 1751. He remained at Peking until his death, which happened 1794. Father Amiot was profoundly acquainted with the Chinese and Tartar languages, and with the mathematics, literature, history, and arts of China. He published a French translation of a Chinese poem by the Emperor Kien-Long, in praise of the city of Moukden. Paris, 8vo., 1770; 'The Chinese Military Art,' 4to., 1772; 'Letters on the Chinese Characters,' addressed to the Royal Society of London, and printed in their Transactions; dissertations on the music, printing, agriculture, and other arts of the Chinese, printed in the 'Mémoires sur les Chinois;' the life of Confucius, forming the twelfth volume of the same collection; and a dictionary of the Tartar-Mantchou language.

AMLING, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg, 1651; died at Munich, 1702.

AMMAN, JOHN, son of John Conrad Amman, was born at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, 1707, and became professor of botany at St. Petersburg. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died 1740. He wrote 'Stirpium rariorum, icones et descriptiones.' St. Petersburg, 4to., 1739.

AMMAN, JOHN CONRAD, a Swiss physician, of Schaffhausen, acquired a great reputation by his skill in teaching the dumb to speak. He published a curious book, entitled 'Surdus loquens,' 1692, reprinted under the title 'De Loquela.' He likewise published an edition of Cælius Aurelianus. Born 1609; died 1724.

AMMAN, JUSTUS, a painter and engraver, born at Zurich, 1539; died at Nuremberg, 1591.

AMMAN, PAUL, a German botanist and physician, born at Breslau, 1634. He studied at several German universities, and after travelling in Holland and England, settled, in 1674, at Leipzig, where he became professor of botany and physiology. Died 1691. His works are 'Paracensis ad discentes circa institutionum medicarum emendationem occupata,' 12mo., 1675; 'Archæus syn-

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republici Ricardi Leichneri, &c., 12mo., 1674; 'Invenum Numæ Pompilii cum Hippocrate,' Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1680; 'Character Naturalis Plantarum,' 1676, and augmented by Nebel, 1700.

AMMANATI, BARTOLOMEO, a famous architect and sculptor, born at Florence 1511; died about 1594. He is the author of a work in architecture entitled 'La Città.' His wife, Laura Battiferri, was a celebrated poet. After her death, in 1589, he devoted the greater portion of his wealth to pious purposes.

AMMIANUS, MARCELLINUS, an historian, a native of Antioch, died at Rome about 390. He wrote a Roman history, in thirty-one books, from Nerva to Valens (A.D. 96—378). The first thirteen books are lost. The work may be regarded as a continuation of Tacitus and Suetonius. It derives its merit, not from the style, which is affected and often rough and inaccurate, but from its various matter. It is interspersed with numerous digressions and observations, which render it instructive and entertaining. Though a heathen, Ammianus speaks of the Christians, not only with moderation, but praise. Gibbon says, 'It is not without sincere regret that I must now take leave of an accurate and faithful guide, who has composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary.' An English translation, by Philemon Holland, of the 'Rerum Gestarum' appeared at London, fol., 1609.

AMMIRATO, SCIPIO, an Italian historian, born 1531, at Lecce, in the kingdom of Naples. He was brought up to the legal profession, but abandoned it for the ecclesiastical state, which he thought would better accord with the taste he had formed for literary pursuits. He died at Florence, 30 Jan., 1601. His works are 'A Discourse in Italian upon Tacitus'; 'The History of Florence,' 3 vols. fol., 1647; 'History of the Neapolitan Families,' 1580 and 1651, 2 vols. fol.; 'Opuscula,' 3 vols. 4to., 1640; and 'History of the Florentine Families,' fol., 1615.

AMMON, CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC, a celebrated Protestant preacher and writer, born at Baireuth, 1700, died 21 May, 1820. Among his works are a treatise on the propagation of Christianity; a sketch of a pure biblical Christianity; a collection of sermons; and an edition of the 'Hecuba' of Euripides.

AMMONIUS, OF ALEXANDRIA, a celebrated philosopher, born about 160; died 243. He obtained the surname of *Saccas*, because his original trade was to carry corn in sacks. Among his disciples were Origen and Plotinus, to whom he taught the philosophy of the eclectics, or new platonics, which was first taught by Potamon. He composed a harmony of the four Gospels, which was much esteemed, and is in the library of the fathers. Although he was a Christian, Plotinus, Longinus, Porphyry, and Hierocles, who followed his principles, speak highly in his praise.

AMMONIUS, the *Lithotomist*, a famous surgeon of Alexandria, so called because he was the first to perform the operation of cutting for the stone.

AMMONIUS, ANDREW, a Latin poet, and friend of Erasmus, was born at Lucca, 1477. He went first to Rome and then to England, where he was patronized by the great Sir Thomas More. About 1515 he was appointed Latin secretary to Henry VIII., whom he followed in his campaign in France. He afterwards composed a Latin poem in

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celebration of the victories then gained. Leo X. having appointed him papal legate in England, he retained that dignity until his death, which occurred at London, 1517. His Latin poems are not extant, but some of his letters are printed with those of his friend Erasmus.

AMNER, JOHN, organist of Ely cathedral, published 'Sacred Hymns of three, four, five, and six parts, for Voices and Viols,' 1615. He died 1641.

AMNER, RALPH, an English musical composer, probably a son of the preceding; died 1664.

AMNER, RICHARD, a dissenting minister, born at Hinckley, Leicestershire, 1736. For many years he was a preacher at Hampstead, near London, and afterwards at Coseley, Staffordshire, whence he retired in his later years to his native town, where he died, 8 June, 1803. Mr. Amner was a man of some learning in biblical criticism, as appears from his various publications on theological subjects. He gave some offence to George Steevens, who took his revenge in a most unjustifiable manner by writing several notes on indecent passages in Shakespeare in a gross and immoral style, and appending Mr. Amner's name to them.

AMOLO, archbishop of Lyons, illustrious for his learning and piety, wrote against Godeschale, and died about 854.

AMONTONS, GUILLAUME, a skillful machinist, born at Paris, 1663. He was son of an advocate of Normandy, and from his youth applied himself to constructing machines. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, 1699, and died 11 Oct., 1705. He wrote a book upon barometers, thermometers, and hygrometers, 12mo., 1695, and some pieces in the memoirs of the Academy. Amontons was the original inventor of the telegraph.

AMORT, EUSEBIUS, a canon regular of St. Augustine, was born 1692, near Teiz, in Bavaria, and died 5 Feb., 1775. He wrote theological works in Latin, several of them with the object of proving that Thomas à Kempis was the veritable author of the 'Imitation of Jesus Christ.'

AMORY, THOMAS, D.D., a dissenting minister, was born 28 Jan., 1700-1, at Taunton, Somersetshire, where he acquired his classical learning under the care of Mr. Chadwick. In 1717 his education was intrusted to Mr. Stephen James and Mr. Henry Grove, who kept a famous academy at Taunton for bringing up young persons to the ministry. In 1722 he was approved of as a candidate for the ministry, and in 1730 was ordained. He preached at Taunton, and on Mr. Grove's death became principal tutor to the academy in that town. In 1759 he removed to London on being appointed afternoon preacher to the society in the Old Jewry, of which he was in 1766 chosen a pastor. In 1768 the university of Edinburgh created him D.D., and in the same year he was elected one of the six Tuesday lecturers at Salter's Hall. In 1770 he became morning preacher at Newington Green. When the dissenting ministers, in 1772, formed the design of endeavouring to procure an enlargement of the Toleration Act, he was placed upon the committee, and prosecuted the scheme with the utmost zeal. Dr. Amory continued to be one of the pastors of the society in the Old Jewry until his death, which took place 24 June, 1774. He published two volumes of sermons; 'The Life of Mr. Henry Grove' and Memoirs of Dr. Benson and of Dr. Samuel Chandler.

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AMORY, THOMAS, author of 'John Bun- cle,' was born about 1691, being the son of an Irish counsellor. It is conjectured that he was brought up as a physician, but it does not appear that he followed any profession. In 1755 he published a singularly heterogeneous work, entitled 'Memoirs of several Ladies of Great Britain; interspersed with Literary Reflections, and Accounts of Anti- quities and Curious Things; in several Letters;' and in 1756 appeared the first volume of 'The Life of John Bun- cle, Esq.' The second volume of this strange book came out in 1766, and the whole work was afterwards reprinted in 4 vols. 12mo. Another edition appeared in 1825, in 3 vols. 12mo. Mr. Amory was married, and led a very re- cluse life in his house at Westminster, carefully shunning company, and never stirring out until evening. He died 25 Nov., 1788. On account of the strange character of his writings, it is supposed by some that he was insane; but the author of an article in the 'Retrospective Review' styles the 'Memoirs' and 'The Life of John Bun- cle' two of the most extraordinary productions of British intellect, and without disputing Amory's enthusiastic promul- gation of Unitarian principles, assigns to him a deep veneration for the New Testament, an intense conviction of its truth, a vivacious temperament, a social heart, great erudition, and acute reasoning powers.

AMOS, ANDREW, was educated at Cambridge, and after being for some years a member of the Supreme Council of India, was elected Downing Professor of Laws at Cambridge, where he died 18 April, 1860, aged 86. He wrote several works on legal and miscellaneous subjects.

AMOS, WILLIAM, author of several agricultural treatises of some merit, was born in Scotland, but resided at Brothertoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire. Died 1824.

AMOTT, JAMES, musical composer, organist of Gloucester cathedral, died 10 Feb., 1865.

AMPERE, ANDRÉ MARIE, a celebrated physician, mathematician, and chemist, born at Lyons, 1775; died 10 June, 1836.

AMPERE, JEAN JACQUES, a French miscellaneous writer, son of André Marie Ampère, was born 12 Aug., 1800; and died 27 March, 1864.

AMPHILOCHIUS, ST., an illustrious bishop of Iconium, in the fourth century, and a zealous de- fender of the faith, assisted at the first general council of Constantinople, 381, and presided at the council of Sidon. This holy bishop, seeing that Theodosius listened to the Arians, went to the emperor's palace, and approaching his son Arcadius, caressed him as a young child, but did not show him the usual respect. Theodosius was offended, thinking himself affronted in the person of his child, and commanded the bishop to be sent out. This order was about to be executed, when Am- philochius, turning to the emperor, said, 'Sir, you cannot bear an affront offered to your son, and are angry with those who do not treat him with respect: be assured that the God of the universe in like manner abhors those who blaspheme against his only Son.' Theodosius, perceiving the wisdom of the holy prelate, recalled him, begged his pardon, and shortly afterwards published severe laws against the Arian assemblies. St. Amphilo- chius died about 394, and his festival is kept on Nov. 23. Father Combéfis published his works, Paris, fol., 1644. They are also in the library of the fathers.

AMSDORF, NICHOLAS, born near Wurtzen, in

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Misia, 1483, became a disciple of Luther, and wrote with great warmth against the Catholics. Luther made him bishop of Naumburg, conferring upon him a dignity he possessed not himself. Amsdorf ventured to maintain that 'Good works are an impediment to salvation.' This is the title of one of his books, but upon reading the work, it appears that he only considered them hindrances to the salvation of those who trusted in them, and esteemed them meritorious. He died at Eisenach, 14 May, 1565.

AMSNICK, PAUL, master of the ceremonies at Tunbridge Wells, died at Bath, 19 April, 1814. He is author of a topographical work entitled 'Tun- bridge Wells and its Neighbourhood, Illustrated by a series of Etchings and Historical Descriptions: the Etchings by L. Byrne.' Lond., 4to., 1810.

AMURATH I., emperor of the Turks, one of the greatest of the Ottoman princes, succeeded his father, Orchan, 1359. He took Thrace, Gallipoli, and Adrianople from the Greeks, and fixed his court at the last named city in 1362. He established the soldiers called Janizaries; defeated the prince of the Bulgarians; conquered Lower Mysia; chastised his rebellious bashaws; put out his son's eyes; and was killed in a combat, 1389, after having gained thirty-seven battles.

AMURATH II., emperor of the Turks, ascended the throne 1421. He besieged Constantinople and Belgrade without success, but took Thessalonica from the Venetians, and made the prince of Bosnia, and John Castriot, prince of Albania, tributaries. The latter was forced to send his five sons as hostages, whom Amurath circumcised, contrary to his promise. John Hunniades conquered his troops, and obliged him to make peace with the Christian princes, which they afterwards breaking, were defeated by Amurath at the famous battle of Varna, 10 Nov., 1444, when Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was slain. He afterwards was victorious over Hunniades, and killed above 20,000 of his men; but George Castriot, more generally known by the name of Scanderberg, having re-established himself in his father's dominions, defeated the Turks several times, and compelled Amurath to raise the siege of Croia, the capital of Albania. Amurath, going a second time to besiege that city, was killed before it, 11 Feb., 1451, aged 75.

AMURATH III., sixteenth emperor of the Turks, a debauched and cruel prince, succeeded his father, Selim II., 1574. He strangled his five brothers, and took Tauris, 1585. His troops were defeated by the Croats, and by the army of the Emperor Rodolphus II. Died 1595, aged 48.

AMURATH IV., emperor of the Turks, suc- ceeded Mustapha, 1623. He made himself feared by the Janizaries, and took Bagdad, 1638. Died 8 Feb., 1640, in consequence of his debaucheries, aged 42.

AMYAND, CLAUDIUS, serjeant-surgeon to King George II., was admitted, in 1717, a fellow of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which he contributed several interesting papers. He died 6 July, 1740, of injuries received by a fall as he was walking in Greenwich Park on the previous day. His son Claudius became receiver-general of the land-tax for London and Middlesex, and died 1 April, 1774.

AMYNTAS I., king of Macedonia, succeeded his father, Alceas, about 547 B.C., and died 480 B.C.

AMYNTAS II., king of Macedonia, father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great,

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succeeded Pausanias about 392 B.C. His army was defeated by the Illyrians and the Olynthians. Died about 371 B.C.

AMYNTAS III., king of Macedonia, was probably grandson of Amyntas II. He ascended the throne on the assassination of Pausanias, 392 B.C., but was afterwards forced to abdicate, whereupon he retired into Thessaly. He eventually succeeded in regaining possession of the crown, and died 368 B.C.

ANYOT, Jacques, son of a mercer of Melun, where he was born, 1513. He studied at Paris, in the college of Cardinal le Moine, and was tutor to the children of Guillaume de Sassi Bouchereil, who was then secretary of state. Amyst was afterwards for ten years public lecturer on Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges, and during that time translated 'Theagenes et Chariclea.' Francis I. was so pleased with this translation, that he gave him the abbey of Belozanc, vacant by the death of Vatable. Anyot accompanied M. de Morvilliers on his first, gained the esteem of Cardinal de Tournon, and of Odet de Selve, ambassador at Venice, and pronounced at the Council of Trent, 1551, that bold yet judicious protestation which is recorded in the acts of that council. Upon his return from Italy he was made preceptor to the children of Henry II. Charles IX., coming to the crown, appointed him grand almoner of France, 1590, and gave him the abbey of St. Corneille de Compiègne, and the bishopric of Auxerre. Henry III., to whom also he had been preceptor, continued him in the office of grand almoner, and let the abbey annexed to it the order of the Holy Ghost for ever. He died 6 Feb., 1593. His translations of Plutarch, of the pastorals of Longus, and of Diodorus Siculus are much esteemed. His miscellaneous works were printed at Lyons, 8vo., 1711.

ANYOT, THOMAS, a native of Norwich, adopted the legal profession, and for a time practised as a solicitor in the city of his nativity. Afterwards he removed to London, where he died 28 Sept., 1850. Mr Anyot was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, acting as treasurer of the latter for upwards of twenty-two years. He was also one of the founders of the Camden Society, and acted as its director from 1839 to the end of his life. He published the speeches of his friend and patron, the Right Hon. W. Windham, with an account of his life; and contributed several papers to the 'Archæologia.'

AMYRAUT, MOSES, a French Calvinistic divine, professor of divinity at Saumur, was born at Bourges, in Touraine, 1596, and died 8 Feb., 1664, greatly esteemed, not only by the Calvinists, but also by the greatest Catholic lords. His principal works are a paraphrase upon the New Testament; another upon the Psalms; an apology for his religion; a treatise on free will; and a system of Christian morality.

ANACHARSIS, a famous Scythian philosopher, went about 592 B.C. to Athens, where he conferred with Solon, and became illustrious by his learning, contempt of riches, and austere manner of life. After he returned from his travels he was put to death by the king of Scythia, for attempting to introduce the Grecian laws into his native country. Many beautiful apothegms of this philosopher have been preserved by Laertius, Plutarch, and other writers. He used to say that 'the vine bore three kinds of fruit—drunkenness, voluptuousness,

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and repentance; and that whoever was temperate in his speech, his eating, and his pleasures, might be called a perfectly good man.' Struck with the demagogical system of government at Athens, he expressed his surprise that in all their public assemblies wise men should debate matters and fools determine them. He used to compare laws to cobwebs, and to ridicule Solon, who pretended to restrain the passions of men by pieces of writing. Aldus, in his collection of the Greek 'Epistolographers,' Venice, 4to., 1699, published nine letters under the name of Anacharsis, but they are pronounced by Bentley to be forgeries.

ANACLETUS, raised to the see of Rome in 83, and suffered martyrdom in 96. Festival, July 13. He must not be confounded with the Antipope Anacletus, who died 1138. See INNOCENT II.

ANACREON, one of the most famous lyric poets of Greece, was born at Teos, in Ionia, probably about 560 B.C. He fled with his parents from Persian oppression, to Abdera, in Thrace. Subsequently he resided at Samos, under the protection of Polycrates, the king. He died in his native place, or at Abdera, in the 87th year of his age. Common tradition reported that he died of suffocation from swallowing a grape-stone, while in the act of drinking wine. He wrote that light kind of ode, of which love, social pleasures, and wine form the subjects, and which—from him—has received the name *Anacreontic*. The collection of odes ascribed to him contains many belonging to other authors, some of whom were of a later age. Anacreon has been translated into English by Stanley, Addison, and Thomas Moore.

ANASTASIUS I., Pope, succeeded Syricus, 399, and died 401. He reconciled the Orientals to the Church of Rome, and condemned the Origenists.

ANASTASIUS II., elected pope 496, died 498. He wrote to the Emperor Anastasius in favour of the Catholic religion, and to Clovis, to congratulate him upon his conversion.

ANASTASIUS III., elected pope 912, filled the holy see but two years, during which time he governed the church with great wisdom.

ANASTASIUS IV., elected pope 1153, distinguished himself by his charity at the time of a great famine. Died 4 Dec., 1154.

ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, a native of Durazzo. He was called the *Silencer*, because he was chosen from among the officers whose business it was to keep silence in the palace. He ascended the throne of Constantinople, 491, by the intrigues of Ariadne, with whom he had a private connection. At first he gave proofs of piety, moderation, and justice; but soon made himself odious by his violence and avarice. He drove Euphemius from the patriarchal seat, persecuted the Catholics, and purchased peace with the Persians and Bulgarians by a sum of money. He was found killed by a thunderbolt 18 July, 518, aged 88. It was this emperor who abolished those public shows in which wild beasts rioted in human blood.

ANASTASIUS II., emperor of the East, succeeded Bardanes, 713. Having placed a deacon, named John, at the head of his troops, the soldiers murdered their general, and elected Theodosius emperor, who shut Anastasius up in a monastery, 714. Attempting afterwards to dethrone Leo, the Isaurian, he was put to death, 719.

ANASTASIUS, the *Sinaïte*, a monk of Mount Sinai, supposed to be the same who was elected patriarch of Antioch, 561, and died 1 April, 599.

AMORY.

AMORY, THOMAS, author of 'John Bun- cle,' was born about 1691, being the son of an Irish counsellor. It is conjectured that he was brought up as a physician, but it does not appear that he followed any profession. In 1755 he published a singularly heterogeneous work, entitled 'Memoirs of several Ladies of Great Britain; interspersed with Literary Reflections, and Accounts of Anti- quities and Curious Things, in several Letters;' and in 1756 appeared the first volume of 'The Life of John Bun- cle, Esq.' The second volume of this strange book came out in 1766, and the whole work was afterwards reprinted in 4 vols. 12mo. Another edition appeared in 1825, in 3 vols. 12mo. Mr. Amory was married, and led a very re- cluse life in his house at Westminster, carefully shunning company, and never stirring out until evening. He died 25 Nov., 1788. On account of the strange character of his writings, it is supposed by some that he was insane; but the author of an article in the 'Retrospective Review' styles the 'Memoirs' and 'The Life of John Bun- cle' two of the most extraordinary productions of British intellect, and without disputing Amory's enthusiastic promulga- tion of Unitarian principles, assigns to him a deep veneration for the New Testament, an intense conviction of its truth, a vivacious temperament, a social heart, great erudition, and acute reasoning powers.

AMOS, ANDREW, was educated at Cambridge, and after being for some years a member of the Supreme Council of India, was elected Downing Professor of Laws at Cambridge, where he died 18 April, 1860, aged 86. He wrote several works on legal and miscellaneous subjects.

AMOS, WILLIAM, author of several agricultural treatises of some merit, was born in Scotland, but resided at Brothertoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire. Died 1824.

AMOTT, JAMES, musical composer, organist of Gloucester cathedral, died 10 Feb., 1865.

AMPÈRE, ANDRÉ MARIE, a celebrated physician, mathematician, and chemist, born at Lyons, 1775; died 10 June, 1836.

AMPÈRE, JEAN JACQUES, a French miscellaneous writer, son of André Marie Ampère, was born 12 Aug., 1800; and died 27 March, 1864.

AMPHILOCHIUS, ST., an illustrious bishop of Iconium, in the fourth century, and a zealous de- fender of the faith, assisted at the first general council of Constantinople, 381, and presided at the council of Sidon. This holy bishop, seeing that Theodosius listened to the Arians, went to the emperor's palace, and approaching his son Arcadius, caressed him as a young child, but did not show him the usual respect. Theodosius was offended, thinking himself affronted in the person of his child, and commanded the bishop to be sent out. This order was about to be executed, when Am- philochius, turning to the emperor, said, 'Sir, you cannot bear an affront offered to your son, and are angry with those who do not treat him with respect: be assured that the God of the universe in like manner abhors those who blaspheme against his only Son.' Theodosius, perceiving the wisdom of the holy prelate, recalled him, begged his pardon, and shortly afterwards published severe laws against the Arian assemblies. St. Amphilo- chius died about 394, and his festival is kept on Nov. 23. Father Combès published his works, Paris, fol., 1644. They are also in the library of the fathers.

AMSDORF, NICHOLAS, born near Wurtzen, in

AMYNTAS.

Misnia, 1483, became a disciple of Luther, and wrote with great warmth against the Catholics. Luther made him bishop of Naumburg, conferring upon him a dignity he possessed not himself. Amsdorf ventured to maintain that 'Good works are an impediment to salvation.' This is the title of one of his books, but upon reading the work, it appears that he only considered them hindrances to the salvation of those who trusted in them, and esteemed them meritorious. He died at Eisenach, 14 May, 1565.

AMSNICK, PAUL, master of the ceremonies at Tunbridge Wells, died at Bath, 19 April, 1814. He is author of a topographical work entitled 'Tun- bridge Wells and its Neighbourhood, Illustrated by a series of Etchings and Historical Descriptions: the Etchings by L. Byrne.' Lond., 4to., 1810.

AMURATH I., emperor of the Turks, one of the greatest of the Ottoman princes, succeeded his father, Orchan, 1359. He took Thrace, Gallipoli, and Adrianople from the Greeks, and fixed his court at the last named city in 1362. He established the soldiers called Janizaries; defeated the prince of the Bulgarians; conquered Lower Mysia; chastised his rebellious bashaws; put out his son's eyes; and was killed in a combat, 1389, after having gained thirty-seven battles.

AMURATH II., emperor of the Turks, ascended the throne 1421. He besieged Constantinople and Belgrade without success, but took Thessalonica from the Venetians, and made the prince of Bosnia, and John Castriot, prince of Albania, tributaries. The latter was forced to send his five sons as hostages, whom Amurath circumcised, contrary to his promise. John Hunniades conquered his troops, and obliged him to make peace with the Christian princes, which they afterwards breaking, were defeated by Amurath at the famous battle of Varna, 10 Nov., 1444, when Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was slain. He afterwards was victorious over Hunniades, and killed above 20,000 of his men; but George Castriot, more generally known by the name of Scanderbeg, having re-established himself in his father's dominions, defeated the Turks several times, and compelled Amurath to raise the siege of Croia, the capital of Albania. Amurath, going a second time to besiege that city, was killed before it, 11 Feb., 1451, aged 75.

AMURATH III., sixteenth emperor of the Turks, a debauched and cruel prince, succeeded his father, Selim II., 1574. He strangled his five brothers, and took Tauris, 1585. His troops were defeated by the Croatiens, and by the army of the Emperor Rodolphus II. Died 1595, aged 48.

AMURATH IV., emperor of the Turks, suc- ceeded Mustapha, 1623. He made himself feared by the Janizaries, and took Bagdad, 1638. Died 8 Feb., 1640, in consequence of his debaucheries, aged 42.

AMYAND, CLAUDIUS, serjeant-surgeon, to King George II., was admitted, in 1717, a fellow of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which he contributed several interesting papers. He died 6 July, 1740, of injuries received by a fall as he was walking in Greenwich Park on the previous day. His son Claudius became receiver-general of the land-tax for London and Middlesex, and died 1 April, 1774.

AMYNTAS I., king of Macedonia, succeeded his father, Alctas, abou. 547 B.C., and died 480 B.C.

AMYNTAS II., king of Macedonia, father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great,

AMYNTAS.

succeeded Ptolemæus about 302 B.C. His army was defeated by the Illyrians and the Olynthians. Died about 371 B.C.

AMYNTAS III., king of Macedonia, was probably grandson of Amyntas II. He ascended the throne on the assassination of Pausanias, 392 B.C., but was afterwards forced to abdicate, whereupon he retired into Thessaly. He eventually succeeded in regaining possession of the crown, and died 366 B.C.

AMYOT, JACQUES, son of a mercer of Melun, where he was born, 1513. He studied at Paris, in the college of Cardinal le Moine, and was tutor to the children of Guillaume de Sassi Bouchereil, who was then secretary of state. Amyst was afterwards for ten years public lecturer on Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges, and during that time translated 'Theagenes et Chariclea.' Francis I. was so pleased with this translation, that he gave him the abbey of Belozane, vacant by the death of Etienne. Amyst accompanied M. de Morvilliers into Italy, gained the esteem of Cardinal de Tournon, and of Odet de Selve, ambassador at Venice, and pronounced at the Council of Trent, 1551, that bold yet judicious protestation which is recorded in the acts of that council. Upon his return from Italy he was made preceptor to the children of Henry II. Charles IX., coming to the crown, appointed him grand almoner of France, 1560, and gave him the abbey of St. Corneille de Compiègne, and the bishopric of Auxerre. Henry III., to whom also he had been preceptor, continued him in the office of grand almoner, and for his sake annexed to it the order of the Holy Ghost for ever. He died 6 Feb., 1593. His translations of Plutarch, of the pastorals of Longus, and of Proterus Siculus are much esteemed. His miscellaneous works were printed at Lyons, 8vo., 1611.

AMYOT, THOMAS, a native of Norwich, adopted the legal profession, and for a time practised as a solicitor in the city of his nativity. Afterwards he removed to London, where he died 28 Sept., 1850. Mr. Amyst was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, acting as treasurer of the latter for upwards of twenty-two years. He was also one of the founders of the Camden Society, and acted as its director from 1839 to the end of his life. He published the speeches of his friend and patron, the Right Hon. W. Windham, with an account of his life; and contributed several papers to the 'Archæologia.'

AMYRAUT, MOSES, a French Calvinistic divine, professor of divinity at Saumur, was born at Bourges, in Touraine, 1596, and died 8 Feb., 1664, greatly esteemed, not only by the Calvinists, but also by the greatest Catholic lords. His principal works are a paraphrase upon the New Testament; another upon the Psalms; an apology for his religion; a treatise on free will; and a system of Christian morality.

ANACHARSIS, a famous Scythian philosopher, went about 592 B.C. to Athens, where he conferred with Socrates, and became illustrious by his learning, contempt of riches, and austere manner of life. After he returned from his travels he was put to death by the king of Scythia, for attempting to introduce the Grecian laws into his native country. Many beautiful apothegms of this philosopher have been preserved by Laertius, Plutarch, and other writers. He used to say that 'the vine bore three kinds of fruit—drunkenness, voluptuousness,

ANASTASIUS.

and repentance; and that whoever was temperate in his speech, his eating, and his pleasures, might be called a perfectly good man.' Struck with the demagogical system of government at Athens, he expressed his surprise that in all their public assemblies wise men should debate matters and fools determine them. He used to compare laws to cobwebs, and to ridicule Solon, who pretended to restrain the passions of men by pieces of writing. Aldus, in his collection of the Greek 'Epistolographers,' Venice, 4to., 1699, published nine letters under the name of Anacharsis, but they are pronounced by Bentley to be forgeries.

ANACLETUS, raised to the see of Rome in 83, and suffered martyrdom in 96. Festival, July 13. He must not be confounded with the Antipope Anaclethus, who died 1138. See INNOCENT II.

ANACREON, one of the most famous lyric poets of Greece, was born at Teos, in Ionia, probably about 560 B.C. He fled with his parents from Persian oppression, to Abdera, in Thrace. Subsequently he resided at Samos, under the protection of Polycrates, the king. He died in his native place, or at Abdera, in the 85th year of his age. Common tradition reported that he died of suffocation from swallowing a grape-stone, while in the act of drinking wine. He wrote that light kind of ode, of which love, social pleasures, and wine form the subjects, and which—from him—has received the name *Anacreontic*. The collection of odes ascribed to him contains many belonging to other authors, some of whom were of a later age. Anacreon has been translated into English by Stanley, Addison, and Thomas Moore.

ANASTASIUS I., Pope, succeeded Symlicus, 399, and died 401. He reconciled the Orientals to the Church of Rome, and condemned the Origenists.

ANASTASIUS II., elected pope 496, died 498. He wrote to the Emperor Anastasius in favour of the Catholic religion, and to Clovis, to congratulate him upon his conversion.

ANASTASIUS III., elected pope 912, filled the holy see but two years, during which time he governed the church with great wisdom.

ANASTASIUS IV., elected pope 1153, distinguished himself by his charity at the time of a great famine. Died 4 Dec., 1154.

ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, a native of Durazzo. He was called the *Silencer*, because he was chosen from among the officers whose business it was to keep silence in the palace. He ascended the throne of Constantinople, 491, by the intrigues of Ariadne, with whom he had a private connection. At first he gave proofs of piety, moderation, and justice; but soon made himself odious by his violence and avarice. He drove Euphemius from the patriarchal seat, persecuted the Catholics, and purchased peace with the Persians and Bulgarians by a sum of money. He was found killed by a thunderbolt 18 July, 518, aged 88. It was this emperor who abolished those public shows in which wild beasts rioted in human blood.

ANASTASIUS II., emperor of the East, succeeded Bardanes, 713. Having placed a deacon, named John, at the head of his troops, the soldiers murdered their general, and elected Theodosius emperor, who shut Anastasius up in a monastery, 714. Attempting afterwards to dethrone Leo, the Isaurian, he was put to death, 719.

ANASTASIUS, *the Sinaite*, a monk of Mount Sinai, supposed to be the same who was elected patriarch of Antioch, 561, and died 1 April, 599.

ANASTASIUS.

He left several treatises, the principal being 'Contemplationes in Hexameron, Græc. et Lat.'

ANASTASIUS, the *Librarian*, an abbat, librarian of the Vatican, and one of the most learned men of the ninth century. He assisted at the eighth general council held at Constantinople, and translated its acts and canons from Greek into Latin. He wrote the lives of several popes, and other works.

ANASTASIUS, became patriarch of Constantinople 730, and died 753.

ANATOLIUS, *St.*, of Alexandria, bishop of Laodicea, 269, one of the most learned men of the third century. He is said, by St. Jerome, to have excelled in arithmetic, geometry, physic, astronomy, grammar, and rhetoric. Eusebius says he wrote few books, but they were all excellent. Some still remain: among them a treatise on Easter, printed in the 'Doctrina Temporum' of Bucherius. Antwerp, fol., 1634.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Flavian, 449, and assisted at the council of Chalcedon, where he had three canons inserted asserting the pre-eminence of his see. This proceeding was opposed by the legates of St. Leo. Died 458.

ANAXAGORAS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, born at Clazomene about 500 B.C. He became a disciple, it is said, of Anaximenes, and was surnamed *Mind*, *vovw*, because he affirmed that the divine mind was the cause of the universe. He travelled into Egypt, and applied himself entirely to the study of nature, without concerning himself with public affairs. He maintained the *homoimery*, i.e., that this vast universe is composed of similar particles; that the sun is a mass of fire, much larger than Peloponnesus; that the moon is inhabited; and that the supreme happiness of man consists in contemplation. Being reproached with having no regard for his country, he pointed to heaven, saying, 'On the contrary, I esteem it infinitely.' He died of poverty, at Lampsacus, about 428 B.C.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet, who, according to Suidas, first introduced love scenes upon the stage, about 376 B.C. He was condemned to be starved to death for having censured the government of Athens.

ANAXIMANDER, a celebrated philosopher of Miletus, and disciple of Thales, said by Pliny to have invented the sphere, and by Strabo to have made the first maps. Diogenes Laertius ascribes the invention of dials to him, and Pliny calls him the first who discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic. He lived about 547 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, of Miletus, a famous philosopher, was the disciple and successor of Anaximander. He thought that air was the principle of all things. Pliny asserts that he made the first sundial.

ANAXIMENES, of LAMPSCACUS, a famous orator and historian, one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great, whom he followed to the wars, preventing him from destroying Lampsacus, about 334 B.C. Alexander had said that he would grant nothing which Anaximenes might ask, whereupon the philosopher requested him to destroy that place.

ANCELL, SAMUEL, an English military writer, died 19 Oct., 1802. His chief work is, 'A Circumstantial Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar, from the 12th of September, 1779, to the 23rd of February, 1783.' Liverpool, 8vo., 1784.

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ANCHARANO, JAMES D'. See PALLADINO.

ANCHARANO, PETER D', a learned Italian lawyer, born about 1330 at Bologna, where he died in 1410, or 1417.

ANCHIETA, JOSEPH D', a Portuguese missionary, who is styled the Apostle of the New World. He was born, 1533, in the island of Tenerife, of noble and wealthy parents, and at the age of 17 entered the Society of Jesus. Animated by an extraordinary zeal for the propagation of the faith, he went to Brazil, 1553, with Don Edward d'Acosta, the second governor-general of that country, and six religious of his own order. At Piratingua he founded the first college established in Brazil for the purpose of promoting the conversion and civilization of the people of that country. The savages and the Portuguese creoles flocked to Anchieta, who taught them Latin, while he learnt from them the language of the country, of which he afterwards compiled a grammar and vocabulary. His influence increased under the government of Memdesa, and he greatly exerted himself to put down the practice of cannibalism. During the protracted and disastrous war waged by the Portuguese against the Tamoyos, Anchieta was the faithful companion of the celebrated Nobrega. At a time when a general attack was about to be made by the Tamoyos, Anchieta and Nobrega undertook the perilous task of going among these ferocious cannibals, in the hope of concluding a peace. So great was the veneration they inspired, that they attained their object, and their embassy was regarded as the salvation of the Portuguese colonies. Anchieta assisted the converted Indians in founding the town of St. Sebastian, the present metropolis of Portuguese America. Died 9 June, 1597. He composed a Latin poem in honour of the Blessed Virgin.

ANCILLON, CHARLES, eldest son of David Ancillon, mentioned below, was born at Metz, 1659, and became inspector of the French courts of justice at Berlin, and historiographer to the king of Prussia. Died 1715. He published 'A Miscellany of Critical Literature, collected from the Conversations of his Father,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1698; 'The Life of Soliman II.,' 8vo., 1706; 'A Treatise on Eunuchs,' 12mo., 1707; 'Memoirs of several Literary Persons,' 12mo., 1709; and 'History of the Establishment of the French in Prussia,' 8vo., 1690.

ANCILLON, DAVID, a French Protestant divine, born 1617, at Metz; died 3 Sept., 1692, at Berlin. He wrote 'A Relation of the Controversy concerning Traditions;' 'An Apology for Luther, Zuiniglius, and Beza;' and 'The Life of William Farel.'

ANCILLON, JOHN PETER FREDERIC, grandson of Charles Ancillon, was born at Berlin, 1766, and having entered the ministry, distinguished himself by pulpit eloquence. The king of Prussia appointed him preceptor to his son and nephew, and gave him other proofs of his confidence and esteem. In 1819 he was nominated minister of public instruction, and afterwards, in the capacity of minister for foreign affairs, he conferred great benefits on trade and commerce by advocating a peace policy. He died 10 April, 1837, regretted by all Europe. Ancillon wrote several works in French, including 'Literary and Philosophical Miscellanies;' 'Philosophical Essays;' and 'A Table of the Revolutions in the political system of Europe, since the close of the fifteenth century.'

ANCILLON, JOSEPH, a younger son of David

ANCOURT.

Acoult. was born at Metz, 1626, and followed his father to Berlin, where he acquired considerable fame as a lawyer. He died 1719, leaving several treatises of high merit:

ANCOURT, FLORENT CARTON D', a French actor and dramatist, born at Fontainebleau, 1661. He was educated in the Jesuits' college at Paris, and at seventeen years of age was admitted an advocate. Afterwards he went on the stage, and attained great distinction, both as an actor and writer. In 1718 he quitted the theatre, and retired to his estate of Courcelles le Roy, in Berni, where he applied himself wholly to devotion, and composed a metrical translation of the Psalms, and a sacred tragedy, which were never printed. Died 6 Dec., 1726.

ANCRAM, ROBERT KERR, earl of, long served as Sir Robert Kerr King James I., his son Prince Henry, and King Charles, in the quality of a gentleman of the privy-chamber or bed-chamber, and was in 1633 raised to the peerage by the title of the earl of Ancram. Of this distinction he not only showed himself worthy by his probity, taste, and accomplishments, but also by his faithful adherence to Charles I. in every vicissitude of fortune throughout his disastrous reign. On the death of the king he retired to Holland, where, after experiencing many hardships, he died before the Restoration, at an advanced age. He is author of a beautiful sonnet, which he sent to Drummond of Hawthornden.

ANCRAM, WILLIAM HENRY, earl of, succeeded his father July, 1767, as fourth marquis of Lothian. He was aide-de-camp to the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, where he received a severe wound in the head, and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Culloden. In 1770 he advanced to the rank of general, and died 12 April, 1775, aged 65.

ANDERSON, ADAM, a native of Scotland, and brother of Dr. James Anderson, the author of 'Royal Genealogies.' For forty years he was a clerk in the South Sea House, and at length was appointed chief clerk of the stock and new annuities, which office he retained till his death. He was appointed one of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, in America, 1736. He was also one of the assistants of the Scots corporation in London. Died at his house in Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, 10 Jan., 1775. He wrote a useful work entitled 'Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce,' 2 vols. fol., first printed about 1762, and afterwards reprinted in 4 vols. 4to.

ANDERSON, ADAM, professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's, died 5 Dec., 1846. He contributed to the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia' the articles Barometer, Cold, Dyeing, Fermentation, Evaporation, Hygrometry, Navigation, and Physical Geography; and the article Gas Light to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, an eminent mathematician, born at Aberdeen in or about 1582. He became professor of mathematics at Paris, where he published 'Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi,' 1612; 'Αριθμητικὴ, pro Zeteticis Apolloniani problematis, &c.,' 1615; 'Francisci vietz de Equationum recognitione et emendatione tractatus dec.,' 1615; and 'Viezæ Angulares Sectiones.' Whether he were a professor in the university or not does not appear.

ANDERSON.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, M.D., a celebrated botanist, for many years superintendent of the botanical garden in the island of St. Vincent; died about 1813.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, a printer of Edinburgh, who, in the reign of Charles II., obtained a patent for printing everything in Scotland for forty-one years. Subsequently the monopoly was restricted to Bibles and acts of parliament.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, lieutenant-general in the East India Company's service, founded at Elgin, his native town, an institution for the support of old age and the education of youth. Born about 1746; died in London, 16 Dec., 1824.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, the champion draught-player of Scotland, was a stocking-weaver by trade, and continued to work at his business until within a short period of his death, which took place at Braidwood, near Carlisle, Lanarkshire, 1 March, 1861. He published 'The Game of Draughts Simplified,' 8vo., Glasgow, 1852, a work regarded as an authority on the subject of which it treats.

ANDERSON, ANTHONY, an English divine, appointed to the rectory of Medbourne, Leicestershire, 1573, on the presentation of John Lord Scrope of Bolton. He published 'The Shield of our Safetie; set forth by the faithful preacher of God's Holye Worde, A. Anderson, upon Symeon's Sight in his *Nunc Dimittis*,' 1581; 'An Exposition of the Hymne commonly called *Benedictus*;' with an ample and comfortable application of the same to our age and people,' 1573; 'Godly Prayers,' 1591; and several sermons. He probably died about 1592. One Anthony Anderson was collated to the rectory of Stepney, 1586.

ANDERSON, CHRISTOPHER, was born in Edinburgh in or about 1782, being the son of a rich trader in that metropolis. Having resolved to adopt the theological profession, he went to Bristol, and prosecuted his studies under Dr. Ryland, president of the Baptist college. It was his original intention to go to India as a missionary, but on discovering that his constitution was not fitted for so hot a climate, he returned to Edinburgh, where in 1808 he became the pastor of a Baptist congregation. This charge he retained till within a few months of his death, which took place on 18 Feb., 1852. He wrote 'On the Genius and Design of the Domestic Constitution,' 1826; 'The Native Irish,' 1828; and 'The Annals of the English Bible,' 2 vols., 1825.

ANDERSON, DAVID, the Perthshire statuary, died at Liverpool, 1847.

ANDERSON, EDMUND, an English lawyer, was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1822, and died 1 August, 1605. He is author of legal reports.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, born at Tundern, in the duchy of Schleswig, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, travelled in the East from 1644 to 1650, and wrote an account of his travels, which was published by Olearius.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, a mathematician, born at Weston, Buckinghamshire, 1760. His parents were peasants, and he was obliged to work as a day labourer. His genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained to so great a knowledge of mathematics as to procure the patronage of the Rev. Mr. King, of Whitechurch, who sent him to a grammar-school, and next to Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He entered into deacon's orders, but having some dislike to the clerical profession, he came to London

ANDERSON.

in 1786, and, by the interest of Mr. King, obtained a clerk's place at the Board of Control, and afterwards the situation of accountant-general. He attended with so much assiduity to business as to lay the foundation of a disorder which carried him off, 30 April, 1796. He left a widow, who, in consideration of her husband's merits, obtained a pension. Mr. Anderson published 'Arenarius, or a Treatise on Numbering the Sand, translated from the Greek of Archimedes;' and 'A General View of the Affairs of the East India Company since the conclusion of the War in 1784.'

ANDERSON, GEORGE, son of Dr. James Anderson, the author of 'Essays on Agriculture,' &c., was greatly skilled in botanical science. He died at West Ham, Essex, 10 Jan., 1817, in consequence of a fall from his gig. His only published work appears to be a paper in the 'Transactions of the Horticultural Society,' vol. ii., p. 330.

ANDERSON, JAMES, a Scotch antiquary, son of the Rev. Patrick Anderson, was born 5 Aug., 1662, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh (M.A. 1680). In 1691 he was admitted a writer to the signet, and 1705 appeared his 'Historical Essay; showing that the crown and kingdom of Scotland is imperial and independent.' For the services rendered by this work Anderson received the acknowledgments of the parliament, which adopted with alacrity his proposal for engraving and publishing a series of the ancient charters and great seals of Scotland. In Nov., 1706, the parliament gave him £300 as a mark of their approbation, and as a contribution towards the expense of the work. This sum, however, was spent before the following March, in addition to £290 drawn from his own funds. A committee reported these facts, whereupon the parliament voted him an additional contribution of £1,050, and recommended him to the queen as a person who merited her gracious favour. One of the last acts of the Union parliament was a recommendation in favour of Mr. Anderson. This so encouraged him that he gave up his profession, though it is said that the money so readily granted was never paid. Soon after the union he removed to London, where for many years his time was divided between the labour of completing his projected work, and unsuccessful efforts to get his claims attended to by the government. On 24 June, 1715, he was appointed postmaster-general for Scotland, but was superseded for some cause which does not appear, 29 Nov., 1717. It would seem, however, that he continued to draw the salary of the office in the form of a pension of £200 a year. While engaged in examining the national records, he was induced to make inquiries respecting the life and character of the ill-fated Mary Stuart. The result was the publication of 'Collections relating to the History of Mary, Queen of Scotland,' 4 vols. 4to., 1724-8. Mr. Anderson died 3 April, 1728. He had been compelled to pledge the plates of his 'Diplomata,' which in 1729 were sold by auction for £530. They were afterwards put into the hands of Ruddiman, by whom the long-contemplated work was published in 1739, with the following title:—*Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiae Thesaurus, in duas Partes, distributus: Prior Syllogem complectitur veterum Diplomatum sive Chartarum Regum et Procerum Scotiae una cum eorum sigillis, a Duncano II. ad Jacobum I., id est, ab anno 1094 ad 1412, Adjuncta sunt reliquorum*

ANDERSON.

Scotiae et Magnae Britanniae Regum Sigilla, a praedicto Jacobo I. ad nuperam duorum Regnorum in unum, anno 1707, Coalitionem; item Characteres et Abbreviaturae in antiquis Codicibus usitatae. Posterior continet Numismata tam aurea quam argentea singulorum Scotiae Regum, ab Alexandro I. ad supradictam Regnorum Coalitionem perpetua Serie deducta: subnexis quae reperiri poterant eorundem Regum Symbolis heroicis.' It is a fine folio volume, with fine plates by Sturt, and a learned preface by Ruddiman.

ANDERSON, JAMES, a genealogical compiler, who is often confounded with the author of the 'Diplomata Scotiae.' He was brother of William Anderson, the historian of commerce, and for many years was pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Swallow Street, Piccadilly. Among his friends he was nicknamed 'Bishop' Anderson. Died in London, 28 May, 1739. His works, which are more elaborate and bulky than learned and useful, are 'Royal Genealogies, or the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these times; in two parts,' fol., 1732; 'A Genealogical History of the House of Ybery,' 2 vols., Lond., 8vo., 1742; and 'The Constitutions of Freemasons,' 1723.

ANDERSON, JAMES, M.D., physician-general of the East India Company's army at Madras, died 5 Aug., 1809. He was distinguished by the zeal and ability with which he laboured for the purpose of increasing the productive resources of the British possessions in Hindostan. His published writings have reference to this important subject.

ANDERSON, SIR JAMES CALEB, a celebrated experimentalist in steam-coaching, was son of John Anderson, the founder of Fermanoy. He was created a baronet 1813, and died in London, 4 April, 1861, aged 68. (Patents 6,147, 7,407, 11,273.)

ANDERSON, JOHN, a Scotch divine, was born 1678, and received his education at St. Andrew's, where he proceeded M.A. In 1704 he became minister of Dumbarton, whence he removed in 1716 to Glasgow. He was a zealous defender of Presbyterianism, and died 1720-1.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a lawyer, born at Hamburg 1674; died 1743. Among other works he wrote a book upon Greenland and Davis's Straits.

ANDERSON, JOHN, professor of natural history in the university of Glasgow, was born at Rose-nath, Dumbartonshire, 1726, and died 13 Jan., 1796. His 'Institutes of Physics' first appeared in 1786, being several times afterwards reprinted. He also wrote 'Observations upon the Roman Antiquities lately discovered between the Forth and the Clyde,' appended to Roy's 'Military Antiquities,' 1793, and afterwards reprinted separately. He founded, in Glasgow, an institution which bears his name.

ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D., F.S.A., took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and practised for some time at Kingston, Surrey. Afterwards he became physician to the sea-bathing infirmary at Margate, where he died in June, 1804. He wrote an inaugural dissertation, 'De Scorbuto,' printed at Edinburgh, 1772; 'Medical Remarks on the Natural, Spontaneous, and Artificial Evacuations,' Lond., 8vo., 1787 and 1788; and 'A Practical Essay on the good and bad effects of Sea Water and Sea Bathing,' Lond., 8vo., 1795.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a Scotchman of humble circumstances, settled in Glasgow about 1784, and by a fortunate venture in herrings acquired £500.

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He thereupon determined to settle in Ireland, and accordingly he became an export merchant at Cork. In a very few years he realised £25,000, with which he purchased four-sixths of the Fermoy estate in Munster. He resolved to make a town at Fermoy, and succeeded in constructing the handsomest country town in Ireland. Mr. D. O. Madden, writing in 1848, says:—'The streets are spacious, and the town is tastefully designed. There is a neat square, fine churches for religious worship, and several private residences of respectability in the neighbourhood. The place looks bright and happy—not like the other dreary and dilapidated country towns in Ireland. Two large barracks, built in squares, on the northern side of the town, contribute to the imposing appearance of the place. Fermoy has now 7000 inhabitants. Sixty years since the place was a dirty hamlet, consisting of hovels, and a carmen's public-house at the end of the narrow old bridge; now there is a cheerful and agreeable town, pleasant society, a good deal of trade, and more prosperity than might be expected.' With the view of reforming the mode of travelling in Ireland, he got up a mail coach company, and the first coach which ran between Dublin and Cork was established by him. He likewise established an agricultural society, and a military college, and laboured in every possible way to civilize and improve his adopted country. As a token that his efforts in this direction were not unappreciated, the government offered him a baronetcy, which he declined, though he allowed his son to accept it. Subsequently he sustained considerable losses in consequence of his speculation, and a meeting of his creditors was held 19 June, 1816. With regard to his subsequent career and the date of his death, the compiler of these pages has obtained no particulars.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a Scotch genealogist, was a surgeon, and practised his profession at Hamilton, Lanarkshire. In 1825 he published 'Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton,' to which work he added a supplement in 1827. Born 1789; died 24 Dec., 1832.

ANDERSON, JOHN, an English writer, was in early life employed in diplomatic missions of considerable importance in the Eastern Archipelago. He died 15 Jan., 1845, aged 75. His works are, 'Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra in 1823,' and 'Acheen, &c., with Incidental Notices of the Trade in the Eastern Seas.'

ANDERSON, MRS. JOSEPHINE, a celebrated English vocalist, was one of the daughters of the engraver Bartolozzi. She became the wife of Mr. Joshua Anderson, who was a singer at the Haymarket and Drury Lane theatres. Died in London, 1 May, 1848, aged 41.

ANDERSON, LAURENCE, chancellor of Sweden, and prime minister to Gustavus Vasa, was born 1480, and died 1552. It was he who in 1527 caused the church to be placed at the disposal of the king by the diet of Westera.

ANDERSON, PATRICK, a Scotch physician of the seventeenth century, who wrote 'The Colde Spring of Kinghorne Craig, his admirable and new tried Properties, so far forth as yet are found true by experience,' 1618; a Latin work eulogising a pill vended by him, and which is known in Scotland to the present day as 'Anderson's pill;' and a MS. history of Scotland.

ANDERSON, PATRICK, a Scotch Jesuit, and

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rector of the Scotch college in Rome (1615), died at London, 24 Sept., 1624, æt. 40. He wrote 'The Ground of the Catholicke and Roman Religion in the Word of God,' 1623; and 'Memoirs of the Scotch Saints,' MS.

ANDERSON, PHILIP, a native of India, was the son of an officer in the East India Company's service, and received his education at St. Paul's School, London, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. After graduating he proceeded to Durham, and there passed the examination for a licence in theology. In 1839 he was appointed to the curacy of Gateshead. He was afterwards successively curate of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne. In January, 1842, he left England for India, and was employed for some time as chaplain at Malligaum, and afterwards at Surat. Ill health obliged him to visit England on sick leave in 1847, but he returned to India two years afterwards, and was stationed at Colaba, where he laboured till his death, which occurred 13 Dec., 1857. Mr. Anderson's principal work was 'The English in Western India,' a revised edition of which came out in 1856. He also published 'Forms of Private Prayer, drawn from various sources, and designed especially for the use of persons in India.' Mr. Anderson's pen was also actively engaged in periodical literature. He started the 'Bombay Quarterly Magazine' in 1850, and was editor of the 'Bombay Quarterly Review,' which was commenced in 1855.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, a London silk weaver of the seventeenth century, published 'Stereometric Propositions,' 1668, and 'Gauging Perfected,' 1660.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, M.D., editor of 'The British Poets,' was born 7 Jan., 1750, being the son of a feuar, in the village of Carnwath, Lanarkshire. After studying medicine, he entered into practice as surgeon to the dispensary of Bamborough Castle, in Northumberland, but in 1784 removed to Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. There he began to prepare his edition of 'The British Poets,' which appeared in 14 vols. large 8vo., between the years 1792 and 1807. To the works of each poet is prefixed a biographical memoir. Dr. Anderson also published 'A Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, with Critical Observations on his Works,' and 'The Life of Tobias Smollett, M.D., with Critical Observations on his Works.' He was a kind friend to young literary aspirants, and as an illustration of the feeling he thus created it may be mentioned that Thomas Campbell dedicated to him the first edition of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Died 20 Feb., 1830.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, the Cumbrian poet, was born at Carlisle, 1 Feb., 1770, of very poor parents. After receiving some slight education at a charity school, he was apprenticed to a pattern drawer in London. A visit which he paid to Vauxhall in 1794 called forth his talent for composition. He was so disgusted with the words of the songs he heard there that the next morning he produced a ballad called 'Lucy Gray,' and three others, which he offered to Mr. Hook, the musical composer to the gardens, by whom they were set to music. In 1796 he removed to Carlisle, and two years afterwards published a volume of poetry. In 1801 he composed a poem, 'Betty Brown,' in the Cumberland dialect. This being well received, he was encouraged to make further efforts in the

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same direction, and the result was that in 1805 he brought out 'Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect.' Two other volumes of his poems were published in 1820, accompanied by an essay by Mr. Sanderson on the character and manners of the Cumbrian peasantry, and an autobiography of the poet. Anderson died at Carlisle, 27 Sept., 1833. His works are highly esteemed in his native district.

ANDERSON, THOMAS, a surgeon of Leith, in Scotland, contributed to the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh' a very able paper on the pathology of the brain, 1790. He was likewise the author of other papers on professional subjects.

ANDERSON, WALTER, D.D., a native of Scotland, was for many years minister of Chirnside, Berwickshire, where he died 31 Aug., 1800. He wrote 'The History of Cræsus, King of Lydia,' 1755 (*anon.*); 'The History of France'; and 'The Philosophy of Ancient Greece.'

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, a naturalist, was appointed surgeon's mate on board the 'Resolution' in Cooke's second voyage round the world, in the years 1772-5. There are several interesting papers by him in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society.' When he died does not appear.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, a painter of marine subjects, born at Scarborough, 21 April, 1757; died 12 May, 1837.

ANDERTON, HENRY, an English painter of history and portraits, died about 1665.

ANDERTON, JAMES, an English Catholic writer, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. The historian Dodd emphatically asserts that he was a layman, though on this point grave doubts have been raised. At all events, Anderton published the following works under the assumed name of *John Brekeley*:—1. 'The Protestant's Apologie for the Roman Church,' 4to., 1604, 1608, 1615. This book excited much attention, and was answered by Dr. Morton, afterwards bishop of Durham, in a work entitled 'A Catholic's Appelle for Protestants.' 2. 'A Treatise of the Liturgie of the Masse, concerning the Sacrifice, Real Presence, and Service in Latin.' Cologne, 4to., 1620. 3. 'St. Augustin's Religion: giving an account of his Opinion in matters of Controversy between Catholics and Protestants,' 8vo., 1620.

ANDERTON, LAURENCE, born in Lancashire, 1576, educated at Blackburn School, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Converted to the Catholic religion while actually a minister of the Established Church, he became a novice of the Society of Jesus in 1604. The principal scene of his labours was the county of Lancaster, where he appears to have died 17 April, 1643. He wrote 'One God, one Faith, by W. B.,' 1625; 'The Progenie of Catholics and Protestants,' 1603; 'The Triple Cord; or, a Treatise, proving the Truth of the Roman Catholic Religion by the Bible,' 1634.

ANDIER DES ROCHES, STEPHEN JOHN, an engraver, a native of Lyons; died at Paris, 1741.

ANDOQUE, PETER, a counsellor of the presidial court of Beziers, in France, where he died in 1664. He wrote 'Histoire de Languedoc avec l'Etat des Provinces Voisines,' Beziers, fol., 1648; and a catalogue of the bishops of Beziers, 4to., 1650.

ANDRADA, ALPHONSUS D', a Jesuit, born, 1590, at Toledo, where he taught philosophy. After his admission into the Society of Jesus, he became professor of philosophy. Died at Madrid, 20 June, 1672. His works are 'An Historical Itinerary,'

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2 vols. 4to.; 'Meditations for every day in the Year'; and 'Lives of Illustrious Jesuits,' 2 vols. fol.

ANDRADA, ANTHONY, a Portuguese Jesuit, and a zealous missionary, the first who discovered Thibet, of which country he has given an account. He died 1634, in great reputation for sanctity.

ANDRADA, DIEGO PAVVA D', a celebrated divine of an illustrious family at Coimbra, where he was born, 1528. He made the Holy Scriptures and the Fathers his chief study, and greatly distinguished himself at the council of Trent. Died 1 Dec., 1575. He wrote a defence of the council of Trent, against the examination of Chemnitz; 'Orthodoxæ Quaestiones adversus Hæreticos,' and several other works.

ANDRADA, FRANCIS D', brother of Diego Andrada and Thomas de Jesu, was appointed historiographer to King Philip III. He is author of a history of the reign of John III., king of Portugal, and other works. He was living in 1600.

ANDRADA, THOMAS D', commonly called *Thomas de Jesu*, was son of Fernando Alvarez d'Andrada, descended from one of the first families of Portugal. He took the Augustinian habit when only fifteen, and, after finishing his studies at Coimbra, preached with great success. Some years after this he attempted to introduce a reform in his order, and a more austere way of living, but encountered so many obstacles, that he was obliged to abandon the project. Sebastian, king of Portugal, being made acquainted with his merit and his kindness to the poor, took him with him in his unfortunate expedition to Portugal, 1578. There Thomas de Jesu laboured zealously to succour all the afflicted; but while he was exhorting the soldiers, during the battle of Alcazer, to fight bravely against the infidels, an arrow pierced his shoulder, and he became the prisoner of a Moor, who sold him to a Mahometan priest. This Marabut treated him at first with tolerable mildness; but, finding that he would not renounce Christianity, he afterwards cast him, loaded with chains, into a horrid prison, where he experienced very cruel usage. On being taken from this dungeon, he was placed with a Christian merchant to recover his strength, and went a few days afterwards to Morocco, where the Portuguese lords wanted to detain him among them; but, in compliance with his most earnest entreaties, he was sent to the 'Sagene,' the prison of the poor Christian slaves, and did infinite good there, by consoling and instructing them in their affliction. The countess de Linarez, his sister, and Philip II., king of Spain, would have ransomed him, but he chose to remain with the captives in order to instruct them. He spent four years in this pious employment, and died in the exercise of it, 17 April, 1682, aged 53. Thomas de Jesu composed an excellent devotional work, entitled 'The Sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ.'

ANDRE. See **ANDREA, ANDRÉE, ANDREAS, ANDREW.**

ANDRE, JEAN, a French painter, born, 1662, at Paris, where he died, 1753. He was a member of the Dominican order.

ANDRE, JOHN, a German musical composer, born 1741; died 18 June, 1799.

ANDRE, JOHN, an unfortunate British officer, born 1751. He was originally a merchant's clerk, but quitting the counting-house for the camp, he so highly distinguished himself in the American war, as to be raised to the rank of major. When

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the noted General Arnold made an overture to the British commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, the latter appointed Major André to negotiate this dangerous business, in the performance of which he fell into the hands of the Americans, who tried him as a spy, and caused him to be executed 1 Oct., 1780. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. He wrote an ingenious poem, called 'The Cow Chase.'

ANDRÉ, YVES MARIE, born 22 May, 1675, at Châteaulin, in Lower Brittany, entered the Society of Jesus, and from 1726 to 1759 was professor of mathematics at Caen, where he died 26 Feb., 1764. His 'Essay on the Beautiful' has been much admired. A complete edition of his works appeared at Paris, 1 vol., 12mo., 1766.

ANDREA DA PISA, an early Italian architect and sculptor, born at Pisa, 1270; died at Florence, 1345.

ANDREA DEL SARTO, or VANNUCCI, a painter, was born at Florence, 1488, being the son of a tailor. He was a pupil of Peter da Cosimo. After working some time for Leo X., he went into France, where he was employed by Francis I., who loaded him with wealth and honours; but being afterwards pressed by his wife to return to Italy, he crossed the Alps, under pretence of fetching his family into France. Having spent in building, and in treating his friends, a large sum of money, which had been given to him by Francis I. for the purpose of buying paintings in Italy, this dishonourable conduct obliged him to return to Florence, where, after painting some very fine pictures, he died of the plague, 1530. He was excessively fond of his wife, who was his model for female beauty.

ANDRÉE, JOHN GERHARD REINHARD, an ingenious naturalist, of Hanover, was born 1724. His father was an apothecary, whom he succeeded in his business. He gained an extensive knowledge of chemistry, botany, and natural history, and travelled through several countries to make himself acquainted with their productions. He published 'A Tour in Switzerland,' 4to., 1776, and a 'Treatise on the several kinds of Earth in Hanover.' Died 1 May, 1793.

ANDRÉE, TOBIAS, professor of history and Greek at Groningen. He was a zealous Cartesian, and wrote a treatise, entitled 'Methodi Cartesianæ asserio,' printed in 1653. He died in 1676, aged 72.

ANDREANI, ANDREW, a painter and wood engraver, born at Mantua, 1540; died 1623.

ANDREAS, BERNARD, born at Toulouse, became an Augustinian friar, and probably accompanied Henry VII. to England. He was appointed poet laureate and royal historiographer; and also held some tutorial office at Oxford. In 1498 the bishop of Lincoln conferred upon him the hospital of St. Leonard's, Bedford, which he resigned the following year. He also held other ecclesiastical offices. In or about 1496 he was appointed tutor to Arthur, prince of Wales, and he was a witness of his pupil's marriage, by proxy, to Catharine of Arragon. It is said that it was he who induced Henry VIII. to write the famous book against Luther, which gained for that monarch the title of 'Defender of the Faith.' Andreas was alive in 1521, but probably died soon after. Besides some poems, Andreas wrote a valuable history of the reign of Henry VII., published under this title, 'Historia Regis Henrici Septimi, à Bernardo Andrea Theologo conscripta.' Edited by James Gairdner. Lond., 8vo., 1858.

ANDREAS.

ANDREAS, JAMES, chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen, a very zealous Lutheran, born at Waiblingen, in the duchy of Württemberg, 25 March, 1528. He was much esteemed by all his party, and the greatest princes of the confession of Augsburg employed him on various occasions. Died 7 Jan., 1590. His principal work is the 'Form of Concord,' 4to., 1582.

ANDREAS, JOHN, a canonist, born at Mugello, near Florence, about 1275, studied the canon law at Bologna, under the Professor Guy de Baif. About 1330 he was professor at Padua, but was afterwards recalled to Bologna, where he acquired the greatest reputation. Andreas had a beautiful daughter, named Novella, whom he loved extremely. It is said he instructed her so well in all branches of learning, that when anything prevented him from reading to his scholars, he sent his daughter to supply his place, a small curtain being drawn before her, lest her beauty might distract the attention of the hearers. To perpetuate the memory of this daughter, he entitled his commentary upon the decretals of Gregory IX. the 'Novellæ.' He married her to John Calderinus, a learned canonist. Andreas wrote many works, and died of the plague at Bologna, 7 July, 1348.

ANDREAS, JOHN, of Ratishon, an old German chronicler, known also by the name of *Andreas Magister*. He was an Augustinian canon, and was living in 1410.

ANDREAS, JOHN, secretary to the library of the Vatican under Popes Paul II. and Sixtus IV., was born a subject to the duke of Milan. Cardinal de Cusa, whose fellow student he had been, procured for him the bishopric of Accia, in the island of Corsica, and Paul II. afterwards translated him to that of Alleria, in the same island, where he died 1493. When Conrad Swengheim and Arnoul Panartz brought the art of printing to Rome, in the time of Paul II., John Andreas was intrusted by his holiness with the care of the works that were to be printed. He furnished the greater part of the MSS., prepared the editions, added the epistles dedicatory, and prefaces, and even corrected the proof-sheets. He published editions of Titus Livius; of Aulus Gellius, fol., Rome, 1469; of St. Cyprian's 'Epistles;' of 'Herodoti Historiæ;' 1475; of the works of St. Leo; and of Strabo, fol., Venice, 1472. He also wrote a funeral oration upon Cardinal de Cusa, his friend and benefactor.

ANDREAS, JOHN, was born at Jativa, in Spain, being son of an alfaqui, or chief doctor, of that city. He was brought up in the Mahometan religion, and became alfaqui himself, but in 1487 embraced Catholicism, and was ordained priest. There is a book of his in Spanish, entitled 'The Confusion of the Sect of Mahomet,' Seville, 1537. This work has furnished the writers against the Mahometans with their best arguments.

ANDREAS, JOHN VALENTINE, a German Protestant divine who wrote several mystical books in Latin, which have led some to believe that he was the founder of the sect of Rosicrucians. Born 1586; died 27 June, 1654.

ANDREAS, VALERIUS, a celebrated librarian of the university of Louvain, born 25 Nov., 1588, at Desser, a village of Brabant. He immortalized his name by a great number of works, the most esteemed of which is his 'Library of the Authors of the Low Countries,' originally published 1643, and reprinted with additions by Froppen, in 2 vols., 4to., 1739. Died 1660.

ANDREE.

ANDREE, JOHN, M.D., an English physician and medical writer, born 1698 or 1699, and died at London, 1764.

ANDREE JOHN, M.D., probably son of the preceding, was also a writer on professional subjects. He was living 1819.

ANDREINI, FRANCIS, an Italian dramatist, who wrote 'Le Bravure del Capitan Spavento,' 4to., Venice, 1607, and other pieces. He died about 1620.

ANDREINI, ISABELLA, wife of the preceding, was a native of Padua, and, if we may believe her husband, one of the most beautiful, witty, and virtuous women of the age she lived in. She was received into the academy of the 'Intenti' at Padua, and died at Lyons, 10 June, 1604, aged 42. Her poems are in great esteem.

ANDREINI, JOHN BAPTIST, son of the preceding, was born at Florence, 1578. Of his dramatic works the only one deserving of notice is 'Adamo,' a sacred poem, 1613. This is supposed to have suggested to Milton the idea of the 'Paradise Lost.' We have no account of the author's death.

ANDRELINUS, PUBLIUS FAUSTUS, a Latin poet, a native of Forli, in the States of the Church, died 25 Feb., 1518. He received the poetical crown at Rome, and went to Paris, where he professed the belles lettres and mathematics, conferring upon himself the title of poet to the king and queen. His letters in the form of proverbs were printed at Strasburg, 1571; and his poems are in the 'Deliciae Poetarum Italorum.'

ANDREOSSI, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, great-grandson of François Andreossi, who is noticed below, was born at Castelnaudary, 1761. He entered the army, and was a warm promoter of the French Revolution. In 1767, being then a chief of brigade, he and General Joubert were deputed to present to the Directory the colours which had been captured by the army in Italy. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt, whence he followed Buonaparte to Paris, and concurred in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. He was rewarded with several honourable offices and the rank of lieutenant-general. After the treaty of Amiens he was ambassador at London, and subsequently he went to Constantinople in the same capacity. On his return to France in 1814 he communicated some most important memoirs to the Institute, on the subject of hydrostatics. He adhered to the revolution of 1815, and accepted a peerage and the presidency of the war department. After the battle of Waterloo he was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the allied powers. Died 10th Sept., 1828. His works are 'Memoires sur le Lac Menzaleh, sur la Vallée du Lac de Natron, sur le Fleuve sans eau,' 4to., Paris, 1800, reprinted in the 'Memoires sur l'Egypte'; 'Campagne sur le Mein et la Rednitz de l'armée gallo-batave aux ordres du général Augereau,' 8vo., 1802; 'Mémoires sur l'irruption du Pont Euxin dans la Méditerranée, et sur le système des eaux qui abreuvent Constantinople,' et 'Constantinople et le Bosphore de Thrace pendant les années 1812, 1813, 1818, et 1826,' 8vo., Paris, 1828.

ANDREOSSI, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French engineer, born at Paris, 1633; died at Castelnaudary, 1688. In conjunction with Riquet he projected the famous canal of Languedoc.

ANDREOZZI, GAETANO, a musical composer, born at Naples, 1763, died Dec., 1826.

ANDREWS.

ANDRES, JUAN, a learned Jesuit, one of the most laborious writers of the eighteenth century, was born, 1740, at Planes, in Valentia, Spain. On the suppression of his order, he retired to Italy, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Died 13 Jan., 1817. His chief works are, an essay on Galileo's philosophy; a treatise on the origin, progress, and present state of every literature; and 'Cartas familiares con la noticia del viaje a varias ciudades de Europa,' 6 vols. 4to., Madrid, 1794.

ANDREW I., king of Hungary, ascended the throne 1047, and died 1061.

ANDREW II. *the Jerusalemite*, king of Hungary, 1205. He took the cross 1217, and displayed great courage in the Holy Land. He was engaged in various wars, all of which he managed with success. Died 7 March, 1235.

ANDREW III., *the Venetian*, king of Hungary, was grandson of the preceding. He ascended the throne 1290, and died 14 Jan., 1301.

ANDREW, REV. JAMES, LL.D., F.R.S., a native of Scotland, became principal of the East India Company's military seminary at Addiscombe. Born 1774; died at Edinburgh, 13 June, 1833. He wrote, 'Institutes of Grammar, as applicable to the English Language, or as Introductory to the Study of other Languages,' 8vo., London, 1817; 'Key to Scripture Chronology,' 8vo., London, 1822; 'Astronomical and Nautical Tables,' 8vo., 1810; and 'A Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary.'

ANDREW, WILLIAM, D.D., an English Dominican, was appointed bishop of Achonry, in Ireland, 1374, and six years afterwards was translated to Meath. Died 28 Sept., 1385. He was a prelate of great wisdom and learning, yet, after the manner of Socrates, he would never publish any of his writings.

ANDREWE, LAURENCE, a translator and printer, flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. He appears to have been a native of Calais. Soon after 1510 he settled as a printer in London, where he published several books. His last work was 'The Valuation of Golde and Siluer, made in the famous Cite of Antwarpe, and newly translated into English by me Laurens Andrewe.'

ANDREWE, THOMAS, an English poet. All that is known concerning him is that he was at the battle of Nicuport, in Flanders, 1600, and that he wrote a poem entitled, 'The Unmasking of a Feminine Machiavell,' 4to., London, 1604.

ANDREWES, GERARD, D.D., born at Leicester, 1750, educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, became alternate evening preacher at the Magdalen, and was successively rector of St. James, Westminster, and dean of Canterbury. Died 2 June, 1825. As a preacher he enjoyed great popularity; but his writings consist of a single sermon, and some notes of lectures on the liturgy, published in 'The Pulpit of Onsimus.'

ANDREWS, HENRY, an English astronomer, born at Frieston, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, 4 Feb., 1744; died at Royston, Herts, 26 Jan., 1820. He was astronomical calculator to the Board of Longitude, and for many years corresponded with Maskelyne and other eminent men. For upwards of forty years he was compiler of Moore's Almanack, and by his talent and management he raised its sale from 100,000 to 500,000, yet all he received for his services from the Company of Stationers was the munificent sum of £25 per annum. He left MS. collections for the history of Royston.

ANDREWS, Henry, an English writer on botany,

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resided in London during most of his life, and died there, but in what year has not been ascertained. He was alive in 1828.

ANDREWS, JAMES PETTIT, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was son of Joseph Andrews, of Shaw House, near Newbury, Berks, where he was born, 1757. He was educated under a private tutor, and afterwards led a retired and studious life. On the establishment of the London police magistracy in 1792, he was appointed magistrate for Queen Square and St. Margaret's, Westminster. He died in London, 6 Aug., 1797. His principal works are, a collection of anecdotes; 'The History of Great Britain connected with the Chronology of Europe;' and a continuation of Henry's 'History of Great Britain.' In conjunction with the pre-laureate Pye, he composed 'The Inquisition,' a tragedy.

ANDREWS, JOHN, an English theological writer, was educated at Oxford. He was living 1630. He wrote 'The Converted Man's New Birth,' &c.

ANDREWS, JOHN, LL.D., an English historical writer, born in or about 1727; died at Kennington, Surrey, 22 Jan., 1800. He wrote, 'History of the Kingdoms of Denmark, with an Account of the Present State of that Kingdom and People,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1774; 'History of the War with America, France, Spain and Holland, commencing in 1775, and ending in 1783,' 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1780-9; 'Inquiry into the Manners, Taste, and Amusements of the last two Centuries in England,' 8vo., London, 1782; 'Characteristical Views of the Past and Present State of the People of Spain and Italy,' 1808, &c.

ANDREWS, LANCELOT, D.D., successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, was born in London, 25 Sept., 1595, being the son of a painter who was a master of the Trinity House. He was educated first at Cooper's Free School in London, whence he was removed to Merchant Taylor's School, and obtained an exhibition at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where, having taken his degrees in arts, he applied himself to divinity. Subsequently he was nominated one of the original fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. Sir Francis Walsingham obtained for him the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and afterwards a prebend and rectorship of St. Paul's. On the death of Dr. France he was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, to which he was a great benefactor. He was also appointed one of the chaplains to Queen Elizabeth, who greatly admired his preaching. King James I. employed him to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had lately attacked it under the name of *Matthæus Tortus*. Dr. Andrews did this with much spirit, in a piece called 'Tortura Torti,' for which the king gave him the bishopric of Chichester, 1605, at the same time making him his almoner. In 1609 he was translated to Ely, and appointed one of the privy council for England and also for Scotland. In 1618 he was removed to Winchester, and appointed dean of the king's chapel. He died on the anniversary of his birth, 25 Sept., 1626, at Winchester House, in Southwark. Dr. Andrews had a share in the authorized translation of the Bible, and a volume of his sermons was published after his death by Bishops Laud and Buckridge. His private devotions and meditations, in Greek, were translated into English by Dr. Stanhope.

ANDREWS, MILES PETER, author of some dramatic pieces of little merit, was the second son of

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a merchant in London. He was a member of parliament, and renowned as a man of fashion. Died 18 July, 1814.

ANDREWS, ROBERT, descended from an ancient family long seated at Rivington Hall, near Bolton, Lancashire, was chosen in 1747 minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Lydgate, in the parish of Kirkburton, Yorkshire. He continued to hold this charge till about 1753. Mr. Andrews, who is described as a man of considerable scholarship and taste, published a volume of poems, entitled, 'Ecdylla,' and a translation of Virgil into blank verse, 1766.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM, an English astrologer and almanack maker, who flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century. It appears that in 1656 he was residing at Ashdon in Essex. His chief work is 'The Astrological Physician,' 12mo., London, 1656, 1658. The celebrated William Lilly supplied the preface. Andrews was alive in 1683, but when he died is unknown.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM EUSEBIUS, an English Catholic writer, was born at Norwich, 15 Dec., 1773. He established himself as a bookseller in London, and started several periodicals in support of the Roman church. The principal of these was 'The Orthodox Journal.' He also wrote 'A Critical and Historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs, showing the Inaccuracies, Falsehoods, and Misrepresentations of that work,' and several controversial pamphlets. Died 7 April, 1837.

ANDRIEU, BERTRAND, the restorer, in France, of the art of engraving medals, was born at Bordeaux, 24 Nov., 1761; and died at Paris, 6 Dec., 1822.

ANDRIEU X, FEANÇOIS GUILLAUME JEAN STANISLAS, a prolific French author, born at Strasburg, 6 May, 1759; died 9 May, 1833. He was permanent secretary to the French Academy, and professor of literature in the College of France. Andrieux' works, in all branches of literature, are very numerous.

ANDROMACHUS, OF CRETE physician, to the Emperor Nero, about A.D. 65. He invented 'Theriac,' and wrote a description thereof in elegiac verse. It was this Andromachus who first took the title of 'Archiatr,' or first physician to the emperors.

ANDRONICUS I., COMNENUS, strangled his pupil, Alexius II., and took possession of the throne of Constantinople 1183, but the people, irritated by his cruelties, proclaimed Isaac Angelus emperor, and put Andronicus in irons. His eyes being put out, he was led ignominiously about the city, mutilated, and afterwards hanged, 12 Sept., 1185.

ANDRONICUS, II., PALÆOLOGUS, called the *Elder*, emperor of Constantinople, was born about 1258, proclaimed emperor 1282, and died 13 Feb., 1332.

ANDRONICUS III., PALÆOLOGUS, called the *Younger*, was grandson of the preceding. He was born about 1295, ascended the throne 1328, and died 15 June, 1341.

ANDRONICUS, LIVIUS, the most ancient of the Latin comic poets. His first piece was acted about 240 B.C. Some fragments of his writings are preserved.

ANDRONICUS OF RHODES, a peripatetic philosopher, who lived at Rome in the time of Cicero, 63 B.C. He restored and published the works of Aristotle, which Sylla had brought from Greece. He also wrote some commentaries on Aristotle, which were published in Greek and Latin at Cambridge, 8vo., 1679.

ANDRONICUS.

ANDRONICUS, of Thessalonica, one of the earned men who quitted Greece after Constantino-ple was taken, 1453. He went into Italy, and taught Greek at Florence, Rome, and Paris. Died about 1478.

ANDROS, SIR EDMUND, born in London, 6 Dec., 1637, was appointed governor of New York 1674. He was recalled 1681, and on his arrival in England was created a knight. In 1686 he was nominated governor of New England, in which capacity he acted with such harshness as to render himself odious to the people. Soon after the news arrived across the Atlantic of the landing of William, prince of Orange in England, the citizens of Boston rose in insurrection, and compelled Andros to surrender his office. To the astonishment of the Americans, however, King William appointed him, in 1692, to the governorship of Virginia, which post he held till 1698. He died at Westminster, 24 Feb., 1713. His only work is a vindication of his proceedings in New York, 1691, 1773.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES, a famous French architect of the sixteenth century, drew the plans of the Tuileries, the Pont Neuf, &c. His 'Architecture,' 1559, fol., has been reprinted. He left besides, 'Les plus excellens Bâtimens de France,' 1576; and 'Leçons de Perspective,' fol., Paris, 1576. Died 1592.

ANDRY DE BOISREGARD, NICHOLAS, a French medical writer, born 1658; died 13 May, 1742.

ANEAU, BARTHOLOMEW, a Latin poet and French historian, lawyer, and orator, was born at Bourges, and became professor of rhetoric at Lyons, where he was made principal of Trinity College. In 1565, on the festival of Corpus Christi, as the priest was carrying the holy sacrament in procession, a stone was thrown upon him from a window in that college. The Catholics, irritated, rushed in directly, and meeting with Aneau, who was thought secretly to be a Calvinist, struck him down, and tore him to pieces. Among his works are 'Des Chants Royaux;' 'A Mystery of the Nativity;' 'Lyon Marchand,' a French satire; and 'Alector, ou le Coq.'

ANEL, DOMINIQUE, a French surgeon, who attained considerable celebrity by his operations for aneurism and fistula lachrymalis. Born at Toulouse 1678 or 1679; died about 1730.

ANESI, PAUL, a Florentine landscape and architectural painter, flourished in the middle of the eighteenth century. He was the master of Zuccharelli.

ANEURIN, a celebrated Welsh poet, lived in the early part of the sixth century. About 540 the battle of Catterath was fought between the Saxons and Britons, when the latter were defeated with such slaughter that out of 363 British chieftains, three only, of whom Aneurin was one, escaped with their lives. He was afterwards taken prisoner, loaded with chains, and thrown into a dungeon, from which he was released by Cenen, a son of Llywarch Hen. The disastrous battle of Catterath caused the migration of numbers of the northern Britons to their kindred race in Wales, and Aneurin is said to have found a refuge at the famous college of Cattwg, in South Wales, where, about A.D. 570, he was treacherously slain by one Eiddin. The battle of Catterath is the subject of a noble heroic poem by Aneurin, which is still extant, and the authenticity of which has been proved by Sharon Turner, in his 'Vindication of the Ancient British

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Poems.' This great poem is entitled the 'Gododin,' from the Ottadini, which was the name of that tribe of Britons to which Aneurin belonged. It is printed in the 'Myvyrian Archaeology.' Another poem by him, being stanzas on the months of the year, entitled 'Englyniion y Misocdd,' is preserved in the same collection. Dr. Owen Pughe has advanced some arguments to show that Aneurin and Gildas were one and the same person.

ANGAS, CALER, a celebrated Yorkshire agriculturist, died at Driffield, 6 Feb., 1860, aged 78. His letters to the 'Sun' newspaper, in favour of free trade, excited much attention, and were frequently referred to by Mr. Cobden during the Anti-Corn Law crusade.

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH, FATHER, a bare-footed Carmelite, whose original name was *Joseph de la Brosse*. He studied the oriental languages, and was employed in the missions of the Levant and of England. On his return he retired to Toulouse, his native place, and died at Perpignan, 29 Dec., 1697, aged 61. He wrote 'Pharmacopœia Persica,' 8vo., 1681; and 'Gazophilacium Linguae Persarum,' fol., 1684.

ANGE DE ST. ROSALIE, a French Augustinian, compiled a history of the royal family of France and of the great officers of the crown. Born 1655; died 1726.

ANGEL, JOHN, an English Catholic writer, was chaplain to King Philip and Queen Mary. He published a treatise concerning the real presence, entitled 'The Agreement of the Holy Fathers,' 12mo., 1555.

ANGELA, MERICIA (ST.), or *Angela di Brescia*, a native of Desenzano, on the lake of Garda. She founded the Ursuline order at Brescia, 1537, and it was approved by Paul III., 1544. She died piously, 1540, aged 34. Festival, May 31.

ANGELI, BONAVENTURA, an Italian lawyer, who wrote a history of Parma, and other works. Born about 1525; died 1576.

ANGELI, PETER, *Angelus Bergeus*, a famous Latin poet, born at Barga, a village of Tuscany, 1517. With his scholars he bravely defended the city of Pisa against Peter Strozzi, who besieged it. He died 29 Feb., 1596. His poem on hunting, in the collection of his poetry, 8vo., Florence, 1568, and 4to., Rome, 1585, is esteemed. Another, entitled 'The Syriad,' or conquest of Jerusalem, was printed fol., 1582, and again at Florence, 4to., 1591.

ANGELI, PHILIP, a painter, native of Rome, but called, from his long residence in Naples, *the Neapolitan*. In 1612 he was invited to the court of Cosmo, grand duke of Florence. His works are rarely to be met with, and realise high prices. Born 1600; died 1640.

ANGELICO, GIOVANNI, was born at Fiesole 1387, and is often called, from his birthplace, *Fra Giovanni da Fiesole*. He took the habit of St. Dominic, and immortalized his name by his skill in painting, and his virtue. Nicholas V. employed him to paint his chapel, and offered him the archbishopric of Florence, but Angelico refused it. He chose only religious subjects for his pictures. Died at Rome 1455.

ANGELIS, DOMINIC D', an Italian priest, born at Lecce, the capital of Otranto, 1675, and died there 9 Aug., 1719. He wrote the lives of several persons of eminence; an historical discourse on the foundation of the city of Lecce; and Italian poems.

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ANGELIS, PETER, a painter, born at Dunkirk, 1665. He painted landscapes with figures, and also conversation pieces. About 1712 he came to England, and after residing here several years, went to Rome, where his works were eagerly sought for; yet, owing to his modesty, he profited little in his fortune by the popularity he acquired. On his return from Italy he settled at Rennes, in France, where he died 1734.

ANGELL, JOHN, an English nonconformist divine, was born about the latter end of the sixteenth century, in Gloucestershire, and died 1655. His works are, 'The Right Government of Thoughts,' 8vo., London, 1659; and 'Four Sermons,' 8vo., London, 1659.

ANGELL, JOHN, a writer on stenography, published 'Stenography, or Short-hand Improved; being the most compendious, lineal, and easy method hitherto extant. The Persons, Moods, Tenses, and Particles which most frequently occur, are adapted to join with Ease and Accuracy at pleasure. The Rules are laid down with such Propriety, Consistency, and Perspicuity, that the Practitioner will need no other Assistance. The whole illustrated with an Alphabetical Praxis, adapted to all purposes in general, but more particularly to the three Learned Professions, namely, Law, Physic, and Divinity.' By John Angell, who has practised this art above thirty years. 8vo., London, [1758]. Boswell, in his life of Johnson, records the circumstance of a person being mentioned who, it was said, could take down in short-hand the speeches a parliament with perfect exactness. Upon this Johnson said — 'Sir, it is impossible. I remember one Angell who came to me to write for him a preface or dedication to a book upon short-hand, and he professed to write as fast as a man could speak. In order to try him, I took down a book he read while he wrote; and I favoured him, for I read more deliberately than usual. I had proceeded but a very little way, when he begged I would desist, for he could not follow me.' A perusal of the preface to the above-named work will convince any one that Dr. Johnson was not the author of it. Angell's system of stenography a slight variation of the admirable method invented by William Mason. He also wrote 'An Essay on Prayer, the nature, method, and importance of that duty. To which is added a variety of specimens of Prayer, as delivered by several eminent dissenting ministers in London, taken in short-hand by the Editor,' 12mo., London, 1761. When Angell died I have been unable to ascertain, but a person of the same name died 'extremely old,' at Stockwell, Surrey, 19 March, 1784, aged 84.

ANGELO DE CLAVASIO, a Franciscan, and famous casuist, who wrote a summary of cases of conscience, entitled 'Summa Angelica,' fol., Venice, 1487. It was printed ten times before 1499. The author died at Conti, 1495.

ANGELO, HENRY, a celebrated fencer, and superintendent of sword exercise to the British army, died at Brighton 14 Oct., 1852, aged 72.

ANGELO, MICHAEL. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

ANGELONI, FRANCIS, an antiquary, born at Terni, in Umbria, became secretary to Cardinal Albobrandini, and died at Rome, 1652, leaving a most valuable cabinet of antiquities. His principal works are a history of the Roman emperors by means of medals, and a history of Terni.

ANGELONI, LOUIS, an Italian politician and writer, born at Frosinone, 1758, died at London,

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1842. At the time of the French revolution he became a member of the government of the Roman republic. Subsequently he went to Paris, where he was implicated in the conspiracy of Ceracchi and Tobino-Lebrun, 1801. After ten months' imprisonment he was set at liberty, but in 1823 he was banished from France, whereupon he retired to England, and remained here until his death.

ANGELUS À SANCTO FRANCISCO, an English Franciscan, whose real name was *Richard Mason*, wrote 'Certamen Seraphicum Provincie Angliæ,' and other works, and died at Douay, 30 Dec., 1678, æt. 78. Harris claims him as an Irishman, but the probability is that he was a native of Yorkshire.

ANGELUS, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Greece, came to this country, and after studying for a time at Cambridge, settled at Oxford, where he resided until his death, on 1 Feb., 1638-9. His works are 'Enchiridion de Institutis Græcorum;' 'An Ecomomion of the famous kingdom of Great Britain;' and 'De Apostasiâ Ecclesiæ.'

ANGENNES, CHARLES D', bishop of Mans, well known by the name of *Cardinal de Rambouillet*, son of James d'Angennes and Elizabeth Cottereau, of a noble and ancient family, originally of Perche, in France, born 30 Oct., 1530. He was nominated to the bishopric of Mans by King Charles IX., 1559, and was at the conclusion of the council of Trent, 1563. Being sent on an embassy to Pius V., that pope made him a cardinal, 1570. He was present at the election of Sixtus V., who gave him the government of Corneto, where he died, 23 March, 1587, not without suspicion of poison. While he was bishop of Mans that city was taken by the Calvinists, and the cathedral of St. Julian plundered.

ANGENNES, CLAUDE, brother of the cardinal de Rambouillet, was born 1538, became bishop of Noyon 1577, and of Mans 1588. He established a seminary in the latter city, where he died 15 May, 1601. There is a letter by him against the action of James Clement, 8vo., 1599. It is joined to the answer of a doctor of divinity, who is thought to be John Boucher.

ANGERSTEIN, JOHN JULIUS, was born at St. Petersburg, 1735, and about 1749 came to London, where he soon became eminent as a broker and underwriter. He rendered great services to Lloyd's Coffee-house, and to the Veterinary College, and it should be recorded to his honour that he was the first who proposed a reward of £2000 from the fund at Lloyd's for that humane and meritorious invention, the life-boat, which has been the means of saving so many human beings from destruction. During the commercial period of his life, Mr. Angerstein was connected in business with several individuals of great eminence in the city. The first firm was Angerstein and Dick; the second, Angerstein and Lewis; the third, Angerstein, Lewis, and Warren; and the last, Angerstein and Rivaz. Having at length accumulated a princely fortune, Mr. Angerstein, on 1 Aug., 1811, retired from active life, and thenceforward divided his time chiefly between his house in Pall Mall and his delightful villa at Blackheath, called Woodlands. Died 22 Jan., 1823. His celebrated collection of pictures was purchased by the government for £60,000 and furnished the nucleus of the National Gallery.

ANGERVILLE, RICHARD. See BURY, RICHARD DE.

ANGIER.

ANGIER, SAMUEL, an English nonconformist divine, born at Dedham, Essex, 28 Aug., 1639; died 8 Nov., 1713. He was expelled from Oxford for nonconformity, and passed the remainder of his life at Dukenfield, near Stockport.

ANGIERS, PAUL, an engraver, who lived in London, in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was chiefly employed in engraving landscapes and small plates for booksellers. Flourished 1753.

ANGILBERT, St., was descended from a noble family of Neustria, and brought up at the court of Charlemagne, where he studied with him and other courtiers under the learned Alcuin. When Pepin, the son of Charlemagne, was crowned king of Italy, his father gave him Angilbert for 'primicier' of his palace, or prime minister. He followed the young prince to Italy, and returned to France some years afterwards. Charlemagne then gave him his daughter Bertha in marriage, by whom he had two sons, Harnid, and Nitard the historian. Being now son-in-law of Charlemagne, he was made duke or governor of maritime France, from the Scheldt to the Seine; also secretary to the king, and his principal minister. In 790 Alcuin and Adalar, abbat of Corby, prevailed upon him to turn monk, in the monastery of Centule, or St. Riquier, with the consent of his wife, and permission of the king. Notwithstanding his love of retirement he was often forced to leave the monastery, in order to assist in the affairs of the church and state. In or before 794 he was elected abbat of Centule. Died 18 Feb., 814. Angilbert cultivated learning, and had so great a taste for poetry that Charlemagne used to call him his Homer. Some of his pieces are to be found in the collection of the historians of France, in Alcuin, and in the 'Spicilegium.' The history which he left of his monastery is in the 'Acts' of Mabillon.

ANGIOLELLO, GIOVANNI MARIO, a native of Vicenza, wrote a history of Mahomet II. in Italian and Turkish, and presented it to that sultan, by whom it was well received. He was slave to the young sultan, Mustapha, whom he had followed into Persia, 1473. Died about 1530.

ANGLESEY, ARTHUR ANNESLEY, earl of, was born at Dublin, 10 July, 1614. At the age of sixteen he was entered of Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law, and then went on his travels. At the beginning of the Rebellion he joined the Royalist party, and sat in the parliament at Oxford in 1643; but afterwards he made his peace with the Republicans, and was sent commissioner, in 1645, to Ulster, where he rendered great service to the Protestant interest. He took an active part in promoting the restoration of the king, with whom he held a correspondence while his majesty was in exile. For this he was created earl of Anglesey, 1661, and in 1667 made treasurer of the navy. In 1672 he was appointed a commissioner for inspecting the settlements of Ireland, and the next year was made lord privy seal. In 1680 he was accused by Dangerfield, at the bar of the House of Commons, of endeavouring to stifle evidence concerning the popish plot. In 1682 he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II. relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the duke of York being a Catholic. Soon afterwards he was dismissed from his office, whereupon he retired to his country seat, where he devoted himself to study. He died 6 April,

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1686, leaving several children. His writings which remain show him to have been a man of learning and sagacity; but the most valuable of his works is lost. It was entitled 'History of the Troubles in Ireland, from 1641 to 1660.' His 'Memoirs,' published in 1693, by Sir Peter Pett, are full of curious and entertaining matter.

ANGLESEY, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, marquis of, K.G., born 17 May, 1768, being eldest child of Henry, first earl of Uxbridge. After receiving his education at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A., 1786), he adopted the profession of arms. His first military distinction was acquired during the campaign in Holland in 1794. He also served with great distinction in Spain in 1808. In the autumn of that year Lord Paget returned to London, where he remained for some time, taking no part in the subsequent Peninsular campaigns. He succeeded his father as earl of Uxbridge in 1812. In 1815 all Europe was thunderstruck by Napoleon's sudden burst into France from his island cage; and the allies, recalling their scattered armies, again took the field. The command of the large cavalry forces attached to the Anglo-Belgian army was given to the earl of Uxbridge, to whose exertions, next to those of the great duke of Wellington himself, the glorious victory of Waterloo was mainly owing. After performing prodigies of valour, and apparently getting through the arduous struggles of the day, the earl received a wound in the knee from almost the last shot that was fired. The wound was of so serious a nature that it was found necessary to amputate the leg. A few days afterwards his lordship was created marquis of Anglesey. In 1837 he succeeded the duke of Wellington as master-general of the ordnance, on which occasion he was sworn a member of the privy council, and took his seat in the cabinet. The following year he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. This office he held about a twelvemonth only, but he became viceroy again at the close of 1830, under the Grey administration. In 1831 came the great trial of strength between him and O'Connell. The marquis called for coercion acts, which were fatal to Lord Grey's government. The marquis became extremely unpopular, and was frequently mobbed in the streets of Dublin. He again became master-general of the ordnance, on the formation of Lord John Russell's administration in 1846, and continued to hold that office till Lord Derby came into power in March, 1852. He was nominated to the command of the Horse Guards, 1842, and was advanced to the rank of field marshal. Died 29 April, 1854. Buried in Lichfield cathedral.

ANGULUS, THOMAS. See WHITE.

ANGOULEME, CHARLES DE VALOIS, duke of, the illegitimate son of Charles IX. and of Marie Touchet, was born 28 April, 1573. From his infancy he was designed for the order of Malta, but quitted it, 1591, by papal dispensation, and married Charlotte, daughter of the Constable de Montmorenci. Catharine de Medicis bequeathed to him the earldoms of Auvergne and Lauragais, and though the will was set aside by the parliament in 1606, Charles retained the title of count of Auvergne until 1610, in which year he was created duke of Angouleme. He was one of the first to acknowledge Henry IV., in whose service he fought with distinction at the battles of Arques (1589), Ivry (1590), and Fontaine-Française (1595). Being implicated in the conspiracy of Biron, he

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was cast into the Bastille, but afterwards obtained a pardon. In 1604 he was arrested, together with his sister, the marchioness of Verneuil, and in the following year was condemned to death, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to one of perpetual imprisonment. In 1616 he was again set at liberty, and he gave fresh proofs of valour at the sieges of Soissons and Rochelle, and in the wars in Germany, Languedoc, and Flanders. Died at Paris, 24 Sept., 1650. He left 'Memoirs,' which were first printed in 1662, some historical treatises, and a translation of Diego de Torres' 'History of Mexico.'

ANGOULEME, MARIE THERESE CHARLOTTE, duchess of, daughter of Louis XVI. of France and Marie Antoinette, was born at Versailles, 19 Dec., 1778. She shared the captivity of her ill-fated parents, and, although but a child, displayed uncommon heroism. She was released in 1795, and in 1799 married her cousin the duke of Angoulême. Her subsequent life was full of vicissitudes. Died 19 Oct., 1851.

ANGRIANI, AYGNANI, OF DE AYGNONIS, MICHAEL, a famous general of the Carmelite order, 1572, a native of Bologna. His principal work is a commentary on the Psalms, entitled 'Incognitus in Psalmis' 2 vols. folio, 1626. Died 16 Nov., 1600.

ANGUIER, FRANCIS, a French sculptor, executed the altar of the Val de Grace, the crucifix for the great altar of the Sorbonne, &c. Born 1604; died 1669.

ANGUIER, MICHAEL, brother of the preceding, acquired celebrity as a sculptor. Born 1612; died 1680.

ANGULBERT, THEOBALD, M.D., of the university of Paris, was a native of Ireland, and wrote a book called 'Mensa Philosophica.' It is a treatise of table-talk, with some jokes and witticisms annexed, and was printed at Paris, 1530. The work has been ascribed by some to Michael Scott, under whose name it was printed at Leipsic, 1603.

ANGULLARA, JOHN ANDREW DELL', an Italian poet, born 1517; died about 1570. He translated the 'Œdipus' of Sophocles, and Ovid's 'Metamorphoses.'

ANGULLARA, LOUIS, a celebrated Italian botanist, for upwards of twenty years director of the botanical garden at Padua, died at Florence, 1570.

ANGUSCIOLA, SOPHONISBA, an Italian painter, born at Cremona, 1533; died 1626. Her sisters, Lucia and Europa, also acquired some distinction as artists.

ANGUS. See ÆNEAS.

ANGUS, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, earl of, married Margaret, widow of James IV., and regent of Scotland. During the minority of James V., his son-in-law, he was one of his privy councillors. In 1521 he was made chancellor of Scotland. Afterwards, falling under the king's displeasure, he was outlawed, and retiring to England, was graciously received by Henry VIII., who took him into his privy council. Upon the death of James he returned to Scotland. He commanded the vanguard of the Scotch army against the English at the disastrous battle of Pinkiefield, where he gave sufficient proof of his bravery. Died 1557.

ANGUS, JOHN, a pious Independent minister, born at Styrford, near Hexham, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1747 he settled at Bishop's Stortford, where he remained until his death, on 22 Dec., 1801. He published a few occasional discourses.

ANNE.

ANGUS, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, earl of, eldest son of William, the ninth earl, was employed to suppress an insurrection. Afterwards he made public profession of the Catholic religion, and retired to France, where he entered some religious order. Dying in 1616, he was buried in the church of St. Germain's. He wrote 'A Chronicle of the House of Douglas,' and other antiquarian pieces.

ANGUS, WILLIAM, an English engraver, born 1752; died 12 Oct., 1821.

ANICETUS, ST., a Syrian, elected pope 157, held a conference with St. Polycarp, on the proper time of celebrating Easter. Although they differed in opinions they preserved peace, union, and charity. He suffered martyrdom, 17 April, 161.

ANICH, PETER, son of a labourer, who understood turning, was born, 1723, three leagues from Innspruck, and worked as a turner or labourer till the age of 25. He went into the fields before day-break, and returned very late. His delight was to admire the stars and their revolutions, though he had no idea that there were rules to determine them; but hearing that persons might be found at Innspruck who understood all these great things, he went there directly, and addressed himself to Father Hell, who, delighted with his sensible questions and answers, taught him astronomy. Anich in a short time constructed celestial and terrestrial globes, more exact than those used at the college of Innspruck. The empress, being informed of his rapid progress, employed him to draw a map of the Tyrol, and was about to reward him for it, when he was taken away by death, 1706.

ANIELLO, THOMAS. See MASSANIELLO.

ANIMOSUS, an Irish writer, composed 'The Life of St. Bridget, in many books.' The age in which he flourished is unknown.

ANLABY, WILLIAM, was educated at Cambridge (B.A. 1571), but being converted to the Catholic faith, he entered Douay college, and was ordained priest. Afterwards being sent as a missionary to his native county of York, he laboured in that capacity for twenty years, but being at length apprehended, he was hanged at York, 4 July, 1597.

ANNA COMNENA, daughter of the Emperor Alexius Comnenus the elder, a princess famous for her wit and learning, wrote the history of her father's reign, from 1081 to 1118. Born 1083; died 1148.

ANNA IVANOWNA, empress of Russia, was born 1693, being daughter of Ivan V., eldest brother of Peter the Great. She ascended the throne 1730; and died 28 Oct., 1740.

ANNALY, JOHN GORE, Lord, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, died 1783.

ANNAND, WILLIAM, D.D., a Scotch Episcopal divine, was born at Ayr, 1633, and educated at University College, Oxford. In 1676 he was appointed dean of Edinburgh, and in 1685 was created doctor of divinity by the university of St. Andrews. He lived to see the re-establishment of the Presbyterian religion and the downfall of the episcopal church of Scotland, to which he was ardently attached. Died 16 June, 1689. He wrote several polemical tracts and sermons.

ANNAT, FRANCIS, a famous Jesuit, born at Rhodes, 5 Feb., 1590; died at Paris, 14 June, 1670. He was confessor to Louis XIV., and wrote several works against the Jansenists.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the second daughter of James II., by Lady Anne Hyde, and was born 6 Feb., 1664. On 28 July, 1683, she

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married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but all of them died young. She succeeded to the crown on the death of William III., 8 March, 1701-2. Her reign was distinguished by great glory, and, on account of the eminent literary characters which adorned it, has been called the Augustan age of Britain. But the spirit of party never, perhaps, rose higher than it did in her time. She died 1 Aug., 1714, and with her ended the line of the Stuarts, which, from the accession of James I., in 1603, had swayed the sceptre of England 111 years.

ANNE OF AUSTRIA, queen of France, eldest daughter of Philip III., king of Spain, was born 22 Sept., 1601. She married Louis XIII. of France, in 1615, and on 18 May, 1643, was declared regent of the kingdom during the minority of her son Louis XIV. This queen built the magnificent church of Val de Grace. Died 20 Jan., 1666. She was a princess of great courage and haughtiness, and it was only out of deference to Cardinal Mazarin that she, on different occasions, yielded to the wishes of the people. She was, however, firm in her determination not to allow her son to marry that minister's niece. 'If,' said she, 'the king were capable of such a meanness, I would place myself at the head of the whole nation with my second son, against the king and against you.'

ANNE OF BOHEMIA, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV., and sister of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, became the queen of Richard II., king of England, and died at Sheene, in Surrey, 1395.

ANNE OF BRITTANY, queen of France, and duchess of Brittany, was daughter and heiress of duke Francis II. and Margaret de Foix. She was born at Nantes, 26 Jan., 1476. She had been promised to Maximilian of Austria, but the duke, her father, dying, she married Charles VIII., king of France. Anne had a large share of sense, beauty, greatness of mind, and piety. She governed with great prudence during the absence of Charles VIII. in Italy. After his death she married Louis XII., who had been in love with her before her marriage to Charles. Died 9 Jan., 1514.

ANNE OF CLEVES, sister to William, duke of Cleves, and fourth wife of Henry VIII., king of England. Her portrait, drawn by the flattering hand of Holbein, was not displeasing to the king, but her ungraceful behaviour shocked his delicacy at first sight, and he peevishly asked 'whether they had brought him a Flanders mare.' However, on 6 Jan., 1539-40, he completed his engagement by marrying her at Greenwich. His aversion increasing after marriage, he soon came to the determination of obtaining a divorce. This was proposed to Anne, and her sensibility of mind not being affected by it, an accommodation soon took place. In the following year she retired into privacy, with a pension of £3000 per annum. The reason which the king gave as a ground for the divorce was, that having espoused her against his will, he had not given an inward consent to the marriage. Anne died at Chelsea, 16 July, 1557, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ANNE OF DENMARK, the second daughter of Frederick II., king of Denmark and Norway, was married on 24 Nov., 1589, to James I., king of England, bringing with her as her dower the Shetlands and the Orkneys, which for a century had been pawned to the crown of Scotland. She died at Hampton Court, 1 March, 1618-19.

ANNE OF HUNGARY, daughter of Ladislaus VI.,

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king of Poland, was born 1503, and married Ferdinand, emperor of Austria, 1527. She brought to her husband the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. Died 27 Jan., 1547.

ANNE NEVILLE, queen of Richard III., king of England, was widow of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. Edward was slain at Tewkesbury by Richard, to whom she was married shortly afterwards. Richard's treatment of her is said to have been such as a woman may be supposed to have merited who married the murderer of her husband. The admirable scene in Shakspeare between Richard and Anne is well known. Anne died 1484.

ANNEBAUT, CLAUDE, a French politician and warrior under Francis I., died 2 Nov., 1552. When Francis conceived the daring project, in 1545, of invading England, Annebaut was intrusted with its execution, but he contented himself with making a vain demonstration before Portsmouth.

ANNESLEY. See **ANGLESEY.**

ANNESLEY, ALEXANDER, a political and legal writer, was a solicitor by profession, and resided in the Inner Temple. He died at Hyde Hall, Hertfordshire, 6 Dec., 1813. He wrote 'Strictures on the True Causes of the present Scarcity of Grain and other Provisions, and a plan for permanent Relief, humbly submitted to public Consideration. With an Historical Deduction of the Prices of Provisions, interspersed with various matters connected with the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain, together with a Chronological Account of the several Statutes, Proclamations, and Parliamentary Regulations for controlling the Markets, and preventing Monopoly, Engrossing, &c., from the Norman Conquest to the present Era.' 8vo., London, 1800; and 'A Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance on Lives, and of Insurance against Fire.' 8vo., London, 1808. Mr. Annesley also assisted Tomlins in the compilation of his 'Law Dictionary,' and contributed some articles to the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia.'

ANNESLEY, SAMUEL, LL.D., a Puritan divine, was born, 1620, at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, of a good family, being first cousin to Arthur Annesley, earl of Anglesey. He received his education at Queen's College, Oxford, and on leaving the university was ordained by a bishop, though at a later period of his life he received Presbyterian ordination. After being for some time minister of Cliffe, in Kent, he was chosen, in 1652, minister of St. John the Evangelist, Friday Street, London. In 1657 the Protector Oliver appointed him preacher at St. Paul's; and in 1658 he obtained the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate. At the Restoration he was deprived of his preferments, though he still continued to preach. In 1672 he licensed a meeting-house in Little St. Helen's, where he gathered a flourishing congregation, of which he continued the pastor until his death, on 31 Dec., 1696. He left a son and two daughters, the younger of whom married the Rev. Samuel Wesley, and became the mother of the celebrated John Wesley, and of his brothers Charles and Samuel. Dr. Annesley's published works consist principally of sermons.

ANNETT, PETER, an English deistical writer, was, it is said, a native of Liverpool, and originally educated for the ministry among the Protestant dissenters, which society he quitted, and became a most virulent writer against Christianity. His earliest known publication in this way was an

attack upon Bishop Sherlock's admirable tract on the resurrection. Afterwards he printed, without name, 'The History of the Man after God's own Heart,' in one small volume, which was answered by Dean Delany, Dr. Samuel Chandler, and Dr. afterwards Bishop, Porteus. In 1762 Annet published a paper, entitled 'The Free Enquirer,' for which he was prosecuted, pilloried, and imprisoned. While in the King's Bench, Archbishop Secker administered to his necessities. The late Mr. Newbery also waited upon him, and, merely out of charity, offered him a sum to complete a grammar, which Annet declined to do. His name was suffered to appear in the title-page—a condition too imprudent to be complied with. Among his works is a system of shorthand, which, though it passed through two editions, is entirely devoid of merit, and inferior in every respect to many methods that had preceded it. Died 1778.

ANNIUS OF VITERBO, whose real name was *John Anni*, a famous Dominican, born about 1432, at Viterbo, in the States of the Church. He became master of the holy palace under Alexander VI., and died 13 Nov., 1502. He published commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures, and seventeen books of antiquities, under the title 'Antiquitatum variarum volumina seu libri XVII.' fol., Rome, 1497; 8vo., 1528. This collection professes to contain the works of Berossus, Fabius Pictor, Myrses, and other writers of the highest antiquity. Many the learned were taken in by the publication; but it afterwards became known that these works were forgeries, which Annius had credulously, though in good faith, inserted in his book.

ANQUETIL, LOUIS PIERRE, was born at Paris, 22 Jan., 1723, and entered, at an early age, the congregation of St. Genevieve. After having professed the belles-lettres, philosophy, and divinity, he applied himself especially to historical studies. He became master of the college of Sensis, and a member of the French Institute, and of the Legion d'Honneur. Died 6 Sept., 1808. Among his many works are a history of Rheims; 'L'Esprit de la Législation,' 'Abridgment of Universal History,' 'History of France,' and a biography of his brother, Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil-Duperron.

ANQUETIL-DUPERRON, ABRAHAM HYACINTHE, a French orientalist, brother of Louis Pierre Anquetil, was born at Paris, 7 Dec., 1731. He was called to the church, but not being inclined to the orders, he turned soldier, and went to India, 1754. After spending some years in that country, he came to London, and subsequently visited Genoa, arriving in Paris, 1762, without fortune, but the possessor of 180 oriental MSS. He now obtained a pension, and the place of oriental interpreter in the royal library. In 1771 he published the 'Zend-Avesta,' accompanied by an account of his travels, and a life of Zoroaster, 3 vols. 8vo. In 1778, his 'Legislation Orientale,' in 1786, 'Recherches Historiques et Géographiques sur l'Inde,' in 1785, 'De la Dignité du Commerce et de l'Etat du Commerçant.' His other works are, 'L'Inde en rapport avec l'Europe,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1790; a Latin translation of the 'Goupnek'hat,' a Persian work, the title of which means, 'Secrets not to be revealed,' and memoirs read before the French Academy. Died 17 Jan., 1805.

ANSALDI, CASTO INNOCENT, an antiquary, was born in 1710, at Plaisance, and in 1726 took the Dominican habit. He became professor of philo-

sophy at Turin, where he died, 1770. Of his numerous works, it is sufficient to mention—'Patriarchæ Josephi, Ægyptii olim preteriti, religio, &c.,' 'Dissertatio de veteri Ægyptiorum idolatria,' 'De causis inopie veterum monumentis precepta martyrum dignoscenda,' 'De principiorum legis naturalis traditione.'

ANSALDI, INNOCENT, an Italian painter and author, born at Pescia, in Tuscany, 1734; died 1816.

ANSALONI, GIORDANO, a distinguished missionary and martyr, was born at St. Angelo, in Sicily, and at an early age entered the order of St. Dominic. He was one of the Dominican missionaries who, in 1623, set out for the Philippine islands. On arriving at Manilla, Father Anseloni devoted himself to the service of the sick inmates of the hospital, and spent all his leisure hours in studying the Chinese language. By order of his superiors, he proceeded with a companion to Japan in 1632, at which period the Christians were being grievously persecuted in that country. For two years he contrived to evade the pursuit of his enemies, but ultimately both he and his companion were captured. Sixty-nine Christians, who were arrested at the same time, were beheaded. Ansaloni, after suffering a variety of the most dreadful tortures, was hung up with his head downwards, and left to starve. In this horrible condition he lived seven days, dying on 18 Nov., 1634. During his residence in Mexico he translated into Latin the lives of the saints of his order, written originally in Spanish by Ferdinand Castillo. The manuscript, which is very elegant, is still preserved at Seville.

ANSCARIUS, bishop of Hamburg and Bremen, was born in France, 801. He was very successful in converting the Danes and Swedes to Christianity, and died 3 Feb., 864. His life of St. Wilahad was printed at Cologne, 1642.

ANSEGEISE, a celebrated abbot of Fontenelles, much respected by the bishops and princes of his time, died 20 July, 834. He left a collection of the 'Capitularia' of Charlemagne and of Louis le Debonnaire, of which Baluze published a good edition, 1677, 2 vols. fol.

ANSEGEISE, a priest of the diocese of Rheims, abbot of St. Michael, and afterwards archbishop of Sens, 871. Charles the Bald sent him to Pope John VIII., who made him primate of the Gauls, and of Germany, but Hincmar, and several other bishops, opposed this new primacy. Died 883.

ANSELM, ST., was born at Mantua about 1036; became bishop of Lucca 1061; and died 18 March, 1086. There is a treatise by him against the antipope Guibert, and several other works in the library of the fathers.

ANSELM, ST., archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aosta, in Piedmont, 1033. After having travelled for some time in France, he took the monastic habit in the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, of which he afterwards became the superior. In 1092 he came to England, and soon after his arrival William Rufus nominated him to the see of Canterbury. His consecration took place 4 Dec., 1093. Subsequently a serious misunderstanding arose between the king and the archbishop, owing to the attachment of the latter to Urban II., whom the king did not acknowledge as pope, being in the interest of his competitor Guibert. The bishops, influenced by the court, renounced Anselm for their archbishop. Finding himself too weak to oppose the corruptions of the times, he left the

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country, and as soon as he was gone the king seized the revenues of the archbishopric. Anselm got safely to Rome, and was honourably received by the pope, whom he accompanied to his country seat near Capua, where he wrote a book concerning the incarnation of our Saviour. He was very serviceable to his holiness in the council of Bari, held to oppose the errors of the Greek church with respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost. In this synod he answered the objections of the Greeks in such a manner that he silenced them, and gave general satisfaction to the western church. After the synod of Bari was ended, the pope and Anselm returned to Rome, where an ambassador from England had arrived, in order to disprove Anselm's allegations and complaints against his master. Ultimately the court of Rome was induced to desert Anselm, who would have gone to Lyons, but the pope would not permit this, and, in order to soothe him after his disappointment, lodged him in a noble palace, and frequently visited him there. A council being summoned about this time to sit at Rome, Anselm had a very honourable place in it assigned to him, this being the first instance of an archbishop of Canterbury appearing at a Roman synod. On the death of William Rufus, Anselm returned to England, and was received with extraordinary respect by Henry I.; but when it was required that he should be reinvested by the king, and do the customary homage of his predecessors, he refused to comply, alleging the canons of the late synod at Rome, which excommunicated all lay persons who should give investitures for abbey or cathedrals, and all ecclesiastics who should receive investitures from lay hands, or come under the tenure of homage for any ecclesiastical promotion. The dispute was referred to the pope, who, after lengthened negotiations, gave the bishops and abbots permission to do homage for their temporalities, though he steadily refused to yield with regard to the investitures. The compromise was accepted, and all differences between the king and the archbishop amicably adjusted. Anselm, who, pending the dispute, had retired to France, came back to England, and was received with unusual demonstrations of honour and respect. After his arrival nothing remarkable happened in the life of this great prelate, excepting his dispute with Thomas, archbishop of York, who endeavoured to throw off his dependency on the see of Canterbury. Before the determination of this quarrel, Anselm died at Canterbury, 21 April, 1109. He was author of many works, a complete collection of which was published by Father Gabriel Gerberon, O.S.B., in 1775. William of Malmesbury tells us that Anselm was a person of great strictness and self-denial, and his temper and sedateness such, that he was never heard to utter the least reproachful word. He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying. This was done in the national synod held at Westminster in 1102, the fourth canon of which provides that no archdeacon, priest, deacon, or canon should be allowed to marry, or to live with his wife already married. Anselm was canonized in the reign of Henry VII., at the instance of Cardinal Merten, archbishop of Canterbury.

ANSELM of Laon, was born in that city, of obscure parents, about 1030, and became a teacher at the university of Paris, of which, indeed, some writers regard him as the founder. He was after-

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wards placed at the head of the school at Laon, which for fifty years he conducted with such extraordinary success, that students flocked to it from every part of Europe. Died 15 July, 1117. His chief work is an interlinear gloss upon the Holy Scriptures.

ANSELM, Father, *Peter Gibours*, a celebrated barefooted Carmelite, born 1625, at Paris, where he died 17 Jan., 1694. His principal work is a 'Genealogical and Chronological History of the Royal House of France, and of the great Officers of the Crown.'

ANSELM, Father. See MANNOCK, JOHN.

ANSELME, ANTHONY, a celebrated French preacher and writer, was born 13 Jan., 1652, in the Isle Jourdain, in the province of Armagnac; made abbat of the rich monastery of Severe, in Gascony, 1699; and died 8 Aug., 1737.

ANSON, GEORGE, Lord, an eminent naval commander, was son of William Anson, Esq., of Colwich, Staffordshire, where he was born, 1697. He was bred to the sea, and in 1722 was appointed captain of the *Weazle* sloop. The year following he was made captain of the *Scarborough* man-of-war, in which capacity he displayed the greatest intrepidity and valour. On the breaking out of the Spanish war, he was appointed to command a fleet of five ships destined to annoy the Spanish settlements in the Pacific ocean. His departure being unaccountably delayed some months beyond the proper season, he sailed about the middle of September, 1740; and about the vernal equinox, in the most tempestuous weather, arrived in the latitude of Cape Horn. He doubted that dangerous cape in March, 1741, after a bad passage of forty days, in which he lost two ships, and by the scurvy four or five men a day. In June he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships, besides two attendants on the squadron, and 335 men. He left it in September, took some prizes, and burnt *Payta*. In May, 1742, he crossed the southern ocean, proceeding with the *Centurion* only, the other ships having been destroyed in August. Having refreshed his crew at *Tinian*, he sailed in October for China, where he remained till the beginning of 1743. In June that year he captured the annual *Acapulco* ship at the Philippine isles. After selling the prize in China, he set sail for England, and arrived at *Spithead* 15 June, 1744, having sailed in a fog through the midst of a French fleet then cruising in the channel. Soon afterwards he was made rear-admiral of the blue and one of the lords of the admiralty. He was also chosen M.P. for *Heydon*. In 1747 he commanded the channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war and four East Indiamen. Two of the vessels were named the *Invincible* and the *Glory*, and when the French admiral surrendered his sword, he paid the conqueror this compliment: 'Monsieur, vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, et la Gloire vous suit.' For his signal services he was raised to the peerage, in 1747, by the title of Lord Anson, baron of *Seberton*, in *Hants*, and soon afterwards made vice-admiral of England. In 1758 he sailed from *Spithead* with a formidable fleet, and by cruising continually before *Brest*, covered the descents made in the summer of that year at *St. Malo* and *Cherbourg*. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's fleets. He died at his seat, *Moor Park*, *Hertfordshire*, 6 June, 1762. The well-known work, entitled '*Lord Anson's Voyage round the*

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World,' was composed by Mr. Benjamin Robins, from materials furnished by his lordship.

ANSPACH, ELIZABETH BERKELEY, margravine of, daughter of Augustus fourth earl of Berkeley, was born Dec., 1750, and in 1767 was married to William Craven, nephew and heir of the fifth Earl Craven, whom he succeeded, in 1759. Subsequently she charged her husband with infidelity, and a separation took place. At this time she was the mother of seven children. Some time afterwards she met in France the margrave of Anspach, with whom she formed a sudden friendship. To sever her own words, they agreed to regard each other as brother and sister. In 1785 she travelled through various parts of Europe, and published an account of the tour, with a dedication to the Margrave, in which she says, 'Beside curiosity my main aim in these letters see, at least for some time, where the real Lady Craven has been, and where she is to be found, it having been the practice for some years past for a Birmingham coin of itself to pass in most of the inns in France, Switzerland, and England for the wife of my husband.' This work is interesting on account of the many sketches it contains of eminent people. After paying a visit to England she returned to France, where she joined the Margrave and accompanied him to Anspach. Here, during a residence of a few years, she established a theatre, which was chiefly supplied with dramatic entertainments of her own composition. They were collected in two volumes 8vo., under the title of 'Nouveau Theatre d'Anspach et de Triendorf.' In company with the Margrave she visited the congenial court of Naples, where her conduct was the subject of much censure. Lord Craven died in 1791, and as soon as intelligence of the event reached his widow she was married to the margrave of Anspach. A few weeks afterwards, on 2 Dec., 1791, the Margrave died his margravate to Prussia, and came to reside in England. The British court, however, refused to receive the Margravine, who was even repudiated by her own children. The Margrave purchased Brandenburgh House, which, until his death in 1800, was a scene of continued profusion and gaiety. After his decease the Margravine spent most of her time on the continent. Died 13 Feb., 1828. She wrote German, English, and French with facility and elegance. The best known of her works is 'Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, formerly Lady Craven, written by herself,' 2 vols., London, 1835.

ANSTAY, CHRISTOPHER, an English poet, born 31 Oct., 1724, being son of the Rev. Christopher Anstey, D.D., of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1754 he succeeded to the estates of his maternal grandfather, whereupon he quitted the university and resided alternately at Bath and Trimpington, near Cambridge. He died at Harnage, Wilts, 3 Aug., 1805. His reputation rests upon the humorous poem entitled 'The New Bath Guide.'

ANSTAY, JOHN, son of the preceding, published an edition of his father's works, preceded by a biographical memoir, and wrote a comic poem called 'The Reader's Guide.' At the time of his death, which took place in Hertford Street, Mayfair, London, 22 Nov., 1819, he was one of his majesty's commissioners for auditing public accounts.

ANSTICE, JOSEPH, was born in or about 1809, and in 1823 was admitted on the foundation of

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Westminster school, being elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1827. In the following year he obtained the Newdigate prize, the subject being 'Richard Cœur de Lion.' He graduated with great distinction (B.A. 1831, M.A. 1835), and in 1834 carried off the university prize for the English essay. He also won the prize given by Christ Church for a Latin essay by a bachelor of that house, the subject being 'The Influence of the Roman Conquests upon Literature and the Arts in Rome.' On leaving the university he was elected the first classical professor at King's College, London. His inaugural address, on 'The Advantages of Classical Literature,' was deservedly admired, and published after its delivery. Before long, however, Mr. Anstice's constitution, originally feeble, sank under the pressure of unceasing toil and the ungenial atmosphere of London. He retired to Torquay and took pupils, intending to enter into holy orders. About this period he composed a volume of beautiful hymns, which was privately printed. Died 29 Feb., 1836. Besides the works already mentioned Mr. Anstice published 'Selections from the Choice Poetry of the Greek Dramatic Writers: translated into English verse,' 8vo., London, 1832.

ANSTIS, JOHN, son of John Anstis of St. Neot's, Cornwall, was born 28 Sept., 1669, admitted at Exeter College, Oxford, 1685, and three years afterwards entered the Middle Temple. As a gentleman of good fortune he became well known in his county, and the borough of St. Germans returned him as one of its representatives to the first parliament called by Queen Anne. In the last parliament of her reign he sat for Dunhered, or Launceston, and he was a member also of the first parliament of George I. On 20 April, 1718, he was created Garter king at arms, and held that office during the remainder of his life. He died at Mortlake, Surrey, 4 March, 1744-5, and was buried at Dulo in Cornwall. He published a 'Letter concerning the Honor of Earl Marshal,' 8vo., 1706; 'The Form of the Installation of the Garter,' 8vo., 1720; 'The Register of the most noble Order of the Garter, usually called the Black Book, with a Specimen of the Lives of the Knights Companions,' 2 vols. fol., 1724; and 'Observations introductory to an Historical Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath,' 4to., 1725. He also left a work entitled 'Aspiologia, a Discourse on Seals in England,' nearly fit for publication, besides a number of MSS. on heraldic and antiquarian subjects.

ANSTIS, JOHN, LL.D., F.S.A., eldest son of the preceding, was educated as a gentleman commoner at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and succeeded to the office of Garter on the death of his father, 1744. He was created LL.D. at Oxford, 1749, and died at Mortlake, 5 Dec., 1754, aged 46.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir ALEXANDER, an English lawyer, was successively advocate-general at Madras and recorder of Bombay, and died July, 1819. He published a volume of reports of cases argued in the court of Exchequer.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir JOHN, baronet, son of Sir John Anstruther, succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1746, and died July, 1799. He wrote 'Remarks on Drill Husbandry, by which the superior advantages of that method of cultivation are pointed out, and its profits ascertained from actual experiments; also a comparison of it

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with the most approved methods of broadcast husbandry,' 8vo., London, 1796.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir JOHN, born 1753, was created a baronet of Great Britain 18 May, 1798, when appointed chief justice of the supreme court of judicature at Bengal. He retired from the bench 1806, and died 26 Oct., 1811.

ANSTRUTHER, ROBERT, a distinguished general, eldest son of Sir Philip Anstruther, born 3 March, 1768. In 1800, being then captain, he went to Egypt as quartermaster-general to the army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, at which time the order of the Crescent was conferred upon him by the sultan. In 1808 he went to Portugal as brigadier-general, and distinguished himself at the battle of Vimiera. In the subsequent disastrous campaign in Spain under the gallant Sir John Moore, General Anstruther commanded the rear guard of the army, which he brought safely into Corunna on the night of the 12 Jan., 1809, but survived only one day the extraordinary exertions he had made and the fatigue he had endured during the retreat. He died 14 Jan., 1809, and lies interred in the north-east bastion of the city of Corunna. Sir John Moore, by his own desire, was buried by the side of General Anstruther.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir WILLIAM, was M.P. for Fifeshire from 1681 to 1707. He was created a lord of session 1689, and a baronet 1694. In 1704 he was nominated one of the lords of justiciary. Died at Edinburgh 24 Jan., 1711. He wrote 'Essays Moral and Divine.'

ANTARAH, an Arabian poet, author of one of the seven 'Moallahahs,' flourished in the sixth century. Sir William Jones published this poem with an English version.

ANTELEMI, JOSEPH, a learned canon of Frejus in Provence, where he died 21 June, 1697, aged 49. He wrote dissertations on the ecclesiastical history of Frejus; on St. Prosper and St. Leo; on the Athanasian Creed; on St. Martin; and on St. Eucherius.

ANTEROS, ST., a Greek, was elected pope 23 Nov., 235, and died the next year, 3 Jan.

ANTHELM, ST., bishop of Belley in France, son of Hardein, of a noble family in Savoy. After having possessed the two first dignities of the chapters of Geneva and Belley, he entered among the Carthusians, and was elected prior of the Grand Chartreux, 1141. During the schism of Victor IV. he brought all the Carthusians to declare in favour of Alexander III. This pope obliged him to accept the bishopric of Belley, 1103, where he died 1178, aged above 70.

ANTHEMIUS, Roman emperor of the West, 467, was slain 11 July, 472.

ANTHEMIUS, a celebrated architect, ingenious sculptor, and learned mathematician of Tralles under the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century. He is said by Agathias to have invented several methods of imitating earthquakes, thunder, and lightning. Died 534.

ANTHONY, ST., the founder of the monastic institution, was born 251 at the village of Come in Egypt. His parents died when he was but seventeen, leaving him very rich. It is said that, going into a church when that passage of the Gospel was read in which Christ says to a rich young man, 'If thou wilt be perfect, go, sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come follow me,' he

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determined to renounce the world. Accordingly he distributed his inheritance among his neighbours, gave the price of his goods to the poor, and retired into solitude about 270. He built several monasteries in the deserts, and went to Alexandria, 335, for the defence of the faith. Anthony devoted himself to prayer and meditation. He was assaulted by various temptations; it is also said that devils appeared in frightful forms and beat him severely. Many miracles are ascribed to him, and those who had embraced the monastic life were animated by his discourse and example. He died 17 Jan., 356, aged 105. His life was written by St. Athanasius. Although St. Anthony had no learning, he left seven letters in Latin, with a 'Rule,' and some sermons in the library of the fathers.

ANTHONY OF LEBRUXA, or ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, so called from a town of Andalusia, where he was born 1444. He was one of the chief contributors to the revival of the belles lettres. After having been a professor at Salamanca twenty years, being discontented with that university, he attached himself to Cardinal Ximenes, who drew him to his university of Alcalá. Anthony of Lebruxa taught there until his death, which took place 11 July, 1522. He assisted in the edition of the polyglot Bible, and wrote commentaries on several ancient authors; lexicons: the history of Ferdinand and Isabella; and explanations of the Holy Scriptures.

ANTHONY OF MESSINA, also called *Antonello*, a famous painter, was born at Messina 1447, and died 1496. He was the first who taught the Italians the art of painting in oil, having learned the secret from John de Bruges.

ANTHONY OF PADUA (ST.), the *Thaumaturgus* of his age, born 1195, at Lisbon. He led an austere life from his youth, and entered the Franciscan order, while St. Francis was yet living. Having embarked for Africa to convert the heathens, he was cast away in Italy, where he studied divinity, and preached with reputation. Afterwards he taught in Montpellier, Toulouse, and Padua, in which last city he settled, and died there, 13 June, 1231. The best edition of his works is that of 1641, fol. He was canonized by Gregory IX.

ANTHONY OF PALERMO. See BECCADELLI.

ANTHONY DE BOURBON, king of Navarre, was son of Charles de Bourbon, and father of Henry IV. of France. He was born 1518, and in 1548 married Jeanne d'Albret, who brought to him the principality of Béarn, and the title of king of Navarre. On the death of Francis II. he was created lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France. He took Blois, Tours, Bourges, and Rouen from the Protestants. At the last-named place he received a wound, of which he died, 17 Nov., 1562.

ANTHONY, titular king of Portugal, son of Don Louis de Beja, second son of the king Don Emanuel and Yolande de Gomez, attempted to prove his title to the throne of Portugal after the death of his uncle, the Cardinal Henry. He pretended that his father and mother had been privately married, but that Philip II. had conveyed away the writings which proved his legitimacy, and had always treated him as a bastard. He was, however, proclaimed king of Portugal by the people, but Philip II. forced him to take refuge in France, where he died, 26 Aug., 1595, aged 64, leaving his rights to Henry IV.

ANTHONY, FRANCIS, M.D., a famous empiric, born in London 1550, and educated at Cambridge,

ANTHONY.

where he studied chemistry, which he applied to a humane purpose in London, by the sale of a medicine said to be prepared from gold, and called 'Aurum Potabile.' He was, however, imprisoned for prescribing and vending physic without a licence, but was set at liberty by the lord chief justice. Being again apprehended and fined heavily for the same offence, he published a defence of himself in a Latin treatise, entitled 'Medicina Chymicæ,' Cambridge, 1610. He died, extremely rich, 26 May, 1623. His son John is noticed below. He had another son, named Charles, who settled at Bedford.

ANTHONY, ISAAC, a dissenting minister of some note, was born at Bedford, 20 Dec., 1802, and educated at Homerton College. Afterwards he became minister of Cambridge Independent Chapel, Bedford. Died at Torquay, 28 Jan., 1848. A memoir of him, by John Hayden, appeared shortly after his death.

ANTHONY, JOHN, M.D., was son of Dr. Francis Anstey, to whose practice he succeeded. It is said that he lived very handsomely by the sale of his father's nostrum, called 'Aurum Potabile.' He died 28 April, 1655, aged 70, leaving behind him one son and three daughters, as appears from the monument erected for himself and his father in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London. He was author of 'Lucas Redivivus; or the Gospel Preached; prescribing (by way of Meditation) Divine Physick to prevent Diseases not yet entered upon the soul, and to cure those Maladies which have already seized upon the Spirit,' 4to., 1656. His portrait is prefixed to this book.

ANTHONY, PAUL GABRIEL, a Jesuit of Lorraine, was born 1679, and died 22 Jan., 1743, at Pont à Mousson. He was author of systems of scholastic and moral theology.

ANTIGONUS, one of the most valiant and prudent generals of Alexander the Great. He was king of Asia after the death of that conqueror, B.C. 321, vanquished Eumenes, and put him to death; gained a great victory over Ptolemy Lagus, B.C. 313; built Antigonía seven years afterwards; and was killed in a battle against Cassander, Seleucus, and Lycimachus, B.C. 301, aged 80.

ANTIGONUS, king of the Jews, and son of Antiochus II., having formed an alliance with the king of the Parthians, took Jerusalem, and cut off the ears of his uncle Hyrcanus, to render him incapable of the high-priesthood; but Herod, who had married Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus, retook Jerusalem, and sent Antigonus to Mark Anthony, who beheld him, B.C. 37.

ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Macedonia from 231 B.C. until his death, in 221 B.C.

ANTIGONUS GONATUS, king of Macedonia, succeeded the throne 310 B.C., and died 230 B.C.

ANTIMACO, MARC ANTHONY, a learned Italian, born at Mantua about 1473. He taught Greek with great reputation at Ferrara, where he died 1552. He translated some pieces from the Greek, and wrote Latin poems and letters.

ANTINE, MARC FRANÇOIS D', a French antiquary, born 1684, at Gouvioux, in the diocese of Liege. He became a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur at the age of 30, and died 3 Nov., 1746. He assisted in the first five volumes of the glossary of Domage of 1736, and in the collection of the *Éclaircissements* of France by Bouquet. It was he who projected the famous 'Art de Verifier les Dates.'

ANTIOCHUS SOTER, or the Saviour, king of

ANTON.

Syria, born about 323 B.C.; died 261 B.C. He defeated the Bithynians, Macedonians, and Galatians.

ANTIOCHUS THEUS, or the God, king of Syria, succeeded his brother, Antiochus Soter. He engaged in a war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, and ended it by marrying Berenice, though he had two sons by Laodice, who, to revenge herself, poisoned him 246 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT, king of Syria, succeeded his brother, Seleucus Ceraunus, 223 B.C. He was vanquished in a bloody battle by Ptolemy Philopater, near Raphia, 217 B.C. Some time afterwards he took Sardes, attacked the Medes and Parthians, seized Judea, Phœnicia, and Cœlœsyria, and formed a plan for subduing Smyrna, Lampascus, and all the cities of Asiatic Greece. These cities applied for help to the Romans, who sent ambassadors to Antiochus, to oblige him to restore the country he had gained by conquest from Ptolemy Epiphanes, and to leave the free cities of Greece unmolested. Antiochus, irritated at this, declared war against the Romans 192 B.C., at the solicitation of Hannibal, but he was defeated by Acilius Glabrio, and lost an important battle near Magnesia, against Scipio Asiaticus. At length the Romans granted him peace, but on hard terms. He was killed in Elymas, whither he had gone to plunder the temple of Belus, 187 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, or the Illustrious, usurped the throne of Syria from his nephew Demetrius 175 B.C., and attempted to take Egypt from his nephew Ptolemy Philometor, but was repulsed. He deposed the high priest Onias, captured Jerusalem 170 B.C., profaned the temple, and committed unheard-of cruelties. Returning to Antioch, 167 B.C., he put to death the seven brothers of the Maccabees, and the venerable old man Eleazar. Mattathias and Judas Maccabeus defeated his army; and he was himself routed by the Elymeans, and obliged to return to Babylon, where he was seized with a horrible disease, and died in despair 164 B.C.

ANTIPATER, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who, during the expedition into Asia, appointed him governor of Macedonia and the whole of Greece. He subdued the Thracians, the Lacedæmonians, and some other Greek peoples who revolted, 331 B.C. After Alexander's death the generals divided the empire among themselves, and Macedonia was allotted to Antipater, who afterwards subjugated the republics of Greece, and changed the government to a monarchy. His advice to his successor was 'never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs.' Died 310 B.C.

ANTIQUUS, JOHN, a Dutch historical painter, born at Groningen, 11 Oct., 1702; died 1750.

ANTOINETTE, MARIE. See MARIE.

ANTON, GEORGE, born at Stratheldsaye, Berks, in or about 1550, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards became recorder of Lincoln, which city he also represented in parliament. The date of his death has not been ascertained. He has left a MS. journal of the proceedings in the House of Commons in 1592.

ANTON, ROBERT, an English poet, was not improbably a son of George Anton, recorder of Lincoln. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1609-10. No entry of his matriculation, however, is to be found. He wrote 'The Philosophers Satyrs, or the Philosophers Seven Satyrs, alluding to the

ANTONELLI.

Seven Planets,' 4to., London, 1616. In the edition of 1617 they are entitled 'Vices Anatomie scoured and corrected, in new Satires, lately written by R. A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge.'

ANTONELLI, LEONARD, a learned cardinal, born 1730, at Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, where he died 23 Jan., 1811. His 'Letter to the Irish Bishops' proves that his opinions were not of that intolerant kind which have been attributed to him by some biographers.

ANTONELLI, NICHOLAS MARIA, an Italian cardinal, born 1697; died 24 Sept., 1767. He published a MS. commentary of St. Athanasius on the Psalms; an ancient Roman missal, with notes; and several poems.

ANTONELLO. See ANTHONY OF MESSINA.

ANTONIANO, SYLVIVS, a learned cardinal, born at Rome, 1540; died 15 Aug., 1603. He left a Latin treatise on the Christian education of youth, and other esteemed works; and is said to have been concerned in the catechism of the council of Trent.

ANTONIDES, JOHN, called also *Van der Goes*, a celebrated Dutch poet, was born 1647, and died 18 Sept., 1684.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS. See MARCUS.

ANTONINUS PIUS, Roman emperor, was born at Lanuvium, in Italy, A.D. 86, and succeeded the Emperor Adrian, 138. He immediately set at liberty several persons who had been condemned to death, and gained the esteem and love of the people by his wisdom and moderation. He had the tenderness of a father towards his subjects, often repeating that noble sentence of Scipio Africanus, 'I had rather save the life of one citizen than kill a thousand enemies.' More attentive to preserve the limits of his empire than to extend them, he avoided wars, and held the barbarians in subjection to his virtues. Though this generous prince was ready to assist every one in distress, he carefully managed the revenues of the empire. No edicts were published against the Christians by Antoninus; indeed, he even wrote letters in their favour. One of these may be seen in Eusebius, at the end of St. Justin's apology. He died 7 March, 161, aged 73, universally lamented.

ANTONINUS, ST., a celebrated Dominican archbishop of Florence, born in that city 1389. He went through all the offices of his order, and was employed in various embassies. Pope Eugenius IV. nominated him in 1446 to the archbishopric of Florence, in which station his conduct was exemplary. Died 2 May, 1459. He left a chronicle in Latin, a summary of theology, and several other works.

ANTONIO, MARC, engraver. See RAIMONDI.

ANTONIO, NICHOLAS, a Spanish bibliographer, born at Seville, 1617. He studied at Salamanca, and afterwards became agent-general for the affairs of Spain at Rome, where he resided twenty-two years, and was then recalled to be a member of the council at Madrid, where he died 13 April, 1684. His principal works are 'Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus,' 2 vols. fol., Rome, 1696, reprinted by Ibarra, 2 vols. fol., Madrid, 1788; and 'Bibliotheca Hispana Nova,' 2 vols. fol., Rome, 1672, and Madrid, 1783. Antonio likewise wrote a treatise, 'De Exilio,' and 'Censura de Istorias Fabulosas.'

ANVARI, one of the best poets of Persia, a native of Belenah, a village of Khorassan. He died at Balkh, about 1200.

APICIUS.

ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE BOURGIGNON D', geographer to the king of France, was born in Paris, 11 July, 1697, and died 28 Jan., 1782. His works are numerous. It is said that he laboured fifteen hours a day for fifty years in improving his favourite science.

ANYTA, a Grecian poetess, some of whose pieces are in the collection entitled 'Carmina novem Poetarum Fœminarum,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1568; 4to., Hamburg, 1734.

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, the avowed enemy of Socrates, after whose decease he took refuge in Heraclea, and, according to Themistius, was there stoned to death about 339 B.C.

APELLES, a celebrated painter of Cos, or, as others say, of Ephesus, son of Pithius. He lived in the age of Alexander the Great, who honoured him so much that he forbade any man but Apelles to draw his picture. He was so attentive to his profession that he never spent a day without employing his pencil, whence the proverb of 'Nulla dies sine lineâ.' His most perfect picture was Venus Anadyomene, which was not totally finished when the painter died. He made a painting of Alexander holding thunder in his hand, so much like life, that Pliny, who saw it, says the hand of the king with the thunder seemed to come out of the picture. This picture was placed in Diana's temple at Ephesus. He made another of Alexander, but the king expressed but little satisfaction at the sight of it; and at that moment a horse passing by, neighed at the horse which was represented in the piece, supposing it to be alive; upon which the painter said, 'One would imagine that the horse is a better judge of painting than your majesty.' When Alexander ordered him to draw the picture of Campaspe, one of his mistresses, Apelles became enamoured of her, and the king permitted him to marry her. He wrote three volumes upon painting, which were still extant in the age of Pliny. It is said that he was accused in Egypt of conspiring against the life of Ptolemy, and that he would have been put to death had not the real conspirator discovered himself, and saved the painter. Apelles never put his name to any pictures but three—a sleeping Venus, Venus Anadyomene, and an Alexander.

APELLES, the founder of an heretical sect in the second century, was born in Syria. He was at first a Marcionite, but attached himself afterwards to a pretended prophetess called Philemina, whose revelations he published. This sect denied the prophets, the law of Moses, and the resurrection.

APIANUS, PETER, a voluminous writer on mathematics and astronomy, was professor of those sciences at Ingolstadt. Born 1495; died 21 April, 1551.

APICIUS, the name of three Romans famous for their gluttony. The second, who is most remarkable, lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He invented cakes, which bore his name; kept a public school for gluttony at Rome; and, after spending immense sums, poisoned himself, because he had but 250,000 crowns, which he thought not enough to keep him from starving! He wrote a treatise, 'De Opioniis et Condimentis, sive de Arte Coquinaria, lib. X.,' 8vo., Amsterdam, 1709. Pliny calls him 'Nepotum omnium altissimi gurgis.' The third, who lived in the time of Trajan, possessed an admirable secret for keeping oysters fresh. He sent some to Trajan, as far as Parthia.

APION.

APION, a famous grammarian of Oasis, a city of Egypt, head of the embassy sent by the Alexandrians to Caesarea, with complaints against the Jews, in the year 40. He wrote a history of Egypt, which has been refuted by Josephus.

APINO, or ABANO, PETER DE, an Italian physician, who held the professorship of medicine at Pisa, and wrote several professional works, was born 1250, and died 1310.

APPEL, JAMES, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam, 20 Nov., 1680; died 7 May, 1751.

APPELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher of Theos, died 80 a.c. He purchased the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus, which had long been hidden from the world, and caused them to be translated and put in order, though he ill-performed the difficult task.

APOLLINARIS, CLAUDIUS, a learned bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, who presented an excellent apology for the Christians to Marcus Aurelius, 177-179.

APOLLINARIS, the Elder, a Christian writer, flourished in the fourth century. In conjunction with his son he composed several works, which were intended as substitutes for the writings of profane authors.

APOLLINARIS the Younger, so called to distinguish him from his father, Apollinaris the Elder, was a learned bishop of Laodicea in the fourth century, was at first a friend of St. Athanasius, and St. Basil, and a great defender of the faith; but afterwards, by an abuse of his talents and learning, became the author of new heresies, and gave name to the sect of the Apollinarists, who believed that Jesus Christ had no other soul than the divinity. He wrote several works. One is a treatise against Porphyry, in thirty books. His interpretation of the Psalms is in the Library of the Fathers, and separately, in Greek and Latin verse, 500, Paris, 1613. The tragedy of Jesus Christ's suffering is attributed to him; it is in the works of St. Gregory of Nazianzen. He died about 380.

APOLLINARIS, C. Sulpicius, was, it is said, a native of Carthage, and lived under the Antonines. He is supposed to be the author of the verses prefixed to Terence's comedies, and containing the argument of them. Annius Gellius, who studied under him, speaks in the highest terms of his writings.

APOLLINARIS, SIDONIUS, whose full name was Cuescinius Apollinaris Modestus Sidonius, was born at Lugdunum, in Gaul, and married the daughter of Avitus, who was named emperor of the West, A.D. 455. Amid the changes of the times he repeatedly rose to office and rank at Rome, and again repeatedly retired to Gaul. At length in 472, he became bishop of Clermont (Aurillac), and held that dignity until his death in 484. He is known as the author of poems, and of a series of letters. The best edition of his works is by J. Sirmond, 4to., Paris, 1652.

APOLLODORUS, a celebrated grammarian of Athens, was a disciple of Aristarchus, and flourished 150 B.C. His 'History of the Gods,' three books of which have come down to us, throws considerable light upon the ancient mythology.

APOLLONIUS PERGÆUS, an eminent mathematician of Perga in Pamphylia, flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, about 240 B.C. Of the various mathematical works which he composed the only one now extant is his treatise on conic

APPLEGARTH,

sections, and even this has been transmitted to us in an imperfect state.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS, a Greek poet, was a native of Naucratis, or perhaps of Alexandria, in Egypt, and flourished about 125 B.C. The name Rhodius was occasioned by his residence at Rhodes, where for a time he taught rhetoric. He was a pupil of Callimachus, and became keeper of the famous Alexandrian Library. His chief work was an epic poem, 'Ἀππολωνικά,' on the 'Expedition of the Argonauts.' He imitated Homer, with talents much inferior, though his poem evinces great application, and contains some beautiful passages, particularly the episode on the passion of Medea; yet in poetical genius and style he is rather surpassed by his imitator among the Romans, Valerius Flaccus. An English translation of Apollonius, by Francis Fawkes, appeared at London, 1780, 2 vols., folio.

APOLLONIUS of Tyana, a town of Cappadocia, a famous impostor, born three or four years before Christ. He professed the Pythagorean philosophy, renouncing wine, women, the use of flesh and fish, and leading a very austere life. By his artifices he was revered as a god, and had a large number of disciples. After having long deceived the world he died, in a very advanced age, about the end of the first century. No one was witness of his death, not even his favourite disciple, Damis, who was the companion of his impostures. This Damis wrote the life of Apollonius, as did Philostratus afterwards. It may be seen in the works of the latter, where are also some letters by Apollonius, M. Dupin, in his 'Histoire d'Apollonius de Tyana,' proves, first, that the history of Apollonius is destitute of any credible witnesses; secondly, that Philostratus has written a mere romance; thirdly, that the miracles attributed to Apollonius bear visible marks of falsehood, and that there is not one which may not be attributed to cunning, chance, or fraud; fourthly, that his doctrine is contrary to sound reason.

APOLLIOS, ST., a Jew, originally of Alexandria, embraced Christianity about the year 54. He acquired so great a reputation at Corinth as to be ranked with St. Peter and Paul, some saying 'I am of Paul,' and others 'I am of Apollios.'

APPERLEY, CHARLES JAMES, an English writer on sporting subjects; died 1843.

APPIAN, an ancient historian, was descended from one of the best families of Alexandria, lived under Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus Pius, about 123, and was governor of a province. He composed in the Greek language, a Roman history, 'Ἱστορία Ρωμαίων,' in twenty-four books, of which we have only eleven, with some fragments. It extends from the destruction of Troy to the time of Augustus. The order of narration is not chronological, but the events are arranged with reference to the countries or nations particularly concerned. In this work much is borrowed from others, especially from Polybius and Plutarch. It is particularly serviceable in giving an idea of the Roman system of war and military affairs. The best edition is by Schweighäuser, Greek and Latin, 3 vols., 8vo., Leipzig, 1785. An English translation, by Davies, was published at London, 1679, 1703, folio.

APPLEGARTH, ROBERT, an English writer, was bred a Quaker, but ultimately conformed to the church of England. The date of his death is unascertained. He published several works between

APREECE.

1776 and 1792, the chief of them being entitled 'Apology for the Two Ordinances of Jesus Christ, the Holy Communion and Baptism, recommended to the Quakers.'

APREECE. See PRICE.

APROSIO, ANGELICO, an Augustinian monk, born 29 Oct., 1607, at Ventimiglia in Sardinia; died 23 Feb., 1681. He left 'Bibliotheca Aprosiana,' or a catalogue of the books which had been given to him, with an account of their authors.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, a Platonic philosopher, was native of Madaura, a Roman colony in Africa, and lived about the close of the second century. He was a lawyer at Rome, and married a rich elderly widow, of Oea (Tripolis), where he was taken sick on a journey from Carthage to Alexandria. He was afterwards prosecuted by a brother of her former husband, on a charge of having employed magical arts to obtain her affections. His defence or apology on the trial is extant, and has been pronounced by St. Augustine to be an excellent specimen of eloquence. The writings of Apuleius, although characterized by a style deficient in accuracy, and often unnatural, contain frequent turns of wit, and are, on the whole, very entertaining. His principal work is the 'Golden Ass,' a kind of satirical romance.

AQUAPENDE. See FABRICIUS, JEROME.

AQUAVIVA, ANDREW MATTHEW, duke of Atri, was born 1456, and after passing through a military career, and fighting on the side of Charles VIII. of France, at the time of that monarch's expedition into Italy, devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of literature, and died in 1528. His only known work is a commentary upon a Latin translation of Plutarch's treatise of moral virtue.

AQUAVIVA, CLAUDE, a son of the duke of Atri, was born at Naples, 1542. He was elected general of the Jesuits, 1581, governed the society with great mildness and prudence, and died 31 Jan., 1615. He left several works of piety, among them 'Industria ad curandos Animæ Morbos,' 12mo., 1600. It was he who caused the famous 'Ratio Studiorum' to be drawn up. This work was condemned by the Inquisition.

AQUAVIVA, OCTAVIUS, a cardinal, was son of John Jerome Aquaviva, duke of Atri, of an ancient and illustrious family in the kingdom of Naples. He held several important ecclesiastical offices, and was eventually appointed archbishop of Naples, where he died, 15 Dec., 1612, aged 52. Cardinal Aquaviva was a great patron of learned men.

AQUEPONTANUS. See BRIDGWATER.

AQUILANO, SERAFINO, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, 1466; died 10 Aug., 1500.

AQUINAS, ST. THOMAS, born 1227, descended from the illustrious and ancient family of the earls of Aquino. He took the Dominican habit at Naples, 1243, and going from thence to Paris, pursued his studies there till he went to finish them at Cologne, 1244, under Albertus Magnus. The year following he attended that celebrated doctor to Paris, and was his pupil till 1248, when he returned with him to Cologne, and there taught philosophy, the Holy Scriptures, and the sentences. St. Thomas went again to Paris, 1253, was admitted doctor there, 1257, and distinguished himself by his lectures and sermons. Some years after he went into Italy, but returned to Paris, 1269, and taught theology with such high reputa-

ARAM.

tion that he was surnamed the *Angelic Doctor*, the *Angel of the Schools*, and the *Eagle of the Divines*. Charles, king of Sicily, brother of St. Louis, who had formerly offered St. Thomas the archbishopric of Naples, requested so earnestly, in 1272, his residence in that city as a teacher, that it could not be refused. St. Thomas remained at Naples till 1274, when, being on his way to the general council of Lyons, he fell sick, and was carried to the Cistercian monastery of Fossanova, where he died piously, 7 March, 1274, aged forty-eight. John XXII. canonized him, 1313, and Pius V. declared him a doctor of the church, 1567. His works, which occupy eighteen folio volumes, and in particular his 'Summary' and his 'Opuscula,' are written with great judgment, clearness, and precision, and discover an extensive and deep genius. St. Thomas is considered as one of the greatest divines of the western church. He composed the noble office for the holy sacrament.

AQUINO, PHILIP, a converted Jew, a native of Carpentras, was baptized at Aquino, in the kingdom of Naples, and took his name from that place. He taught Hebrew at Paris, and was one of the correctors of Le Jay's Polyglott. Died 1650.

ARABELLA STUART. See STEART.

ARABSCHAH, a famous Mahometan historian, author of a history of Tamerlane, in Arabic, and other works, died 1450, at Damascus, his native place.

ARAGO, FRANÇOIS JEAN DOMINIQUE, an eminent French astronomer and man of science, born 1786; died 2 Oct., 1853.

ARAJA, FRANCIS, a musical composer, born at Naples, 1700; died after 1755.

ARALDI, MICHAEL, a celebrated Italian physiologist and mathematician, was born at Modena, 10 Feb., 1740, and died at Milan, 3 Nov., 1813.

ARAM, EUGENE, a self-taught genius, born at Ramsgill, Yorkshire, 1704. He received from his parents a very scanty education, but by the most persevering industry he obtained a good knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing at a school in London, and after staying there two years, became an assistant in a boarding-school at Hayes, in Middlesex. He was afterwards employed to transcribe the acts of parliament to be registered in Chancery, and in 1757 assisted in the free school at Lynn. During this period he studied history, antiquities, and heraldry, and obtained some knowledge of botany. He was likewise a tolerable poet. It is to be lamented that a man of such talents should have disgraced them by the commission of the most atrocious of all crimes. In 1758 he was apprehended at Lynn for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker, of Knaresborough, thirteen years before. He was removed to York Castle, and brought to trial 3 Aug., 1759, when he made an admirable defence, but was found guilty. The next morning he confessed his guilt, alleging that he was prompted to the crime by a suspicion of Clarke having a criminal intercourse with his wife. On being called from his bed to have his irons taken off, it was found that he had cut his arm in two places with a razor, and in that condition he was taken to the gallows at York, and there executed, 6 Aug., 1759. The story of Eugene Aram furnishes the subject of a beautiful poem by Thomas Hood, and of a well-known romance by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

ARANTIUS.

ARANTIUS, JULIUS CÆSAR, a writer on surgery and anatomy, of which he was professor for thirty-two years at Bologna, his native place. Born 1530; died 1580.

ARATUS, a Greek poet of Soli, afterwards called *Pempholis*, in Cilicia, flourished about 278 B.C. At the request of Antigonos, king of Macedonia, he wrote an astronomical poem under the title of *Ἰσχυρὰ καὶ Διοργανία*. It was not strictly original, as the request of the king, his patron, was that he should clothe in verse two treatises of Eudoxus. This poem is memorable on account of Cicero's metrical translation of it. Of this translation, however, only slight fragments remain. It was also translated into Latin verse by *Cæsar Germanicus* and by *Festus Avienus*.

ARATUS OF SICYON, general of the Achæans, and one of the greatest captains whom Greece has produced, was born 271 B.C. He compelled Nabis, tyrant of Sicyon, to quit the city; engaged his fellow-citizens to join the Achæan league, composed of thirteen cities; and being made their general, surprised the fortress of Corinth, drove away the king of Macedonia, and defeated Argos from its tyrants. He was poisoned, by order of Philip II. of Macedonia, 231 B.C. *Aratus* wrote a history of the Achæans, which is highly praised by *Polybius*.

ARBOGAST, LOUIS FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, a French writer on geometry, was born at Mutzig, in Alsace, 1759, and became mathematical professor at the school of artillery at Strasburg, where he died 8 April, 1803. His '*Traité du Calcul des Derivations*' is highly esteemed.

ARBRISSEL, ROBERT D', born at Arbrissel, in the diocese of Rennes, in France, about 1047. He retired to Angers, where he preached with such success, that he was followed by prodigious numbers of persons of both sexes, for whom he built cells in the wood of Fontevault, and became founder of the famous monastery and order of that name, about 1100. He died at the priory of *Orsac*, 25 Feb., 1117.

ARBUCKLE, JAMES, a Scotch poet, was born in Glasgow in 1700, and kept a school somewhere in the north of Ireland. His poems were published in one vol. 12mo. Died 1734.

ARBU'HTNOT, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine, born 1532. He edited Buchanan's history of Scotland, and was a strenuous champion of the Reformation, and an encourager of learning. He died at Aberdeen, 17 Oct., 1583. He wrote '*Orationes de Origine et Dignitate Juris*,' 4to., Edinburgh, 1572, but no copy of the work is known to exist.

ARBU'HTNOT, JOHN, M.D., a celebrated writer, was born at Arbutnot, near Montrose, 1675, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.D., after which he came to London, and supported himself at first by teaching mathematics. By accidentally administering relief to prince George of Denmark, he obtained the appointment of physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 he was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne, and admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1714 he engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of '*Memoirs of Marcus Scriblerus*,' but the death of the queen put an end to the project. In 1727 he published '*Tales of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*,' 4to. In 1732 he published an '*Essay concerning*

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Aliments,' &c., which was followed by another '*On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies*.' He seems to have chosen these subjects from the consideration of his own case, an incurable asthma, of which he died, 27 Feb., 1735. Dr. Arbuthnot was one of that bright constellation of wits which adorned the reign of Queen Anne. '*The Miscellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot*' appeared at Glasgow in 2 vols., 1751, but some of the pieces in this collection are not genuine.

ARC, JOAN OF. See **JOAN.**

ARCADIUS, emperor of the East, son of Theodosius the Great and Flaccia, was associated in the empire 383, and succeeded Theodosius 395. His brother Honorius was emperor of the West. Rufinus, prefect of the pretorium, disappointed that he could not marry his daughter to Arcadius, called in the barbarians, and threw the East into a strange confusion, but was afterwards killed at Constantinople. Eutropius, favourite of Arcadius, who had induced him to marry Eudoxia, had the same fate, by the solicitation of Gamas, a Goth, and an Arian, who was himself defeated and slain, 400. Arcadius afterwards confirmed the laws of Theodosius, and published new ones, but obscured the glory of his reign by banishing and persecuting St. John Chrysostom, through a weak condescension to Eudoxia. He died 1 May, 408, aged 31.

ARCÈRE, ANTOINE, a French priest of the oratory, and a noted orientalist, died at Marseilles, 1699, aged 35. He composed a Turkish, Latin, and French dictionary, the MS. of which is preserved in the *Bibliothèque Impériale*.

ARCÈRE, LOUIS ETIENNE, a priest of the oratory, and nephew of the preceding, was born at Marseilles, 1698, and died at Rochelle, 7 Feb., 1782. In conjunction with Father Julliot he wrote '*Histoire de la Rochelle et du pays d'Aunis*.' He was intrusted with the task of preparing his uncle's dictionary for publication, but old age and feeble sight prevented him from completing this undertaking.

ARCESILAUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Pistane, succeeded Crates, and was the founder of the sect called the Middle Academy. He maintained that everything is uncertain, and that truth cannot be distinguished from falsehood. He died in the fourth year of the 134th Olympiad.

ARCE'T, JEAN D', an eminent French chemist, born 7 Sept., 1725; died 12 Feb., 1801. He was the intimate friend of Montesquieu, who expired in his arms.

ARCHDALL, MERVYN, an Irish clergyman and antiquary, born at Dublin, 1723; died at Slane, in the county of Meath, of which parish he was rector, 6 Aug., 1691. He published '*Monasticum Hibernicum*;' or, a History of the Abbies, Priors, and other Religious Houses in Ireland, 4to., Dublin, 1786; and a revised edition of Lodge's '*Peccage of Ireland*,' 7 vols. 8vo., 1780.

ARCHDEKIN, RICHARD, born at Kilkenny, 1610, was admitted into the Society of Jesus at Mechin, and for many years taught humanities, philosophy, moral divinity, and Scripture, chiefly at Louvain and Antwerp. He died in the latter city about 1690. His principal work is '*Theologia Tripartita Universa*;' besides which he wrote '*A Treatise on Miracles*' (in English and Irish) and '*Vitæ et Miraculorum S. Patricii Epitome*.'

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHN WILLIAM, a Prussian historian and journalist, born at Dantzig, 3 Sept., 1741; died at Hamburg, 28 Feb., 1812. Among his numerous works are, '*England and Italy*,' in

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which he gives an account of his travels in those countries; a 'History of the Seven Years' War,' which has been translated into English, Latin, French, and many other languages; a 'Life of Pope Sixtus V.' and a 'History of the Buccaneers,' translated into English by Mason. He also published the 'Annalen der Britischen Geschichte,' 1789-1798. It is an annual register of the proceedings of parliament, of public events, and of the progress of literature, chiefly compiled from the English periodicals.

ARCHER, HENRY, an English inventor, died at Pau, 2 March, 1863. He was a man of high classical attainments, and inventor of the machine for perforating postage stamps.

ARCHER, JOHN WYKHAM, an English engraver and antiquary, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1808, and died at Kentish Town, London, 25 May, 1864.

ARCHER, Sir SYMON, knight, an English antiquary, born 21 Sept., 1581; died 1662. He collected valuable materials relating to the topography of Warwickshire, which were afterwards incorporated in Dugdale's history of that county.

ARCHER, THOMAS, an English architect, died 23 April, 1743.

ARCHER, THOMAS, an English actor and dramatist, died in London, 3 May, 1848.

ARCHILOCHUS, one of the greatest poets of Greece, was a native of the island of Paros, and flourished about 680 B.C. He wrote satires, elegies, triumphal hymns, and lyrical pieces, of which only trifling fragments remain. It is generally supposed that he was the inventor of Iambic verse.

ARCHIMEDES, an ancient mathematician, was born at Syracuse, 287 B.C., being related to Hiero, king of that place. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth. His method of discovering the fraud of a jeweller, who had been employed to make a crown for Hiero, discovers the singular penetration of his mind. That monarch, suspecting that the crown which he had ordered did not contain the quantity of gold which he had given to the workman, desired Archimedes to find out the fraud. His thoughts being intent upon this problem while he was in the bath, he observed that a quantity of water overflowed equal to the bulk of his body. This showed him at once how the problem was to be solved, and he ran homewards, crying out, *εὕρηκα! εὕρηκα!* 'I have found it! I have found it!' Then procuring two masses of gold and silver of equal weight with the crown, he carefully noticed the quantity of water which each displaced, after which he observed how much the crown caused to flow over, and on comparing this quantity with each of the former, he was able to ascertain the proportions of gold and silver in the crown. Some ancient authors celebrate a glass machine made by Archimedes, which, according to them, represented exactly the motions of the heavenly bodies; and he is also said to have made burning glasses which destroyed ships at a great distance. In the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; but the place was taken at last, and the Roman commander gave strict orders that the house and person of Archimedes should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, who did not know him, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to all the noise and uproar occasioned by

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the taking of the city. This happened about 212 years before the Christian era. Several of his works are extant, but some of the most valuable are lost. Those which remain were printed at Basle, in folio, 1554, and at London in 1792.

ARCHYTAS OF TARENTUM, a famous Pythagorean philosopher and learned mathematician, about 408 B.C., who, according to Eutocius, discovered the screw, the pulley, and the duplication of the cube, and made mathematics useful in the common affairs of life. He was shipwrecked in the Adriatic Sea, and found dead on the shore of Apulia.

ARCO, ALONZO DEL, a deaf and dumb Spanish painter, born 1625, at Madrid, where he died 1700.

ARCO, NICHOLAS, count of, a Latin poet, born at Arco, in the Tyrol, 3 Dec., 1479; died 1546. According to a recent writer, the poems of Arco are among the best that any modern has produced in an ancient language.

ARCQ, PHILIPPE AUGUSTE DE SAINTE-FOI, chevalier d', a native of Paris, was the natural son of the count de Toulouse, who was the natural son of Louis XIV. He wrote 'Loisirs,' 8vo., 1755; 'Le Temple du Silence'; 'Letters of Osman,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'General History of Wars,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'History of Commerce and Navigation.' At the close of his life he retired to Gentilly, where he devoted the remainder of his days to devotion. Died 1779.

ARCUDI, ALEXANDER THOMAS D', a Dominican of Venice, who wrote several works, chiefly biographical, of which the 'Galatana Letterata' is the principal. His last performance was the 'History of Athanasius.' He was born 1655, and died about 1720.

ARCUDIUS, PETER, a Greek priest, of the island of Corfu, who studied at Rome, and was sent into Russia by Clement VIII., to settle affairs respecting religion. He afterwards attached himself to Cardinal Borghese, and died between 1633 and 1637, at the Greek college. He wrote some zealous Latin treatises in defence of the Roman church against the Greek and Protestant churches.

ARDEN, EDWARD, a Catholic gentleman of a good family in Warwickshire, was born 1531. He was executed in Smithfield, 20 Dec., 1583, for a supposed plot against Queen Elizabeth.

ARDEN, RICHARD PEPPER, Lord Alvanley, was born at Stockport, 1745, and educated at Cambridge. He went to the bar, and in 1781 was appointed solicitor-general. In 1784 he became attorney-general, and held that office for four years. In 1788 he was made master of the rolls, and in 1801 chief justice of the common pleas, being on the latter occasion created a peer by the title of Baron Alvanley. Died 19 March, 1804.

ARDERN, JOHN, an English surgeon of the fourteenth century, appears to have been one of the earliest who practised his art upon anything like enlightened principles in his native country. He resided at Newark from 1349 to 1370, when he removed to London, whither his reputation had already extended. He has left a large Latin volume of physic and surgery, of which several MSS. are extant; but no part has been printed except a treatise 'On the Fistula in Ano,' translated by John Read, in 1588.

ARDERNE, JAMES, D.D., born in Cheshire, 1636, matriculated at Cambridge, as a member of Christ's College, 1653, proceeded B.A. there, 1656, and was ultimately created D.D. He also studied

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for some time at Oxford. In 1666 he became rector of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate. He was chaplain in ordinary to Charles II., by whom he was promoted, on 11 Sept., to the rectory of Davenham, Oxford, 10 Jan., 1681. In July, 1682, he was created dean of Chester. Died 18 Sept., 1691. He wrote 'Directions concerning Matter and Form of Sermons, 12mo., 1671; 'Conjectura circa Errorum D. Clementis Romani. Cui subiunguntur Constitutiones in Epiphaniam et Petavium de Eucharistia, de Cœlibatu Clericorum, et de Ordine pro Vita functis,' 4to., London, 1683; and Sermons. His will, which is printed in Ormerod's Cheshire, commences with the following pious confession of faith: 'First of all, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, professing to die in the communion of the Catholic church, and more immediately of that part of it in England; and next to this, the best branch of the Catholic I doe esteem to be the Greek church, except only as to their practice of invocation of angels and saints.' Dr. Arderne bequeathed his books and part of his estate to purchase and maintain a public library in the cathedral church of Chester, for the use of the city and county.

ARDO, a French monk of the Benedictine abbey of St. Saviour, at Aniano. He is sometimes known by the name of Smaragdus. He wrote 'Vita Sancti Benedicti, abbatiss Anianensis, in Gallia Narbonensi,' printed in Mabillon's 'Acta Sanctorum, O.S.B.' Died 7 March, 863.

AREMBERG, CHARLES, was born at Brussels, 1639, became a Franciscan friar, 1616; and died at Rome, 1690. Under the title of 'Flores Seraphici,' published memoirs of the illustrious members of his order from 1525 to 1580.

ARENA, ANTOINE DE, DE LA SABLE, a French poet of the sixteenth century. His poem on the War of Provence, carried on by Charles V., was printed in 1747. His other pieces were printed in 1670, 12mo. Died 1544.

ARENDT, MARTIN FREDERICK, a Danish antiquary, born at Altona, 1769; died in the suburbs of Venice, 1824. He gained great celebrity by his scientific travels over a great portion of Europe.

ARESI, PAUL, bishop of Tortona, a Theatine, who gloried in being the Mæcenas of the learned. He wrote a treatise on sacred devices, 'Della Sacra Imprezza,' Milan, 1625, 8 vols. 4to., and other works. Died 13 June, 1644.

ARETEUS OF CAPPADOCIA, probably lived towards the close of the first century, at least not later than Pliny the elder and Dioscorides. He was one of the most distinguished of the Greek physicians, and left two works, 'On the Causes and Signs of Acute and Chronic Diseases,' and 'On the Cure' of the same. Both of them have come to us only in a mutilated state.

ARÉTIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY MARIA, Baron von, a celebrated German politician and writer, was born 2 Dec., 1773, and studied at Heidelberg, Göttingen, and Paris. He held various important judicial and scientific appointments under the Bavarian government. Died at Munich, 24 Dec., 1824. His numerous works comprise treatises on mnemonics; 'Literature of the History of Bavaria'; 'Facts relating to the History of Bavaria, drawn from sources hitherto neglected,' &c. A complete list of his works is given in Bauer's 'Gelehrtes Bayern.'

ARÉTINO, FRANCIS. See ACCOLTI.

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ARÉTINO, LEONARD, an Italian historian, whose family name was *Bruni*, was born at Arezzo about 1369. He was secretary to several popes, and afterwards to the republic of Florence. He added a supplement to Livy on the Punic war, and wrote the history of Italy, with other valuable works. Died 9 March, 1444.

ARÉTINO, PETER, was born at Arezzo, 1492, and became famous for his ingenious, satirical, and obscene poetry. He levied contributions on the princes and grandees of his time, who, to avoid his lash, made him considerable presents, from whence he was called the *Scourge of Princes*. He boasted that his writings did more good in the world than sermons. The reading of his indecent and impious works was condemned, particularly his dialogues, his letters, and his sonnets upon the sixteen infamous postures, engraved by Mark Anthony, 1525, from the drawings of Julio Romano. He died at Venice, 1557, aged 66. It is said of him in an epitaph, 'That if he has not blasphemed God, it was because he did not know Him.'

ARÉTINO, SPINELLO, a distinguished Italian painter, born about 1316; died after 1408.

ARGALL, JOHN, an English divine, who was born in London and educated at Oxford, became rector of Halesworth, Suffolk, where he was buried, 8 Oct., 1666. His works are, *De Vera Penitentia*, 8vo., London, 1604; and 'Introductio ad Artem Dialecticam,' 8vo., London, 1605.

ARGALL, RICHARD, an English poet, who lived in the reign of James I. He wrote 'The Song of Songs, which was Solomon's metaphrased in English heroics;' 'The Bride's Ornament;' 'Poetical Essays upon a Divine Subject,' &c.

ARGAND, AIMÉ, a physician and chemist, born at Geneva about the middle of the eighteenth century, and died 24 Oct., 1803. He is well known as the inventor of the kind of lamp which commonly bears his name.

ARGELLATI, PHILIP, an Italian antiquary, was born at Bologna, 1685, and died at Milan, 25 Jan., 1755. His most important undertaking was the part he took in the great collection of Muratori, entitled 'Rerum Italicarum Scriptores.' His son Francis (born 8 May, 1712; died 13 Feb., 1754) was also a man of letters, and was likewise distinguished by his scientific attainments.

ARGENS, JEAN BAPTISTE DE BOYER, marquis d', a French writer, was born at Aix, in Provence, 24 June, 1704. He served some time in the army, but retired in disgust, and went to Holland, where he wrote some pieces, which recommended him to the notice of the king of Prussia, who called him to his court, and made him chamberlain. After spending about twenty-five years at Berlin, he returned to his native place, where he died, 11 June, 1771. His works are, 'Jewish Letters,' 'Chinese Letters,' 'Cabalistic Letters,' the 'Philosophy of Good Sense,' &c. Learning and ingenuity are evident in these productions, though they are disfigured by infidelity and licentiousness.

ARGENSOLA, the name of two Spanish poets, who were also brothers, and natives of Balbastro, in Aragon. The eldest, Lupercio, or Lobergo, was born about 1565, and died at Naples in 1613. Bartholomew d'Argensola was an ecclesiastic, and died at Saragossa in 1611. Their poems were published together at Saragossa in 1634, 4to.; besides which the elder wrote three tragedies, and the younger two historical works, one 'An Account of

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the Conquest of the Moluccas,' and the other the 'Annals of Arragon.'

ARGENSON, MARC RENÉ LE VOYER, marquis d', a statesman, was born, in 1562, at Venice, where his father was then ambassador from France. He was brought up to the law, and became lieutenant-general of the police at Paris, which city never enjoyed more security than it did under his administration. His conduct in this situation procured him the rank of counsellor of state; and in 1718 he was made keeper of the seals and president of the council of finance. In 1720 he was appointed minister of state; but was soon after deprived of that, and his other preferments, for what cause has never been ascertained. Died 1721.

ARGENTIER, JOHN, in Latin *Argentarius*, a celebrated physician, born at Castel-Nuovo, in Piedmont, 1513; died at Turin, 13 May, 1572. His works were printed, 1610, 3 vols. fol.

ARGENTINE, *alias* SEXTEN, RICHARD, an English divine, was M.D. of Cambridge, and practised physic and divinity at Ipswich. He was a Protestant under Edward VI., a Catholic under Mary, and a Protestant again under Elizabeth. He probably died 1608. He wrote and translated several theological works.

ARGENTRÉ, BERTRAND D', an able lawyer, and one of the most ingenious men of his age, was born at Vitré, 1519, being descended from a very ancient and noble family of Brittany. The vexations he felt at the factions of the league occasioned his death, 13 Feb., 1590. He left commentaries on the 'Custom of Brittany,' the 'History of Brittany,' and other works.

ARGENTRÉ, CHARLES DUPLESSIS D', born 16 May, 1673, at the Castle Duplessis, in the parish of Argentré, near Vitré, in Brittany, son of Alexandre Duplessis d'Argentré, dean of the nobility of Provence. He was admitted into the house of Sorbonne, 1696; doctor, in 1700; and almoner to the king, 1709, being the first to whom that high office was given gratuitously. In 1723 he was raised to the bishopric of Tulle, and leaving the Sorbonne, went to reside in his diocese, where he spent the remainder of his life. Died 27 Oct., 1740. He published many interesting and useful works, the principal of which are 'Elementa Theologica;' 'Explication des Sacramens de l'Eglise;' and 'Collectio Judiciorum de novis Erroribus, qui ab initio Duodecimi Seculi usque ad Annum, 1713, in Ecclesiâ proscripti sunt et notati, &c., cum Notis et Observationibus,' 3 vols. fol., Paris, 1725-1736, reprinted 1755.

ARGENVILLE. See D'ARGENVILLE.

ARGOLI, ANDREW, an Italian mathematician, born 1608, at Tagliacozzo. Being persecuted by the ignorant portion of his fellow-countrymen on account of his skill in mathematics, he retired to Venice, and was appointed by the senate to the mathematical professorship at Padua. Died 1657. He left 'De Diebus Criticis,' 4to. 1652; 'Ephemérides,' from 1620; and other works.

ARGOLI, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born about 1600, and died about 1660. He distinguished himself by his Latin and Italian poetry, particularly his 'Endymion,' 12mo., 1620.

ARGONNE, NOEL, afterwards *Bonaventure*, born at Paris, 1640, was first an advocate and afterwards a Carthusian monk of the Chartreuse of Gaillon, near Rouen, where he died 28 Jan., 1704. He is author of a very useful work, 'Traité de la Lecture des Peres de l'Eglise, ou Methode pour les

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lire utilement.' He also wrote 'Mélanges d'Histoire et de Litterature,' under the name of Vigneul-Marville. This last work is very learned, and full of literary anecdotes and criticisms.

ARGYLE, GERRARD DES. See DESARGUES.

ARGYLE, ARCHIBALD, first marquis of, was born 1598, and educated in the Protestant religion. He all along acted the part of a patriot and a good subject, though he did not approve of all the measures of King Charles I.'s ministers. In particular, he opposed Laud's scheme for changing the constitution of the church. In 1641 he was created marquis of Argyle. He exerted himself in defence of the king, and opposed Cromwell on his entering Scotland. He favoured the reception and coronation of Charles II., set the crown upon that monarch's head at Scone, and was the first nobleman who did homage and swore allegiance to him. But after the Restoration he was accused by his enemy, the earl of Middleton, with a multitude of crimes, especially with having complied with Cromwell as to the death of Charles I. He was condemned by the parliament, and beheaded at the market cross, Edinburgh, 27 May, 1661. During his imprisonment he wrote 'Instructions to a Son,' Edinburgh, 1661.

ARGYLE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, ninth earl of, eldest son of the preceding. On the death of King Charles II. he concerted measures with the duke of Monmouth, and at the head of a considerable force made a descent upon Argyle, but he was disappointed in his expectations of support, and being taken prisoner, was conveyed to Edinburgh, and there beheaded, 30 June, 1685.

ARGYLE and GREENWICH, JOHN CAMPBELL, duke of, was born 10 Oct., 1698, being eldest son of the tenth earl and first duke of Argyle. He took a leading part in promoting the union of Scotland with England, and greatly distinguished himself as a soldier in the Low Countries under the duke of Marlborough. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, being commander-in-chief in Scotland, he defeated the earl of Mar's army at Sheriffmuir, and forced the Pretender to retire from the kingdom. He was created duke of Greenwich 1718, and field-marshal Jan., 1735-6. Died 4 Oct., 1743.

ARGYROPYLUS, a famous Greek of Constantinople, who went into Italy after that city was taken by the Turks, 1453. He was kindly received by Cosmo de Medici, who appointed him tutor to his son, and Greek professor at Florence. Argropylyus testified his gratitude by a translation of the physics and ethics of Aristotle, and other works. He died after 1489, in the 70th year of his age.

ARIOSTO, GABRIEL, a younger brother of Lodovico Ariosto, was a good Latin poet. His poems were printed at Ferrara 1552. Died about 1552. His son Horace wrote an heroic poem in Italian, entitled 'L'Alfeo.'

ARIOSTO, LODOVICO, one of the greatest of the Italian poets, born at the castle of Reggio, near Modena, in Sept., 1474. He was patronised by the Cardinal d'Este, who obtained for him several employments. He afterwards entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him governor of Grassanana. His most famous piece is entitled 'Orlando Furioso,' of which there are translations into English by Sir John Harrington, John Hoole, and S. Rose. Ariosto also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall

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of Ferrara before the duke and his court. He died at Ferrara, 9 June, 1535, in which year he had been honoured with the laurel by Charles V. His remains were interred in the church of the Benedectines, where there is a tomb to his memory.

ARISI, FRANCIS, a learned Italian, born of a noble family at Cremona, 3 Feb., 1667, and died there, 15 Jan., 1743. Of his printed works, which are few in number, the principal is 'Cremona Literaria,' 3 vols. fol.

ARISTARCHUS OF SAMOS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was one of the first, it is said, who maintained that the earth turned upon its centre, and described an annual revolution round the sun. He lived before Archimedes. His only extant work is a treatise on the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon. It has been published in Greek and Latin.

ARISTARCHUS OF SAMOTHRACE, one of the most acute and excellent critics of antiquity, lived about 148 B.C. Ptolemy Philometor intrusted him with the education of his son. He confined himself chiefly to the revision of Homer's poems, which he criticised with great severity. Hence his name became a common designation for a severe critic. Being a drowsy, and despairing of a cure, he starved himself to death in the isle of Cyprus, at the age of 72.

ARISTIDES, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the highest offices in the state, and discharged them with so much credit as to obtain the honourable surname of the *Just*. He was a great admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, being very rigid in his notions of public justice. At the battle of Marathon he distinguished himself by his bravery, but though he had the charge of the spoils he took nothing for himself. The party of Themistocles which prevailed against him, and he was banished by the ostracism. When the Athenians were apprehensive of a visit from Xerxes, they recalled Aristides, who, nobly forgiving all past injuries, gave his assistance to Themistocles for the good of the commonwealth, and when that commander was afterwards prosecuted, he refused his assent to the sentence of his banishment. Aristides died very poor about 468 B.C. The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, gave an estate and a pension to his son Lyimachus, and portioned his daughters at the public expense.

ARISTIDES OF MILETUS, author of the *Megalomata*, romantic and licentious stories, often quoted by the ancients.

ARISTIDES, ST., an Athenian philosopher, who presented an excellent apology for the Christians to the emperor Adrian, about 125.

ARISTIDES, ÆLIUS, a celebrated Greek orator, born about 120, in Mysia. The best edition of his works is that by Samuel Jebb, Greek and Latin, 2 vols. 4to, Oxford, 1722, 1730.

ARISTIDES OF THEBES, a famous painter, contemporary with Apelles, about 300 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS OF CYRENE, called *the Elder*, a famous Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect, about 306 B.C. He taught that the happiness of man consisted in tranquillity, and held pain and pleasure to be the principles of action. The greater part of his life was spent at the court of Dionysius the Tyrant.

ARISTIPPUS *the Younger*, grandson of the preceding, was instructed in the Cyrenaic philosophy by his mother Areta, and became one of its most zealous defenders, about 364 B.C.

ARISTOTLE.

ARISTOBULUS I., king of the Jews, was at first high priest, in which office he succeeded his father Hyrcanus. He took his elder brother Antigonus into partnership with him in the government, but put his mother and two younger brothers into prison, where they were starved. He afterwards caused Antigonus to be put to death. He died 106 B.C., having reigned but a year.

ARISTOBULUS II. was the son of Alexander Jannæus. In 70 B.C. he dethroned his brother Hyrcanus, but was deposed in his turn by the Romans under Pompey, who caused him to be poisoned B.C. 49.

ARISTOBULUS, a Jew of Alexandria, who joined the peripatetic philosophy with the law of Moses. He is frequently quoted by Eusebius, but his works are lost. He flourished about 120 B.C.

ARISTOMENES, a general of the Messenians, famous for his valour and his virtue, who engaged his country to rise against the Lacedæmonians, and gained great advantages over them about 685 B.C. Being abandoned by his allies, he retired to a strong place, the siege of which he sustained eleven years, and went afterwards to Rhodes, where he was slain, 668 B.C.

ARISTOPHANES, an Athenian comic poet, was probably a native of Ægina, and lived at Athens about 340 B.C. He is the only comic poet of the Greeks from whom complete plays now remain. Aristophanes possessed a very fertile genius, a lively wit, true comic power, and Attic elegance. He is chargeable, however, with bitter personal satire and ridicule of worthy men, especially of Socrates and Euripides. This was in accordance with the character of Grecian comedy at the time, as was also his abundant contempt for the common religious belief. It is supposed that he died about 380 B.C., at the age of 80. Of more than fifty comedies written by him, only eleven are extant. They are styled 'The Acharnians,' 'The Knights,' 'The Clouds,' 'The Wasps,' 'Peace,' 'The Birds,' 'Lysistrata,' 'Females keeping the Festival in honour of Ceres,' 'The Frogs,' 'Females in Assembly,' and 'Plutus.' An English translation, by Thomas Mitchell, of the works of Aristophanes, was published at Cambridge, 8vo., 3 vols., 1817, with valuable notes and preliminary dissertations.

ARISTOTLE, son of Nicomachus, who was physician to Amyntas II., king of Macedonia, was born 384 B.C., at Stagira, a Greek colony from Andros. Hence he is frequently called the Stagyræite. After his father's death he went to Athens to hear Plato's lectures, where he soon signalled himself by the brightness of his genius. He had been of an inactive and dissolute disposition in his youth, but now he applied himself with uncommon diligence. He was moderate in his meals, and slept little. Indeed, Diogenes Laertius relates, that for fear of oversleeping he lay with one hand out of bed, and held in it a brass ball, that he might be awake by the noise it made on falling into a basin. After the death of Plato, 348 B.C., he retired to Atarneus, in Mysia, where his old friend Hermas reigned, who gave him his sister, or, according to others, his daughter or granddaughter Pythias, in marriage. Aristotle loved his wife so passionately that he offered sacrifices to her. Some years afterwards, Philip, king of Macedonia, chose him to be preceptor to his son Alexander (the Great). He continued eight years with that prince, and then went to Athens, where he established a new school. The magistrates

granted him the Lyceum, in which he taught philosophy as he walked about with his disciples, from which circumstance his followers were termed Peripatetics. Alexander ordered him to study the history of animals, and sent him 800 talents, an immense sum, to defray the cost of his inquiries, besides several fishermen to be employed as he thought fit, and men who were skilful in the chase. Being accused of impiety by Eurymedon, priest of Ceres, and fearing the fate of Socrates, he retired to Chalcis, in Eubœa, where he died 322 B.C. No philosopher ever enjoyed so great and universal a reputation as Aristotle, whose authority was for many ages supreme in the schools, and though his doctrinal system is now obscured, his writings are still of inestimable value. His logic is an amazing instance of mental energy, his morals are the purest of any of the ancients, and his 'Politics' may be pronounced a monument of practical wisdom in the science of government; but his 'Rhetorics' and 'Poetics' are perhaps the greatest and most useful of all his works. The editions of Aristotle, and of his several treatises, are very numerous. The *editio princeps* is that printed at Venice, by Aldus Manutius, 5 vols. fol., 1495-1498. There is a complete English translation of Aristotle by Thomas Taylor, 9 vols. 4to., London, 1812, with extracts from the ancient commentators on Aristotle, and a dissertation on his system of philosophy.

ARIUS, a famous heresiarch, head of the Arians, born at Libya, or, according to some, at Alexandria. After the death of Achilles, bishop of the last-named city, Arius, being angry that he was not chosen to succeed him, set himself to oppose the Catholic doctrine, and gave out that Jesus was not God, but merely a creature. St. Alexandria, bishop of Alexandria, condemned him, but he was warmly defended by Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia. He was afterwards condemned in several councils, and in that of Nice, 325. After being two years in exile, he was recalled to Constantinople, by the intrigues of the Eusebians, and presented to Constantius a profession of faith, very artfully drawn up, by which the emperor was appeased. When Arius returned to Alexandria, St. Athanasius, who had succeeded St. Alexander, refused to admit him to communion. Upon this he retired, and assisted at the council of Tyre, held against St. Athanasius, 335. He returned again to Alexandria, during the absence of the bishop, but the people would not admit him to communion, which occasioned much confusion. Constantine, hearing of it, summoned Arius to Constantinople, and asked whether he followed the faith of Nice. Arius assured him of it with an oath, and presented to him a new confession of faith. Constantine, being persuaded that his reformation was sincere, commanded St. Alexander, bishop of Constantinople, to admit him to communion. The holy bishop had recourse to prayer, and, prostrate at the foot of the altar, begged of God, either to take him out of the world, or prevent the heresiarch from being received into the church. His prayer was heard, for while the Arians were conducting their chief in triumph to the church, Arius was suddenly taken ill, and died shortly afterwards. This occurred A.D. 336. The errors of Arius have greatly troubled the church. He had inserted them in a poem called 'Thalia,' a name borrowed from a piece by Sotades, a licentious and effeminate poet of Egypt. Arius

intended to have these impious verses sung by the youths at the festivals, but they were condemned by the church.

ARKEL, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch divine, born at Amsterdam, 1670, and educated under Limborch and Le Clerc. He was a celebrated preacher among the Remonstrants, and died in 1724. He published 'Hadriani Junii Romani Medici animadversio, ejusdemque de Coma Commentarius,' &c.

ARKENHOLZ, JOHN, a Swedish writer, was born at Helsingfors, 1695, studied at Upsal, and then travelled through a great part of Europe. While at Paris he wrote a piece, entitled 'Considerations sur la France par rapport à la Suede,' in which he censured Cardinal Fleury, who complained of him to the Swedish court, in consequence of which he lost his place of registrar. In 1743 he obtained the office of secretary of public accounts, and in 1746 was made keeper of the cabinet of curiosities at Cassel. He was afterwards employed in writing a history of Frederic I., which he never completed. Died 1777. He published the letters of Grotius to Queen Christina, memoirs of the same queen, and several miscellaneous pieces on political and other subjects.

ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD, an English manufacturer, born at Preston, 23 Dec., 1732. He was originally a barber at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, which situation he quitted about 1767, and went about the country buying hair. At Warrington he got acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, and projected, with him, a machine for spinning cotton. In perfecting this they were assisted by Mr. Atherton, of Liverpool. Arkwright afterwards went into partnership with Mr. Smalley, of Preston, but not succeeding there, they moved to Nottingham, where they erected a cotton mill, which was worked by horses. By this time Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was set aside in 1785, in the Court of King's Bench. He afterwards erected works at Crumford, in Derbyshire, and acquired a fortune of near half a million sterling. He was knighted on presenting an address to his Majesty, in 1786, as high sheriff of the county of Derby, and died at his seat, 3 August, 1792. Of the rapid increase of the cotton manufacture, after the machinery of Arkwright became common property, and the stimulating effect of his improvements upon every branch of this department of national industry had become fully manifest, an idea may be formed from the fact, that the imports of cotton-wool, which had averaged less than 5,000,000 lbs. in the five years from 1771 to 1775, rose to an annual average of 6,706,613 lbs. in the next similar period; of 11,328,989 lbs. in the five years ending with 1785; and of 25,443,270 lbs. in the five years ending with 1790. His only son, Richard (born 1755, died 1843) became the richest commoner in England.

ARLAUD, JACQUES ANTOINE, an eminent painter, born at Geneva, 1668, died 25 May, 1743.

ARLINGTON, HENRY BENNET, earl of, was grandson of Sir John Bennet, judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, who died 1627. The subject of this notice—who became noted as a statesman in the reign of Charles II.—was born at Arlington, Middlesex, 1618. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in the civil war served in the royal army. In 1668 he received the honour of knighthood at Bruges from Charles II., who

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senior minister to Madrid. At the Restoration he was made secretary of state, and created Baron Arlotto. He was one of the cabinet known by the name of the Cabal, a word formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it, viz., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and about the same time invested with the order of the garter. In 1674 he resigned the office of secretary, and was appointed lord chamberlain. He died 28 July, 1685.

ARLOTTO, whose real name was Mainardo, was born at Florence, 1395, took orders, and became a parish priest. It is said that he died in 1439 or 1474. He is only known by a collection of epigrams, published at Venice in 1550, 8vo., under the title of 'Facetie piacevoli, fabule e motti del Felino Arlotto, prete Fiorentino.'

ARMIS, ROBERT, an actor and dramatist, was a player in Shakespeare's company. He is author of 'A Nest of Ninnies: simply of themselves without expound,' 1608, reprinted by the Shakespeare Society, 1842. This is a collection of anecdotes of the domestic foibles of the writer's own period. He likewise translated a little novel, 'The Italian Taylor and his Boy,' and wrote a dramatic piece, entitled 'The History of the Two Maids of More Cliffe.' A play called 'The Valiant Welchman' has also been ascribed to his pen.

ARMINE, LADY MARY, was daughter of Henry Tubb, fourth son of George, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Sir William Armine. She was mistress of the Latin and French languages, and skilled in history and divinity. It was her custom to distribute books among the poor, and she gave large sums to the missionaries employed in converting the Indians in North America. She endowed three hospitals, and performed other noble deeds of charity. Died 1675.

ARMINIUS, the deliverer of Germany, was the son of Sigimer, a chieftain of the Catti. He served with reputation in the Roman armies, and was honoured by Augustus with knighthood and the citizenship of Rome. His attachment to his native country, however, prevailed over all other notions, and therefore he began to rouse the Germans to a revolt. By his contrivance, Varus was got into an ambuscade, where he perished with nearly all his forces, A.D. 10. In 16 Germanicus marched to revenge the death of Varus, being in his army a brother of Arminius, named Flavianus, who was greatly attached to the Romans. The Germans suffered some terrible defeats, but the spirit of their leader was unconquered, and he, in his turn, defeated Marobodius, a German king who was in the interest of the Romans. At last he was taken off by the treachery of some of his German relations, in the 37th year of his age, after having denied the strength of the Romans twelve years.

ARMINIUS, JAMES, a famous Protestant divine, and founder of the Arminians, or Remonstrants, was born at Oudewater, in Holland, 1560. He contracted a friendship with Theodore Beza, was minister at Amsterdam, and afterwards professor of divinity at Leyden, 1603. His doctrines are opposed to those of Calvin, and his lectures on predestination and free will, which he exalted by favouring the operations of grace, produced great confusion. He was summoned to the Hague to give an account of his doctrines, but before the proposed synod could be held he died, 19 Oct.,

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1609. His death was most painful, and to bodily suffering was added mental anguish. His friend Bartius says: 'How often have we heard him in bitter groans cry out, when by himself, as the prophet did, "O me, O mother! why did you bear me, a man at enmity with all the world? I have neither put out to usury nor taken in upon usury from any one, and yet every one curseth me.'" The aim of Arminius was to unite all sects of Christians, with the exception of the Catholics, into one community, as is evident from the following passage in his will: 'I have studied to inculcate everything which might contribute, according to the Word of God, to the propagation and increase of truth, of the Christian religion, of the true worship of God, of general piety, and a holy conversation among men; and, finally, to that tranquillity and peace which befit the Christian name, excluding Papacy, with which no unity of faith, no bond of piety or of Christian faith can be maintained.'

ARMSTRONG, ARCHY, or ARCHIBALD, a great master of grimace and buffoonery, was jester to James I. and his son Charles I. He had a particular dislike to Archbishop Laud, upon whom he was sometimes very sarcastical. Once, in the presence of that prelate, he asked leave to say grace, which, being granted, he said, 'Great praise be given to God, and little Laud to the devil.' When the liturgy, which Laud endeavoured to introduce into Scotland, was absolutely rejected, and great tumults were raised on that account, Archy tauntingly said to the prelate, 'Who is the fool now?' The king was much offended at this impudent jest, ordered its perpetrator to pull off his coat, and dismissed him (1637-8). He was succeeded by Muckle John, who was the last person retained as fool at the English court. After his disgrace Archy retired to Arthuret, in Cumberland, the place of his birth, and died there in 1672. His 'Jests' were published in 12mo., with his portrait preixed.

ARMSTRONG, EDMUND JOHN, of Dublin, wrote a volume of poems, published shortly after his death, which occurred 24 Feb., 1805.

ARMSTRONG, FRANCIS, M.D., a physician at Uppingham, in Rutland, known as the inventor of a vegetable green paint, of which he published an account, died May, 1789.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE, M.D., brother to the author of the 'Art of Preserving Health,' practised in London, where, in 1709, he established a dispensary for the relief of the infant poor. He died after the year 1781. He wrote an essay on the diseases most fatal to infants.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, of Gilmockie, in Westmorland, a noted freebooter, and the hero of a romantic ballad printed in Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.' He was executed by order of King James V. of Scotland, about 1220.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, F.R.S., major-general and quartermaster-general in the army, colonel of the royal regiment of foot in Ireland, surveyor of the ordnance, and his majesty's chief engineer, was born 1673, and died 15 April, 1742. He wrote, among other works, 'The History of the Ancient and Present state of the Navigation of the Port of King's Lynn, and of Cambridge, and the rest of the trading towns in those parts; and of the navigable rivers that have their course through the great level of the fens, called Bedford Level.'

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, an officer in the English

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army, author of 'The History of the Island of Minorca' (London, 1752 and 1756), died 27 March, 1758.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, M.D., a poet and physician, born at Castleton, Roxburghshire, about 1709. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. 1732, and afterwards practised his profession in London. In 1735 he published an anonymous tract, entitled 'An Essay for Abridging the Study of Physic.' This was followed, about 1737, by the 'Economy of Love,' a poem which could not be published in our days, and which was an outrage upon decency a century ago. From the edition of 1768 many of the most offensive passages were omitted. His reputation mainly rests upon his 'Art of Preserving Health,' which was formerly regarded as one of the finest didactic poems in the language. His shorter poetical pieces were collected under the title of 'Miscellanies,' in 1770. Died 7 Sept., 1779.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a Scotch writer, was born at Leith, 1771, and educated at Edinburgh, where he studied divinity, and took his degree of M.A. While at Edinburgh he published a volume of juvenile poems, to which he appended an essay on the means of punishing and preventing crimes; for which, in 1789, he had been honoured with the gold medal given by the Edinburgh Pantheon Society. In 1790 he came to London, where he supported himself by writing for the daily papers. He also preached to dissenting congregations, and promised to make a shining figure in life, when he was prematurely cut off on 21 July, 1797.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Ayres Quay, near Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland, in the county of Durham, 8 May, 1784, and died 12 Dec., 1829, in London, where he had practised his profession for eleven years. There is a memoir of him by Dr. Francis Boott, in 2 vols. 8vo.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, D.D., an English colonial prelate, was born at Bishopwearmouth, 22 Aug., 1813, and educated at Charterhouse and Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1843 he was instituted to the rectory of St. Paul's, Exeter, which he exchanged, in 1843, for the vicarage of Tidenham. In 1853 he was appointed bishop of Graham's Town, and arrived at Cape Town on 29 Sept. in the following year. He died at Graham's Town, 16 May, 1856. He wrote 'Sermons on the Festivals,' 12mo., Oxford, 1845; 'The Pastor in his Closet,' 1847; 'Parochial Sermons,' 1854; and 'Essays on Church Penitentiaries,' edited by T. T. Carter, 8vo., London, 1858. He was also editor of, and a contributor to, the 'Tracts for the Christian Seasons,' and other works of a similar character. A memoir of him, by T. T. Carter, M.A., rector of Clewer, was published at Oxford, 8vo., 1857, with an introduction by Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Oxford.

ARMSTRONG, SIR THOMAS, an English politician, was a great sufferer for the royal cause, and before the Restoration was actively engaged on behalf of Charles II. His enterprising spirit excited the jealousy of Cromwell, who threw him into prison, and even threatened his life. He was an avowed enemy of the Catholic religion, and engaged with all the zeal that was natural to him in the service of the duke of Monmouth. Soon after the new sheriffs were imposed upon the city by the influence of the court, an insurrection was planned by the country party, not only in London, but also in several other parts of the kingdom.

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Sir Thomas went, at this time, with the duke of Monmouth, to view the king's guards, in order to judge whether they might venture to attack them in the projected insurrection. Finding himself obnoxious to the court, he fled the country, and his flight was soon followed by an outlawry. He was seized abroad, and sent to London, where he was condemned and executed without a trial, and under peculiar circumstances of rigour, having been conducted to death by the sorrowing soldiers who had been accustomed to obey his command. He suffered at Tyburn, 20 June, 1684.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, of Gilmockie, the last Border freebooter of any note, flourished about 1646. There was another freebooter named William Armstrong, of Kynmouth, respecting whom particulars may be found in Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.'

ARMYNE. See ARMINE.

ARNALD, GEORGE, A.R.A., an English artist, died at Pentonville, London, 21 Nov., 1841, aged 78.

ARNALD, RICHARD, an English divine, was born in London, about 1696, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, from whence he removed, in 1718, to Emmanuel College, where he took his degree of M.A., and was elected fellow in 1721. In 1728 he took the degree of B.D., and about the same time was presented by his college to the rectory of Thurcaston, Leicestershire. He published several single sermons, but his most celebrated performance is his 'Commentary on the Apocrypha,' which usually accompanies the commentaries of Patrick, Lowth, and Whithy. Died 4 Sept., 1756.

ARNALL, WILLIAM, an English political pamphleteer of the reign of George II. He edited 'The British Journal,' and 'The Free Briton,' by Francis Walsingham, Esq. He was employed by Sir Robert Walpole to defend his administration, and it is said that in four years he received nearly £11,000 for his services. He squandered the whole of this large sum, and committed suicide in 1741, aged 26.

ARNAU, JOHN, a Spanish painter, born 1595, died 1693.

ARNAUD DE MARVEIL, or DE MARUELL, a poet of Provence, who wrote a collection of poems, is supposed to have died at the end of the twelfth century. Some critics place him at the head of the amorous poets of his age and country.

ARNAUD, FRANÇOIS, abbat of Grandchamp, a French writer, born 27 July, 1721; died 2 Dec., 1784. He was employed, in conjunction with M. Suard, in writing the 'Journal Étranger' and the 'Gazette Littéraire de l'Europe.' He also published a collection of pieces on Philosophy, Literature, and the Arts, 4 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1770.

ARNAUD, FRANÇOIS THOMAS MARIE DE BACULARD D', a French writer of tales, plays, essays, and poems, was born at Paris, 14 Sept., 1718, and educated among the Jesuits. In very early youth he gave proofs of a poetical genius, which procured him the friendship of Voltaire. He visited Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, who called him his Ovid, which excited the envy and ridicule of Voltaire and his followers. On one occasion Frederick and others were very freely discussing the existence of a Deity, when Arnaud's opinion was asked. With great solemnity, he said he rejoiced to think that there existed a Being greater than kings. Died 8 Nov., 1805.

ARNAUD, GEORGE D', a Dutch lawyer and

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philologist, born at Franeker, 16 Sept., 1711; died 1 June, 1740.

ARNAUD DE RONSIL, GEORGE, a native of France, was born 1697, came to England, and attained to eminence as a surgeon in London. He published several medical works, and died 27 Feb., 1774.

ARNAUD, HENRI, a celebrated pastor, and military leader of the Vaudois, was born at La Torre, Piedmont, 1641, and died at Schönberg, 1721.

ARNAUD DE VILLA NOVA, a celebrated physician at Paris, was born about 1235. He studied Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, and omitted nothing to perfect himself in the sciences. His passion for astrology betrayed him into the folly of asserting that the world was to end about the middle of the fourteenth century. Some time after he maintained that works of mercy are preferable to the sacrifice of the mass; that the human nature of Christ was equal to his divine; and that the establishment of religious orders was very wrong; for which he was condemned by the university of Paris. Arnould withdrew into Sicily, where he was kindly received by the king, who sent him into France to attend Pope Clement V., who was sick there. He died 1313, on the coast of Genoa. His works were printed at Lyons, 1520, and at Basil, in fol., 1585. The imaginary book, 'De Tribus Impostoribus,' has been falsely ascribed to him. M. de Haiteze published his life, under the name of 'Pietro Joseph,' Aix, 12mo., 1719.

ARNAUD, ANGELIQUE DE ST. JEAN, second daughter of Arnould d'Andilly, was born 1624, and entered the convent of Port Royal, 1644. For twenty years she was mistress of the novices, and performed the arduous duties of that office with great zeal and success. Died 29 Jan. 1684. D. Clement published her 'Conferences,' 3 vols. 12mo., 1700.

ARNAUD, ANTOINE, was born 6 August, 1560, at Paris, where he pursued his studies, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1573. Some time afterwards he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris, in which capacity he acquired great reputation by his integrity and extraordinary eloquence. Henri IV. had great esteem for Arnould, who was appointed councillor and procureur-general to Queen Catharine de Medicis. One of the most famous causes which Arnould pleaded was that of the university against the Jesuits, in 1594. Died 29 Dec., 1619.

ARNAUD, ANTOINE, the youngest and the greatest of the ten surviving children of Antoine Arnould, the advocate, and his wife, Catharine Manon, was born at Paris, 8 Feb., 1612, and studied philosophy at the college of Calvi, from whence he removed to that of the Sorbonne. In 1641 he commenced doctor, and in 1643 published a book on frequent communion, which gave offence to the Jesuits. The controversy between them and the Jansenists was then at its height, and M. Arnould joined the latter, whom he defended with great ability. For this he was expelled the Sorbonne, whereupon he went into retirement, and employed himself in writing a great number of treatises on divinity, grammar, geometry, logic, metaphysics, and other subjects. When the Jansenist controversy had subsided, in 1668, Arnould turned his polemical weapons against the Calvinists. His treatise entitled 'La Perpetuité de la Foi de l'Eglise Catholique touchant l'Eucharistie,' in

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which he was largely assisted by Nicole, led to the grand dispute between them and M. Claude, in which each party claimed the victory. This work is said to have converted to Catholicism the Prince de Tarente, the Marshals De Lorges and De Duras, and to have put an end to all the doubts of Turenne. In 1679 Arnould quitted France, and went to the Low Countries, where he continued to write against the Jesuits and Protestants with equal sharpness and facility. He died at Brussels, 8 Aug., 1694. The numerous works of Arnould are for the most part polemical. Father Quesnel published his letters in 9 vols.

ARNAULD, HENRI, son of Anthony Arnould, the advocate, and brother of Arnould d'Andilly, was born at Paris, 1597. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession, in 1649 he became bishop of Angers. His charity to the poor was unbounded, and his labours were incessant. When it was proposed to him to rest himself one day in the week, he replied, 'I am willing to do so if you can find me a day on which I am not a bishop.' Died 8 June, 1692. His chief work is entitled 'Négociations à la Cour de Rome, et en différentes Cours d'Italie,' 5 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1748. This work contains many curious and interesting particulars.

ARNAULD, JACQUELINE MARIE, known in religion as Marie Angélique de Sainte Magdeleine, was born 8 Sept., 1591, being the second daughter of Antoine Arnould, the advocate. At an early age she became abbess of Port Royal, of the order of Cîteaux, and introduced great reforms into the convent, which she removed from the fields to Paris itself. She was also chosen to reform the abbey of Maubuisson. Died 6 Aug., 1661. Five of her sisters took the veil at Port Royal, where they led exemplary lives. One of them, Mother Agnes, wrote 'L'Image de la Religieuse parfaite, et imparfaite,' 12mo., Paris, 1665. She was born 31 Dec., 1593, and died 19 Feb., 1671.

ARNAULD D'ANDILLY, ROBERT, eldest son of Antoine Arnould, the advocate, was born at Paris, 1589. He held some considerable offices, and discharged his duties in the most honourable manner. At the age of fifty-five he retired to the monastery of Port Royal des Champs, where he spent the remainder of his days in religious studies. He published a translation of Josephus; a 'Memoir of the House of Port Royal;' 'Memoirs of his own life;' and several other works. Died 27 Sept., 1674.

ARNAULT, VINCENT ANTOINE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born 1 Jan., 1706; died 16 Sept., 1854.

ARNDT, JOHN, a famous Protestant divine of Germany, born at Ballenstädt, in the duchy of Anhalt, 2 Dec., 1555. At first he applied himself to physic, but falling into a dangerous sickness, he made a vow to change that for divinity, if he should be restored to health. He wrote many religious works, the most famous of which is his 'Treatise of Free Christianity,' which has been translated into English. This writer died at Zell, 11 May, 1621.

ARNDT, JOSHUA, was born at Gustrów, in Germany, 9 Sept., 1626, and became professor of logic at Rostock, preacher at the court, and ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Mecklenberg. He died 5 April, 1687. Among his numerous writings are 'Miscellanea Sacra;' 'Clavis Antiquitatum Judaicarum;' and 'Manuale Legum Mosaicarum.' His son Charles (born 1673; died 1721, became

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professor of poetry and Hebrew at Melchin. He wrote a life of his father, and several works on bibliography.

ARNE, CECILIA, the wife of Dr. Arne, and one of the most celebrated singers of her time, died 1776.

ARNE, MICHAEL, an English musical composer, was son of Dr. Arne, and inherited much of the musical talent of his father. He set several operas to music. Died 1785.

ARNE, SUSANNAH MARIA. See CIBBER.

ARNE, THOMAS AUGUSTINE, Mus.D., an English musician, was born 1710. His father was an upholsterer in Covent Garden. He received his education at Eton, and was afterwards articled to an attorney; but music had more charms for him than law, and he soon abandoned the desk for the fiddle. In a short time his proficiency was so great that he was engaged as leader of the orchestra at Drury Lane theatre; and in 1773 he composed the music for Addison's opera of 'Rosamond,' which was received with universal applause. In 1738 he gained great credit by setting Milton's 'Comus.' In 1740 he set Mallet's masque of 'Alfred,' in which first appeared the famous song, 'Rule Britannia.' He had great success in setting popular airs to music. In 1759 the university of Oxford created him doctor of music. He died 5 March, 1778. Having been brought up as a Catholic, he had recourse, in his last illness, to the consolations of that religion for support, although, in the progress of his life, he had paid but little respect to any form of worship.

ARNIM, LOUIS ACHIM VON, a distinguished German poet, born at Berlin, 26 Jan., 1781; died 21 Jan., 1831.

ARNISEUS, HENNINGUS, a native of Halberstadt, and professor of physic in the university of Helmstadt, a learned philosopher, and skillful physician, who travelled into France and England, and died Nov., 1636. He wrote some works in favour of the divine right of kings; a curious treatise, 'De Jure Connubiorum;' and some medical pieces.

ARNOBIUS the Elder, a native of Africa, became professor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, about 297. Being converted to Christianity, he composed a work entitled 'Disputations against the Gentiles.' He has been styled the Varro, as Lactantius, his disciple, is called the Cicero, of ecclesiastical writers.

ARNOBIUS the Younger, was an ecclesiastic in Gaul, and lived about A.D. 460. He wrote a commentary on the Psalms, which has often been attributed to the elder Arnobius.

ARNOLD of Brescia, in Italy, a famous heretic of the twelfth century. He maintained that those bishops and monks who possessed any lands could not be saved, and that the ecclesiastical possessions belonged to princes. This new doctrine drew a large number of libertines to his side, who wanted to seize the property of the clergy. Indeed it was found necessary to repulse his followers by force of arms, and they were condemned in the council of Lateran, 1139. Arnold retired to the mountains of Switzerland, whither he was followed by his disciples. In 1141 he went to Rome, drove out the Pope and the ecclesiastics, and attempted to restore the senate. Eugenius III. found means, after many combats, to return to Rome. Arnold then withdrew to the emperor Frederick I., who delivered him up to Pope Adrian IV., by whose order he was executed, 1155.

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ARNOLD, BENEDICT, an American military commander, born at Norwich, in Connecticut, 3 Jan., 1740; died in London, 14 June, 1801.

ARNOLD, CHRISTOPHER, a learned German, born at Hersbruck, in Franconia, 12 April, 1627. He studied divinity and philology at Altorf, travelled into various countries, including England, and ultimately became professor at the gymnasium at Nuremberg, where he lectured on history, eloquence, poetry, and Greek. Died 30 June, 1685. He wrote 'Ornatus Linguae Latinae;' 'Valerii Catonis Grammatici Dirae, cum Commentario perpetuo;' 'Testamentum Flavianum, sive Epistolae xxx. de Josephi Testimonio de Christo;' and other works.

ARNOLD, GEORGE DANIEL, born at Strasburg, 18 Feb., 1780, studied law at Göttingen, became professor of the *code civil* at Coblenz, and afterwards successively professor of history and of Roman law at the same place. Died 18 Feb., 1829. For the use of his pupils he published 'Elementa juris civilis Justiniani, cum Codice Napoleoneo et reliquis, qui in imperio Franco-gallico obtinent legum codicibus, juxta ordinem Institutionum collati,' 8vo., Paris, 1812. He also acquired considerable reputation as a poet.

ARNOLD, GODFREY, a German Protestant divine, born at Annaberg, in Saxony, 4 Sept., 1666; died 30 May, 1714. He wrote a prodigious number of works, of which his 'History of the Church and of Heresies' attracted much notice. He showed a remarkable tendency to mysticism, and was charged by the orthodox Lutherans with having professed heretical doctrines. Arnold despised Latin because it was, in his opinion, the language of Anti-Christ.

ARNOLD, IGNATIUS THEODORE FERDINAND KAJETAN, a German writer, born at Erfurt, 4 April, 1774, became secretary to the university of that town, and died 26 Oct., 1812. He published a treatise on Dr. Joseph Gall's system of phrenology.

ARNOLD, JOHN, an ingenious mechanic, born at Bodmin, Cornwall, 1744; died 25 Aug., 1799. For many years he carried on business as a watchmaker in Cornhill. Mr. Arnold introduced several important improvements in the construction of marine chronometers, for which he received rewards from the Board of Longitude. He published some pamphlets on the subject of his inventions.

ARNOLD, JOSEPH, M.D., an English naturalist, born at Beccles, Suffolk, 1783; died at Padang, 26 July, 1818.

ARNOLD, NICHOLAS, a famous Protestant divine, born at Lesna, in Poland, 17 Dec., 1618. He became professor of divinity at Franeker, and died 15 Oct., 1680. He wrote 'Lux in tenebris, seu vindicatio locorum Vet. et Novi Test. quibus sectarii abutuntur ad stabilendos suos errores,' 4to., Leipzig 1698; and other works.

ARNOLD, RICHARD, an English chronicler, was born about the middle of the fifteenth century, and was a London merchant trading to Flanders. He is chiefly known as the author of a work sometimes called 'The Statutes of London,' but more commonly 'Arnold's Chronicle.' The best edition is that by Francis Douce, 4to., London, 1811. Warton very properly describes the work as 'the most heterogeneous and multifarious miscellany that ever existed,' and gives the following summary of its contents:—'The collector sets out

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with a catalogue of the mayors and sheriffs, the customs and characters of the City of London. Soon afterwards we have receipts to pickle sturgeon, to make vinegar, ink, and gunpowder; how to raise parsley in an hour, the arts of brewing and soapmaking; an estimate of the livings in London; an account of the last visitation of St. Magnus's church, the weight of Essex cheese, and a letter to Cardinal Wolsey. The "Not-browne Mayde" is introduced between an estimate of some subsidies paid into the exchequer, and directions for buying goods in Flanders. In a word, it seems to have been this compiler's plan, by way of making up a volume, to print together all the notices and papers, whether ancient or modern, which he could amass, of every sort and subject.

ARNOLD, SAMUEL, Mus.D., was born in London, 29 Aug., 1740, and educated at the chapel royal, St. James's, under Mr. Bernard Gates and Dr. Nares. Before he had attained his twenty-third year he became composer to Covent Garden theatre, where he distinguished himself by several new productions. His oratorio called 'The Cure of St. Paul' attracted crowded houses. This was succeeded by 'The Prodigal Son,' an oratorio, for which, in 1775, he obtained the degree of doctor of music at Oxford. At this time he was proprietor of Marybone Gardens, a place of fashionable resort. On the death of Dr. Nares, in 1783, he was appointed organist and composer to the chapel royal. In 1786 he commenced a splendid edition of Handel's works. He died 23 Oct., 1802, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which church he was organist.

ARNOLD, SAMUEL JAMES, son of the preceding, was born in or about 1775, and bred as an artist; but at an early age he showed a preference for authorship, and produced a novel entitled 'The Corsic, or, Haunted Island,' 3 vols., 1796. In 1794 he brought out a musical entertainment called 'And Robin Gray,' and in 1796 a comic opera, in two acts, called 'The Shipwreck.' As a painter he applied himself to portraits, but was not very successful. He married Miss Matilda Pye, daughter of the poet laureate, and in association with her wrote 'The Prior Claim,' a comedy, 1805. Mr. Arnold afterwards became manager successively of the Lyceum and Drury Lane theatres. He died at Walton-upon-Thames, 16 Aug., 1852.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, M.D., was born at Leicester, 1722, received his education at Edinburgh, and became a fellow of the College of Physicians of London. He afterwards became proprietor and conductor of an extensive lunatic asylum in his native town. Died 2 Sept., 1816. He is author of 'Observations on the Nature, Kinds, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity, Lunacy, or Madness,' 2 vols.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, 13 June, 1795, and educated at Winchester School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1814). In 1815 he was elected a fellow of Oriel College, and afterwards took orders. He vacated his fellowship 1820, by his marriage with Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Pearce, and established himself at Laleham, near Staines, where he resided for some years, being chiefly employed in private tuition. In Dec., 1827, he was elected to the head mastership of Rugby school, where he remained to the end of his life. As head master of Rugby school he was enabled to exercise his natural faculty for tuition, and to

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carry into practice on a large scale his leading idea of introducing Christianity into daily life in a sphere which had been hitherto considered almost exempt from its influence. In Aug., 1841, he was appointed professor of modern history at Oxford. Died 12 June, 1842. Dr. Arnold published an edition of Thucydides, and wrote 'History of Rome,' 1838-42; articles in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, on the lives of Sulla, Cæsar, Augustus, and Trajan; and 'Introductory Lectures on Modern History,' 1842. His life has been written by Dean Stanley.

ARNOLD, THOMAS KERCHEVER, an educational writer, eldest son of Thomas George Arnold, M.D., of Stamford, was born in or about 1800. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1821; M.A. 1824), of which he was elected a fellow, and in 1830 was presented to the rectory of Lyndon, in Rutland, where he died, 9 March, 1853. Mr. Arnold acquired a very widespread reputation as the author and editor of a whole library of books adapted for educational purposes. His attention was first directed to the Greek language, but was afterwards extended to other languages, both ancient and modern. For two years he was editor of 'The Theological Critic.'

ARNOLDI, JOHN VON, a German diplomatist and statesman, born at Herborn, in the duchy of Nassau, 30 Dec., 1751; died 2 Dec., 1827. He published a number of historical works in German.

ARNOLDT, DANIEL HENRY, a German author, born at Königsberg, 7 Dec., 1706, became professor of theology in the university of that city, 1735, and died 30 July, 1775. His principal works are a 'History of the University of Königsberg,' and an 'Ecclesiastical History of the Kingdom of Prussia.'

ARNOLFO DI LAPO, or DI COLLE, a very celebrated Italian architect, born 1232; died about 1300. His chief works are at Florence.

ARNOT, HUGO, a Scotch writer, born at Leith, 8 Dec., 1749. His original name was Pollock, which he changed to Arnot, on succeeding, through his mother, to the estate of Balcomrie, in Fifeshire. He became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1772, and died 20 Nov., 1786. His works are, 'The xlv. chapter of the prophecies of Thomas the Rhymer, in verse; with notes and illustrations. Dedicated to Dr. Silverspoon, [Witherspoon] preacher of sedition in America' (anon), 4to., Edinburgh, 1776; 'An Essay on Nothing; a discourse delivered in a society' (anon), 3rd edition, 8vo., London, 1777; 'A Letter to the Lord Advocate of Scotland. [Henry Dundas] By Eugene,' 4to., [Edinburgh, 1777]; 'The History of Edinburgh,' 4to., Edinburgh, 1779; and 'A collection and abridgment of celebrated criminal trials in Scotland, from A.D. 1536 to 1784, with historical and critical remarks,' 4to., Edinburgh, 1785.

ARNOTT, ARCHIBALD, M.D., an English army surgeon, died at Kirkconnell Hall, Dumfriesshire, 6 July, 1855, aged 83. He was the medical attendant of Napoleon I. at the island of St. Helena, and was present at the death of that great warrior.

ARNOUL. See ARNULF.

ARNOULD, SOPHIE, a celebrated French actress and vocalist, born at Paris, 14 Feb., 1744; died 1803.

ARNOULT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French ecclesiastic, born 1689; died at Besançon, 1753. He published several works under the *nom de plume* of Antoine

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Dumont. His 'Traité de Prudence,' Besançon, 1753, is a collection of French, Italian, and Spanish proverbs. The largest work by him is entitled 'Le Précepteur.'

ARNTZENIUS, JOHN, a German scholar, born at Wesel, on the Lower Rhine, 1702; became professor of eloquence, history, and poetry at Franeker, 1742; and died 1759. He published valuable editions of several Latin authors.

ARNTZENIUS, JOHN HENRY, son of the preceding, became professor of jurisprudence, first at Groningen, and afterwards at Utrecht. He died in the latter city, 7 April, 1797. His works are, 'Institutiones Juris Belgici,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Miscellanea;' an edition of Cælius Sedulius's 'Carmen Paschale;' and an edition of all the Latin panegyrics, under the title of 'Panegyrici Veteres.'

ARTZENIUS, OTTO, a brother of John Artzenius, was born 1703, and died 1763. He published some orations, and an edition of Dionysius Cato's 'Disticha de Moribus.'

ARNU, NICHOLAS, a learned Dominican, born near Verdun, in Lorraine, 1629; died 1692, at Padua, where he was professor of metaphysics. He wrote several works on the philosophy and theology of St. Thomas Aquinas.

ARNULF, St., bishop of Metz, 614. After holding some important offices under the Austrian government, he quitted the court and his bishopric to lead a solitary life in the deserts of Vosges, where he died, 647.

ARNULF, son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, was elected emperor of Germany at Tribur, 887. He repulsed the Sclavonians, drove the Normans out of Lorraine, took Bergamot, and afterwards Rome, where he was crowned by Pope Formosus. Died 24 Nov., 890.

ARNULF, was born at Beauvais about 1040, and became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. Removing to England, he was appointed prior of Canterbury, then abbot of Burgh, and, in 1114, bishop of Rochester. Died 15 March, 1124. His chief work is a collection of documents, entitled 'Textus Roffensis,' relating to the church and see of Rochester. This was published by Thomas Hearne in 1720.

ARNULF, bishop of Lisieux in the twelfth century, joined the second crusade, accompanying Louis VII. of France to the Holy Land, 1147. He was sent to England by Pope Alexander III. as apostolic legate, 1160, and died 31 Aug., 1182, at the abbey of St. Victor at Paris. There are letters of his remaining, written with great genius and elegance; they contain many remarkable particulars respecting the history of his time. Turnebus published an edition of them at Paris in 1585, and they are also in the library of the fathers. His letters to Henry II., king of England, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and others, were published at Oxford, in 8vo., 1844, under the editorship of J. A. Giles, LL.D.

ARNWAY, JOHN, D.D., an English royalist divine, was born in Shropshire, 1601, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1621; M.A. 1624). He held the rectories of Hodnet and Ightfield, in his native county, but was deprived of them in the Rebellion. He also suffered the loss of his temporal estate. In 1640 he attended the king at Oxford, and while there was created D.D., and appointed to the archdeaconry of Coventry. Subsequently he went to Virginia, where he died

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in or about 1653. He wrote some tracts in defence of Charles I.

ARPINO, JOSEPH D'. See CESARI.

ARRAGON, CATHARINE OF. See CATHARINE.

ARRAN, JAMES HAMILTON, third Earl of, and second Duke of Chateleherault, a title conferred upon his father by Francis I., was, in the earlier part of his life, the most amiable and accomplished gentleman of his family. In 1555 he went to the court of France, then the gayest and most polished in Europe, where he was highly in favour with Henry II., who made him captain of his Scottish life-guards. Here he was first dazzled with the charms of Mary; but he regarded her with that admiration with which a subject beholds his sovereign. As his father had been regent of Scotland, and was, upon failure of issue from that princess, declared by the three estates of the kingdom heir to the crown, his views were aspiring, and he was once in hopes of gaining Queen Elizabeth in marriage. When Mary returned to her native country he conceived the strongest passion for her — a passion in which ambition seems to have had little or no part; but being treated with coldness and neglect, he abandoned himself to solitude, and indulged his melancholy, which brought on an almost total deprivation of his reason, and cut short the expectations of his friends and admirers. Died 1609.

ARREBOE, ANDERS, a celebrated Danish poet, was born at Ærrøe's Kiøbing, in the island of Ærrøe, 1587, and educated at Copenhagen. In 1618 he was elected bishop of Drøntheim, but was deprived of his see, 1621, on account of his misconduct. Subsequently he was appointed to the pastorate of Vordingborg, which he occupied till his death, in 1637. The name of Arreboe is the most distinguished in the early history of the poetry of Denmark.

ARREDONDO, ISIDORE, a Spanish painter, born 1654; died at Madrid, 1702.

ARRIAGA, ROBERIC D', a Spanish Jesuit, born at Logroño, 17 Jan., 1592; died 7 June, 1667, at Prague, where he was professor of divinity. He wrote a 'Course of Philosophy,' in folio, and a 'Course of Theology,' in 8 vols. fol. Arriaga is one of the most subtle and obscure of the scholastic divines.

ARRIAN, FLAVIUS, a Greek historian and philosopher, was a native of Nicomedia, in Bithynia, and flourished in the second century, under the Emperor Hadrian and the Antonines. He was a Stoic and a disciple of Epictetus. On account of his merit he was presented with citizenship both at Athens and Rome, and at the latter place was advanced to senatorial and consular honours. The Emperor Hadrian conferred on him the government of the province of Cappadocia. Besides a philosophical 'Manual,' collected from the discourses of his master, Epictetus, Arrian wrote an account of the 'Expedition of Alexander,' in seven books, and a work on the 'Affairs of India,' which continues the history of Alexander. His other historical pieces have perished; but a philosophical work by him, commonly called the 'Discussions of Epictetus,' has been preserved. Some other works are ascribed, on doubtful authority, to his pen.

ARRIVABENE, HIPPOLYTE, a physician at Rome, died 1739. He published poems, and an academic discourse entitled 'The true idea of medicine.'

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ARRIVABENE, JOHN FRANCIS, a poet of Mantua, lived in the sixteenth century. He composed 'Maritime Eclogues,' 'Discourses,' and 'Letters,' which are included in the 'Rime di diversi,' and other similar collections.

ARRIVABENE, JOHN PETER, bishop of Urbino, died 1504, aged 63. He is author of a Latin poem entitled 'Gonzagidos,' and letters in the same language.

AROMATARI, JOSEPH DEOLI, an Italian physician, born at Assisi, about 1586, practised his profession with reputation for fifty years at Venice, in which city he died, 16 July, 1660. His principal work is a letter on the generation of plants. There is an English translation of it in the Philosophical Transactions, No. cccxi.

ARROWSMITH. ———, an English vocalist, who acquired considerable popularity in London between 1784 and 1787.

ARROWSMITH, AARON, a celebrated constructor of maps, born in Winston, Durham, 14 July, 1750; died 23 April, 1823. He carried on his business in London, first in Leicester Square, and afterwards in Soho Square.

ARROWSMITH, JOHN, a Puritan divine, was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1602. He was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, and took B.A. degrees in arts there, but in 1623 he became Fellow of Catharine Hall. He afterwards settled at Lynn, in Norfolk, and in the Great Rebellion was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster. When Dr. Beale was dispossessed of the mastership of St. John's College, Mr. Arrowsmith was put into his place, and, in 1649, took his doctor's degree. About this time he was removed to the mastership of Trinity College. He died in Feb., 1688-9. His works are, 'Tactica Sacra;' 'A Chain of Principles;' 'Sermons on Public Occasions;' and 'Armillæ Catachctica.'

ARROWSMITH, EDMUND, an English Jesuit, born in or about 1586, at a place called Haddock, in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire, and educated in the English college at Douay, where he arrived in Dec., 1605. In 1612 he was ordained a priest, and shortly afterwards was sent upon the English mission. He laboured zealously for about twelve years as a secular priest, and in 1624 joined the Society of Jesus. Being at length apprehended on account of his sacerdotal character, he was tried at Lancaster, 27 Aug., 1628, and being found guilty, was hanged, drawn, and quartered on the following day.

ARFALE, JOSEPH, an Italian poet, born 1628, at Mazzarano, in Sicily; died at Naples, 11 Feb., 1679. He first adopted the profession of arms, and at the siege of Candia displayed such bravery that he was honoured with the title of knight of the order of St. George. He left some poems and dramatic pieces.

ARTAXERXES I., Longimanus, sixth king of Persia, succeeded his father Xerxes about 464 B.C., and died 425 B.C. It was this prince who gave permission to rebuild Jerusalem; and the seventy weeks of Daniel begin from the seventh, or according to others, the twentieth year of his reign.

ARTAXERXES II., Mnemon, the tenth king of Persia, succeeded his brother Darius 405 B.C. Cyrus, his brother, took up arms against him, and was slain in battle, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes died 362 B.C.

ARTAXERXES III., Ochus, eleventh king of Persia, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes II., in 362,

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and was poisoned by Bagoas, a eunuch, to whom he entrusted all his authority, 339 B.C.

ARTEAGA, STEPHEN, a Spanish Jesuit, born in 1747, went to Italy on the suppression of his order, and for a long time resided at Bologna. He followed the Chevalier Azara to France, and died at his house in Paris, 30 Oct., 1799. He wrote a treatise on ideal beauty, in Spanish; seven dissertations on the rhythm of the ancients; and 'Le Rivoluzioni del teatro musicale Italiano, dalla sua origine, fino al presente,' 2nd edition, 3 vols. 8vo., Venice. A French translation, by the Baron de Rouvron, of this work, which is highly esteemed, was published at London in 1802.

ARTEDI, PETER, a Swedish naturalist, was born at Anund, 23 Feb., 1705, and educated at the university of Upsal, where he applied to the study of medicine. There was so great a friendship between him and Linnæus that they made each other heirs to all their MSS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to ichthyology. During a visit which he paid to England he met with a kind reception from Sir Hans Sloane. He was drowned at Leyden, 27 Dec., 1735. Linnæus published his 'Ichthyologia, sive Opera omnia de Piscibus,' 1738.

ARTEVELDE, JAMES VAN, a famous brewer of Ghent, artful, enterprising, and a great politician. He engaged almost all Flanders in a revolt, being desirous of surrendering it to the king of England, and was killed by the populace of Ghent, 17 July, 1345.

ARTEVELDE, PHILIP VAN, son of the preceding, was chosen leader of the people of Ghent when they rebelled against Louis III., count of Flanders, in 1382. He was killed at the battle of Roosebeck, 27 Nov., 1382.

ARTHUR, a British prince, was the son of Uther Pendragon, or dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and was immediately engaged in a war with the Saxons, in which he was completely successful. He next turned his arms against the Scots and Picts, in which he was also victorious. It is, moreover, said that he conquered Ireland and the western isles of Scotland; and that, after a series of warlike exploits, he passed the remainder of his days in peace, governing his kingdom with great wisdom and moderation. He instituted the military order of the Knights of the Round Table, and settled Christianity at York in the room of paganism. These appear to be the real historical facts of this celebrated person, of whom many fabulous circumstances are related. He died A. D. 542.

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany. See BRITANNY.

ARTHUR, prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII., was born 1486; married Catharine of Aragon 14 Nov., 1501; and died 2 April, 1502.

ARTHUR, JAMES, an Irish Catholic divine, was born at Limerick, and entered the order of St. Dominic. He was doctor and professor of divinity at Salamanca for many years, and was afterwards sent in the same capacity to the university of Coimbra. In 1642 he retired to the royal convent of St. Dominic, in Lisbon, where, according to some authorities, he died in 1644. Ware, however, states that his death did not take place till about 1670. He wrote two volumes of commentary in Latin on the first part of St. Thomas Aquinas's 'Sum of Theology,' but only the first volume was printed. It appeared in 1665.

ARTHUR, THOMAS, an English Protestant di-

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vine, was educated at Cambridge, and became principal of St. Mary's Hostel in that university. He wrote two tragedies, and other works. Died 1532.

ARTIGAS, FERDINAND JOSEPH, born at Monte Video, about 1760, of a family originally from Spain, became a captain in the service of that power at the time when her southern colonies revolted. At first he sided with the royalists, but afterwards joined the party of independence. Having obtained from the republic of Buenos Ayres the command of an army corps, he beat both the Spaniards and Portuguese in several engagements. In 1820, however, he was obliged to retire to Paraguay, where he was hospitably entertained by Dr. Francia, who, however, detained him as a prisoner till his death, which occurred 1826.

ARTIGNY, ANTOINE GACHAT D', a French writer, canon of the metropolitan church of Vienne, in Dauphiné, was born in that city 8 Nov., 1706, and died there 6 May, 1778. He is chiefly remembered by his 'Nouveaux Mémoires d'Histoire, de Critique, et de Littérature,' 7 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1749-56.

ARTOIS, JAMES VAN, a landscape painter, born at Brussels, 1613; died 1667, or thereabouts.

ARUNDEL AND SURREY, ANNE, countess of, was born 1557, being the daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacres of the North. At an early age she became the wife of the unfortunate Philip, earl of Arundel. In 1582 or 1583 she embraced the Catholic religion, to which she was, during the remainder of her life, most devotedly attached. This exposed her to much persecution, and Queen Elizabeth caused her to be imprisoned for a year in the house of Sir Thomas Shirley. After her husband's death she gave herself entirely up to her religious duties, the performance of works of charity, and the education of her children. Died 19 April, 1630. She founded the English college of the Society of Jesus, in Ghent.

ARUNDEL, BLANCHE, lady, fifth daughter of Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester, became the wife of Thomas, second Lord Arundel of Wardour. During the absence of her husband she bravely defended Wardour Castle for nine days with a few men against the parliament forces, under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford and Lieut.-Col. Ludlow. She ultimately delivered up the castle on honourable terms, which were broken. The parliament forces, however, were soon dislodged by the resolution of Lord Arundel, who, on his return, ordered a mine to be sprung under the castle, and thus sacrificed that noble structure to his loyalty. Lady Blanche was born 1583, and died 28 Oct., 1649.

ARUNDEL, EVERARD, tenth Lord Arundel of Wardour, was born in London, 3 Nov., 1785, and died at Rome, 21 June, 1834. His name was, in 1829, associated with that of Sir R. C. Hoare in the title-page of the 'Hundred of Dunworth,' a part of the 'History of Modern Wiltshire.'

ARUNDEL, HENRY, third Lord Arundel of Wardour, was son of Thomas Lord Arundel, by his wife, the heroic Lady Blanche Somerset. In 1678 he was committed to the Tower on the information of the miscreant Titus Oates, and impeached by the Commons of high crimes and misdemeanours. He continued in confinement until 1683, when he was admitted to bail. In 1686 he was constituted lord keeper of the privy seal, and installed a K.B. Retiring to his seat at Breamore, Hamp-

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shire, he lived in seclusion till his death, in Dec., 1694. He wrote five meditations in verse, which are printed in 'A Collection of eighty-six loyal Poems,' 1685.

ARUNDEL, MARY, countess of, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Llanherne, in Cornwall, married first, Robert Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, and secondly, Henry Fitzalan, earl of Arundel. Died 20 Oct., 1557. Among the royal MSS. are 'Alexandri Severi Sententiæ et Res Gestæ, ex Anglico in Sermonem Latinum versæ per Mariam Arundell et Joannem Radcliffum,' and a collection by her of Latin similes. She also translated from Greek into Latin, 'Selectæ Sententiæ septem Sapientum Græcorum.'

ARUNDEL, PHILIP HOWARD, earl of, son of Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk, was born at London, 1557. He was educated at home, one of his preceptors being the famous Gregory Martin, and afterwards studied at Cambridge, where he was admitted M.A. 1576. About the eighteenth year of his age he went to court, where he appears to have led a rather dissolute life. At this time he utterly neglected his wife, whom he had married when he was only twelve years old. His object was to obtain the favour of Queen Elizabeth, 'which could not be had (as was observed) by such as he, if they shewed any love for their wives.' He was present at the disputations held by Clarke, Fulke, Whitaker, and others, against Edmund Campian, the Jesuit. From what he heard upon these occasions he was led to adopt the Catholic faith, though he did not openly avow the change in his sentiments till more than a year afterwards, being deterred by the rigorous laws then in force against members of the Church of Rome. In 1583 he entertained Queen Elizabeth at Arundel. Soon after her departure the earl was ordered into close custody in his own house. The next day he was examined before the privy council respecting his religion and his dealings with Cardinal Allen and Mary Queen of Scots. He made no admissions. Two days afterwards Lord Hunsdon was sent to interrogate him on the same subjects, and also respecting Throckmorton's conspiracy, but was equally unsuccessful. After being detained three weeks, the earl was set at liberty. At length, in 1584, he was formally reconciled to the church by Father William Weston, alias Edmonds, of the Society of Jesus. The change which was soon observed in his demeanour and manner of life led his enemies to suspect the truth, and he determined to escape their machinations by quitting the kingdom. Accordingly, he embarked on a ship at Littlehampton, in Sussex, having previously addressed an eloquent letter to the queen in justification of the course he had taken, and disclaiming any intention of being a traitor to her Majesty. His design, however, had already been betrayed to the council, and by their orders one Keloway boarded the earl's ship, took him into custody, and carried him under a strong guard to London. He arrived there 25 April, 1585, and was immediately committed to the Tower, where he remained a close prisoner until his death, on 19 Oct., 1595. From the commencement of his imprisonment his miserable life was spent in devotional and ascetic exercises, which he practised with great rigour. He was buried in the church of St. Peter ad Vincula within the Tower, in the grave where his father's body rested. His interment was conducted with a due

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regard to economy. The coffin cost the queen ten shillings, and the black cloth which covered it thirty shillings. As he was a Catholic, the chaplain deemed it a profanation to read the established service over his grave, and therefore used some prayers which he thought fitting to the occasion. One of them commenced as follows:—'Oh! Almighty God! who art the Judge of all the world, the Lord of life and death, who alone hast the keys of the grave, who shuttest and no man openeth it, who openest and no man can shut it, we give thee hearty thanks, for that it hath pleased Thee, in thy mercy to us, to take this man out of the world.' The earl of Arundel's works are, 'An Epistle in the Person of Christ to the Faithfull Soule, written first by that learned Lanspergius, and after translated into English by one of no small fame, whose good example of sufferance and living hath and wilbe a memoriall unto his country and posteritie for ever,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1605; and 'Three Treatises of the Excellency and Utility of Virtue.'

ARUNDEL, RICHARD FITZALAN, earl of, one of the most distinguished men in the reign of Edward III. He was in the expedition to Flanders, and in several of the French wars, particularly at the battle of Cressy. He filled many high offices, and executed several important embassies. Died 1376.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was second son of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, and was born at Arundel Castle, Sussex, 1353. At the age of 21 he was consecrated bishop of Ely. In 1396 he was raised to the primacy, with which he exercised the office of lord high chancellor. Richard II. banished him for some attempts to establish a regency, on which he went to Rome. When Henry IV. ascended the throne Arundel returned to England. He was a zealous defender of the temporalities of the church, exerted himself with great violence against the Wickliffites, and died 20 Feb., 1413-14.

ARUNDEL, Sir THOMAS, second son of Sir John Arundel, of Llanherne, Cornwall, was a person of high consideration in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and was made K. B. at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. Unfortunately for him, he was the intimate friend of the Lord-protector Somerset, and in Nov., 1551, when that nobleman was sent to the Tower, Sir Thomas was apprehended and committed to close custody. Being found guilty of treason, he was beheaded on Tower-hill with Sir Michael Stanhope, 26 Feb., 1551-2.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, first Lord Arundel of Wardour, was son of Sir Matthew Arundel, knight, and when a young man, went to Germany, served as a volunteer in the imperial army in Hungary, behaved himself valiantly against the Turks, and in an engagement at Gran, took the standard with his own hands; on which account Rodolph II., emperor of Germany, created him count of the Holy Roman empire, 14 Dec., 1595. He was in high favour with Rodolph II., who made him several great offers, but he chose to return to his native country. King James I., to countenance his merits, created him Baron Arundel of Wardour, by patent dated 4 May, 1605. Died 7 Nov., 1659, aged 79.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, second Lord Arundel of Wardour, succeeded his father, the first lord, in 1659, and attaching himself to the royal cause,

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raised at his own expense a regiment of horse for the service of King Charles I. Being in a battle, fighting for the king, he was shot in the thigh, and died of his wounds in his Majesty's garrison at Oxford, 19 May, 1643, *æt.* 59, and was buried with great pomp at Tisbury. The statement that the wounds of which he died were received at the battle of Lansdown must be erroneous, as that engagement took place on 5 July, 1643.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS HOWARD, earl of, only son of the ill-fated Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, was born 1586, and in 1603 was restored in blood to such honours as he had lost by his father's attainder, as well as to the earldom of Surrey, but the dukedom itself was detained from him. In 1607 he was sworn of the privy council, and soon afterwards travelled into France and Italy, where he imbibed that love for the fine arts by which he was afterwards distinguished. On his return to England, in 1611, he was installed K.G.; and in 1614 he renounced the Catholic religion, in which he had been carefully trained. In 1621 he was restored to the place of Earl Marshal. He was appointed steward of the royal household 1637, and in 1640 was nominated general-in-chief of the country south of the Trent. On 6 June, 1644, he was created earl of Norfolk; but being disappointed at the dukedom being refused him, he abandoned his country and wandered over Italy until his death, which took place at Padua, 4 Oct., 1646. He bequeathed his unrivalled collection of antiquities to his eldest and second surviving sons, Henry Frederick, Lord Maltravers, and William, afterwards Viscount Stafford. Henry, the second son of the former, and sixth duke of Norfolk, about 1668, at the suggestion of Evelyn, presented to the university of Oxford a considerable portion of his moiety, including the Parian Chronicle, which, with the other inscribed stones accompanying it, have been called the 'Arundelian Marbles.' At Oxford also are some of the statues collected by the earl of Arundel. These were given to the university by Lady Pomfret, whose husband had acquired them by purchase. Of the remainder of the Arundel collection some curious relics are at Wilton House; the cameos and intaglios were in the possession of the duke of Marlborough; and there is a fine bronze head of Homer in the British Museum.

ARVIEUX, LAURENT D', a French orientalist, born at Marseilles, 1635. In 1668 he was sent to Tunis to negotiate a treaty with the Dey; and on this occasion he caused 380 French slaves to be set at liberty. In 1672 he took a leading part in negotiating the treaty concluded at Constantinople with Mahomet IV. He was made chevalier of St. Lazare, with a pension of 1000 livres; was sent as consul to Algiers and Aleppo; and refused the bishopric of Babylon, which had been offered to him by Innocent XI. He died in his native city, 3 Oct., 1702. His memoirs were published by Father Labat, 6 vols. 12mo., 1755; and the account of his voyage with the Grand Emir, chief of the wandering Arabs, by Roque, in 1717, together with a treatise by Arvieux on the manners and customs of the Arabs.

ARZACHEL, a Spanish astronomer of the eleventh century, who wrote a book of 'Observations on the Obliquity of the Zodiac.'

ASA, king of Judah, succeeded his father Abijam, 955 B.C., and died 914 B.C.

ASAPH, ST., a British prelate who gave name to

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the see which he governed, flourished about the year 600. He is said to have written the life of his predecessor, St. Kentigern, which is printed in the *Acta Sanctorum* (Jan. 13).

ASBURY, FRANCIS, a Methodist bishop, was born 20 Aug., 1745, near the foot of Hempstead bridge, in Staffordshire, a short distance from Birmingham. At the age of seventeen he entered the Methodist ministry, and in 1771 went as a missionary to America. On 27 Dec., 1784, he was ordained a Methodist bishop at Baltimore, and continued to 'preach the word' for more than half a century. He died near Fredericksburg, Virginia, 31 March, 1816. A minute account of his career is to be found in 'The Pioneer Bishop: the Life and Times of Francis Asbury, by W. P. Strickland, with an introduction by Nathan Bangs, D.D. English edition, with an introduction by the Rev. S. Woolcock Christophers,' 8vo., Manchester, 1860.

ASCENSIVS. See **BADIUS**.

ASCHAM, ANTHONY, M.B. of Cambridge, a noted astrologer, published a herbal, 1550, and several astrological treatises.

ASCHAM, ANTHONY, an English republican, born at Boston, Lincolnshire, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. At the beginning of the Rebellion he joined the Presbyterians, and became a member of the Long Parliament. In 1649-50 he was sent as envoy to Madrid, where six exiled royalists assassinated him and his interpreter, in 1650. He was the author of a 'Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments,' 8vo., 1648.

ASCHAM, ROGER, a celebrated English scholar, was third son of John Ascham, steward to Lord Scrope, of Wilton, and was born about 1515, at Kirby Wiske, in Richmondshire. He was educated at the charge of Sir Anthony Wingfield, in his house, by a Mr. Bond, who was also tutor to Sir Anthony's sons. About 1530 he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, his expenses there being defrayed by the same kind patron. His tutors were Hugh Fitzherbert and John Cheke. He proceeded B.A. 1533-4, and on 26 March, 1534, was elected fellow of his college, having a high reputation for his acquirements. He was occasionally employed by the university in writing letters to great personages, on account of his admirable style of composition, and from the singular beauty of his handwriting and great skill in illumination and adornment. In 1537 he commenced M.A., and read a Greek lecture in St. John's College, and also, as it seems, in the university at large. He was elected public orator of the university, 1546. Henry VIII. granted him a pension of £10, which was continued by Edward VI., whom he had taught to write. On the death of his friend William Grindal, he became tutor to the princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, and he subsequently accompanied Sir Richard Morysin on his embassy to Germany, of which country he afterwards published an account. Though Ascham was known to be a Protestant, Bishop Gardiner proved his firm friend during the whole reign of Queen Mary, and it is pleasing to find that years afterwards, when the bishop was dead, and his name was regarded as a by-word and a reproach, Ascham gratefully refers to his protection, terming him 'my good lord of Winchester.' In 1554 he gave up the office of public orator, and on 7 May, in that year, was appointed Latin secretary to Queen Mary, and he continued in that office under

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Queen Elizabeth, who entertained a particular regard for him, and granted him the canonry or prebend of Wetwang, in the church of York. He died 30 Dec., 1568. A complete list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' The principal are, 'Toxophilus, the schole of shootinge conteyned in two bookes,' 4to., London, 1545; 'A Report and Discourse of the Affaires and State of Germany,' 4to., London, 1553; 'The Schole Master; or, plaine and perite way of teachyng children to vnderstand, write, and speake the Latin tong,' 4to., London, 1570. This work has recently been carefully edited by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor. 'Familiarum Epistolarum libri tres,' 8vo., London, 1576. Hallam says, 'Among the learned men who surrounded Cheke at Cambridge, none was more deserving than Ascham, whose knowledge of ancient languages was not shown in profuse quotation, or enveloped in Latin phrase, but served to enrich his mind with valuable sense, and taught him to transfer the firmness and precision of ancient writers to our own English, in which he is nearly the first that deserves to be named, or that is now read.'

ASCHARI, a famous Mahometan doctor, founder of the Asarian sect, died about 940, at Bagdad. He maintained that God acts always by general laws, and not by particular providence. His followers held absolute and gratuitous predestination.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous philosopher, a native of Phlius, in Peloponnesus, and disciple of Stipo, to whose school he drew Meneclemus, with whom he contracted so close a friendship, that they might be compared to Orestes and Pylades.

ASCLEPIADES, a celebrated physician, born at Prusa, in Bithynia, practised at Rome in the time of Pompey, 96 B.C. Celsus and Galen often mention his works. There were several other celebrated persons of the same name.

ASCOLI, CECCO D'. See **CECCO**.

ASCOUGH, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and consecrated bishop of Salisbury in 1438. He was inhumanly murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers, 29 June, 1450.

ASELLIO, GASPARE, a learned physician, born at Cremona about 1481, became professor of anatomy and surgery at Pavia, and died at Milan, 14 April, 1626. He was the first who discovered the lacteal vessels, for which his name has ever since been honoured in the history of medicine.

ASFELD, JACQUES VINCENT D', abbat of la Vieuville, and a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, died at Paris, 25 May, 1745. His attachment to the cause of the Jansenists drew upon him a *lettre de cachet*, 1721.

ASGILL, SIR CHARLES, the first baronet of that name, rose by his industry and integrity from the office of out-door collector to a banking-house in Lombard Street to the possession of considerable wealth and the highest civic dignities. In 1757 he was elected lord mayor of London, and in 1761 created a baronet. He died 15 Sept., 1789. His son, Sir Charles Asgill, the second baronet, adopted the military profession, and rose to the rank of general. He died 1823, when the baronetcy became extinct.

ASGILL, JOHN, an English writer, was born about the middle of the seventeenth century. He studied in Lincoln's Inn, and in 1699 went to Ireland, where he acquired a fortune, and was elected a member of parliament; but in 1700 he was ex-

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John the House for writing a book, entitled 'An Argument, proving that Man may be translated from hence without passing through Death,' &c. This work was voted a blasphemous libel, and ordered to be burnt. Finding his affairs desperate, he returned to England, where he was chosen member for Bramber, in Sussex, and enjoyed his seat two years. During an interval of privilege he was committed to the Fleet for debt. While he was in confinement the House took into consideration the above book, and having voted it blasphemous, he was expelled from his seat. He continued in the rules of the Fleet and King's Bench thirty years, in which time he published several political tracts, and died in Nov., 1738.

ASH, EDWARD, M.D., a London physician of considerable eminence, died in April, 1829. He made some important discoveries in galvanism.

ASH, JOHN, LL.D., a dissenting minister at Pershore, Worcestershire, where he died, 13 April, 1774, in the 55th year of his age. He was author of an 'English Grammar'; 'The Complete English Dictionary'; 'Sentiments on Education,' 2 vols. 12mo.; and other works which were very popular in their day.

ASH, JOHN, M.D., an English physician, was son of Joseph Ash, gentleman, of Coventry, and received his education at Oxford (B.A. 1743, M.A. 1744, M.B. 1750, M.D. 1754). He practised at Birmingham, and founded the General Hospital in that town. He died at Brompton, Knightsbridge, 18 June, 1796. He was author of several professional works.

ASH, ST. GEORGE, an Irish prelate, born in the county of Roscommon, and educated at the university of Dublin, of which he became provost, 1602. During the troubles in Ireland, under James II., he went abroad, and was engaged in the service of Lord Paget, William III.'s ambassador at Vienna. He was promoted to the bishopric of Cloyne, 1695. In 1697 he was translated to Clogher, and in 1716 to Derry. Died 27 Feb., 1717. He is author of several papers in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society,' and other works.

ASHBURNE, THOMAS DE, D.D., an Augustinian friar, was a native of Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, and studied at Oxford, where he was created D.D. He engaged in the controversy with the Lollards, and wrote a treatise against the 'Trialogus' of Wicliffe.

ASHBURNHAM, GEORGE ASHBURNHAM, third earl of, was born 1769, and died Oct., 1830. He published 'A Narrative by John Ashburnham, of his attendance on King Charles the First, from Oxford to the Scotch Army, and from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight; never before printed. To which is prefixed a vindication of his character and conduct from the misrepresentations of Lord Cardenon. By his lineal descendant and present representative.' London, 2 vols. 8vo., 1830.

ASHBURNHAM, JOHN, an English politician, was son of Sir John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in Sussex. He was a zealous supporter of King Charles I. and Charles II., and had a principal share in the contrivance and execution of the escape of the former sovereign from Hampton Court in 1647, and his surrender to Colonel Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight. Born about 1604; died 1671.

ASHBURNHAM, WILLIAM, Colonel, was a younger son of Sir John Ashburnham, and an active military commander for King Charles I.

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during the civil wars. In 1644, when governor of Weymouth, he defended that town for four months against the parliamentary army. Died 1679.

ASHBURTON, ALEXANDER BARING, Lord, was born 27 Oct., 1774, being a younger son of Sir Francis Baring, a very eminent merchant. He was destined for a mercantile life, and was accordingly placed in his father's counting-house at an early age. During many years of his early life he was constantly and actively engaged in the service of his 'house' in the United States and the Canadas, where he acquired all that special information and general knowledge of business which he afterwards turned to account in the structure and consolidation of his fortune, and ultimately in the political service of his country. In 1810, on the death of his father, he became the head of the great house of London merchants, Baring Brothers and Co. He entered Parliament as member for Taunton, and at subsequent periods represented Callington, Thetford, and North Essex in the House of Commons. In Dec., 1834, he obtained a seat in Sir Robert Peel's cabinet as president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, and a few days before the retirement of his friends from office he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Ashburton, by patent dated April, 1835. In the House of Peers he continued to support the policy of Sir Robert Peel until the final measure of free trade, to which he was wholly opposed. In 1842 he was nominated a special commissioner to settle the disputes which then threatened to involve this country in a war with America. His mission was eminently successful, and resulted in the treaty of Washington. During a long life devoted to activity, both mercantile and territorial, he found leisure to cultivate the fine arts, and was one of their best patrons. Died 13 May, 1848.

ASHBURTON, JOHN DUNNING, Lord, was born at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1731. His father was an attorney, to whom he served his clerkship; after which he removed to London, studied in the Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1759 he drew up 'A Defence of the English East India Company' against the claims of the Dutch. This brought him into notice, and he afterwards added to his popularity by being counsel for Wilkes. In 1766 he was chosen recorder of Bristol, and the next year he was appointed solicitor-general, which office he resigned in 1770. On the change of administration, in 1782, he was created Baron Ashburton, sworn of the privy council, and appointed chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died at Exmouth, 18 Aug., 1783. Lord Ashburton is one of the many individuals to whom the authorship of the letters of Junius has been ascribed.

ASHBURTON, WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING, Lord, eldest son of Alexander, Lord Ashburton, was born June, 1799, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In Sept., 1841, he was appointed president of the Board of Control, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office, and remained at that post till Feb., 1845, when he became paymaster-general of the forces and treasurer of the navy. The duties of these offices he discharged until July, 1846, when Lord John Russell became the head of the government. Died 23 March, 1864.

ASHBURY, JOSEPH, a noted actor and theatrical manager, was born in London, 1638, and died at Dublin, 24 July, 1720. He raised the Irish stage to a degree of respectability which it had never before attained.

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ASHBY, GEORGE, an English writer, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., and was clerk of the signet to Queen Margaret, for the instruction of whose son—Edward Prince of Wales—he wrote a poem in English 'On the active policy of a prince.' Ashby was in his 80th year when he composed this work. Died 1474-5.

ASHBY, GEORGE, B.D., F.S.A., rector of Barrow, Suffolk, wrote an essay on the Roman military, which was found at Thurmaston, near Leicester, in 1771, and other antiquarian treatises. Born 5 Dec., 1724; died 12 June, 1808.

ASHBY, HENRY, a distinguished writing-engraver, born 17 April, 1744, at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire; died at Exning, Suffolk, 31 Aug., 1818.

ASHBY, SIR JOHN, a distinguished British admiral, died 12 July, 1693.

ASHBY, NATHAN, a native of Barbadoes, was ordained a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and in 1846 became incumbent of St. Michael's, Kingston, Jamaica. He died at Bath, in England, Aug., 1853. A volume of his 'Parochial Sermons,' edited by his widow, was published at London, 12mo., 1854, with a preface by the Rev. Charles Clayton, M.A.

ASHBY, RICHARD, whose real name was *Thimbleby*, an English Jesuit, and president of St. Omer's College, where he died 28 Aug., 1672. He wrote 'A Treatise on Purgatory,' and 'Remarks on Stillingfleet.'

ASHDOWNE, WILLIAM, an English Unitarian, resided at Canterbury at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. Between 1780 and 1798 he published five works in defence of Unitarian opinions.

ASHE, ANDREW, a famous performer on the flute, born at Lisburn, in Ireland, 1759; died March, 1838.

ASHE, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was son of Edward Ashe, a grocer and mercer, at Tideswell, Derbyshire. He was born 11 Feb., 1671-2, and received the first part of his education at Chesterfield, under Mr. Foxlow, who was afterwards vicar of Presbury, Cheshire. He then removed to a school kept by Samuel Ogden, at Wirksworth, whence he proceeded, in 1688, to the dissenting academy of the Rev. Mr. Frankland, at Rathmil. At his first entrance in the ministry he became chaplain to Lady Sarah Houghton, of Houghton Tower, in Lancashire, but was afterwards recalled to the Peak, in Derbyshire. He received ordination 1696. Ultimately his ministry was confined chiefly to Ashford, where he died, 1 Oct., 1734. He published 'A short Account of the Life and Character of the Rev. William Bagshaw, with a prefatory Letter by the Rev. William Tong,' 1704, and some single sermons. He had prepared for the press eleven volumes of his sermons, but only one volume was published.

ASHE, ROBERT HOADLY, D.D., born about 1752, was educated at Oxford, and became rector of Crewkerne, Somersetshire. Died 1775. He wrote 'A Letter to the Rev. John Milner, D.D., F.S.A., Author of the "History of Winchester," occasioned by his false and illiberal aspersions on the memory and writings of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, formerly Bishop of Winchester,' 1799.

ASHE, SIMON, a nonconformist divine, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and afterwards settled in Staffordshire, whence he removed to London, where he exercised the ministry

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twenty-three years. He was a Presbyterian, and one of the deputies who went to congratulate Charles II. on his restoration at Breda. He died in 1602, about the 18th of August. He composed a 'Treatise on the Power of Godliness,' edited Ball's works, and published several sermons of his own composition.

ASHE, THOMAS, B.D., a monk of Christchurch, Canterbury, composed 'Conciones variae,' one of which was preached at the election of Archbishop Kemp, in 1452. He died 21 Jan., 1473, in the sixty-third year of his profession.

ASHE, THOMAS, of Gray's Inn, wrote a number of books to facilitate the study of the law. He was living in 1618.

ASHE, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, commonly known as Captain Ashe, was born at Glasnevin, near Dublin, 15 July, 1770, and died at Bath, 17 Dec., 1835. A few weeks before his decease Mr. Ashe was in Oxford, and received alms from the Anti-Mendicity Society. He wrote 'Travels in America,' 3 vols., 1806; 'The Spirit of the Book, a novel,' 1808; 'The Liberal Critic, or Henry Percy, a novel,' 1812; 'Commercial View of the Brazils and Madeira,' 1812; and 'Memoirs and Confessions of Captain Ashe, written by himself,' 3 vols., 12mo., London, 1815.

ASHFIELD, EDMUND, an English painter of the time of Charles II.

ASHFORD, WILLIAM, an English painter, was a native of Birmingham, and settled in Ireland in 1764, being at that time about eighteen years of age. He was a favoured protegee of Mr. Ward, then at the head of the ordnance department in Dublin, during the viceroyalty of Earl Harcourt, and held a situation in one of the offices of that department. This he relinquished to follow his favourite studies, and to devote himself, with all the energy of his nature, to the witchery of landscape painting. His name is to be found among the early contributors to the exhibitions of the Incorporated Society of Artists of London. He resided in College Green, and was much noticed by all the distinguished lovers and encouragers of the fine arts. Afterwards he sold his house in College Green, and retired to Sandymount, where he pursued his profession with indefatigable industry; painting, both in oil and water-colours, the 'counterfeit presentment' of much of the finest scenery of England, Wales, and Ireland. He was one of the three artists to whom their brethren paid the distinguished compliment of confiding the selection of eleven others to constitute, with themselves, the Royal Hibernian Academy, of which he became the first president. He died at Sandymount, in 1824, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. His early pictures were somewhat in the manner of Claude. There is a beautiful specimen of his early style in the committee-room of the Dublin Society; and in the council-room of the Royal Hibernian Academy is a very fine work of his, 'Orlando under the Oak,' in which the breadth, high finish, and fine pencilling of the foliage are peculiarly to be admired, and afford a very fair specimen of his best and most matured style.

ASHLEY, ANTHONY, an English writer, of whom nothing is known except that he was partly the author and partly the translator of 'The Mariner's Mirror,' fol., London, 1588.

ASHLEY, JOHN, a person well known in musical circles in London, but rather as a trader in music than a musician, in 1795 he undertook the

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management of the Lent oratorios at Covent Garden theatre. Of his four sons, General, Richard, Charles Jane, and John James, all of whom were more or less distinguished as musicians, biographical sketches are given in that excellent, though unfinished work, the Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

ASHLEY, JOHN. See ASTLEY.

ASHLEY, LORD. See SHAFTESBURY, Earl of.

ASHLEY, ROBERT, born at Damerham, Wiltshire, 1265, was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He died in Oct., 1641. He published 'Urania, sive Musa Coelestis,' 1589; a translation of the 'Uranie' of Du Bartas; 'The interchangeable Course of Things,' 1594, translated from the French of Le Roy; 'Almansor, the victorious king of Spain, his Life and Death,' 1627, a translation from the Spanish; 'A Relation of the Kingdom of Cochinchina,' 1635, from the Italian of Father Christopher Borri; and 'David Persecuted,' 1637, a translation of Malvezzi's 'Il Davide persecutato.'

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, a famous English antiquary, born at Lichfield, 23 May, 1617, and educated in the grammar school there. He afterwards removed to London, and in 1638 became a solicitor, being subsequently admitted an attorney. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he went to Brasenose College, Oxford, and applied with great vigour to the study of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined he settled in London, and became acquainted with the great astrologers, Sir Jonas Moore, Mr. Lilly, and Mr. Bookler, who received him into their fraternity. In 1647 he went down into Berkshire, where he lived an agreeable and retired life in the village of Englefield. Here he became acquainted with Lady Mainwaring, to whom he was married in 1649.

Soon after his marriage he settled in London, where his house was frequented by all the learned and ingenious men of that day. He now diligently applied himself to the study of our national antiquities, and in 1658 began to collect materials for his history of the Order of the Garter. On the restoration of Charles II. he was graciously received by his Majesty, who, on 18 June, 1660, bestowed upon him the office of Windsor herald, and afterwards gave him other marks of the royal favour. In 1666 he was created M.D. by the university of Oxford. In 1683 he sent his collection of rarities to the museum at Oxford, which has since been called by his name, and this benefaction was considerably augmented by the addition of his MSS. and library at his death, which took place at South Lambeth, 18 May, 1692. His works, printed and in MS., are numerous. In 1650 he published, under the feigned name of James Hasolle, his 'Fœcillus Chemicus, or Chemical Collections, expressing the Ingress, Progress, and Egress of the secret Hermetic Science.' His 'Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum,' published in 1652, contains many pieces by our old hermetic philosophers. This work gained him a considerable reputation, which was very much increased by his laborious and accurate 'History of the Order of the Garter,' fol., 1673. His 'Antiquities of Berkshire' is a less meritorious work.

ASHMORE, JOHN, an English poetical writer, published 'Certain Selected Odes of Horace Englished, and their Arguments annexed. With poems,

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antient and modern, of divers subjects, translated. Whereunto are added, both in Latin and English, sundry new Epigrammes, Anagrammes, Epitaphes,' 4to., London, 1621. This book is very rare.

ASHTON, SIR ARTHUR. See ASTON.

ASHTON, CHARLES, D.D., a learned divine and classical scholar, was born at Bradway, in the parish of Norton, Derbyshire, 1665, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow. In 1701 he was appointed master of Jesus College and prebendary of Ely. Died March, 1752. He published some valuable works, though without putting his name to them, particularly 'Locus Justini Martyris emendatus in Apol. i. p. 11, edit. Thirlb.,' in Wasse's 'Bibliotheca Litteraria,' No. 8, 1724; 'Tully and Hirtius reconciled as to the time of Cæsar's going to the African War. With an account of the Reformation of the old Roman year, made by Cæsar,' in the same work. His edition of 'Hieroclis in Aurea Carmina Pythagorea Commentarius' was published, with a preface by Dr. Warren, in 1742. After Dr. Ashton's death, a valuable edition of 'Justin Martyr' was published from his papers by Mr. Keller, fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

ASHTON, EDWARD, a zealous royalist, was a colonel in the army. He was brought to trial before the high court of justice, charged with a design to fire the city, assassinate the Protector, and introduce monarchy in the person of Charles Stuart. Being found guilty, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, a July, 1658.

ASHTON, HUGH. See ASTON.

ASHTON, JOHN, an English gentleman, was executed at Tyburn, 28 Jan., 1690-1, having been convicted of conspiring to effect the restoration of King James II.

ASHTON, or ASSHETON, PETER, translated into English 'A shorte Treatise upon the Turke Chroniques, compiled by Paulus Jovius, bishop of Nucerne,' 8vo., London, 1546.

ASHTON, ROBERT, a native of Ireland, produced about 1727 a tragedy entitled 'The Battle of Aughrim; or the Fall of Monsieur St. Ruth.' It has been several times printed.

ASHTON, SIR THOMAS, an English alchemist, who was living in 1445-6.

ASHTON, THOMAS, was educated at Cambridge and being appointed master of Shrewsbury School, in 1562, he raised that institution to a very high position. Died 1578.

ASHTON, THOMAS, D.D., son of Dr. Ashton, usher of the grammar school at Lancaster, was born in 1716, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1733. In 1749 he was presented to the rectory of Sturminster Marshall, in Dorsetshire, and in 1763 was elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn. Died 1 March, 1775. A volume of his sermons was published in 1770.

ASHWARDBY, JOHN, D.D., fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and vicar of St. Mary's, in that city, flourished about 1380. He composed several works in favour of the doctrines of Wicliff.

ASHWELL, GEORGE, an English divine, born in London, 1612; died at Hanwell, Oxfordshire, of which parish he was rector, 8 Feb., 1693-4. He wrote 'Fides Apostolica; or a Discourse asserting the Received Authors, and Authority of the Apostles' Creed;' 'Gestus Eucharisticus; concerning the gesture to be used at the receiving of the

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Sacrament;' 'De Socino et Socialismo Dissertatio,' &c.

ASHWELL, JOHN, a graduate of the university of Cambridge, became prior of Newnham, Bedfordshire, about 1527. He was alive in 1535. He wrote letters sent to the bishop of Lincoln against George Joye, which that person printed at Strasbourg, together with his answers, in 1527.

ASHWELL, THOMAS, a Carmelite of Hitchen, and D.D. of the university of Oxford, wrote 'Sermones de tempore,' and 'Collationes quedam.' The latter work has also been ascribed to Peter Stokys.

ASHWELL, THOMAS, an English musical composer, was a member of the choir of St. Paul's cathedral during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary.

ASHWORTH, CALEB, D.D., a dissenting minister, was born in Lancashire, 1722, and bred a carpenter, which calling he abandoned, and became a student under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. He afterwards had a congregation at Daventry, whither, in 1752, he removed the academy formerly kept by Doddridge. In 1759 he was created D.D. by some Scotch university. Died 18 July, 1775. He published several funeral sermons; 'A Collection of Psalm Tunes, with an Introduction to the Art of Singing, &c.:' 'The Principal Rules of Hebrew Grammar, with complete paradigms of the verbs;' and 'An easy Introduction to Plane Trigonometry.'

ASKER ROBERT, an English gentleman, one of the leaders of the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' in the reign of Henry VIII., was executed, Feb., 1536.

ASKEW, EZEON, born in Lancashire about 1576, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards became minister of Greenwich. He wrote 'An Apology of the use of the Fathers, and Secular Learning,' &c.

ASKEW, ANNE, an accomplished English lady, was the daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsay, Lincolnshire, where she was born about 1520. She had a learned education, and when young was married to a Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination. On account of some harsh treatment from her husband she went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where she was greatly taken notice of by those ladies who were attached to the Reformation; in consequence of which she was arrested, and having confessed her religious principles, was committed to Newgate, and afterwards burnt in Smithfield, 16 July, 1546, in company with her tutor, John Lascelles, Nicholas Beleniau, a clergyman of Shropshire, and John Adams, a tailor.

ASKEW, ANTHONY, M.D., a learned physician, was born at Kendal, Westmorland, 1722, and sent first to the school of Sedbergh, and afterwards to that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From school he removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he continued until he took his degree of M.B., and was elected a fellow in 1745, after which he studied for a year at Leyden. He then travelled for some time, and visited Hungary, Athens, and Constantinople, returning home through Italy. In 1750 he graduated M.D. at Cambridge, and then established himself as a physician in London, where he continued in good practice during the remainder of his life. He occupied the posts of physician to St. Bartholomew's and to Christ's Hospital, and registrar of the College of Physicians. Died at Hampstead, 27 April, 1774. He collected

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a noble library, which at his death was sold by auction for £4000. His works are, 'Novæ editionis Tragediarum Æschyli Specimen,' 4to., 1746; and a MS. volume of Greek Inscriptions, now preserved among the Burney MSS. in the British Museum.

ASPASIA, a native of Miletus, was celebrated at Athens for her genius and beauty. She was so well skilled in eloquence and politics, that Socrates himself received lessons from her. Pericles was so passionately in love with Aspasia that he left his wife in order to marry her. She is said to have governed the republic by the advice she gave her husband, and to have induced him to undertake the war of Samos and that of Megara, from whence arose the Peloponnesian war. After the death of Pericles, about 428, B.C., Aspasia attached herself to a man of mean birth, and raised him by her intrigues to the first dignities of the republic. She became infamous by entertaining courtesans at her house.

ASPER, JOHN, a Swiss painter, born, 1499, at Zurich, where he died, 21 March, 1571.

ASPINWALL, EDWARD, D.D., was educated at Cambridge, was installed prebendary of Westminster, 1729, and died 3 Aug., 1732. He wrote 'A Preservation against Popery,' and 'An Apology: being a Series of Arguments in proof of the Christian Religion.'

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, a distinguished American physician, born at Brooklyn, Massachusetts, June, 1743; died 16 April, 1823.

ASPLIN, WILLIAM, an English clergyman, was born in or about 1688, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He is mentioned as being vicar of Banbury, Oxfordshire, in 1717 and 1723. In 1728 he was collated to the rectory of East Leche St. Martin, or Burthorpe, Gloucestershire, on the presentation of King George I., and held that living till his death in 1758. He wrote a curious work, the full title of which is as follows:—'Alkibla: a disquisition upon worshipping towards the East. In two parts. Part I. contains the general antiquity, the rise, and reasonableness of this religious ceremony in the Gentile world; its early adoption into the church of Christ; with a free and impartial examination of the reasons assigned for it by the ancient Fathers. Part II. contains an historical account of this ceremony in the Christian Church from the primitive to the present times; with a serious and impartial examination of the reasons assigned for the practice by our modern divines. By a Master of Arts of the University of Oxford.' 8vo., London, 1728, 1740.

ASSELIN, GILLE THOMAS, a minor French poet, born 1682; died 11 Oct., 1767.

ASSELYN, JOHN, a Dutch landscape painter, was born at Antwerp, 1610, and died at Amsterdam, 1660.

ASSEMANNI, JOSEPH LOUIS, nephew of the archbishop Joseph Simon, mentioned below, and younger brother of Stephen Evodius Assemanni, was born at Tripoli in Syria, about 1710, and educated at Rome, where he made rapid progress in the oriental languages. Died 9 Feb., 1782. He wrote, 'Codex liturgicus Ecclesie universæ, in xv. libros distributus,' 12 vols. 4to., Rome, 1749-63; 'De sacris ritibus Dissertatio,' &c.

ASSEMANNI, JOSEPH SIMON, a Syrian Maronite, born in 1687, became librarian of the Vatican, and archbishop of Tyre. He was well acquainted with

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the ancient and Asiatic languages. Died 14 Jan., 1708. Among his works are, 'Bibliotheca Orientalis,' 4 vols. folio., Rome, 1719-28, and 'Kalendana Ecclesiae Universae,' 6 vols. 4to.

ASSEMANNI, SIMON, a learned orientalist, born at Tripoli in Syria, 20 Feb., 1752; died at Padua, 7 April, 1831. His works include an 'Essay on the origin, civilization, literature, and manners of the Arabs before Mahomet,' 1787.

ASSEMANNI, STEPHEN EYODIUS, nephew of the preceding, and his successor at the Vatican library, drew up a catalogue of the oriental MSS. preserved in the library at Florence, and other learned works. The date of his death is not given.

ASSER, the principal writer of the Babylonian Talmud, was born at Babylon, 353, and died 426.

ASSER, commonly called **ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS**, bishop of Sherborne, in the ninth century, was a native of Wales and a monk of St. David's. It is said that King Alfred founded the university of Oxford by his advice. In gratitude to that prince, by whom he had been created a bishop, he wrote his life, which was published by Archbishop Parker in 1574. The genuineness of this work, however, has been doubted, and it is generally thought that the 'Chronicon sive Annales Asserii,' published by Gale, is also spurious. According to the Saxon Chronicle, Asser died in 910.

ASSERETO, JOACHIM, a painter of Genoa, born 1600; died 1649.

ASSHETON. See **ASHTON**.

ASSHETON, NICHOLAS, born about 1590; died 16 April, 1625. He resided at Downham, Lancashire. His journal for the year 1617, and part of the year following, was published by the Chetham Society in 1848. The editor, the Rev. E. R. Raines, has interspersed notes from the life of Assheton's contemporary, John Bruen.

ASSHETON, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, was born, 1641, at Middleton in Lancashire, of which parish his father was rector. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, and became a fellow of that society. In 1676 he was presented to the rectory of Beckenham in Kent, where he died in Sept., 1711. He was a pious and learned man, and published several pieces in defence of the Established Church; but he is best known as the projector of a scheme for providing a maintenance for the widows of clergymen and others, by means of a jointure payable by the Mercers' Company.

ASSOUCY, CHARLES COYPEAU D'. See **DASSOUCI**.

AST, GEORGE ANTHONY FREDERICK, a distinguished German scholar, born at Gotha, 1778; died 30 Dec., 1841. His writings are on philological and philosophical subjects. Ast did much to facilitate the understanding of the works of Plato.

ASTA, ANDREW DELL', a Neapolitan painter, born at Bagnoli about 1673; died 1721.

ASTBURY, J., a great improver of the manufacture of pottery in England. Died 1743, aged 65.

ASTELL, MARY, an English polemical writer, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1668. Her father was a merchant, and from her uncle, a clergyman, she learnt Latin, French, mathematics, and philosophy. At the age of twenty she settled near London, where she devoted herself to a studious life, and formed an acquaintance with some of the greatest men of the age, as Atterbury, Hickeys, Norris, and others. She died of a cancer,

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after submitting to an operation with great patience, 11 May, 1731. Her principal works are, 'Letters concerning the Love of God;' 'An Essay in defence of the female sex, in a Letter to a Lady;' 'A serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their true and greatest interest, &c.;' 'A fair Way with the Dissenters and their Patrons;' 'Reflections upon Marriage;' and 'The Christian Religion, as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England.'

ASTERIUS, a rhetorician of Cappadocia, one of the most zealous defenders of Arianism. Having sacrificed to idols under Maximilian Hercules about 304, the Arians never dared to raise him to the ecclesiastical state. He was author of several works against the Catholic Church, none of which are extant.

ASTERIUS, a learned bishop of Amasia, in the fourth century, by whom there are several homilies in the Library of the Fathers, translated into French by Maucroix, 12mo., 1695.

ASTERIUS, or ASTURIUS, a Roman consul, 449. There is a 'Conference of the Old and New Testament,' under his name, in Latin verse. Each strophe contains an historical fact from the Old Testament in the first verse, and in the second an application of the fact to some point of the New.

ASTESANUS, a Franciscan, so called because he was a native of Asti, published a summary of cases of conscience, entitled 'Astisania,' which has been often printed. He died 1330.

ASTLE, THOMAS, an English antiquary, was born at Yoxall, Staffordshire, about 1734, being son of Daniel Astle, keeper of the forest of Needwood. After receiving a good education, he obtained the patronage of the Right Hon. George Grenville, who employed him, about 1763, with Sir Joseph Ayliffe and Dr. Ducarel, in superintending the records at Westminster. In 1766 he was appointed to manage the printing of the ancient records of parliament. He became chief clerk in the record office in the Tower, 1775, and on the decease of Sir John Shelly he succeeded to the office of keeper of the records. Died 1 Dec., 1803. He contributed many papers to the 'Archæologia,' but his chief work is 'The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary; illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Charters, Ancient and Modern; also some Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing;' 4to., London, 1781 and 1803. This is the best work on the subject in the English language.

ASTLEY, JACOB, Baron Astley of Reading, served in the Netherlands, under Prince Maurice and his brother Henry, and afterwards under Christian IV., king of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. On account of his signal services he was created Baron Astley of Reading, 4 Nov., 1644, by King Charles I. He was among the first who entered that monarch's service, and his last hope when the royalist cause was on the decline. But this brave and loyal old soldier was totally defeated with the remnant of the royal army near Stow-on-the-Wold, in Gloucestershire, 21 March, 1645-6. Died 1651. Sir Bernard Astley, his son, had the command of a regiment in the civil war, and signalized himself by his courage at the siege of Bristol and the second battle of Newbury.

ASTLEY, JOHN, often called **ASHLEY, M.P.** for Maidstone in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, wrote

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a curious treatise on 'The Art of Riding.' He died about July, 1595.

ASTLEY, JOHN, a painter, born at Wemm, Shropshire, died at Duckenfield Lodge, Cheshire, 14 Nov., 1787.

ASTLEY, PHILIP, the founder of the celebrated amphitheatre in Lambeth, was born at Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1742, and came to London with his father, who was a cabinet-maker, in 1753 or 1754. He worked at his father's business till 1759, when he enlisted in the 15th, or Elliott's Own Light Horse. He behaved with great bravery, and was made a sergeant; but after serving seven years he obtained his discharge. While in the service, Astley witnessed the performance of an itinerant equestrian named Johnson, and after being discharged he made that species of riding his profession. He commenced his equestrian performances in an open field, near the Halfpenny Hatch, Lambeth; but in 1780 he was enabled to erect a roofed building with a commodious auditorium. This structure was originally called 'The Amphitheatre Riding-House,' and at subsequent periods the 'Royal Grove,' and the 'Amphitheatre of Arts.' On 16 Aug., 1794, during Mr. Astley's abode on the continent, as a volunteer with the army, the building was burnt to the ground, together with nineteen adjoining houses. Unappalled by the calamity, though his property was scarcely, if at all, insured, he obtained leave of absence, came over to England, rebuilt his theatre, and reopened it on the succeeding Easter Monday, 1795, under the designation of the 'Royal Amphitheatre.' On 2 Sept., 1803, this building, with nearly forty houses, was consumed by fire. The loss in the theatre was estimated at £30,000, of which only £5000 was insured. When this event occurred Mr. Astley was at Paris, where he had a theatre. He returned to England, and, with his accustomed fortitude, perseverance, and celerity, erected a new amphitheatre time enough to open on Easter Monday, 1804. He had previously leased the property to his son John, who continued to be lessee of the new amphitheatre during the remainder of his father's life. Mr. Astley, senior, went to Paris to dispose of the amphitheatre he had built there, but was seized with illness, and dying 20 Oct., 1814, was buried at Père la Chaise. On 19 Oct., 1821, his son, who had gone to Paris for his health, died in the same house, chamber, and bed in which his father had breathed his last.

ASTON, ANTHONY, an English actor and dramatist, died some time after the year 1747. He published 'Pastora; or the Coy Shepherdess,' an opera, 1712; 'The Fools' Opera,' an imitation of the 'Beggars' Opera,' under the name of Matthew Medley, 1731; and 'A Brief Supplement to Colley Cibber, Esq., his Lives of the late famous Actors and Actresses.'

ASTON, Sir ARTHUR, a commander in the service of Charles I., was born at Parson's Green, in the parish of Fulham, Middlesex, being son of Sir Arthur Aston, of that place. While young he went abroad, and served in several armies. On the breaking out of the civil war he offered his services to King Charles I., who, however, declined to avail himself of them on the ground that the cry of Popery already ran so high against him that it would certainly inflame matters if he admitted so many persons of that communion. Afterwards, it is said, Sir Arthur, by way of trial, made a similar offer to Sir Thomas Fairfax, who immediately

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accepted it. The king, being made acquainted with this circumstance, not only granted a commission to Sir Arthur, but gave a general invitation to the Catholics to come to his assistance. At Edgell, Sir Arthur, as general of the dragoons, proved himself to be an expert commander. His behaviour on this occasion led to his being appointed governor of Reading, a town without any regular fortifications. The garrison consisted of about 3000 foot and 300 horse, and was besieged by the parliament army of 16,000 foot and 300 horse. Sir Arthur happening to be dangerously wounded and disabled, Colonel Fielding commanded in his place, and was obliged to surrender the town after a siege of twelve days. Afterwards Sir Arthur was made governor of Oxford, when he received a wound in the leg, which rendered necessary the amputation of the limb. After the execution of Charles I., and when the royal cause was past recovery in England, Sir Arthur carried over a considerable body of the veteran troops into Ireland, and being appointed governor of Drogheda, made a noble stand against Oliver Cromwell in 1649. The town, however, was eventually taken and sacked, Sir Arthur Aston's brains being dashed out with his wooden leg during the slaughter, about 10 Aug., 1649.

ASTON, or ASHTON, HUGH, one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal in the reign of Henry VII., composed some masses, which are in the musical library bequeathed by Dr. Heyther to the university of Oxford.

ASTON, or ASHTON, JOHN, a master of arts of Merton College, Oxford, was an avowed supporter of the doctrines of Wicliff. He was convicted of heresy in 1382, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but was set at liberty on recanting his opinions. He wrote 'Contra usurpationes cleri;' 'De recto usu sacramenti;' 'Ratio suae fidei,' &c.

ASTON, Sir THOMAS, was born in Cheshire, of an ancient family, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1628 he was created a baronet, and in 1635 was high sheriff of Cheshire. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised a troop of horse for the king, but was defeated and wounded in 1642, near Nantwich, by Sir William Brereton. He was afterwards taken prisoner and carried to Stafford, where, while endeavouring to escape, he received a blow on the head from a soldier. This caused his death, 24 March, 1645-6. He wrote 'A Remonstrance against Presbytery;' 'Short Survey of Presbyterian Discipline;' and 'A Brief Review of the Institution, Succession, and Jurisdiction of Bishops.'

ASTON, WALTER, Lord Aston of Forfar, was eldest son of Sir Edward Aston, of Tixall, Staffordshire, and was baptized at Chelrecote, 9 July, 1524. The Order of the Bath was conferred upon him at the coronation of James I., and he was created a baronet of England on the first institution of that dignity, 22 May, 1611. He was a statesman of considerable celebrity, and was honourably distinguished for his acuteness and fidelity in various diplomatic services, particularly in Spain, as well as by the princely magnificence with which he supported the dignity of his country during those missions, to the great injury of his private fortune. In 1620 he was sent with the earl of Bristol to Madrid, to manage the proposal of a match betwixt Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain, and proceeded in that nice and difficult treaty with great prudence and wariness. After

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expanding the greater part of his large family estates in this embassy, he returned to England just at the accession of King Charles I., and was by that monarch, by letters patent, dated at Whitehall, 26 Nov., 1627, created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Aston, baron of Forfar. His lordship died 13 Aug., 1639, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Stafford. He patronized Michael Drayton, who was one of his squires at his investiture as Knight of the Bath, and whom he supported for many years, as Drayton gratefully acknowledges in one of his dedications to Sir Walter Aston, to whom he inscribed several of his poems.

ASTON, WILLIAM, a Jesuit, born in London, 1735; died at Liege, 15 March, 1800. He published *D'Azais' Comptes Rendus*; *Letters Ultra-Montanes*; and *La Cosmopolite*.

ASTRUC, JEAN, a French medical writer, was born 1684, at Sauve, in Lower Languedoc, and studied physic at Montpellier, where he became professor. In 1743 he was appointed physician to the king, and professor in the Royal College at Paris. He was also at Warsaw for some time, as first physician to the king of Poland, which post he quitted for his native country and literary pursuits. Died 5 May, 1766. His principal works are, *De Morbis Veneris*; *Memoirs relative to the Natural History of Languedoc*; *A Treatise on Phthysis*; *A Treatise on Therapeutics*; *On the Inoculation of the Small-pox*; *On Tumours and Ulcers*; and *On the Diseases of Women*. The first and last have been translated into English.

ASTRY, RICHARD, an English antiquary, was a native of Huntingdonshire, and on 14 March, 1647-8, was admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. at the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1651; and in 1654 obtained from his college a grace for M.A., though it does not appear that he actually took that degree. After leaving the university he was elected an alderman of Huntingdon, and was buried at St. Mary's, in that town, 11 Aug. 1714, aged 83. He is author of a quarto volume of collections, heraldic and topographical, relating to the county of Huntingdon, MS. Lansd., 921. The authorship of this MSS., which is the only systematic attempt towards a history of Huntingdonshire, has hitherto been erroneously ascribed to Sir Robert Cotton. Mr. Thomas Baker, it may be remarked, has made copious extracts from this work in the thirty-sixth volume of his MSS., now deposited in the University Library, Cambridge. Mr. Astry also drew up *Alphabetical Catalogues of English Surnames, with the arms belonging to them, and the particular times that the persons recorded lived*; forming three small but rather thick oblong folio volumes, now or lately in the possession of the Rev. Henry Freeman, of Norman Cross.

ASTULPHUS. See **AISTULPHUS**.

ASTY, JOHN, an Independent minister, was born about 1672, probably at Norwich. In 1713 he was appointed minister of the chapel in Rope-maker's Alley, London, which charge he retained till his death, on 20 Jan., 1729-30. He was buried in Bunhill Fields. Mr. Astry published *A Funeral Sermon* [on Job ix. 12] occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Fleetwood, 8vo., London, 1728; and an edition of Dr. John Owen's works, 1721, with a biographical memoir prefixed.

ASTYAGES, son of Cyaxares, was the last king

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of Media; reigned from 595 to 560 B.C., according to Herodotus. He was dethroned by his grandson, Cyrus, and Media was then reduced to a Persian province.

ATAHUALPA, or **ATABALIPA**, the last Inca of Peru, was defeated and taken prisoner by Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish general, and strangled in 1533, contrary to the promise which had been made to him. The Inca offered to fill a room with gold by way of ransom; but after the Spaniards had obtained possession of the treasure, they tried the unhappy monarch on some frivolous charges, and sentenced him to be burnt alive. This sentence, however, was subsequently altered to strangling.

ATA-MELIK, a Persian statesman and historian, was born about 1226, and died at Bagdad, 1282. His work on the history of the Moguls is referred to by many eminent oriental writers as the principal authority on the subject.

ATEY, Sir ARTHUR, was educated at Oxford, where he was appointed principal of St. Alban's Hall. He was secretary to the earl of Leicester, and afterwards became a favourite of the earl of Essex. He was knighted by James I., and died 1604.

ATHANASIA, St., an illustrious widow, native of the island of Ægina, and abbess of Times, died 15 Aug., 800.

ATHANASIO, PETER, a Spanish painter, born 1638; died 1688.

ATHANASIUS, St., a doctor of the church, patriarch of Alexandria, and the greatest defender of the faith against the Arians, was a native of Egypt. He followed St. Alexander to the Council of Nice, 325, where, though but yet a deacon, he forcibly disputed against Arius, and, the following year, was promoted to the see of Alexandria. The Arians, finding he refused to receive them to communion, published the blackest calumnies against him, and deposed him at the Council of Tyre, 335. Athanasius had recourse to Constantine; but the Arian deputies having accused him of preventing the corn of Alexandria from being sent to Constantinople, the emperor banished him to Treves without hearing his defence. Constantine, being sick, ordered the holy bishop to be recalled to Alexandria, 337. At his return his enemies began to accuse him afresh, and placed Gregory of Cappadocia in his seat, which obliged St. Athanasius to go to Rome, and appeal to Pope Julius. He was declared innocent in a council, 342, and in that of Sardis, 347; and two years afterwards was restored to his see at the solicitation of Constantine, but after the death of that prince was again banished by the Emperor Constantius, whereupon he retired to the desert. Pope Liberius, ill-used in his exile, for having defended St. Athanasius, at last subscribed to his condemnation. The Arians placed George in his room, who being killed in a popular sedition under Julian, 360, St. Athanasius returned to Alexandria, but was afterwards exiled by Julian, and restored under Jovian. He addressed a letter to this emperor, in which he proposes the Nicene Creed as the rule of orthodox faith, and condemns those who deny the divinity of the Holy Ghost. St. Athanasius suffered again under Valens, who banished him, 367, and recalled him afterwards. His life, which had been so full of troubles and persecutions for the faith, ended happily, 2 May, 373. His works are chiefly in defence of the mysteries of the Trinity, of the Incarnation, of the Divinity of the Word, and of the Holy Ghost.

ATHELSTAN.

He was not the author of the creed which bears his name.

ATHELSTAN, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the Elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity. He greatly encouraged commerce, by conferring the title of thane on every merchant who had made three voyages. He died at Gloucester, 25 Nov., 941, at the age of 46 or thereabouts.

ATHENÆUS, a celebrated physician and philosopher, a native of Cilicia, and contemporary with Pliny.

ATHENÆUS, a mathematician of Cizycus, was contemporary with Archimedes. He wrote a treatise on machines, in the works of the ancient mathematicians, printed at Paris, 1693.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian and rhetorician, was a native of Naucratis in Egypt, and lived at the beginning of the third century. His *Δειπνοσοφισταί*, or 'Banquet of the Learned,' in 15 books, is a treasure of various and useful knowledge. It is a rich source of information on topics of philosophy, history, poetry, and antiquities, and preserves many interesting fragments and monuments. There is no English translation of Athenæus.

ATHENAGORAS, a Christian philosopher of Athens in the second century, wrote an apology for the Christians, addressed to Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, and a work on the resurrection of the dead. Both these pieces were printed at Oxford in 1706.

ATHENODORUS, a Stoic philosopher, was a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, and lived about 50 B.C. He was preceptor to Augustus, who had a high esteem for his virtue and probity.

ATHERTON, JOHN, D.D., an infamous Irish prelate, was born at Bawdrif, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, 1598, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. In 1636 he was advanced to the bishopric of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland. 'In this vineyard he laboured very profitably, and did grind the people of his diocese, the Roman Catholics especially, with too much severity.' After a most disgraceful career, he was convicted of unnatural crime, and executed on Gallows Green at Dublin, 5 Dec., 1640.

ATHIAS, JOSEPH, a Jew, was a celebrated printer at Amsterdam. He brought out two excellent editions of the Hebrew Bible, 1601 and 1667, 2 vols. 8vo.; and died 1700.

ATHLONE, GODERT DE GINKELL, first earl of, and a distinguished general, derived his descent from a very ancient family in the United Provinces, where he was Baron de Reede and Ginkell, Baron of Ameronger, Middachier, Livendael, Elst, Stervelt, Roenbergh, &c. He came to England with William III. in 1688, and served him with great reputation in Ireland, where he acted at first as lieutenant-general. Bally more surrendered to him in June, 1691, and in the next month Athlone, which he carried in an hour. The gallantry of this action is almost unparalleled, as a wide, deep, and rapid river lay between him and the enemy. He had only 3000 troops, his adversaries a large army; in addition to which they were masters of all the forts, and well entrenched. Ginkell and his men were exposed to the innumerable grenades which flew around them. Marching breast-high through the stream, they took the city by

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storm. The Irish viewed the obtaining this place as a miracle, and they fled with precipitation. The victor did not lose more than fifty of his soldiers. For this exploit he was created earl of Athlone and baron of Aghrim, by patent dated 4 Mar., 1693. Soon after the capture of Athlone he entirely routed the army of James II., which was much superior in numbers to his own, and commanded by St. Ruth, a gallant officer from France, who was killed in the battle, with 9000 men. The king, fully sensible of Ginkell's skill and intrepidity, promoted him to the supreme command of his army in Ireland; after which he reduced the cities of Galway and Limerick, and at length the whole kingdom. The English House of Commons returned him a vote of thanks. The monarch gave a more solid mark of his gratitude, in a grant of forfeited estate of William Dongan, earl of Limerick, consisting of 26,480 acres of land, which the parliament confirmed in 1695; but the Commons revoked the grant in 1699, pronouncing it too extravagant. Disgusted at this ungenerous treatment, he left the British dominions, and retired to Holland, where he was well received, and employed in the armies of that country. He burnt the magazines of the French at Givet, in Flanders, in 1696, containing stores of every kind sufficient to supply an army of 100,000 men for three months. As a reward for his services he was made velt-marshall of the States armies, on the death of Prince Nassau Staarburgh. Ginkell died at Utrecht, 11 Feb., 1702-3.

ATKEY, ANTHONY, a dissenting clergyman, was born in or about 1701, and in 1730 became minister of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, and continued to act in that capacity until his death on 27 Dec., 1734. He wrote 'The rectitude of Providence under the severest Dispensations: a Funeral Sermon [on Jer. xii.] on the late Rev. Simon Browne, preach'd December 31, 1732,' 8vo., London, 1733.

ATKINS, JAMES, a Scotch prelate, was born at Kirkwall, in Orkney, and educated first at Edinburgh, and lastly at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1677 he was consecrated bishop of Moray, from whence he was translated to Galloway, 1680. He died at Edinburgh, 28 Oct., 1687.

ATKINS, JOHN, an English navy surgeon, probably a native of Plaistow, Essex, entered the service about 1703, and served in various parts of the world. Died Dec., 1757, aged 73. His works are 'A Voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies,' 2nd edit., 8vo., London, 1737; 'The Navy Surgeon; or a Practical System of Surgery,' 8vo., London, 1737; and 'A Treatise on Chirurgical Subjects,' 2 vols., London, n. d.

ATKINSON, PAUL, an English Franciscan, who had held several important offices in his order, was apprehended in London in 1698, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was accordingly conveyed to Hurst gaol, in Hampshire, where, after thirty years of strict confinement, he died, 15 Oct., 1729, at 74.

ATKINSON, THOMAS, a native of London, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.D. 1630. He afterwards became rector of South Warnborough, Hampshire, which he exchanged with Dr. Peter Heylyn for the rectory of Islip, near Oxford. He was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, 6 Feb., 1638-9, after he had enjoyed the living of Islip only a few months. He wrote two MS. poems, in Latin

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Supplic verse, respectively entitled 'Andrei Melvini Anti-Tarni-Cunicategoria,' and 'Melvinus delirans.' One Thomas Atkinson, probably the same, wrote a Latin tragedy entitled 'Homo,' preserved in MS., Harl., 6925.

ATKINSON, THOMAS, of Glasgow, died at sea, on his way to Barbadoes, 10 Oct., 1833. He was possessed of considerable literary abilities, and published, among other things, an annual called 'The Chameleon,' of which three volumes appeared.

ATKINSON, THOMAS WILIAM, an English architect, artist, and traveller, died 13 Aug., 1861.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM, D.D. of Cambridge, canon of Lincoln and Windsor, translated the 'Imitation of Christ,' and died 8 Aug., 1509.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM, a native of York, was the son of a clergyman, and was admitted a sizar of Jesus College, Cambridge, 29 Dec., 1775. He graduated B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783. Subsequently he became lecturer at the parish church of Bradford, Yorkshire, and in 1792 rector of Warham All Saints, Norfolk. He died at Thorpe Arch, Yorkshire, 30 Sept., 1846, aged 89. Mr. Atkinson was author of 'Poetical Essays,' 4to., Leeds, 1786.

ATKINS, JOHN TRACY, an English barrister, compiled 'Reports of Chancery cases, extending from Hilary term, 1736, to Michaelmas term, 1754.'

ATKINS, RICHARD, an English writer on typography, was born in Gloucestershire, 1615, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Lincoln's Inn, but became unfortunate, and died a prisoner for debt in the Marshalsea prison, 14 Sept., 1677. He wrote 'The Original and Growth of Printing, collected out of History and the Records of this Kingdom,' 4to., London, 1644. Meerman has proved that the error grossly imposed on several persons by means of false title-pages. Atkins also wrote some religious pieces.

ATKINS, SIR ROBERT, an English judge, born in Gloucestershire, 1621. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. At the Restoration he was created K.B., and in April, 1672, was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, but he resigned this office in 1679, and retired to his estate. He assisted Lord Russell with his advice. In 1689 King William III. appointed him chief baron of the Exchequer; and in the same year he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, which office he continued to hold until the great seal was given to Lord Somers, in 1693. In 1695 he withdrew altogether from public life, and retired to his seat at Sapperton, near Cirencester, where he spent the remainder of his life. Died 1709. His tracts, in 2 vols. 8vo., are valued as a treasure of constitutional and legal knowledge.

ATKINS, SIR ROBERT, son of the preceding, was born 1646, and educated with great care under the eye of his father. He afterwards represented his native county in parliament, and died in his house at Westminster, 29 Oct., 1711. He wrote 'The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire,' which has been twice printed in folio.

ATRATUS, or BLACK HUON, a cardinal in the thirteenth century, was born at Evesham, Worcestershire, and made such progress in the sciences, particularly philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, as to obtain the appellation of the phoenix of his age. Pope Martin II. made him a cardinal, 1281. He died of the plague, 1287. He wrote

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'De Genealogiis Humanis,' and 'Canones Medicales.'

ATSLAW, EDWARD, M.D. of Oxford, was a celebrated London physician in the reign of Elizabeth. He was a zealous Catholic, and a partisan of the Queen of Scots.

ATTYLL, RICHARD, an English artist, was seal-engraver to Henry VIII., for which office he received the annual salary of £20.

ATTALUS I., king of Pergames, succeeded to the throne 241 B.C., and died 197 B.C.

ATTALUS II., PHILADELPHUS, king of Pergames, was son of the preceding, and ascended the throne 159 B.C.; died 138 B.C.

ATTALUS III., PHILOMETER, succeeded to the throne 138 B.C., and died 129 B.C.

ATTERBURY, FRANCIS, an English prelate, was son of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, the rector of Milton-Keynes, Bucks, where he was born, 6 March, 1662. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1681. In 1687 he took his degree of M.A., and the same year vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the Hon. Charles Boyle, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley. In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. He became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. One of his sermons, 'On the Power of Charity to cover Sins,' was attacked by Hoadly; and another, entitled 'The Scorners,' was severely animadverted upon by an anonymous disputant. In 1700 he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of convocations, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford: the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totnes. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1707 Bishop Trelawney appointed him canon-residentary of Exeter. In 1709 he had another dispute with Hoadly on passive obedience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of Convocation. In 1712 he was made dean of Christchurch, and the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester and the deanery of Westminster. The death of Queen Anne put a stop to further advancement: When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, he and Bishop Smalridge refused to sign the Declaration of the bishops; besides which, Atterbury drew up some violent protests in the House of Lords. In 1712 he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the Pretender, for which he was committed to the Tower. An act of parliament having passed, though not without much opposition, for 'inflicting pains and penalties on the bishop,' he was banished for life, and left the kingdom in June, 1713. He died at Paris, 15 Feb., 1731-2, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS, D.D., an English divine, was born at Milton, Northamptonshire, about 1631, and became a student of Christchurch, Oxford, 1647. In 1654 he was presented to the living of Broad Rissington, Gloucestershire; and in 1657 to the rectory of Milton, or Middleton-Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. In 1660 he was created D.D. by the university of Oxford. He was drowned in 1693. He published a few single sermons.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS, LL.D., elder brother of

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the bishop, was born at Caldecote, in the parish of Newport-Pagnell, Bucks, 2 May, 1656, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he went to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1684, he was preferred to the rectory of Sywell, Northamptonshire. He took his degree of LL.D. 1687, and was chosen preacher of the chapel at Highgate in 1695, about which time he was one of the six preaching chaplains to the Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1707 he was presented to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex, and in 1719 to that of Hornsey, in the same county. He died at Bath, 20 Oct., 1731. There are four volumes of his sermons and tracts in print. He endowed a school for girls at Newport-Pagnell.

ATTERBURY, LUFFMAN, an English glee-writer of some eminence towards the close of the eighteenth century.

ATTERSOL, WILLIAM, a learned Englishman of the seventeenth century, author of a 'Commentarie on the Booke of Numbers,' fol., London, 1618; a 'Commentary upon the Epistle of Paul to Philemon,' 1618, 1633; and other works.

ATTEY, JOHN, an English musician, author of 'The First Booke of Ayres, of four parts, with Tablature for the Lute; so made that all the parts may be plaied together with the Lute, or one Voice with the Lute and Bass Viol,' London, 1622.

ATTICUS, TITUS POMPONIUS, a Roman knight, and one of the most learned men of ancient Rome, who retired to Athens during the civil wars of Marius and Sylla, where he learned to speak Greek as elegantly as his native language. On his return to Rome he contracted a close friendship with Cicero, Hortensius, and other learned men. Agrippa married his daughter Pomponia. Atticus conducted himself so prudently during the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, Mark Antony and Brutus, that, without joining any party, he was beloved by all. He steadily declined being promoted to public offices, preferring a private and studious life. He wrote 'Annals,' and several other works in Greek and Latin, and died 32 B.C., aged 77. Cicero addressed many of his letters to Atticus.

ATTICUS, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, a native of Sebastia. He was appointed to the see of Constantinople four months after the death of Arsaces, 406, while St. John Chrysostom was living. This election stirred up the enemies of Atticus, among whom was Pope Innocent and several bishops of the east. However, after the death of St. John Chrysostom, Innocent granted him communion. He died about 427.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, one of the most famous conquerors of the fifth century. He was surnamed 'The Scourge of God.' He ravaged the east, imposed a tribute on Theodosius the younger, traversed Pannonia and Germany, and entered Gaul, 450, with an army of 500,000 men. He took several towns, and besieged Orleans, but Ætius and Theodoric compelled him to raise the siege, and soon afterwards engaged him in a great battle at Meri, a small city of Champagne, where he lost above 300,000 men. Attila passed from thence into Italy, 452, where he destroyed Aquileia, and many other towns. St. Leo went to meet him, and stopped him, by his entreaties and the promise of a tribute from Valentinian III., from going to Rome. Attila then, it is said, retired beyond the Danube. He died in 453.

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ATTIRET, JEAN DENYS, a French painter, was born at Dôle, in Franche-Comté, 31 July, 1702. After completing his artistic education, he became a lay brother of the Society of Jesus, at Avignon, whence, in 1737, he went to China in the capacity of painter attached to the Jesuit mission at Pekin. He became a great favourite of the emperor Kien Loong. He died at Pekin, 8 Dec., 1768.

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, a musical composer, was born 1767, and at the age of nine was admitted a chorister in the Chapel Royal, where he received his first musical instruction under Dr. Nares, and afterwards under Dr. Ayrton. Attwood made rapid progress, and went to Italy at the charge of the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and also to Vienna, where he studied under the celebrated Mozart. In 1796 he was elected organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and shortly afterwards succeeded Dr. Dupuis as composer to his Majesty. He died 24 March, 1838. A list of his compositions for the stage, and of his church music, is given in the Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

ATWATER, WILLIAM, bishop of Lincoln, died 4 Feb., 1520. He was much employed by Cardinal Wolsey.

ATWELL, GEORGE, a surveyor at Cambridge, wrote 'The Faithful Surveyor,' Cambridge, 1662. Newton mentions him with honour.

ATWELL, HUGH, an English actor, contemporary with Shakspeare, died 25 Sept., 1621.

ATWOOD, GEORGE, M.A., F.R.S., an eminent mathematician, born 1746, and educated at Westminster School, whence, in 1765, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. (third wrangler) 1769, became a fellow of his college, and took the degree of M.A. in 1772. A course of lectures, given by him at the university on natural philosophy, was, it is said, attended by Mr. Pitt, who, as a testimony of his admiration, appointed Mr. Atwood, in 1784, to the sinecure office of one of the patent searchers of the Customs, and also employed him in financial calculations for the public revenue. Mr. Atwood died in his house at Westminster, July, 1807, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church. His published works are, 'A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies, with a Description of original Experiments relative to the subject,' royal 8vo., London, 1784; 'An Analysis of a course of Lectures on the Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 8vo., 1784; and 'A Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches,' with a supplement, 1801-1804. He also contributed several papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society, which conferred upon him the Copleian medal in 1796. Mr. Atwood possessed, in addition to his mathematical attainments, no mean skill as a musician.

ATWOOD, PETER, an English Dominican, governed his order in England from 1698 to 1706, and died 18 Aug., 1718.

ATWOOD, THOMAS, formerly chief judge of the island of Dominica, and afterwards of the Bahamas, died in the King's Bench Prison, at an advanced age, and broken down by misfortune, 27 May, 1793. He was author of 'The History of the Island of Dominica,' 8vo., 1791.

ATWOOD, WILLIAM, a political writer, flourished at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was at one time chief justice of New York. Among his works are.

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'*Jani Anglorum Facies Nova*.' (*anon.*) 1680; 'The History and Reasons of the Dependency of Ireland upon the Imperial Crown of the Kingdom of England, rectifying Mr. Molinæux's state of the case, of Ireland's being bound by Acts of Parliament in England,' 1606; and 'The Superiority and Direct Dominion of the Imperial Crown of England over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland, the true Foundation of a complete Union, reasserted,' 8vo., 1705.

AUBERTIN, EDMUND, a Protestant minister of Charenton, was born at Châlons-sur-Marne, 1594; and died at Paris, 1652. He wrote several works on the holy eucharist, which were answered by Anselm in 'La Perpetuite de la Foi.'

AUBERY, ANTOINE, an industrious French writer, born at Paris, 18 May, 1616; died 19 Jan., 1695. Among his numerous works are histories of Cardinal Richelieu and Cardinal Mazarin.

AUBERY, LOUIS, *Sieur du Maurier*, a French writer, died 1697, having been attached to various embassies. He composed 'Memoirs relative to the history of Holland,' and a history of Hamburg.

AUBESPINE, CLAUDE DE L', *Baron de Chateaufort-sur-Cher*, and secretary of state, signalled himself by his services under Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX. of France. Queen Catharine de Medicis asked his advice on all affairs of importance. Died 11 Nov., 1569.

AUBESPINE, GABRIEL D', a French prelate, born 26 Jan., 1579. He became a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, chancellor of the royal orders, councillor of state, and succeeded his relation, Jean de l'Aubespine, as bishop of Orleans. He was consecrated at Rome, 1604, by Clement VIII. After being employed in many important negotiations, he died 15 Aug., 1630. He wrote 'De Veteribus Ecclesiæ Ritibus,' 4to., 1622, and other works.

AUBESPINE, MADELEINE DE L', wife of Nicholas de Neuville, *Seigneur de Villeroi*, a French lady, celebrated for her wit and beauty, author of several works. She died, 1596, at Villeroi.

AUBIGNÉ, THEODORE AGRIPPA D', a French writer, born at St. Maury, near Pons, in Saintonge, 8 Feb., 1550. He became a favourite of Henri IV., who bestowed upon him many high and honourable preferments; but eventually he lost the royal favour on account of his frankness, and retired to Geneva, where he died a Protestant, 29 April, 1630. He composed a history of his own times; a 'Universal History,' satires, and other works.

AUBLET, JEAN BAPTISTE CHRISTOPHE FUSÉE, a French botanist, born at Salon, in Provence, 4 Nov., 1720; died at Paris, 6 May, 1778.

AUBREY, JOHN, an antiquary, born at Easton-upon-Avon, Wiltshire, 3 Nov., 1636. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he pursued his studies with great diligence, making the history and antiquities of England his peculiar object. In 1656 he was admitted of the Middle Temple, but the death of his father prevented his pursuing the study of the law. He succeeded to several estates, but they were involved in many law-suits. These suits, together with other misfortunes, by degrees consumed all his estates, and forced him to lead a more active life than he would otherwise have been inclined to. However, he did not break off his acquaintance with the learned at London and Oxford. On the contrary, he maintained a close correspondence with them, and supplied Anthony à Wood with some materials for his two large works. In 1666 he sold his estate in Wiltshire,

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and was at length obliged to dispose of all he had left, so that in the space of four years he was reduced even to want, though his spirit remained unbroken. His chief benefactress was Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wilts, who gave him an apartment in her house, and supported him until his death, which took place about 1697. He composed several curious treatises, some of which remain unprinted in the Ashmolean Museum. His 'Perambulation of the county of Surrey, begun 1673, ended 1692,' was published by Dr. Rawlinson, 5 vols. 8vo., 1719, with large additions and improvements. His 'Miscellanies,' by which work he is best known, show that he was somewhat credulous and tainted with superstition.

AUBREY, WILLIAM, LL.D., a civilian, born in Brecknockshire, in or about 1529, was educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All Souls College, professor of civil law, and principal of New Inn Hall. He also held some considerable employments under Queen Elizabeth. Died 23 July, 1595. None of his works are in print, except some of his letters, which are in Strype's 'Life of Grindal.' Dr. Aubrey was grandfather of John Aubrey, the antiquary.

AUBRIET, CLAUDE, a painter of plants, flowers, butterflies, birds, and fishes, was born at Châlons-sur-Marne, 1651, and died at Paris, 1743. He held the office of draughtsman to the king's garden. From his drawings were engraved the plates in the 'Elements de Botanique' of Tournefort, and the 'Botanicæ Parisiense,' fol., Leyden, 1727.

AUBRY DE GOUGES, MARIE. See GOUGES.

AUBUSSON, PÉTER D', thirty-ninth grand-master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, whose residence was then in the island of Rhodes. He signalled himself in Hungary, became a favourite of the Emperor Sigismund, and displayed great bravery at the siege of Montereau-Faut-Yonne. Being created grand-master, 1476, he built several forts for the security of the island. It was Aubusson who, in 1480, sustained the famous siege against the Turks, who appeared before Rhodes with a fleet of 160 sail, and were obliged, two months after, to flee with their galleys. Mahomet II., dying the same year, Zisimo, one of his sons, asked an asylum at Rhodes: the grand-master sent for him, and received him magnificently. He applied himself afterwards to solicit a crusade against the Turks, made the wisest regulations for the advantage of the order, and of religion, and died at Rhodes, 3 July, 1505, aged above 80. Popes, princes, and writers have given him the highest eulogiums. Innocent VIII. honoured him with the purple. His life has been written by Bonhours.

AUCHINLECK, Lord. See BOSWELL.

AUCHINLECK, JAMES, a Scotch poet, supposed to have died 1407. A piece by him, entitled 'The Quair of Jealousy,' is printed in the 'Bannatyne Miscellany.'

AUCHINLOSS, J., D.D., a dissenting minister, died 29 May, 1800. He published 'The Cry of Injured Innocence, in a series of Letters to Mr. James Black, Minister, Dundee,' 8vo., Dundee, 1793; and 'The Sophistry of both the First and Second Parts of Mr. Paine's Age of Reason; or, a Rational Vindication of the Holy Scriptures as a Positive Revelation from God. With the Causes of Deism. In four Sermons,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1796.

AUCHMUTY, ROBERT, an English lawyer, who,

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in 1703, was made judge of the court of admiralty at Boston, in America, but continued in that post only a few months. In 1740 he became a director of the Land Bank scheme. Being sent to England as agent for the colony, he suggested the expedition to Cape Breton, in a pamphlet entitled 'The Importance of Cape Breton to the British Nation, and a Plan for taking the Place.' He afterwards was reappointed to the judgeship of the Boston admiralty court. Died April, 1750.

AUCHMUTY, Sir SAMUEL, a distinguished general, was son of Dr. Samuel Auchmuty, a clergyman of New York, and was born 1756. He served with distinction in India and Egypt, and in 1803 was made K.C.B. He afterwards served in South America, where he won fresh laurels by the capture of Monte Video. In 1810 he was again sent to India as commander-in-chief in the presidency of Fort St. George, and the next year he commanded the troops at the reduction of the island of Java. He returned to England in 1813, and was subsequently appointed commander of the forces in Ireland. He died at Dublin, 11 Aug., 1822.

AUCKLAND, GEORGE EDEN, Earl of, second son of William, first Lord Auckland, was born at Eden Farm, near Beckenham, Kent, 30 Aug., 1784, and received his education at Christchurch, Oxford. He afterwards was called to the bar, and was elected M.P. for Woodstock, which borough had previously been occupied by his brother, who was accidentally drowned, 1810. He succeeded to the peerage as second Baron Auckland, on the death of his father, in 1814. In Nov., 1830, he was appointed president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, with a seat in the cabinet of Earl Grey. In July, 1834, Sir James Graham resigned the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Auckland presided at that board during the following four months, going out with his party when it was disarranged by the accession of Lord Althorp to the peerage. Upon the speedy return of his friends to office he was appointed governor-general of India, and in Sept., 1835, he left England for that country. He was advanced to the dignity of an earl by patent, dated 21 Dec., 1839. The chief feature of his government in India was the Afghan war. The change of ministry, in Sept., 1841, had the effect of recalling Lord Auckland from India. He died at the Grange, near Alresford, Hampshire, 1 Jan., 1849.

AUCKLAND, WILLIAM EDEN, Lord, was born 1744, being the third son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., of West Auckland, in the county of Durham, and was brought up to the bar. In 1772 he published his valuable work, entitled 'Principles of Penal Law,' and in that year quitted the legal profession for the post of under-secretary of state. He was returned M.P. for Woodstock in 1774, and in 1776 was appointed one of the lords of trade. As a member of the House of Commons he distinguished himself by his attention to public business, and took a leading part on several important subjects of internal regulation. He was one of the commissioners deputed in 1778 to America, for the purpose of reconciling the colonies with the mother country, and after its failure he engaged as a writer in the dispute. In 1780 he accompanied the Earl of Carlisle to Ireland as his chief secretary, and had a great share in the establishment of a national bank in that country. After his return he was made a privy councillor, and in 1786 was sent as minister plenipotentiary

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to the court of Versailles, for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty. Several other important concerns were also entrusted to his management, in which he acquitted himself with great ability. In 1788 he went as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid; and, on his return in 1789, was raised to the dignity of an Irish peer. Soon after he was nominated ambassador to the Seven United Provinces, and by his negotiations exerted himself to promote the independence of that country and its connection with Great Britain. He returned thither in the same capacity in 1792, and in the following year was raised to the British peerage. He vigorously supported the measures of Mr. Pitt's administration, both by speech and pen; and his various services received the reward of a pension. Died 28 May, 1814.

AUDE, Le Chevalier JEAN, a French dramatic writer, born at Apt, in Vaucluse, 12 Dec., 1755; died at Montmartre, near Paris, Oct., 1841.

AUDEBERT, GERMAIN, a learned lawyer of Orleans, where he was born, 15 March, 1518. He was 'President de l'Election' in his native city, and died there, 24 Dec., 1598. He left various works in Latin verse, 8vo., Hanover, 1603.

AUDEBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French naturalist and engraver of natural history, was born at Rochefort in 1759. He excelled in elegant representations of animals, and his productions are esteemed the most valuable of their kind. His first performance was 'L'Histoire Naturelle des Singes des Makis; et des Galéopitèques,' folio, Paris, 1800. He was engaged upon other works of equal splendour when he died, in 1800.

AUDELAY, JOHN, a canon of the monastery of Haughmond, in Shropshire, about 1426, wrote some curious poems in the Shropshire dialect. These are preserved in MS. at Oxford, and have been printed by the Percy Society, under the editorship of J. O. Halliwell, 8vo., London, 1844.

AUDENARDE, or OUDENARDE, ROBERT VAN, an historical and portrait painter, was born at Ghent, 1663, and died there, 1743.

AUDIFFREDI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian astronomer and bibliographer, born at Saorgio, near Nice, 1714; died 3 July, 1794. When very young he entered the order of St. Dominic, and became keeper of the library of Cardinal Casanate at the convent of the Minerva at Rome. He constructed a small observatory, in order that he might indulge his taste for astronomy, and published successively, 'Phænomena cælestia observata,' Rome, 1753-6; 'Transitus Veneris ante solem observatæ Romæ, 6 Junii, 1761, Expositio;' 'Investigatio parallaxis solis, exercitatio Dadei Ruffi' [anagram of 'Audiffredi'], 4to., Rome, 1765; 'Dimostrazione della stazione della cometa, 1769;' 'Catalogo storico-criticus Romanarum editionum sæculi xv., Rome, 1785; 'Catalogus bibliothecæ Casanatenis librorum typis impressorum,' 4 vols. folio, Rome, 1761-88; and 'Catalogus historico-criticus editionum Italicarum sæculi xv.,' 4to., Rome, 1794.

AUDIFFRET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French geographer, was ambassador at the courts of Mantua, Parma, and Modena. He died at Nancy in 1733, aged 76. He wrote 'Ancient and Modern Geography,' 3 vols. 4to., Paris, 1689.

AUDIGUIER, VITAL D', a French soldier and man of letters, was born about 1570, and killed at Paris, 1624. He was the author of a vast number of translations from the Spanish, and poems.

AUDLEY.

AUDLEY, EDMUND, bishop of Hereford, 1493; of Salisbury, 1503; died 15 Aug., 1524.

AUDLEY, HENRY, Lord, the first of the line of Lord Audley, died between 1241 and 1247. In 1213 he founded and endowed an abbey for Cistercian monks at Hilton, in Staffordshire.

AUDLEY, HUGH, a noted English miser, died Nov., 1662. There is a curious work, entitled 'The way to be rich, according to the practice of the great Audley, who began with two hundred pound, in the year 1605, and dyed worth four hundred thousand pound this instant November, 1662,' 4to., London, 1662.

AUDLEY, SIR JAMES, K.G., son of Sir James Audley, was engaged in the service of Edward the Black Prince, and behaved with great heroism at the battle of Poitiers, 1356. Died 1369. He was one of the original knights of the Order of the Garter.

AUDLEY, JAMES TUCHET, fourth lord, placed himself at the head of the Cornish insurrection against Henry VII. He led the rebels to Blackheath, near Greenwich, where they encamped. They were dispersed 22 June, 1498, by the royal troops under the earls of Oxford, Essex, and Daubeny. Lord Audley was captured, and on 28 June, 1498, was beheaded on Tower-hill.

AUDLEY, JOHN. See **AWDELEY** and **AUDELAY**.

AUDLEY, MERVYN, Lord. See **CASTLEHAVEN**, earl of.

AUDLEY, THOMAS AUDLEY, Lord, was born in Essex, 1488, and educated, it is supposed, at Buckingham College, Cambridge. He afterwards studied law in the Inner Temple. In 1532 he was knighted, and made lord-keeper of the great seal, being advanced to the dignity of lord-chancellor 26 Jan., 1533-4. He was created Lord Audley of Widdon 1538, and elected a K.G. 1540. Died 30 April, 1544. He is represented to have had much learning, but he proved himself a subordinate tool of his tyrannical master, and must be regarded as a mean, crafty, sordid, and unprincipled politician. He in part founded and endowed Magdalen College, Cambridge.

AUDOIN, PIERRE, a French engraver, born 1768, at Paris, where he died 1822.

AUDOUIN, JEAN VICTOR, a distinguished entomologist, born at Paris, 27 April, 1797; died 9 Nov., 1841.

AUDRAN, the name of a family of artists in France. *Charles Audran*, the elder, was born at Paris in 1594. His works are numerous and excellent. They are distinguished by a K. He died in 1673. *Claude*, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Paris, where he died, in 1684. *Girard*, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was born at Lyons in 1640, and studied under Le Brun, at Paris. He engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner, and died at Paris in 1703. *Claude*, nephew of Girard, was born at Lyons in 1665, and became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter, and died in 1734. *Jean*, brother of the last-mentioned, was born in 1607, and studied engraving under his uncle Girard; he died at Paris in 1756.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, F.R.S., a very eminent ornithologist, was born at Louisiana about 1780, of

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French parents. After spending his boyhood in Louisiana, he was taken to France, where he received his education, and attained considerable proficiency as a painter, under the mastership of the celebrated David. On arriving at years of maturity, his father gave him a residence on the banks of the Schuykill; but, although surrounded by every luxury, the taste which he had acquired in Paris for ornithology inspired him with an ardent desire to become acquainted with the birds of the western and intertropical forests of America. Accordingly, in 1810, he left home in an open skiff, with his wife and infant son, and floated down the Ohio in search of a locality more romantic, in an ornithological point of view, than that selected by his father. He fixed upon a site in Kentucky, and, having established a new home, pursued his favourite studies in every direction with unflagging zeal, roaming through the forests, sailing on every river, and drawing the hitherto undescribed birds which he shot. The history of his perilous adventures for a period of twenty years, in which he passed through every degree of habitable latitude, constantly exposed to varied alternations of heat and cold, forms a monument of his zeal and ardent love of nature. In 1824 Audubon, at the instance of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino, himself a very eminent naturalist, resolved to publish his valuable labours. For this purpose he visited England, where he landed as a stranger with a portfolio of magnificent drawings, but without the slightest definite plan for their publication. However, the publication of his great work, 'The Birds of America,' was commenced in 1830, and completed at the end of fourteen years. Sir David Brewster, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and Wilson were warm supporters of this splendid undertaking, which led to its author being elected a F.R.S., and a member of many other learned societies here and on the continent. In 1839 Audubon returned to America, and established himself in a place of peaceful retirement on the banks of the Hudson. There he laboured, conjointly with Dr. Bachman, in preparing 'The Quadrupeds of America,' published in 1846. This was followed by 'Biography of American Quadrupeds,' shortly before his death, which took place at New York, 27 Jan., 1851.

AUFRERE, ANTHONY, an English writer, born about 1756, being the eldest son of Anthony Aufreere, of Hoveton Hall, Norfolk. Early in life he acquired a taste for German literature, and he translated and published the following works:—'A Tribute to the memory of Ulric von Hutten, from Goethe,' 1789; 'Travels through the Kingdom of Naples in 1789, from the German of Salis,' 1795; 'A warning to Britons against French perfidy and cruelty: or, a short account of the treacherous and inhuman conduct of the French officers and soldiers towards the peasants of Suabia, during the invasion of Germany in 1796. Selected and translated from a well-authenticated German publication. With an address to the people of Great Britain, by the translator,' 8vo., London, 1798. In 1791 Mr. Aufreere married Matilda, youngest daughter of General James Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, in North Britain, a count of the holy Roman empire, in consequence of which connection he became the editor of the 'Lockhart Letters,' in 2 vols. 4to., containing much curious correspondence between the ancestors of that family and the confidential supporters of the Pretender,

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previous to and during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Mr. Aufrere died at Pisa, 29 Nov., 1833.

AUGENIO, HORACE, an Italian medical writer, was born about 1527, at Monte-Santo, near Ancona, studied either at Bologna or Pisa, and taught medicine at Turin and Padua. He died in the latter city, 1603. His 'Epistolarum et consultationum medicinalium libri xxxiii. in duos tomos distributi, Quibus accessere eiusdem authoris, de hominis partu, libri, ii.' were printed at Frankfort, fol., 1597.

AUGER, ATHANASE, a French translator, born at Paris, 12 Dec., 1734, became professor of rhetoric, first at Rome, and then in his native city. He was appointed vicar-general of Lescar by M. de Noé. Died 7 Feb., 1792. His translations of Demosthenes, Æschines, Isocrates, Lysias, and other Greek orators, are held in esteem on account of their accuracy, though they are weak and colourless. His best work is the 'Constitution des Romains sous les rois et du temps de la république,' on the composition of which he spent thirty years. His writings have been collected in twenty-nine octavo volumes.

AUGER, EDMOND, a French Jesuit, born 1530, at Allemans, near Sezannes, in Brie, and took the habit at Rome, under St. Ignatius, about 1550. On his return into France he applied himself to the conversion of Protestants, and brought back many to the Catholic faith. A Protestant clergyman, touched with the eloquence of Auger, and hoping to gain him to his party, saved him from the gallows, to which he had been sentenced by the Baron Des Adrets; but he did not relax his zeal for the conversion of Protestants. His conduct during the plague at Lyons was admirable. It was Auger who re-established the Catholic religion in that city, 1563. Henri III. afterwards appointed him to be his preacher and confessor. He died at Côme, 1591, leaving some controversial works.

AUGER, LOUIS SIMON, a French miscellaneous writer, born at Paris, 29 Dec., 1772; died 2 Jan., 1829.

AUGEREAU, PIERRE FRANÇOIS CHARLES, duke of Castiglione, a celebrated marshal of France, born at Paris, 21 Oct., 1757; died 12 June, 1815.

AUGURELLO, JOHN AURELIUS, was born at Rimini, about 1441, and was professor of the belles-lettres at Trevisa, where he died, 24 Oct., 1524. He was an inferior chemist and poet. In his poem entitled 'Chrysopeia,' he displays what he knew of the philosopher's stone. The dedication is addressed to Pope Leo X., who presented the author with an empty purse, remarking that those who could make gold only wanted a place to keep it in.

AUGUSTINE, ST., one of the most illustrious doctors of the Church, was born 13 Nov., 354, at Tagasta, a small town of Africa, in the inland part of Numidia. He was son of Patricius and his wife St. Monica. He studied at Tagasta, then at Madaura, and afterwards at Carthage, where, from an illicit attachment, he had a son named Adeodatus, a prodigy of genius, who lived only to the age of 16. Augustine afterwards embraced the doctrines of the Manicheans, and professed rhetoric at Tagasta, Carthage, Rome, and lastly at Milan. In the latter city, going out of curiosity to hear the sermons of St. Ambrose, he was so touched by them that he resolved on a reformation, to which the tears of his mother, St. Monica, contributed. He was baptized by St. Ambrose, at

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Milan, 387, renounced his profession of rhetorician, and returned to his native place. On his arrival there he distributed his possessions among the poor, and lived in a community with some of his friends. Going three years afterwards to Hippo, for the conversion of a man of rank, he was ordained priest by Valerius, the bishop of that place, 391, notwithstanding his reluctance. St. Augustine then established at Hippo a select community of persons, who lived in common, without any private property. In 395 he became coadjutor of Valerius, and in the following year succeeded him in the bishopric of Hippo. He now lived in common with the clergy, and performed all the duties of the episcopal office. He opposed the Donatists, the Manicheans, the Pelagians, and the Semi-Pelagians; instructed the people by constant preaching; relieved the poor; and maintained discipline in several councils. He died at Hippo, 28 Aug., 430, when that city was threatened by the Vandals. St. Augustine's numerous works have been repeatedly printed in a collected form. The most famous are the 'De Civitate Dei,' 'De Gratia Christi,' 'De Peccato Originali,' and his 'Confessions.' His writings have always been held in veneration by the Catholic Church.

AUGUSTINE, ST., apostle of the English. He was prior of a monastery at Rome, dedicated to St. Andrew, when Pope Gregory the Great selected him for the purpose of coming to this country to convert the pagans who then inhabited it. This was an object which Gregory had greatly at heart, and, indeed, before his elevation to the chair of St. Peter, he intended to undertake the work himself. Augustine, accompanied by several Roman monks, and some Franchmen who acted as interpreters, numbering altogether about forty persons, landed at the isle of Thanet, on the east side of Kent, A.D. 596. From this place St. Augustine sent to Ethelbert, king of Kent, signifying that he was come from Rome, and had brought him a most happy message with an assured divine promise of a kingdom which would never have an end. The king ordered the missionaries to remain in the island, where he took care that they should be furnished with necessaries, whilst he deliberated on the course he should pursue. After some days the king went in person to the island, and the religious men came to him in procession, 'carrying for their banner a silver cross and the image of our Saviour painted on a board, and singing the Litany as they walked, made humble prayers for themselves and for the souls of those to whom they came.' Being admitted into the presence of the king, they announced to him the word of life. His majesty listened attentively, and answered that their words and promises indeed were fair, but new and uncertain; however, he promised that they should not be molested, nor hindered from preaching to his subjects. He also appointed them necessary subsistence and a dwelling-place in Canterbury, the capital city of his dominions. In a short time the king and many of his subjects were converted and baptized. After this Augustine went back to France and received episcopal consecration at the hands of Virgilius, archbishop of Arles, A.D. 597. On his return to Britain he sent to Rome for more labourers, and among those who came over were Mellitus, the first bishop of London; Justus, the first bishop of Rochester; and Paulinus, the first archbishop of York. With this colony of

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new missionaries the pope sent all things necessary for divine worship and the service of the church, viz., altar-cloths, ornaments for churches, vestments, and many books. In the year 600 Gregory sent Augustine, the archiepiscopal pallium, with authority to ordain twelve bishops, who should be subject to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in a dispute with the schismatics of Wales, who did not observe Easter at the due time, and differed from the Roman Church in the manner of administering baptism. The massacre of the monks of Bangor, however, which has sometimes been ascribed to his instigation, did not occur till after his death. He died in 604, on the 26th May, on which day he is commemorated by the Catholic Church.

AUGUSTINE, ANTHONY, a Spanish prelate, born at Zaragoza, 1516, was sent to England by the pope, 1554, after which he assisted at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbishop of Tarragona, where he died 1586. Besides works which are chiefly on legal and theological subjects, he wrote dialogues concerning medals.

AUGUSTULUS, or ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Orestes, who, having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne for himself, but conferred it upon his son, 476. Shortly after Odoacer and the barbarians invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to lead a private life in Campania, and a liberal pension was allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the west.

AUGUSTUS, CAIUS JULIUS CESAR OCTAVIANUS, emperor of Rome, was the son of Caius Octavius, by Atia, the niece of Julius Cæsar. He was born at Velitæ, 23 Sept., 63 B.C. Having received a liberal education, he was adopted by Julius Cæsar. He was at Apollonia in Epirus when his uncle was assassinated. On receiving the news he returned to Rome, where he found two parties, the republicans and the followers of Antony and Lepidus. Octavianus was treated with great respect by the magistrates and principal citizens; but Antony treated him with contempt. When Antony was proscribed Octavianus joined the army that was sent against him, but afterwards he thought it prudent to enter into a treaty with that commander. Octavianus, Antony, and Lepidus then formed the famous triumvirate, by which they agreed to enjoy an equal portion of authority for five years. Soon after this Octavianus gratified the malicious spirit of his associates by sacrificing his friend Cicero, and, in short, the triumvirs deluged Rome with the blood of its best citizens. On the death of Brutus at Philippi, another partition took place, Antony and Octavianus sharing the Roman empire between them, while Lepidus took the African provinces. Octavianus obtained Rome, and gave his sister Octavia in marriage to Antony. At length Lepidus was deposed, and a difference broke out between Antony and Octavianus, which ended in the destruction of the former and the establishment of the latter in the empire. In the 36th year of his age the senate conferred upon him the title of AUGUSTUS. It also complimented him by changing the name of the month *Septilis*, in which he came to the consulate, to *Augustus*. After attaining the imperial dignity, he seems to have corrected his eager temper, and to have conducted himself with

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moderation. He made some good regulations in the government, reducing the number of the senators from 1000 to 600, and raising the degree of wealth which was to qualify them for that dignity. He also set about reforming the public morals. Augustus carried his arms with success into Gaul, Germany, and the East; but in the latter part of his life the Romans suffered some severe losses in Germany. He died at Nola, 19 Aug., A.D. 14. Augustus so greatly improved Rome, that it was said 'he found it brick, and left it marble.' He was a liberal encourager of men of letters, and his reign was called the Augustan age of literature.

AUGUSTUS I., elector of Saxony, was born 31 July, 1526, and died 11 Feb., 1586.

AUGUSTUS II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, was born 13 May, 1670, and died 1 Feb., 1733.

AUGUSTUS III., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, son of the preceding, was born 1606; obtained the crown of Poland 1734; and died 5 Oct., 1763.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, prince of Great Britain and Ireland and duke of Sussex, was sixth son of George III., and was born at Buckingham Palace 27 Jan., 1773. He travelled into Italy, where he contracted a marriage with Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the earl of Dunmore. The ceremony was first performed at Rome, in 1793, according to the rites of the English Church, and afterwards repeated at St. George's, Hanover Square, London. This marriage being in contravention of the Royal Marriage Act, was in 1794 declared to be null and void. The duke died at Kensington Palace 21 April, 1843. In politics he was a hearty supporter of the Liberal cause, being an advocate of religious toleration in its widest sense, including the abolition of all civil distinctions founded upon differences of creed.

AULISIO, DOMINIC D', a learned professor of civil law at Naples, where he was born 14 Jan., 1639. Died 29 Jan., 1717. His works relate to a variety of subjects. Panzini describes him as 'the most splendid ornament of the university of Naples; profoundly versed in every branch of science; in medicine, philosophy, the learned and Oriental languages; well skilled in Roman, Greek, and Hebrew learning, and a consummate master of jurisprudence.'

AULUS GELLIVS, a Roman grammarian, was born in the reign of Trajan, and died in that of Marcus Aurelius, about A.D. 180. He resided in Athens a considerable time. His '*Noctes Atticæ*,' or Attic Nights, is a curious work. It has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Beloe.

AUMONT, ANTOINE D', a peer and marshal of France, distinguished himself in various sieges and battles. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Rhetel, 1650, and was made marshal of France, 1651, governor of Paris, 1662, duke and peer, 1665. Died 1669, aged 68.

AUMONT, JEAN D', a French military commander, was made a marshal of France by Henri III., in 1579. He signalled himself at the battle of Ivry, and died 19 Aug., 1595, aged 73.

AUNGERVILLE, RICHARD. See BURY, RICHARD DE.

AUNGIER, FRANCIS AUNGIER, Lord, master of the rolls in Ireland, was born at Cambridge, and died 8 Oct., 1632.

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AUNOY, MARIE CATHERINE, Countess d', daughter of M. le Jumel de Berneville, was born 1650, and became the wife of François de la Mothe, Comte d'Aunoy. She died a widow, Jan., 1705. She wrote 'Les Aventures d'Hippolite, Comte de Duglas'; 'Les Contes des Fées' (Fairy Tales), the work by which she is best known; 'Le Comte de Warwick'; 'Mémoires Historiques'; 'Mémoires de Cour d'Espagne.'

AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, a Roman emperor, and one of the greatest generals of antiquity, was the son of a husbandman, and rose to the empire by his valour 270, shortly after the death of Claudius. He defeated the Goths, Sarmatians, Marcomanni, and Vandals; conquered Zenobia, queen of the Palmyrenians, and Tetricus, general of the Gauls, and made them accompany his triumph, 274. This emperor is said to have killed above 900 men with his own hand in different battles. His punishments were extremely severe, from whence it was said 'that Aurelian was a good physician, but took away rather too much blood.' This prince raised a cruel persecution against the Christians 272, but it was not of long duration. Mnestheus, one of his freedmen, caused him to be assassinated in Thrace 275, as he was preparing to enter Persia with a great army.

AURELIANUS, AMBROSIOUS. See AMBROSIOUS.

AURELIUS, ABRAHAM, was born about 1575, and became pastor of the French church in London. He was living 1632. His works are 'Theses Logicæ,' 4to., Leyden, 1596; 'In nuptias Frederici V. comitis palatini ad Rhenum et Elizabethæ magni magnæ Britanniæ regis filiz epithalamium,' 4to., London, 1613; and 'Jobus; sive de potentiâ liber poetica metaphrasi explicatus,' 4to., London, 1632.

AURELIUS, JOHN MUTIUS, a Latin poet of Mantua. He endeavoured to imitate Catullus, but there is nothing licentious or contrary to decency in his poems. Leo X. had appointed him governor of Mondolfo, but the inhabitants, finding he oppressed them, killed him, and threw his body into a well, about 1520.

AUKELIUS, MARCUS. See MARCUS.

AURELIUS VICTOR. See VICTOR.

AURIA, VINCENT, an Italian antiquary, was born 5 Aug., 1625, at Palermo, where he died 6 Dec., 1710. He wrote several books in Latin and Italian, particularly a History of the eminent men of Sicily, 1704, and a History of the Viceroy's of Sicily, 1697.

AURISPA, JOHN, one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, was born at Noto, in Sicily, about 1360, and died 1459. He was secretary to Eugenius IV., and afterwards to Nicholas V., who rewarded him with two rich abbeys. He left a translation of Hierocles and other works, but his services to literature consisted much less in what he wrote than in his zeal and success as a teacher, and as a collector of classical MSS.

AUROGALLUS, MATTHEW, a Bohemian by birth, became professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew at Wittenberg, and in 1542 was appointed rector of that university. Died 10 Nov., 1543. He assisted Luther in the German translation of the Bible, and wrote a Hebrew grammar; 'De Hebræis Urbium, &c., Nominibus,' and other works.

AURUNGZEBE, emperor of Hindostan, was born 1618; assumed the sovereignty 1658; and died 21 Feb., 1707.

AUSTIN.

AUSONIUS, DECIMUS MAGNUS, a native of Burdigala (Bordeaux), and probably a Christian, was a grammarian, rhetorician, and poet, of the fourth century. He was preceptor to the emperor Gratian, under whom he afterwards held the office of consul at Rome. A translation of some of his epigrams is to be found in T. Kendall's 'Flowers of Epigrammes out of sundrie the most singular authors,' London, 1577.

AUST, SARAH, an accomplished English lady, was wife of the Hon. William Murray, after whose decease in 1786 she married Mr. George Aust. Died 5 Nov., 1811, aged 67. While Mrs. Murray, she published 'A Compendious and Useful Guide to the Beauties of Scotland; to the Lakes of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; and to the Curiosities in the District of Craven; to which is added a particular Description of Scotland, especially that part of it called the Highlands,' 8vo., London, 1799; and 'A Companion and useful Guide to the Western Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides; to which is added a Description of Part of the Mainland of Scotland, and of the Isles of Mull, Ulva, Staffa, Icolumbkill, Tiree, Coll, Egg, Skye, Raza, and Scalpa,' 2 vols., 8vo., London, 1802-3.

AUSTEN, JANE, an English novelist, was daughter of the rector of Steventon, Hampshire, where she was born 16 Dec., 1775. Her father removed to Bath when he was upwards of seventy, and she accompanied him to that city. After his decease the family removed to Southampton, and thence, in 1800, to the village of Chawton, Hampshire. She died at Winchester, 18 July, 1817. Her novels, which exhibit extraordinary graphic power and truthfulness, are all of the domestic class, and consist of delineations of every-day life and actual society. Their titles are, 'Sense and Sensibility,' 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' 'Emma,' 'Northanger Abbey,' and 'Persuasion.' The whole were reprinted in Bentley's 'Standard Novels,' 1833. They have been translated into French.

AUSTEN, RALPH, an English writer on gardening, was born in Staffordshire, but resided, during the greater part of his life, at Oxford, where he died 1676. It seems that he had studied in Magdalen College. He published, 'A Treatise of Fruit Trees,' 1653; 'Observations upon some part of Sir Francis Bacon's Natural History, as it concerns Fruit Trees, Fruits, and Flowers,' &c.

AUSTEN, WILLIAM, an English metal-founder of the fifteenth century, was one of the artists employed in the construction of the splendid tomb of Richard earl of Warwick, in St. Mary's church, Warwick.

AUSTIN, JOHN, a native of Walpole, in Norfolk, was born about 1613, and admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, 31 March, 1631. About the year 1640 he embraced the Catholic religion, and leaving the university, designed to follow the law. Accordingly he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. Afterwards he was for some time tutor to Walter Fowler, Esq., of St. Thomas, in Staffordshire; and then retiring to private lodgings in London, he died in Bow Street, Covent Garden, 1669. He wrote, under the name of *William Birchley*, 'The Christian Moderator; or, Persecution for Religion Condemned by the Light of Nature, Law of God, Evidence of our own Principles, but not by the Practice of our Commissioners for Sequestrations,' 4to., London, 1651; 'The Christian Moderator, Third Part; or, the Oath of Abjuration

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arrig'd by the Common Law and Common Sense, Ancient and Modern Acts of Parliament, Declarations of the Army, Law of God, and Consent of Modern Divines,' 4to., London, 1653. He likewise published 'Reflections on the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance; or, the Christian Moderator, the Fourth Part. By a Catholick Gentleman, an obedient Son of the Church, and loyal Subject of his Majesty,' 1661; 'A Letter from a Cavalier in Yorkshire to a Friend;' 'Devotions in the Old Way,' 2 vols., 8vo., Paris, 1675.

AUSTIN, JOHN, of Glasgow, published, in or about 1800, a System of Stenography on a single engraved sheet. He was also author of an elaborate work, entitled 'A System of Stenographic Music, invented by J. Austin, Glasgow. Dedicated to the Musical World, in English, French, Italian, German, and other Languages,' Glasgow, oblong folio, no date. On the title-page is an engraved portrait of the author, who states in the preface that 'The design of this work is to represent to the musical world a new, easy, concise, and universal method of writing music completely on one line only, and adapted to all kinds of vocal and instrumental music and musical instruments, whereby an expert writer may note it down as he hears it performed, so that to those who make it their amusement or profession it will be equally interesting, together with the pleasure of improving and profiting by the art.'

AUSTIN, JOHN, professor of jurisprudence in the university of London, died at Weybridge, Dec., 1850, aged 70. He wrote 'The Province of Jurisprudence Determined,' 8vo., London, 1832, 1861; and 'A Plea for the Constitution,' 2nd edition, 8vo., London, 1859.

AUSTIN, or AUSTINE ROBERT, D.D., an English author, wrote 'Allegiance not Impached,' 1644; and 'The Parliament's Rules and Directions concerning Sacramental knowledge,' 1647.

AUSTIN, SAMUEL, born in Cornwall, in or about 1606, proceeded M.A. at Oxford, 1630. He is author of 'Urania,' a poem, published 1629. He left a son, of both his names, who published 'Saps upon Parnassus,' 1658; and 'A Panegyric on Charles II.,' 1661. The son died about 1665.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, died 16 Jan., 1633-4, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Overy. He wrote 'Hæc Homo, or, the Excellency of Women;' and a book of 'Meditations on the Principal Fasts and Festivals of the Church,' folio, 1637. He likewise translated Cicero's 'Cato Major;' or, the Book of Old Age, and edition, London, 1671.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM, a minor English poet, was a member of Gray's Inn, and, it is said, a son of the preceding. He wrote 'Atlas under Olympus; an heroic Poem,' 1664; and 'Ἐπιλοιπὸν ἐπιγῆ; or, the Anatomy of the Pestilence, a Poem,' 1666.

AUTÉLZ, GUILLAUME DES, a gentleman of Burgundy, born about 1529, died in or about 1599. He composed a great number of works in French, both verse and prose, one of which was 'Fanfreusche et Gaudichon,' 16mo., 1574.

AUTEROCHE, CHAPPE D'. See CHAPPE.

AUTOMNE, BERNARD, a French lawyer, born 1597, or 1597; died 1666. He wrote 'Commentaire sur la Coutume de Bordeaux;' 'Conférence du Droit Romain avec le Droit Français,' 2 vols., folio; and 'Censura Gallica in Jus Civile Romanorum.'

AUTON, JEAN D', a French Benedictine, born

AVENTIN.

at Saintogne, was prior of Angie, and died in Jan., 1527. He wrote a life of Louis XII., which has been printed. His poems are preserved in MS. in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris.

AUTREAU, JACQUES D', a French poet and dramatist, was born at Paris, and died in the Hospital of the Incurables in that city, 1745, aged 89. His dramatic works were published in 4 vols. 12mo., 1749. He had little merit as a painter.

AUVERGNE, ANTOINE D', a French musical composer, born 4 Oct., 1713; died 12 Feb., 1797.

AUVERGNE, THEOPHILE MALO CORRET DE LA TOUR D'. See LA TOUR.

AUVIGNY, JEAN DU CASTRE D', a French historian. He was both a writer and a soldier, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen, 27 June, 1743. He wrote 'The Memoirs of Madame Barneveldt,' 2 vols.; the Histories of Rome and France, abridged for Young Persons; the History of Paris, 4 vols., 12mo.; and 'Lives of Illustrious Frenchmen.'

AUXENTIUS, a famous Arian of Cappadocia, who usurped the see of Milan, being favoured by the emperor Constantius, 355, and was violent in the highest degree against the Catholics. He died 374. St. Ambrose was his successor. He must be distinguished from *Auxentius the Younger*, another Arian, who held a disputation with St. Ambrose, 386.

AUZOUT, ADRIEN, of the Academy of Sciences, died 1691 or 1693. He was author of a treatise 'Du Micrometre,' printed 1693.

AVALOS, ALPHONSE D', cousin of Ferdinand Avalos, marquis of Pescara, became lieutenant-general of the armies of the Emperor Charles V. in Italy, and knight of the Golden Fleece. He followed the emperor in his expedition to Tunis, and was afterwards ambassador at Venice about 1540. The next year he procured the assassination of Cæsar Fregose, a Genoese, and of Antonio Rinco, a Spaniard, whom Francis I. had sent to Venice. He forced the Prince d'Enghien to raise the siege of Nice, 1543, but lost the famous battle of Cerisoles, 14 April, 1544. Died 31 March, 1546, aged 42.

AVALOS, FERDINAND FRANÇOIS D', marquis of Pescara, one of the most famous generals of the emperor Charles V., and grand chamberlain of the kingdom of Naples, was descended from an illustrious family, and at an early age married Victoria Colonna, a lady celebrated for beauty, sense, and virtue, whose poems were printed in 1548. The marquis was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and during his confinement composed an ingenious dialogue upon 'Love,' which he dedicated to his wife. Being restored to liberty, he took arms against the French, and rendered signal service to the emperor. He contributed much to the success of the battle of Bicoque; to the recovery of the Milanese, and to the victory of Pavia over Francis I. in 1525. He died at Milan 24 Nov., 1525, aged 32.

AVANTIO, JOHN MARIO, a celebrated Italian lawyer, born 23 Aug., 1564; died 4 March, 1622. He was much admired at Ferrara, Rovigo, and Padua. Avantio dedicated a poem to Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, afterwards emperor.

AVAUZ, COMTE D'. See MESMES.

AVED, JACQUES ANDRÉ JOSEPH, a French portrait-painter, born 1702; died 4 March, 1766.

AVENTIN, JOHN, whose original name was *Thürmayer*, was born 1456, being son of a tavern-keeper at Abensberg. He wrote the 'Annals of

AVERANI.

Bavaria,' the best edition of which work appeared 1710. Died 9 Jan., 1534.

AVERANI, BENEDICT, a learned Italian, born 1645, at Florence, was appointed Greek professor at Pisa, 1676, and died 28 Dec., 1707. His chief Latin works were printed at Florence, 1717; 3 vols. fol. He was a man of such prodigious and universal erudition that he was capable of teaching every science; and had so great a memory, that, without taking notes from the authors he had read, he could quote them as authorities in his discourses.

AVERANI, JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, was born at Florence, 1662, and became professor of law at Pisa, where he died 24 Aug., 1738. He wrote 'Interpretationum Juris, lib. v.' 2 vols. 4to. Lyons, 1751; a work much esteemed by lawyers.

AVERANI, NICHOLAS, brother of the two preceding, died at Florence, 1727. He wrote a treatise, 'De Mensibus Ægyptiorum,' and edited the works of Gassendi.

AVERDY, CLEMENT CHARLES DE L', minister and comptroller-general of the finances under Louis XV., was born at Paris, 1720 or 1723. He was counsellor of parliament, and so high was his reputation that his appointment gave general satisfaction to the people, whose condence, however, he lost by mismanagement. In 1764 he was dismissed at his own request, whereupon he retired to his estate, and employed himself in agricultural pursuits. He was guillotined 24 Nov., 1793. He wrote 'Code Pénal'; 'De la Pleine Souveraineté du Roi sur la Province de Bretagne,' 1765; and 'Suite des Expériences de Gambais sur les Bles noirs et caries,' 1788.

AVERELL, ADAM, was born at Mullan, county Tyrone, 7 May, 1754, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He took orders in the Established Church, but afterwards turned Methodist, and was for nearly thirty years president of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference. Died 16 Jan., 1847. Alexander Stewart and George Revington published 'Memoirs' of him in 1849.

AVERELL, WILLIAM, an English writer, published three curious black-letter pamphlets between 1583 and 1590. One is entitled, 'A mercurial combat of contrarieties, malignantie struing in the members of man's bodie, allegoricallie representing vnto vs the enuied state of ovr flourishing Commonwealth: wherein dialogue wise by the way, are touched the extreame vices of this present time, &c.'

AVERROES, or BEN ROSCHID, of Cordova, one of the most subtle Arabian philosophers. He flourished in the middle of the twelfth century, and was judge of Morocco, and of Mauritania; but executed all those offices by deputies, rather than leave Cordova. He was accused by his enemies of having no religion, and Manzor obliged him to make his confession at the gate of the mosque, and to have his face spit upon by those who entered; nor was this without cause if what is said of him be true, viz., that he called the Christian religion the impossible religion; that of the Jews the religion of children; and that of the Mahometans the religion of swine. Averroes was the first translator of Aristotle into Arabic; his commentaries on that philosopher, to whom he was much attached, gained him the surname of 'The Commentator.' He also taught physic, but knew more of the theory than the practice. He died at Morocco, probably in 1198. His medical works

AVRIGNY.

were printed at Venice, 1490, fol.; and his commentaries on Aristotle's 'Venice,' 1495, fol.

AVESBURY, ROBERT of, an English historian, was keeper of the registry of the court of Canterbury, about 1356. He intended to have written a history of Edward III., but his work, which was published by Hearne in 1720, breaks off at the year 1356.

AVIANUS, FLAVIUS, a Latin writer, probably lived in the second century, in the reign of the Antonines. He wrote forty-two fables in elegiac verse, which are still extant. He is sometimes confounded with Rufus Festus Avienus.

AVICENNA, an Arabian physician, was born 980. At the age of eighteen he began to practise with such success that he was appointed physician to the court of Bagdad. At last he fell under the displeasure of the prince in whose service he was engaged, and was thrown into prison, where he died, 1037. He left a number of works, chiefly on metaphysical and medical subjects. They have been often printed in Arabic and Latin.

AVIENUS, RUFUS FESTUS, a Latin writer, probably flourished about A.D. 400. His principal work was a translation of the astronomical poem of Aratus.

AVILA, D'. See DAVILA.

AVILER, AUGUSTIN CHARLES D', a French architect, was born at Paris, 1653. On his passage to Rome he was taken by the Algerines, and carried to Tunis, where he designed a grand mosque, which is greatly admired. He obtained his liberty in two years, and settled at Montpelier, where he died in 1700. He wrote a Course of Architecture, 2 vols. 4to., 1691; and a dictionary of architectural terms.

AVISON, CHARLES, an English musical composer, was organist of St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he died, 9 May, 1770, in the sixtieth year of his age. As a composer he is known principally by his concertos. He wrote an 'Essay on Musical Expression,' and a memoir of Marcello, prefixed to Garth's edition of that composer's psalms.

AVITUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, emperor of the West, was born in Auvergne, of an illustrious family. His merit raised him to several important stations, and on the death of Maximus, in 455, he was chosen emperor. After his election he abandoned himself to pleasure, which alienated the affections of the Romans from him, and he was obliged to resign his dignity fourteen months after his election; and the Senate intended to put him to death, on which he fled towards the Alps, but died on the road. His daughter married Sidonius Appollinaris, who wrote an eulogy on his father-in-law, which is still extant.

AVITUS, SEXTUS ALCIMIUS ECDICIUS, was born about the middle of the fifth century, and in 490 was made bishop of Vienne, in Dauphiné. Died 5 Feb., 525. His works are to be found in the Library of the Fathers; and his poems are in Maittaire's collection.

AVOGADRO, PETER, a painter of Brescia, flourished in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

AVRIGNY, CHARLES JOSEPH LÉILLARD D', a French dramatist and poet, born in the island of Martinique about 1760; died 17 Sept., 1823. Only one of his dramatic pieces was printed. His chief published work is a poem entitled, 'Le Départ de la Peyrouse, ou la Navigation moderne,' 1807. He

AVRIGNY.

also contributed to Michaud's work on Mysore, an elegant and vigorous sketch of the origin and progress of British power in India.

AVRIGNY, HYACINTHE ROBILLARD D', a French Jesuit, was born at Caen, 1675, and died at Alençon, 24 April, 1719. His reputation as an historian is deservedly high. His works are, 'Mémoires chronologiques et dogmatiques pour servir à l'Histoire ecclésiastique, depuis 1600, jusqu'en 1716, avec des Reflexions et des Remarques critiques' (anon.), 4 vols. 12mo. [Paris, 1720]; and 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire universelle de l'Europe, depuis 1600, jusqu'en 1716,' 4 vols. 12mo., 1725, 1731; 1734. 12mo., 1757.

AWDELEY, JOHN, an English painter and miscellaneous writer in the sixteenth century.

AWSTER, JOHN, M.D., a physician at Brighton, published 'An Essay on the Effects of Opium considered as a Poison, with the most Rational Method of Cure deduced from Experience,' 8vo., London, 1763; and 'Thoughts on Brightelimestone concerning Sea-bathing, and drinking Sea-water,' 4to., London, 1768.

AWTIE, DANIEL, a noted counterfeiter of the coin of the realm, was hanged at York, 1702.

AXTEL, DANIEL, a native of Bedfordshire, joined the Parliament army, and took an active part at the trial of Charles I. He was convicted of high treason and executed at Tyburn, 19 Oct., 1660.

AYALA, BALTHAZAR, a Dutch jurist, born at Antwerp, about 1548; died at Alost, 16 Aug., 1584.

AYALA, PETER LOPEZ DE, a popular Spanish chronicler, born 1333; died 1407. The most complete edition of his 'History of Castile,' is that of Madrid, 2 vols. 4to., 1779.

AYESHAH, the wife of Mahomet, and daughter of Abubeker. Though she bore the impostor no children, yet he loved her better than his other wives. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was dismissed by the conqueror with civility. She died 677.

AYGNANI. See ANGRANI.

AYGONNIS. See ANGRANI.

AYLESBURY, Sir THOMAS, a mathematician, was born in London, 1576, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1602; M.A. 1705). His mathematical knowledge recommended him to the duke of Buckingham, by whose means he was created a baronet, and made master of the Mint. He encouraged men of science, and the famous Thomas Harriot was one of his dependents. He suffered much during the Rebellion, and on the murder of the king retired to Flanders, where he died in 1657. His daughter married the great earl of Clarendon.

AYLESBURY, THOMAS, a divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D., being incorporated at Oxford, 1626. He wrote, among other things, 'Treatise of the Confession of Sin, with the Power of the Keys,' 4to., 1657; 'Distribuz de Aeterno Divini beneplaciti circa creaturas intellectuales decreto, ubi patrum consulta, &c.' 4to., Cambridge, 1629.

AYLESBURY, WILLIAM, son of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, born about 1613, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1631). He was sometime tutor to the young duke of Buckingham. He died at Jamaica, 1657. In conjunction with

AYLMER.

Sir Charles Cotterel, he translated into English D'Avila's work on the Civil Wars of France.

AYLETT, ROBERT, LL.D., an English poet, was born about 1583, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1604-5; M.A., 1608; LL.D., 1614. He was admitted an advocate 1 Nov., 1617, then became master in the faculties, and was a master in Chancery from 13 to 24 Car. I. He wrote 'Divine and Moral Speculations,' in verse, 1654; 'Susanna, or the Arraignment of the two Elders,' in verse, 1609, London, 1622.

AYLIFFE, JOHN, LL.D., fellow of New College, Oxford, published 'The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford,' 1714; 'Parergon juris Canonici Anglicani; or a Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England,' 1726; 'The Law of Pledges or Pawns, as it was in use among the Romans,' 1733; and 'Pandect of the Roman Civil Law,' 1734. Of Ayliffe's personal history no particulars have been discovered.

AYLMER, JOHN, bishop of London, was born in Norfolk, in or about 1521, and educated at Cambridge (B.A., 1540-1, M.A., 1545). Having accepted the office of domestic chaplain to the marquis of Dorset, he removed to Bradgate, in Leicestershire, where he spent some time in educating the marquis's children. In this capacity he imparted to the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey that piety and learning which gained for her so much admiration. In the reign of queen Mary, being unwilling to receive the crown of martyrdom, he fled to Germany, and resided first at Strasburg and afterwards at Zurich. He also visited the principal universities of Italy and Germany. On Elizabeth's accession he returned home, and was one of the eight Protestants appointed to dispute with the like number of Catholic divines at Westminster. After receiving some minor preferments, and taking the degree of D.D. at Oxford, he was, on the translation of Sandys to York, promoted to the bishopric of London, receiving consecration 24 March, 1576-7. Sandys had always been on friendly terms with Aylmer, had been his fellow-exile, and had been instrumental in obtaining his promotion; but, notwithstanding all this, Aylmer was no sooner made bishop than he entered into a very disreputable squabble with his predecessor about the income of the see, and subsequently commenced an action for dilapidations. He died 3 June, 1594. Bishop Aylmer was a good scholar, master of the three learned languages, had read much history, and was skilled in the civil law. His mind, however, was narrow and bigoted, and the rigour with which he exercised the tyrannical powers of the high commission rendered him an object of the most intense hatred to the Puritans. With regard to the Catholics, he preferred having recourse to fines rather than imprisonment, which, he observed, 'by sparing their housekeeping, greatly enricheth them!' Bishop Aylmer was not a very voluminous author. His principal work was published anonymously in 1559, and is entitled 'An Harborowe for faithfull and trewe Subjects, against the late blowne Blast, concerning the Government of Women.' It is a reply to the famous work of John Knox. It is related of Aylmer, that upon one occasion when Queen Elizabeth was suffering from toothache, but was unwilling to bear the pain of having the tooth extracted, he called the dentist, saying, 'Come, though I am

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an old man, and have but few teeth to spare, draw me this;' which was done accordingly; and her majesty, seeing him treat the affair so lightly, had hers drawn also.

AYLOFFE, JOHN, a lawyer and political character in the reign of Charles II. He early made himself remarkable by an insult to the government. At a time when the ascendancy of the court of Versailles excited general uneasiness, he contrived to put a wooden shoe, the established type of French tyranny, into the chair of the House of Commons. Being convicted of complicity in the Rye-house plot, he was executed before the gate of the Inner Temple, 30 Oct., 1685.

AYLOFFE, SIR JOSEPH, bart., of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, was born about 1708, and educated at Westminster school. In 1724 he was admitted of Lincoln's-inn, and entered of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1731 he was elected fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He was secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster-bridge, in 1737; and appointed one of the keepers of the state-papers in the Paper Office. He printed, in 1772, *Calendars of the ancient Charters, &c.*, in the Tower of London, 4to. He also edited *Leland's Collectanea* in 9 vols. 8vo.; *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, 2 vols. 8vo.; and *Hearne's Curious Discourses*, 2 vols. 8vo., besides other works. He died 19 April, 1781. There are many curious papers of his in the *Archæologia*.

AYLWARD, THEODORE, Mus. D., an English musical composer, was, for some years, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and in 1771, became professor of music at Gresham College. Died 1801.

AYMAR, JACQUES, a peasant of St. Veraie, in Dauphiné, who boasted of discovering treasures, metals, the limits of lands, thefts, murders, and adulteries of both sexes, by means of the 'divining rod;' but being summoned from Lyons to Paris, his imposture was detected at the hotel of Condé, 1693, and he lost his credit. He died in his native village, 1708, aged 46. M. de Vallemont has written a treatise 'De la Baguette Divinatoire,' 12mo.

AYMON, JOHN, a Piedmontese, who entered into orders and attended the bishop of Maurienne into France in the capacity of almoner. He afterwards retired to Holland, and there turned Calvinist; but professing a design of returning to the church of Rome, he obtained a passport for France, by the interest of M. Clement, keeper of the king's library. M. the cardinal de Noailles procured him a pension from his majesty, and placed him in the seminary of foreign missionaries. During this time M. Clement permitted him free access to the king's library; but he had the baseness and ingratitude, in return for all the favours he had received, to steal from thence several books; among them the original of the Synod of Jerusalem, held 1672, which he printed in Holland, with the letters of Cyrillus Lucar, and some other pieces, under the title of 'Monuments authentiques de la Religion des Grecs, et de la Fausseté de plusieurs Confessions de la Foi,' Amsterdam, 1718, 4to. This work has been strongly refuted by M. Renaudot, who proves the ignorance and dishonesty of the author. Aymon also published 'Les Synodes Nationaux des Eglises reformées de France,' printed 1710, 2 vols. 4to.; and a bad translation of the Letters and Memoirs of the

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nuncio Visconti, 1719, 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Tableau de la Cour de Rome,' 1707, 12mo. The date of Aymon's death is not known.

AYRAUT, PIERRE, criminal judge at Angers, where he was born, 1536. He wrote a treatise 'De la Puissance Paternelle,' on the occasion of his son entering the Society of Jesus without his consent; and other works. Died 1601.

AYRAY, JAMES, an English Franciscan, was chaplain to the Spanish ambassador in London. It is probable that he died in 1705. Some of his sermons were published.

AYRE, JOSEPH, a physician at Hull, where he died 15 Jan., 1860, aged 78. He published several works on cholera and 'Researches into the Nature and Treatment of Dropsy in the Brain, Chest, Abdomen, Ovarium, and Skin,' 8vo., London, 1825, 1833, 1846.

AYRES, JOHN, who called himself colonel, was a famous English penman. In early life he was a footman to Sir William Ashurst, but afterwards turned writing-master and teacher of arithmetic, and opened a school in St. Paul's churchyard. At one time, it is said, he gained £800 a-year by the exercise of his profession. Died 27 July, 1709. His works are 'The Accomplished Clerk,' 1683, 1700; 'Tradesman's Pocket Book, or Apprentice's Companion,' 1687; 'Arithmetic made Easy for the Use and Benefit of Tradesmen,' 1694; 'Tutor to Penmanship,' 1695; 'Alamode Secretary, or Practical Penman,' 'Paul's School Roundhand,' 1700; and 'The Penman's Daily Practice.'

AYRES, PHILIP, an English writer in prose and verse, of whom no biographical particulars can be discovered. He appears to have been living in 1689. His 'Emblems of Love in Four Languages' appeared at London in 1683.

AYRTON, EDMUND, Mus. D., a composer of English cathedral music, was born at Ripon, 1734. In 1780 he succeeded Dr. Nares, as 'master of the children of his majesty's chapels,' and in 1784 took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. Died 1808.

AYSCOUGH, EDWARD, an English historian, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1590), and afterwards resided at Cotham, in Lincolnshire. He was living 1633. He wrote 'A Historie contayning the Warres, Treaties, Marriages, and other occurents betwene England and Scotland,' 4to., London, 1607.

AYSCOUGH, FRANCIS, D.D., was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. 1723), and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became dean of Bristol, but the date of his death is unknown. He published several sermons.

AYSCOUGH, GEORGE EDWARD, only son of Francis Ayscough, D.D., dean of Bristol. He became an officer in the army; but after a few years' service, was compelled by the state of his health to relinquish his profession. He then travelled into Italy, but without deriving any permanent benefit. Died 19 Oct., 1779. He published an edition of the works of George Lord Lyttelton; 'Semiramis, a Tragedy,' 1776; and 'Letters from an Officer in the Guards to his Friend in England, containing some accounts of France and Italy,' 8vo., 1778.

AYSCOUGH, JAMES, a London optician, published a work on Spectacles, which went through several editions. It first appeared in 1750.

AYSCOUGH, SAMUEL, an industrious compiler, was born at Nottingham, where he received his education under Mr. Johnson but his father

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being reduced in his circumstances, the son was taken from school and became servant to a miller. About 1770 a gentleman who had been his school-fellow, hearing of his distress, sent for him to London, where not long after he obtained employment in the British Museum. Here his abilities began to be respected, and his salary increased till he was appointed assistant-librarian. He also entered into orders, and obtained the curacy of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. In 1790 he was appointed to preach the Fairchild lecture on Whit Tuesday, at Shoreditch Church, before the Royal Society, which he continued to do till 1804. He assisted in the regulation of the records in the Tower; and compiled a catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum, an index to fifty-six volumes of the 'Gentleman's Magazine'; to the 'Monthly Review'; the 'British Critic'; to Shakespeare, and other works. He was also the author of 'Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer.' Not long before his death the lord chancellor gave him the living of Cudham, in Kent. He died 30 Oct., 1804.

AYSUCUE, Sir George, an English admiral, a native of Lincolnshire. In the Dutch war before the Restoration he engaged Van Tromp and De Ruyter, and for his services was knighted by Charles I. In 1648, when the fleet revolted to Prince Rupert, he declared for the parliament, and brought the Lion man-of-war, which he then commanded, into the River Thames. He was the next year appointed admiral of the Irish seas, and had a great hand in reducing the whole island to the obedience of the Republic. In 1651 he forced Barbadoes, and several other British settlements in America, to submit to the Commonwealth. In 1652 he attacked a Dutch fleet of forty sail, under the convoy of four men-of-war; of those he burnt some, took others, and drove the rest on shore. Lilly tells us, in his almanack for 1653, that he, the year before, engaged sixty sail of Dutch men-of-war, with fourteen or fifteen ships only, and made them give way. He protested against Blake's retreat in that desperate action of 29 Nov., 1652, thinking it much more honourable to die by the shot of the enemy. This and his great influence over the seamen are supposed to have been the reasons for his being afterwards dismissed from his command. He was a short time admiral in Sweden, under Charles Gustavus; but returned to England soon after the Restoration. In 1666 he commanded on board the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the navy, and generally esteemed the finest in the world. He engaged the Dutch with his usual intrepidity and success in that memorable battle, which continued four days; but on the third day his ship ran on the Galloper Sand, and he was compelled by his own seamen to strike. He was for some months detained a prisoner in Holland; and during that time was carried from one town to another, and exposed to the people by way of triumph. He never afterwards went to sea. The date of his death is unknown.

AYTON, RICHARD, was born in London, 1780, and educated at the Grammar School, Macclesfield. He was intended for the bar, but found the study of the law so irksome that he abandoned it altogether. He died in London, 1823. Mr. Ayton wrote 'A Voyage round Great Britain, undertaken in the Summer of the year 1813, and commencing from the Land's End, Cornwall,

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with a series of views, drawn and engraved by William Daniel, A.R.A.,' 8 vols., folio, 1814-25; 'The Rendezvous, an Operetta, in one Act,' adapted from the French of C. B. Fagan, 8vo., London, 1818; and 'Essays and Sketches of Character, with a Memoir of his Life,' 12mo., London, 1825.

AYTON, or AYTOUN, Sir Robert, a Scotch poet. He was second son of Andrew Ayton, proprietor of Kinaldie, in Fifeshire, and was born 1570. According to Dempster he was a writer of Greek and French, as well as Latin and English verses. Ben Jonson made it a boast that Sir Robert Ayton loved him dearly. He was a member of the royal household of King James I., and afterwards became secretary to Henrietta, queen of Charles I. His death took place in Whitehall Palace, March, 1637-8. His poems, with a memoir and notes, were edited by Charles Roger, 'from a MS. in his possession, and other authentic sources,' and published at Edinburgh in 1844.

AZARA, FELIX DE, a Spanish naturalist and traveller, born at Barbunales, in Aragon, 18 May, 1746. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1781 he was appointed a member of the commission sent to South America to settle the boundaries of the possessions of Spain and Portugal in that country. He returned to Europe 1801, and died in his native country 1811. His 'Natural History of Quadrupeds of Paraguay and the River La Plata' was translated from the Spanish by W. Perceval Hunter, F.G.S., and appeared at Edinburgh; 2 vols., 8vo., 1838, accompanied by a memoir of the author, a physical sketch of the country, and numerous notes.

AZARA, JOSEPH NICHOLAS DE, a Spanish diplomatist and translator, brother of the preceding, born at Barbunales, in Aragon, 28 March, 1731; died at Paris, 26 Jan., 1804. He edited the works of Garcilaso de la Vega and of R. Mengs, and translated Middleton's 'Life of Cicero' into Spanish.

AZEVEDO, IGNATIUS, a Portuguese missionary, was born at Oporto, 1527, and entered the Society of Jesus, 1549. He sailed from Lisbon with thirty-nine companions on a mission to Brazil, 1570. On the voyage, when off the island of Palma, the ship was attacked by Jacques Sourie, a Calvinistic sea-captain in the service of the queen of Navarre, and having been captured after some hard fighting, Azevedo and the other Jesuits were put to death and thrown into the sea, 15 July, 1570. His life has been written by Father de Beauvais.

AZORIUS, JOHN, a Spanish theologian, born at Zamora, 1533. After studying with great reputation at Salamanca, he joined the Society of Jesus, and became professor of divinity at the college of Jesus at Rome. Died 1603. He wrote 'Institutio Moralium, in quibus Universæ Quæstiones Conscientiarum recte, aut prave Factorum Pertinentes, breviter Tractantur, tomi tres,' folio, Lyons, 1616-25.

AZPILCUETA, MARTIN DE, a Spanish jurist, born 13 Dec., 1493, became professor of canon law at Salamanca, and died 22 June, 1586. His works were printed at Lyons, 1591, 3 vols., folio.

AZUNI, DOMINIC ALBERT, was born at Sassari, in Sardinia, 3 Aug., 1749, studied law at the university of Turin, and held various important judicial offices in different parts of Italy. Died at Cagliari, 23 Jan., 1827. He wrote in Italian, 'Universal System of the Principles of the Maritime

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Law of Europe,' and edition, 2 vols., 8vo., Trieste, 1796-7; and a universal dictionary of mercantile jurisprudence. The former of these works has been translated into French.

B.

BAAN, JOHN DE, a Dutch painter, who came to England, and was patronized by Charles II. Born 1633; died 1702. His son James also acquired celebrity as a painter, and died 1700, aged 27.

BAARSDORP, CORNELIUS VAN, physician and chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V. Died at Bruges 24 Nov., 1568. He wrote 'Methodus Universæ artis medicæ.'

BABA-ALL, the first independent Dey of Algiers, was chosen the successor of Ibrahim 1710, and died 1718.

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BABEUF, FRANÇOIS NOEL, commonly called Caius Gracchus Babeuf, was a conspicuous actor in the French Revolution and editor of the journal called the 'Tribun du Peuple.' He was born 1764, and perished on the scaffold, 25 May, 1797.

BABIN, FRANÇOIS, a French divine, professor of theology at Angers, his native place, published the 'Conférences of the Diocese of Angers,' in 18 vols., 1amo. Born 1624; died 1734.

BABINGTON, ANTHONY, a gentleman of De-thick, in Derbyshire, being engaged in a conspiracy, with thirteen others, to release Mary queen of Scots, he and six of his accomplices were brought to trial. They pleaded guilty and were executed, 20 Sept., 1586. This conspiracy was commonly called 'Babington's plot,' he being the principal person concerned.

BABINGTON, BRUTE, D.D., an Irish bishop, is said to have been a native of Cheshire. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, 17 June, 1572. He went out B.A. 1575-6, and was elected a fellow 1576. He was incorporated B.A. at Oxford 15 July, 1578, and it is observable that Gervase Babington was incorporated M.A. in that university at the same time. Brute Babington commenced M.A. 1579, was appointed one of the preachers of the university of Cambridge, 1582, and proceeded B.D. 1586. On 18 Sept., 1592, he was collated to a prebend in the church of Lichfield. He became divinity lecturer at Lichfield, and was also rector of Thurcaston, Leicestershire, and Tatenhill, Staffordshire; but I have not ascertained when he obtained those benefices. He is termed D.D., and no doubt took that degree at Cambridge, although no record of it is now to be found. The deanery of Lichfield became vacant in January, 1602-3, by the death of Dr. Boleyn. Brute Babington sought to obtain this preferment. There is a letter from Queen Elizabeth to the president and canons of Lichfield, requiring

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his election as dean. It is probably a draft only. At any rate, the office was not filled up at Elizabeth's death, and Dr. James Montagu was ultimately appointed. On 6 July, 1603, he wrote to the earl of Shrewsbury, making heavy complaints of Dr. Zachary Babington, the chancellor of the diocese, who had dispossessed him of his divinity lectureship, and obstructed his suit for the deanery. Dr. James Montagu was installed dean ten days afterwards. Brute Babington was elected bishop of Derry before 31 May, 1610, when he was empowered by the king to hold in *commendam* his prebend residentiary in the church of Lichfield and the rectory of Tatenhill. He was consecrated at St. Peter's, Drogheda, apparently in the same year, and died in 1611, probably on 10 Sept.

BABINGTON, GERVASE, an English prelate, born in Nottinghamshire, probably in 1551. On 25 Oct., 1567, he was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. 1571-2, was admitted a minor fellow of his college 28 Sept., 1574, and a major fellow 19 March, 1574-5. In 1575 he commenced M.A., being incorporated in that degree at Oxford 15 July, 1578. He entered the ministry, and in 1580 became one of the university preachers. On the recommendation of the heads of colleges, though at what period does not appear, he was appointed domestic chaplain to Henry earl of Pembroke, and became lecturer at Cardiff, passing part of his time, however, at Wilton, the earl's princely seat, which was at that time the resort of men of learning and genius, amongst whom are specified Dr. Thomas Moufet, Gerard, the herbalist, Philip Massinger, the dramatist, Hugh Sanford, Robert Parker, Abraham Conham, and Henry Parry, successively bishop of Gloucester and Worcester. In 1588 he was installed prebendary of Wellington in the church of Hereford. The following year he was created D.D., and in 1589-90 was collated to the office of treasurer of the church of Llandaff. On 7 Aug., 1591, he was promoted to the see of Llandaff. He was translated to Exeter 4 Feb., 1594-5, and to Worcester 30 Aug., 1597. In 1603 he took a part in the celebrated conference at Hampton Court; and in the following year preached the funeral sermon of the primate Whitgift. Dying 17 May, 1610, he was buried in Worcester Cathedral. As a writer on theology he was highly esteemed by his contemporaries, as is abundantly evidenced by the numerous editions of his works, viz., 'A very fruitful Exposition of the Commandments,' 8vo., London, 1581, 1583, 1586; 'A briefe Conference betwixt mans Fraillitie and Faith,' 8vo., London, 1584, 1590, 1596; 'A profitable Exposition of the Lord's Prayer,' 8vo., London, 1588, 1596; 'A Sermon preached at the Court at Greenwich the fovre and twentieth day of May, 1590,' 8vo., London, 1591; 'A Sermon preached at Paules Crosse the second Sanday in Mychaelmas tearme last, 1590,' 8vo., London, 1591, edited by Richard Wilkinson. It is reprinted at the end of Sir Richard Hill's 'Apology for Brotherly Love,' 1798; 'Certaine plaine, briefe, and comfortable notes vpon curie chapter of Genesis,' 4to., London, 1592, 1596; 'A Funerall Sermon,' probably on Thomas Lewis; 'Notes vpon the bookes of Exodus and Leuiticus,' 1604; 'Notes vpon the Bookes of Numbers and Deuteronomie;' and 'An Exposition of the Catholike Faith.' His collected works were published 4to., London, 1596; folio, 1615, 1622, 1637.

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BABINGTON, JOHN, an English writer, born about 1604, was a great improver of the pyrotechnic art, and also a considerable proficient in practical mathematics. His 'Pyrotechnia, or a Discourse of Artificial Fireworks for Pleasure,' was printed in folio, 1635. To it is subjoined a short treatise of geometry, with the extraction of the square and cubic roots.

BABINGTON, WILLIAM, M.D., lecturer on chemistry at Guy's Hospital, London, published several valuable works on mineralogy. He was born at Portglenone, near Coleraine, in Ireland, July, 1756; and died in London, 29 May, 1833. His life has been written by Dr. R. Bright.

BABO, JOSEPH MARIA, a German dramatist, born at Ebrchenbreitstein, 1736; died 5 January, 1822. He wrote 'Otho de Wittelsbach,' and several other tragedies, and edited a journal called the 'Anzora.'

BABRIAS or BABRIUS, a Greek writer, of whose history nothing is known. He composed a number of fables in verse, which form the foundation of the numerous collections that pass under the name of Æsop. One hundred-and-twenty-three of his fables were recently discovered in a MS. in a Greek monastery, and these were edited, with a Latin translation, and a critical commentary, by M. Boissonade, 8vo., Paris, 1844. By some critics Babrias is put on a level with La Fontaine, the best fabulist of modern times.

BABYLAS, St., bishop of Antioch, one of the most celebrated martyrs of the primitive church, refused to admit the emperor Philip into the church, though he declared himself a Christian, because of his crimes, and in particular his murdering the emperor Gordian, his pupil. St. Babylas was put to death by order of Decius, about 251.

BACALAR Y SANNA, VINCENT, marquis of St. Philip, was born in Sardinia, of Spanish parents, and distinguished himself as a general and statesman under Charles II., and Philip V., king of Spain. He died at Madrid, 11 June, 1726. He wrote a 'History of the Hebrew Monarchy' and 'Memoirs of the History of Philip V.'

BACCHINI, BENEDICT, one of the most learned men of his age, born 31 August, 1651, at Borgo San Donino, in Italy. He entered among the Benedictines and preached with great success; but being obliged to quit the pulpit on account of ill-health, withdrew from his study, and presented the public with several works in Latin and Italian. The principal are 'A Literary Journal' and 'De sectorum figuris ac differentia.' He died at Bologna, 1 Sept., 1721.

BACCIO DELLA FORTA, better known as *Pa Bartolomeo di San-Marco*, was born at Savignano, in Tuscany, 1469. He became a Dominican friar and one of the most eminent painters of his time. He was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaele, and the intimate friend of Jerome Savonarola. He particularly excelled in colouring, and his 'St. Sebastian' is much esteemed. Died 8 Oct., 1517.

BACCIUS, ANDREW, of St. Elpidio, an eminent physician, exercised his profession with great reputation at Rome, 1586, and was physician to Sixtus V. The most scarce and valuable of his works are 'De Theriis'; 'De Naturali Vinorum Historia'; 'De Venenis et Antidotis'; 'De Gemmis ac Lapidibus Pretiosis in Sanct. Script. relatis'; and 'Tabula Simplicium Medicamentorum.'

BACH, JOHN SEBASTIAN, one of the greatest

musicians of Germany, was born at Eisenach, 21 March, 1685. In 1703 he became musician to the duke of Weimar, and the remainder of his life was spent in the service of various German princes. He died 30 July, 1750. So great was Sebastian Bach as an organist, that he had but one rival, and this was Handel. His compositions of almost every class are very numerous, but few of them are known out of Germany. He left three sons, all eminent as musicians: viz. William Friedmann (died 1784); Charles Philip Emanuel (died 1788); and John Christian, who composed some operas for the London stage. The latter died in London, 1782.

BACHAUMONT, FRANÇOIS LE COIGNEUX DE, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 1624. He was involved in the intrigues of Cardinal de Retz, but soon retired from the hurry of business to give himself up to a voluptuous idleness. None of his works remain, but the account of his celebrated 'Voyage,' which he made with Chapelie. Died 1702.

BACHAUMONT, LOUIS PETIT DE, a French author, born at Paris. He wrote Secret Memoirs towards a 'History of the Republic of Letters in France,' 36 vols. 12mo., and other works. Died 28 April, 1771.

BACHELIER, JEAN JAQUES, a French painter, director of the Royal manufactory at Sèvres, born 1724; died 1805. Among his works is an 'Historical Memoir of the Origin and Progress of the National Manufactory of Porcelain in France.'

BACHELIER, NICHOLAS, a native of Toulouse, was a famous sculptor in the 16th century, and a pupil of Michael Angelo. He was living in 1566.

BACHOVIVS, REINHART, a German lawyer, born at Cologne, 1544; died 7 Feb., 1614.

BACICCIO, JOHN BAPTIST GAULI, an Italian painter, born at Genoa, 1639; died 1709. He excelled in portraits and scriptural subjects.

BACKER, JAMES, an historical painter, born at Antwerp, 1530; died 1566.

BACKER, JAMES, a Dutch painter, born at Harlingen, 1609. His chief residence was at Antwerp, where he was encouraged as a painter of history and portraits. Died 27 Aug., 1641.

BACKHOUSE, WILLIAM, an astrologer, alchemist, and Rosicrucian philosopher, was born in Berkshire about 1593, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and settled on his estate at Swallowfield, Berks, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. Died 30 May, 1662. He translated 'The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge,' translated from the French of John de la Fontaine, 1644; 'The Complaint of Nature;' and 'The Golden Fleece.' He was also the inventor of the 'Way Wiser.' Elias Ashmole was one of his disciples, and used to call him his father.

BACON. See SOUTHWELL, NATHANIEL.

BACON, ANNA, Lady, the second daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, was born 1528, and became the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper. Her talents and erudition, associated as they were with irreproachable manners, led to her appointment as governess to Edward VI. At an early age she displayed her capacity and application by translating from the Italian of Bernardine Ochine twenty-five sermons on the abstruse doctrines of predestination and election. This translation was published about 1550. Her two sons, Anthony and Francis, were, through her judicious attention: led into those paths of nature and science which

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Law of Europe,' 2nd edition, 3 vols., 8vo., Trieste, 1796-7; and a universal dictionary of mercantile jurisprudence. The former of these works has been translated into French.

B.

BAAN, JOHN DE, a Dutch painter, who came to England, and was patronized by Charles II. Born 1633; died 1702. His son James also acquired celebrity as a painter, and died 1700, aged 27.

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BACON.

of positive science
 ering at the truth;
 really the truth;
 only in the phen-
 view, but also
 by means of ex-
 to have eyes for
 sary to direct the
 ate difficult still,
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 is given in the
 et Augmentis
 Scientiarum.'
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 the multitude. The
 "De Augmentis" are
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 on the opinions of man-
 duced it through the
 agents. They have
 have moved the world.
 that the mind of Bacon is
 contact with the minds
 ere he opens an exotic
 men in language which
 about things in which
 He has thus enabled
 have taken his merits
 themselves; and the great
 during several generations,
 man who has treated with
 ility questions with which
 well be supposed to deserve
 on him by those who have
 An edition of Lord Bacon's
 by Basil Montagu, 16 vols.
 this has been superseded by
 edding, R. L. Ellis, and D. D.
 one of which appeared in 1857.
 ent analysis of all Bacon's
 work, in three small volumes,
 BACONTHORPE.
 an English sculptor, was born in
 1740. In 1755 he was bound
 manufacturer of china, in Lam-
 employed in painting on porce-
 so greatly improved himself in
 shepherdeses, and such small
 than two years he formed all
 the manufactory. While here he
 nity of observing the models of
 erty, which were sent to the pottery
 from the sight of them he con-
 elination for his future profession.
 self to this pursuit with unremit-
 and his progress was so rapid that
 the premiums from the Society for
 ment of the Arts. During his ap-
 formed a design, which he after-
 of making statues in artificial
 1763 he began to work in marble;
 that operation performed, he in-
 ument for transferring the form of
 the marble (technically called get-
 ants), which instrument has since
 other sculptors. In 1769 he ob-
 Royal Academy the first gold
 that society, and the year follow-

ing he was chosen an associate. The reputation
 acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars
 induced Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of
 York, to employ him in making a bust of the king
 for the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. While
 modelling this bust, the king asked him whether
 he had ever been out of the kingdom, and on being
 answered in the negative, 'I am glad of it,' said
 his majesty; 'you will be the greater honour to
 it.' His execution of this bust gained him the
 royal patronage, and he was employed in making
 another for the university of Göttingen. In 1777
 he was engaged to prepare the model of a monu-
 ment to be erected in Guy's Hospital to the
 memory of the founder, which occasioned him to
 be employed in the execution of Lord Chatham's
 monument in Guildhall. The year following he
 became a royal academician, and completed a
 beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Drap-
 per, in Bristol Cathedral. His other works are too
 numerous to be specified. It must suffice to men-
 tion two groups for the top of Somerset House; a
 statue of Judge Blackstone, for All Souls' College,
 Oxford; another of Henry VI., for Eton College;
 the monument of the earl of Chatham, in West-
 minster Abbey; and the monuments of Dr. John-
 son and William Howard, in St. Paul's. Died
 7 Aug., 1799. He wrote the article 'Sculpture' in
 Rees's Cyclopædia.

BACON, JOHN, F.S.A., an antiquary, was born
 in or about 1738, and very early in life was ad-
 mitted a junior clerk to the deputy remembrancer
 of the First Fruits Office, where he was also deputy
 receiver and deputy comptroller. In 1774 he
 was elected F.S.A. He became senior clerk in the
 Office of First Fruits, 1778, and in 1782 was ap-
 pointed receiver. He was also treasurer of the
 Society of the Sons of the Clergy. His death took
 place at Friern Barnet, Middlesex, 26 Feb., 1816.
 He republished, with great additions, Mr. Ecton's
 'Thesaurus,' under the title of 'Liber Regis; vel
 Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum. With an Ap-
 pendix containing proper Directions and Prece-
 dents relating to Presentations, Institutions, Induc-
 tions, Dispensations, &c.,' 1786.

BACON, MONTAGU, second son of Nicholas
 Bacon, Esq., of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk, was born
 at Coddendam, in that county, 1688, and having
 taken orders, obtained the rectory of Newbold Ver-
 don, Leicestershire. Died 1749. Mr. Bacon wrote
 'A Dissertation on Burlesque Poetry,' 3rd edition,
 8vo., 1752; and 'Notes on Hudibras.'

BACON, SIR NATHANIEL, K.B., an excellent
 painter, was born in or about 1547, being son of
 the lord-keeper, and half-brother of the illustrious
 Francis Bacon. He travelled into Italy, where he
 studied painting, though his manner and colouring
 approach nearer to the style of the Flemish school.
 Sir Nathaniel was living in the year 1615.

BACON, SIR NICHOLAS, lord-keeper of the great
 seal, is said to have been born at Chislehurst, Kent,
 1509. His father was sheep-reeve to the abbey of
 Bury St. Edmund's, and young Nicholas was prob-
 ably educated in the school attached to the mon-
 astery, as he mentions his intimacy with Edmund
 Rougham, one of the monks who was noted for
 his wonderful proficiency in the art of memory.
 Subsequently he was admitted of Corpus Christi
 College, Cambridge (B.A. 1526-7), and thence pro-
 ceeded to Paris. On his return to England he
 studied the law at Gray's Inn, and was called to
 the bar 1533. In 1537 he was appointed solicitor

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subsequently rendered them the ornaments of their age and country. Lady Bacon survived her husband many years, dying at Gorhambury, Hertfordshire, in 1600.

BACON, ANTHONY, fourth son of Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper, and brother of the illustrious Francis Bacon, was born 1558, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He suffered from lameness, and throughout life his health was indifferent. From 1579 till Feb., 1591-2, he travelled on the continent. Immediately after his return to England he attached himself to the earl of Essex, who employed him in conducting a very extensive correspondence for the purpose of procuring trustworthy information from all parts. He also sat in parliament, first for Wallingford, and afterwards for the city of Oxford. His death took place in the spring of 1601. Anthony Bacon's correspondence and papers in the Lambeth Library form the basis of Dr. Thomas Birch's 'Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.' Sixteen volumes of transcripts and extracts from Mr. Bacon's papers are in the British Museum.

BACON, FRANCIS, baron of Verulam, viscount St. Albans, and lord chancellor of England, one of the greatest of modern philosophers, was born at York House, in the Strand, London, 22 Jan., 1560-61, being son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke. From his infancy he gave signs of superior ability, and his wit and talents were on several occasions noticed by Queen Elizabeth, who used to call him her 'young lord-keeper.' He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was entered 10 June, 1573, his tutor being Dr. John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. It was then the custom in England to send to foreign countries, and particularly to France, young gentlemen who were destined for the public service. Accordingly, at the age of sixteen, Bacon went to Paris in the suite of Sir Amias Pawlett, ambassador to the French king. He was soon sent back to England on business which required secrecy and despatch. Having performed this duty, he returned to France, and travelled through several provinces in order to study the customs and laws of the country. At the age of nineteen he composed a treatise 'On the State of Europe,' which shows the precocious maturity of his intellect. On the death of his father in 1579 he returned to England, and applied himself to the study of the common law in Gray's Inn with such assiduity and success that at the age of twenty-eight he was appointed counsellor extraordinary to queen Elizabeth. He also distinguished himself in the House of Commons, which he entered in 1585 as member for Melcombe. In the parliament of 1586 he sat for Taunton; in that of 1588 for Liverpool; and in 1592-3 he was elected for Middlesex. In consequence of his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon unfortunately lost those advantages at court which he had a right to expect. The earl, however, fully appreciated his attachment, and gave him an estate of considerable value. Bacon subsequently took part in the prosecution of his friend and benefactor, for which he has been severely censured by many writers, though his conduct has recently been most ably vindicated by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in his admirable 'Personal History of Lord Bacon.' On the accession of James I. his prospects began to brighten, and he obtained the honour

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of knighthood, which was the prelude to more substantial marks of distinction. In 1604 he was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a salary of £40 a year, and a pension of £60 for life. The next year he published the introduction to his great work, under the title of 'The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning.' In 1607 he was constituted solicitor-general. About this time he married Alice, daughter of Benedict Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the Marshalsea court, and about the same time obtained the place of registrar of the Star Chamber, the reversion of which had been granted to him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general, and in 1616 was sworn of the privy council. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the favourite George Villiers, to whom he addressed an admirable letter of advice, which is extant among his works. In 1616-17 he was raised to the dignity of lord-keeper of the great seal, and on 4 Jan., 1618-19, was constituted lord high chancellor of Great Britain, receiving also a patent of nobility, by the title of baron of Verulam, which he exchanged in the year following for that of viscount St. Albans. In 1620 he published the most elaborate of all his works, the 'Novum Organum Scientiarum,' the design of which is to lay down a more perfect method than any previously known of exercising the faculty of reason. This work he wrote twelve times over, making it a rule to revise and correct it once a year, till he brought it into the state in which it was published in 1620. In the year following he was accused of bribery and corruption in his high office, and, being found guilty, was fined £40,000, and was sentenced to be confined in the Tower during the king's pleasure, and rendered incapable of ever again filling any office in the State. All the circumstances relating to this matter are fully related in the work already referred to of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who states that, 'After the most rigorous and vindictive scrutiny into his official acts, and into the official acts of his servants, not a single fee or remembrance traced to the chancellor can, by any fair construction, be called a bribe. Not one appears to have been given on a promise; not one appears to have been given in secret; not one is alleged to have corrupted justice.' Bacon was soon restored to liberty, his fine was remitted, and he was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles I. The remainder of his life he devoted to his favourite studies. He died at the earl of Arundel's house, at Highgate, 9 April, 1626, and was buried in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans. In his will he says, 'My name and memory I leave to foreign nations, and to my own countrymen, after some time be passed over.' Lord Bacon left no children. Early in life Bacon was struck with the absurdity of the method then in vogue of teaching philosophy in the public schools, and conceived the bold project of entirely remodelling the system of the sciences. All his studies and thoughts were directed to the attainment of this object. He reviewed all the branches of human knowledge, observing their connection one with another, and began by classifying them according to the faculties of the human mind to which they respectively belonged. Hence arose the division into three classes, viz., of memory, of reason, and of imagination. He has been called the father of experimental philosophy; and he was, indeed, the first

who showed that in every branch of positive science there was only one means of getting at the truth and of being assured that it was really the truth; namely, by observing nature, not only in the phenomena which she presents to our view, but also in those which are discoverable by means of experiment. It is not sufficient to have eyes for observing nature; an art is necessary to direct the observations; and another art, more difficult still, to interrogate nature. To attain this double end Bacon invented methods, which he applied to every branch of science. This is the object of the vast plan which he called 'the grand instauration of the sciences'—a plan which was never entirely executed, though a good idea of it is given in the two works entitled, 'De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum' and 'Novum Organum Scientiarum.' Lord Macaulay remarks: 'It is by the Essays that Bacon is best known to the multitude. The "Novum Organum" and the "De Augmentis" are much talked of, but little read. They have produced, indeed, a vast effect on the opinions of mankind; but they have produced it through the operation of intermediate agents. They have moved the intellects which have moved the world. It is in the Essays alone that the mind of Bacon is brought into immediate contact with the minds of ordinary readers. There he opens an exoteric school, and talks to plain men in language which everybody understands, about things in which everybody is interested. He has thus enabled those who must otherwise have taken his merits on trust to judge for themselves; and the great body of readers have, during several generations, acknowledged that the man who has treated with such consummate ability questions with which they are familiar, may well be supposed to deserve all the praise bestowed on him by those who have sat in his inner school.' An edition of Lord Bacon's works was published by Basil Montagu, 16 vols. Bro., 1825-34; but this has been superseded by the edition of J. Spedding, R. L. Ellis, and D. D. Heath, the first volume of which appeared in 1857. There is an excellent analysis of all Bacon's writings, by Mr. Craik, in three small volumes.

BACON, JOHN. See BACONTHORPE.

BACON, JOHN, an English sculptor, was born in Southwark, 24 Nov., 1740. In 1755 he was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china, in Lambeth, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Here he so greatly improved himself in modelling shepherds, shepherdesses, and such small pieces, that in less than two years he formed all the models for the manufactory. While here he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to the pottery to be burnt, and from the sight of them he conceived a strong inclination for his future profession. He applied himself to this pursuit with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained nine premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. During his apprenticeship he formed a design, which he afterwards perfected, of making statues in artificial stone. About 1763 he began to work in marble; and having seen that operation performed, he invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble (technically called getting out the points), which instrument has since been adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the Royal Academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year follow-

ing he was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of the king for the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. While modelling this bust, the king asked him whether he had ever been out of the kingdom, and on being answered in the negative, 'I am glad of it,' said his majesty; 'you will be the greater honour to it.' His execution of this bust gained him the royal patronage, and he was employed in making another for the university of Göttingen. In 1777 he was engaged to prepare the model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital to the memory of the founder, which occasioned him to be employed in the execution of Lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall. The year following he became a royal academician, and completed a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, in Bristol Cathedral. His other works are too numerous to be specified. It must suffice to mention two groups for the top of Somerset House; a statue of Judge Blackstone, for All Souls' College, Oxford; another of Henry VI., for Eton College; the monument of the earl of Chatham, in Westminster Abbey; and the monuments of Dr. Johnson and William Howard, in St. Paul's. Died 7 Aug., 1799. He wrote the article 'Sculpture' in Rees's Cyclopædia.

BACON, JOHN, F.S.A., an antiquary, was born in or about 1738, and very early in life was admitted a junior clerk to the deputy remembrancer of the First Fruits Office, where he was also deputy receiver and deputy comptroller. In 1774 he was elected F.S.A. He became senior clerk in the Office of First Fruits, 1778, and in 1782 was appointed receiver. He was also treasurer of the Society of the Sons of the Clergy. His death took place at Friern Barnet, Middlesex, 26 Feb., 1816. He republished, with great additions, Mr. Ecton's 'Thesaurus,' under the title of 'Liber Regis; vel Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum. With an Appendix containing proper Directions and Precedents relating to Presentations, Institutions, Inductions, Dispensations, &c.,' 1786.

BACON, MONTAGU, second son of Nicholas Bacon, Esq., of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk, was born at Coddennam, in that county, 1688, and having taken orders, obtained the rectory of Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire. Died 1749. Mr. Bacon wrote 'A Dissertation on Burlesque Poetry,' 3rd edition, 8vo., 1752; and 'Notes on Hudibras.'

BACON, Sir NATHANIEL, K.B., an excellent painter, was born in or about 1547, being son of the lord-keeper, and half-brother of the illustrious Francis Bacon. He travelled into Italy, where he studied painting, though his manner and colouring approach nearer to the style of the Flemish school. Sir Nathaniel was living in the year 1615.

BACON, Sir NICHOLAS, lord-keeper of the great seal, is said to have been born at Chislehurst, Kent, 1509. His father was sheep-reeve to the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, and young Nicholas was probably educated in the school attached to the monastery, as he mentions his intimacy with Edmund Rougham, one of the monks who was noted for his wonderful proficiency in the art of memory. Subsequently he was admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1526-7), and thence proceeded to Paris. On his return to England he studied the law at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar 1533. In 1537 he was appointed solicitor

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to the court of Augmentations. About 1540, in conjunction with Thomas Denton and Robert Cary, he drew up a scheme for establishing, out of the revenues of the dissolved monasteries, a seminary for the education of statesmen; but the project proved abortive, as the money which should have been expended upon it was lavished on the king's pleasures and in wars. He received several valuable grants of abbey lands from the king, and, in 1546, the appointment of attorney of the court of Wards and Liveries. On the accession of Mary he quietly conformed to the Catholic religion, and lived in retirement; but when queen Elizabeth came to the throne he emerged from privacy, and on 22 Dec., 1558, received the great seal, with the title of lord-keeper. He was also made a knight, and sworn of the privy council. By letters patent, dated 14 April, 1559, the queen declared that he had the full powers of a chancellor, and expressly ratified all his acts since the great seal had been delivered to him. Her majesty had a great esteem for him, and visited him on several occasions. It is said that she one day remarked, 'My lord, what a little house you have gotten!' To which he replied, 'Madam, my house is well, but it is you that have made me too great for my house.' Towards the close of 1563, however, he fell into disgrace, in consequence of having written a pamphlet strongly in favour of the claim of the house of Suffolk to the crown. He was removed from the privy council, and enjoined to meddle with no business whatever except that of the court of chancery. Owing to the intercession of his friends, he was restored to the royal favour, and readmitted to the privy council. His death occurred at his London residence, York House, near Charing Cross, 20 Feb., 1578-9, and he was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He was twice married, and had several children, among them the great philosopher, Francis Bacon. A long list of his works, which are for the most part in MS., is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Lord Campbell remarks: 'As a judge, the lord-keeper gave the highest satisfaction; and it was universally acknowledged that since the time of Sir Thomas More justice had never been so well administered in the court of chancery. Thoroughly imbued with the common law, he soon became familiar with the comparatively simple system of equitable jurisprudence then established. . . . On the bench he was patient and courteous, and it was remarked that the parties against whom he decided, if not convinced by his reasons, never doubted his honesty, and admitted that they had had a fair hearing. More fortunate in this respect than his greater son, he was never once accused or suspected of bribery or corruption, either by his contemporaries or by posterity.'

BACON, PHANUEL, D.D., an English divine, was educated at Magdalene College, Oxford, and became rector of Balden, Oxfordshire, and vicar of Bramber in Sussex. He died to Jan., 1783, ætat. 83. He was author of some trifling dramatic pieces and a poem called 'The Artificial Kite.'

BACON, RICHARD MACKENZIE, an English journalist and writer on music, was born in or about 1775. For some time he was editor of the 'Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review,' and subsequently became proprietor and editor of the 'Norwich Mercury.' In 1813 he and Bryan Donkin obtained a patent for certain improvements in the implements or apparatus employed in printing,

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whether from types, from blocks, or from plates. In the 'Norwich Mercury' of 30 Nov., 1814, is a prospectus of Mr. Bacon's printing machine, with an account of the progress it had then made. He died at Cossey, near Norwich, 27 Nov., 1844. His works are, 'Independent Remarks on the Queen's Case,' 8vo., Norwich, 1820; 'Reply to Mr. Cobbett,' 8vo., Norwich, 1822; 'Elements of Vocal Science; being a philosophical inquiry into some of the principles of singing,' 8vo., London, 1824; 'A Letter to Edward Lord Suffield, upon the Distress of the Labourers, and its remedy,' 8vo., London and Norwich, 1831; and 'A Memoir of the Life of Edward, third Baron Suffield,' 4to., Norwich, 1838. Mr. Chappel says: 'His memory was so stored with traditional songs, learnt in boyhood, that, having accepted a challenge at the tea-table to sing a song upon any subject a lady would mention, I have heard him sing verse after verse upon teaspoons and other such themes, proposed as the most unlikely for songs to have been written upon.' It was principally owing to his exertions that the Norwich Musical Festival was established.

BACON, ROBERT, a mariner, of Cromer, in Norfolk, discovered Iceland, and is said to have captured, in the reign of Henry IV., the prince of Scotland, James Stuart, sailing to France for education.

BACON, ROBERT, an English Dominican friar, was born about 1168, and became divine lecturer at Oxford. In 1233 he was appointed treasurer of Salisbury. Died 1248. He wrote the Life of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, and other works.

BACON, ROGER, an English philosopher, was born at Ilchester, Somersetshire, 1214, and educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grossetete, bishop of Lincoln, who was through life his great patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, William Shirwood, chancellor of Lincoln, and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students, on account of the learned lectures there delivered, Bacon, after laying in a good store of knowledge at home, went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of D.D. On quitting France he retired to Oxford, and about the same time, A.D. 1240, entered into the order of St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics, and so ardent was he in making experiments as to spend, in the course of twenty years, £2000, entirely on these pursuits, which, considering the time he lived in, was a prodigious sum. The discoveries he made, and the celebrity he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported and believed that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. The conduct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation; for while he was under persecution, he received a letter from the cardinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first declined to give; but when that pre-

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late was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV. Bacon collected his writings into a volume entitled 'Opus Majus,' or the Greater Work, and sent them to his Holiness, who promised him his protection. This tranquillity, however, did not long continue, for on the death of that pope he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released he retired to Oxford, where he died, 11 June, 1292. The uncommon attainments of Bacon obtained for him, according to the custom of that age, the appellation of 'the Wonderful Doctor,' and it must be allowed that no man ever deserved it better. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by this great man, of which he had himself seen near forty; and Doctor Jebb, the learned editor of his 'Opus Majus,' in 1 vol., folio, 1733, classifies his writings under these heads: grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. It must, however, be confessed that one and the same work by him has, in other copies, borne another title. His chemical tracts are in the *Thesaurus Chemicus*, printed in 8vo., at Frankfurt, 1630. His treatise on the 'Means of Avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age,' was first printed at Oxford, in 1590; and an English translation of it, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1683. Several pieces by him yet remain in MS., particularly one on chronology, entitled 'Computus Regeri Baconis'; another, called 'Liber Naturalium,' and the 'Compendium of Theology,' are in the King's Library. Bacon was a considerable mathematician, and from some of his pieces in MS., it appears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convex and concave glasses; and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He also gives descriptions which correspond with the camera obscura and burning glass. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was likewise very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested that reformation of it which was long afterwards adopted by Gregory XIII. In chemistry he appears to have been misled by the delusion which imposed upon other great men in more enlightened times than the one he lived in, that it was possible to transmute metals into gold. Yet this delusion has been the friend of experimental science, and Bacon, in pursuing it, discovered many secrets which modern philosophers have arrogated to themselves. In particular, he gives such a description of a certain composition and its powerful effects, as proves he was not unacquainted with gunpowder.

BACONTHORPE, or BACON, JOHN, an English Carmelite, of the thirteenth century, was born at Baconthorpe, Norfolk. He was called *The Resolute Doctor*, and wrote Commentaries on the Four Books of Sentences; a Compendium of the Law of Christ, &c. He died in London, 1346.

BADALOCCHIO, or ROSA, SISTO, an Italian painter and engraver, born at Parma, 1581; died at Rome, 1647.

BADCOCK, JOHN, a sporting writer, the rival of Pierce Egan, published several books on stable economy under the name of *Hinds*; also the following works under the pseudonym of *Jon. Bee*: 'Dictionary of the Turf, the Ring, the Chase, the

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Pit, the Bon Ton, and the Varieties of Life, forming the completest and most amusing Lexicon Balatronicum hitherto offered to the notice of the Sporting World,' 12mo., London, 1823; 'Sportsman's Slang, a New Dictionary of Terms used in the affairs of the Turf, the Ring, the Chase, and the Cockpit,' 1825; and 'Living Picture of London for 1828, and Stranger's Guide through the Streets of the Metropolis; showing the Frauds, the Arts, Snares, and Wiles of all descriptions of Rogues that everywhere abound,' 12mo., London, 1828.

BADCOCK, SAMUEL, an English divine, born at South Moulton, Devonshire, 23 Feb., 1747. He was educated among the dissenters at St. Mary Ottery in that county, after which he officiated at a congregation at Winbourn, Dorsetshire, from whence he removed to Barnstaple, in 1769, where he cultivated polite literature, and shook off the prejudices of Calvinism. In consequence of a disagreement between him and his congregation, he returned to his native place, where he officiated to the dissenters till 1787, when he was ordained by the bishop of Exeter. After serving a curacy in Devonshire for a little time he went to Bath, and became assistant at the octagon chapel. He died in London, 19 May, 1788. Mr. Badcock is best known by his critiques in the 'Monthly Review,' on Madan's 'Thelyphora,' Dr. Priestley's 'History of the Corruptions of Christianity,' &c. and by the considerable share he had in Dr. White's Bampton Lectures. He also collected some materials for a history of his native county. Mr. Badcock was a man of great liveliness, taste, and learning.

BADDELEY, ROBERT, a celebrated actor of low comedy at Drury Lane Theatre, died 30 Nov., 1794. He bequeathed to the theatrical fund his cottage at Hampton, upon trust that they should elect to reside in it such four of the pensioners of the society as might not object to live sociably together.

BADDELEY, SOPHIA, an English actress, was born in or about 1744, being daughter of Mr. Snow, serjeant-trumpeter to King George II. She made her debut at Drury Lane, 1764, in the character of Ophelia, and her performance was pronounced inimitable. Garrick always gave the most ample testimony to her merits. As a singer she was unrivalled wherever pathetic expression was necessary, and in the softer parts of both comedy and tragedy she had few, if any, superiors. She married Robert Baddeley, the subject of the preceding memoir, but soon left her husband, and thenceforward led a life of great depravity. She died at Edinburgh, 1 July, 1786.

BADESSA, or ABBATISSA, PAUL, a native of Messina, published in 1564, a metrical translation of five books of Homer's Iliad.

BADIA, THOMAS, a cardinal, born at Modena about 1483; died at Rome, 6 Dec., 1547. Paul III. sent him to the diet of Worms, of which he gives an account in a letter addressed to Cardinal Contarini.

BADIA-Y-LEBLICH, DOMINIC, a Spanish traveller, better known by the pseudonym of *Ali-Bey*, was born in Biscay, 1766, and died 30 Aug., 1818. After wandering through several eastern countries, he went to Paris in 1814, and there published an account of his travels.

BADIUS, CONRAD, was born at Paris, about 1510, and like his father, Jodocus Badius, became

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famous as a printer and publisher. He died at Geneva, about 1568.

BADIUS, JOSSE, or JODOCUS, one of the most celebrated printers of Paris, and professor of Greek at Lyons and Paris. He was surnamed *Ascensius*, because he was a native of Asche, in the territory of Brussels. Born 1462; died 1535.

BADOARO, FREDERICK, a Venetian nobleman, was twice sent by the republic as ambassador to Charles V. and Philip II. He wrote some historical works and harangues in Latin and Italian. Born 1518; died 1595.

BADOARO, JAMES, a dramatic poet of Venice, lived in the seventeenth century.

BADOARO, LAURO, an Italian poet, was born about 1546. He joined the congregation of the Brethren of the Cross, and ultimately became bishop of Albe.

BADOARO, PETER, a celebrated advocate of Venice, who died 1591, wrote 'Orazioni civili,' published in 1593.

BADOU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a pious priest of the congregation of the Christian Doctrine, was born at Toulouse, and died 13 Sept., 1727. He composed 'Spiritual Exercises.'

BADUEL, CLAUDE, a French author, was rector of the college of Nîmes, his native place, which he quitted for Geneva, where he became a Calvinist minister. Died 1561. He wrote 'De ratione vitæ studiosæ ac litteratæ in matrimonio collocandæ ac degendæ,' 1544.

BARLI, FRANCIS, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Milazzo, in Sicily, 15 Dec., 1639; died about 1710. He composed plays, odes, sonnets, and an historical account of Messina.

BAERT, BARON ALEXANDRE BALTHAZAR FRANÇOIS DE PAULE DE, a French writer, born at Dunkirk, about 1750. In early life he visited Russia and England, remaining in the latter country for a considerable time. In 1792, he proceeded to the United States, where he completed his great work on England and her colonies. After his return to France he was nominated a member of the chamber of deputies. He died at Paris, 23 March, 1825. His works are 'Mémoires historiques et géographiques sur les Pays situés entre la mer Noire et la mer Caspienne,' 1799; and 'Tableau de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Irlande, et des Possessions Anglaises dans les quatre Parties du Monde,' 4 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1800.

BAFFIN, WILLIAM, an adventurous English navigator, was born about 1584, and was killed at the siege of Kismis, a small place near Ormuz, in May, 1622. He accompanied Hudson, Thomas Button, Robert Bylot, and captain Gibbins in the voyages which were undertaken for the purpose of discovering a passage by the north of America into the seas of Tartary and China. His name has been given by geographers to a vast bay on the north-east coast of America, between that continent and Greenland. His journals, printed in Purchas's 'Pilgrims' contain useful remarks respecting the declension of the magnetic needle and other subjects.

BAGARD, CHARLES, a French medical writer, born 2 Jan., 1696, at Nancy, where he died 7 Dec., 1772. He was first physician to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, who decorated him with the order of St. Michael.

BAGE, ROBERT, a novelist, was born 29 Feb., 1728, at Darley, a parish in the hamlet of St. Alkmond's, Derby, where his father was employed

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in a paper-mill. He made rapid progress at school and continued to cultivate his mind after he became settled in the business of paper-making. He acquired a knowledge of the French and Italian languages, and even of the more abstruse branches of mathematics. A loss sustained in business is said to have first induced him to take up the pen, not as a source of emolument, but to divert his mind from pining reflections. With this view he wrote, and in 1781 published, 'Mount Heneth,' a novel, which became justly popular. This was followed by other productions of the same kind; 'Barham Downs,' the 'Fair Syrian,' and 'James Wallace,' which were all superior to the common run of novels. Mr. Bage died at Tamworth, 1 Sept., 1801.

BAGFORD, JOHN, an antiquarian collector, born at London, Oct., 1675. He was bred a shoemaker, but afterwards became a bookseller, and a great collector of curiosities. He was employed by Moore, bishop of Norwich, and the earl of Oxford, to enrich their libraries with scarce books and MSS. For his services the bishop placed him in the Charterhouse. Died 15 May, 1716. His collections respecting the history of typography are preserved among the Harleian MSS., and there are two volumes by him in the University Library at Cambridge (Dd. x. 56, 57). The title of one of the latter will give a fair idea of the extent of Bagford's orthographical acquirements. It is as follows: 'The Hihstory of Tipography, its Originall and prograse from atthenick records, manuscripts, and printed bookes, collected with grate paynes, by Jo. Bagford.'

BAGGER, JOHN, bishop of Copenhagen, was born at Lunden, 1646, and died 1693. He revised the Danish liturgy and published some discourses in Latin and Danish. In 1684, he was consulted by the government as to whether the interests of the Lutheran religion would suffer if the Calvinists, who had been expelled from France by Louis XIV., were permitted to enter Denmark. His reply was that their presence would expose the Lutherans to eternal damnation. He thus kept out of the country between 30,000 and 40,000 artisans and learned men, who would have enriched it by their industry and their talents.

BAGGERLEY, captain HUMPHREY, was in the service of James, the seventh earl of Derby. He was employed in the embarkation of that nobleman in the Isle of Man, 12 Aug., 1651, and was afterwards present at his execution, of which he wrote an account, printed by Draper, in his 'House of Stanley.' In 1654, captain Baggerley was imprisoned at London for taking part in what was called Gerard's conspiracy. He subsequently acted as steward to William, ninth earl of Derby.

BAGGESEN, JENS, a popular Danish poet, was born at Korsøer, 15 Feb., 1764, and died at Hamburg, 3 Oct., 1826.

BAGGS, CHARLES MICHAEL, an English Catholic prelate, was born in the county of Meath, 21 May, 1806. His father was a Protestant barrister, and destined his son for the legal profession, but a sad reverse of fortune, and his sudden death in 1820, induced Mrs. Baggs to withdraw her child from the Protestant school, and to place him first at Sedgley park, and afterwards at St. Edmund's College, near Ware. In the spring of 1825, his superiors sent him to the English college at Rome, of which he became president in 1840. Pope Gregory XVI. treated Dr. Baggs with marked dis-

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faction; he made him his honorary chamberlain, giving him the privilege of introducing to an audience all the British gentry. On the death of Dr. Baines, he was appointed vicar apostolic of the western district of England, being consecrated at Rome 28 Jan., 1844, by the title of bishop of Felcia. He died at Prior Park, near Bath, 16 Oct., 1845. The works of Dr. Bagges are, 'A Letter addressed to the Rev. R. Burgess, B.D., the Protestant chaplain at Rome, 1836;' 'A Discourse on the Supremacy of the Roman Pontiffs,' delivered in the church of Gesù Maria, in the Corso, Rome, 7 Feb., 1836; 'The Papal Chapel, described and illustrated from History and Antiquity, 1839;' 'The Ceremonies of Holy Week at the Vatican, and St. John Lateran's; with an account of the Armenian Mass at Rome, on Holy Saturday, and the Ceremonies of the Holy Week at Jerusalem,' Rome, 1839; 'The Pontifical Mass, sung at St. Peter's Church on Easter Sunday, on the Festival of St. Peter and Paul, and Christmas-day; with a dissertation on Ecclesiastical Vestments,' Rome, 1840; 'Funeral Oration, delivered at the Solemn Obsequies of the Lady Guendaline Talbot, Princess Borghese, in St. Charles' Church, in the Corso, 23 Dec., 1841;' 'Dissertazione sul sistema Teologico degli Anglicani detti Puseyisti' in 'Annali delle Scienze Religiose, xv. No. 43;' and 'Dissertazione sullo Stato Odierno della Chiesa Anglicana,' in the same work, xvii. No. 49.

BAGLIONE, JOHN, a painter and writer, born at Rome about 1573, was employed in the pontificate of Sixtus V. in decorating the Vatican library, and was afterwards employed by the same pontiff on several important works. Most of his paintings are in fresco. He composed the 'Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, from 1572 to 1642.'

BAGLIVI, GEORGE, an eminent physician, born at Ragusa 1669, became professor of anatomy at Rome, where he died in March, 1707. His works have passed through several editions.

BAGNOLI, JULIUS CÆSAR, of Bagnacavallo, an Italian poet, who attached himself to Michael Peretti, prince of Venafro, by whom he was loaded with riches and honours. He died about 1600. The tragedy of the 'Argonais' and the 'Judgment of Paris,' are his most esteemed works.

BAGOT, LEWIS, an eminent bishop, son of Sir Walter Bagot, bart., and brother to the first Lord Bagot, was born 1 Jan. 1740. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1777 he was installed dean of Christ Church. He was promoted to the see of Bristol, 1782, translated to Norwich the year following, and thence to St. Asaph in 1790. Died 4 June, 1802. He was the author of a Letter to Dr. Bell on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a volume of Sermons on the Prophecies, preached at Bishop Warburton's lecture in Lincoln's Inn Chapel; and some single discourses.

BAGOT, WILLIAM, second Lord BAGOT, died 12 Feb., 1856. He compiled 'Memorials of the Bagot Family,' 4to., Blithfield, 1824.

BAGRATON, PETER, a famous Russian prince and general, termed 'the right hand of Suwarow,' was born 1765; and died at Sima, 24 Sept., 1812.

BAGSHAW, EDWARD, a gentleman of a Derbyshire family, was born in London and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. Subsequently he was called to the bar and became a member of parlia-

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ment. Eventually he espoused the cause of the king, which led to his being imprisoned by the parliamentarians. Died 1662. Among his works are 'The Life and Death of Mr. Robert Bolton,' 4to., Lond., 1633; and 'Treatise maintaining the Doctrine, Liturgy, and Discipline of the Church of England.'

BAGSHAW, EDWARD, son of the preceding, a nonconformist divine, was student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He was for some time assistant to Dr. Busby in Westminster School, and was ordained by Dr. Brownrigg, bishop of Exeter. He was a man of abilities, but of quick passions, and was sent to Newgate for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. He died at Westminster 28 Dec., 1671. He wrote a number of controversial works against Baxter, L'Estrange, and others.

BAGSHAW, HENRY, D.D., son of Edward Bagshaw, M.P., was born at Broughton, 1632, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1657). He was chaplain to Sir Richard Fanshaw, ambassador in Spain and Portugal, and on his return to England, held in succession several profitable church preferments. He died at Houghton-le-Spring, 30 Dec., 1709. He published 'Diatribæ, or Discourses upon Select Texts, against Papists and Socinians,' 1680, and some single sermons.

BAGSHAW, WILLIAM, an English divine, was born at Litton, in the parish of Tidswell, 17 Jan., 1627-8, and educated in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, after which he obtained the living of Glessop, Derbyshire, which he held till 1662, when he was ejected for nonconformity. He then officiated to a congregation of dissenters, and died 1 April, 1702. He wrote some good books on practical divinity. Among these is a work, partly biographical, entitled 'De Spiritualibus Peccis, or notes concerning the work of God, and some that have been workers together with God, in the High Peak' (of Derbyshire), 1702.

BAGSTER, SAMUEL, a London printer, and author of a Treatise on Bees; died 1835.

BAGWELL, WILLIAM, an English author, born about 1593, wrote 'The Mystery of Astronomy made easy to the meanest Capacity,' 8vo., 1655, and 'Wit's Extraction, conveyed to the Ingenious in Riddles, Observations, and Morals, composed by W. B., Truth's Servant,' 1664. Bagwell was a prisoner for debt in 1637, and wrote a poem upon his sufferings in 1644.

BAHRDT, CHARLES FREDERICK, a Protestant divine, was born at Bischofswerda, 15 Aug., 1741, and died near Halle, 24 April, 1792. His immoralities, and the heterodoxy of his religious opinions, gained for him the hatred of his brother ministers, and led to his imprisonment. He composed a number of works and projected the sect of Illuminati, on the model of freemasonry, and having for its object a political and religious revolution.

BAIER, JOHN JAMES, an eminent physician and naturalist, born at Jena, 14th June, 1677; died at Altorf, 14 July, 1735.

BAIER, JOHN WILLIAM, born at Nuremberg, 1647, became professor of divinity at Halle, where he died 1694. He wrote 'Compendium Theologicum,' &c.

BAIER, JOHN WILLIAM, born 1675, became divinity professor at Altorf, and died 1729. He published some dissertations, in which he gives the result of his researches respecting the monu-

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ments which now remain of the great deluge, and other theological questions.

BAIF, JEAN ANTOINE, son of Lazare de Baif, was born 1532, and died 1592, leaving a large collection of works in prose and rhyme. Cardinal Perron remarked that he was a very good man, but a very bad poet.

BAIF, LAZARE DE, a French author, statesman, and ambassador, died 1545. He wrote three treatises, which are much esteemed: 'De re Vestiaria'; 'De re Navali'; and 'De re Vascularia.' He likewise translated into French verse the 'Electra' of Sophocles, and the 'Hecuba' of Euripides.

BAIKIE, WM. BALFOUR, was born at Kirkwall, 1820, and studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. Afterwards he joined the navy as assistant-surgeon, and in 1855 was sent out by the Government to open up the trade of the Niger. The steamer which conveyed him up the river having been lost, Dr. Baikie set himself down among the wild Africans and explored the country in every direction. After a stay of several years' duration he prepared to return to his native country, but was taken ill at Sierra Leone, where he died 12 Dec., 1864.

BAIL, LOUIS, a French divine, born at Abbeville; died at Paris, 1609. He composed several theological works in Latin.

BAILLY, JAMES, a classical scholar, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1814; M.A., 1823), and for many years was head-master of the Perse grammar-school in that town. In 1850, Queen Victoria granted him a pension of £100 per annum. Died in London 13 Feb., 1864. His classical publications were numerous, and he was a contributor to the 'Classical Journal.' He is best known by his edition of the Latin Lexicon of Faccioliati and Forcellini, 2 vols., 4to., London, 1826.

BAILLEY, NATHAN, author of a well-known dictionary of the English language, resided principally at Stepney, and there probably died 27 June, 1742, leaving no memorials of his personal history or character. In religion he is said to have been a Sabbatarian. His English dictionary, printed first in the early part of the 18th century (4th edit., 1728), was long the only one in use, and still continues a favourite with a certain class of readers. Bailey also published a 'Dictionary of Domesticum, or a Household Dictionary,' 1736; and 'The Antiquities of London and Westminster,' 24mo., 1726.

BAILLEY, PETER, an English writer, was the son of a solicitor near Nantwich, and was educated at Rugby School, and Merton College, Oxford. He afterwards studied at the Temple, but soon abandoned the law for the more congenial pursuits of literature. At this period he published a poetical work, entitled 'Sketches from St. George's Fields, by Giorgione di Castel Chiuso.' Other proofs of his poetical power were given in a privately printed volume, entitled 'Idwal.' His last publication was 'A Queen's Appeal' in Spenserian stanzas. Mr. Bailey was for some time editor of a weekly periodical called 'The Museum,' and died suddenly in a coach as he was proceeding to the Italian Opera for the purpose of criticizing the performance, 25 Jan., 1823.

BAILLEY, WALTER. See BALEY.

BAILLET, ADRIEN, a French writer, was born 13 June, 1649, at Neuville near Beauvais. In 1676 he entered the priesthood and obtained a

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small living, on which he supported his brother and himself. Died 21 Jan., 1706. His great work is the 'Jugemens des Savans sur les principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs' (Judgments of the Learned on the principal Works of Authors), in 9 vols. He wrote a great number of books on theological and historical subjects; particularly the Life of Des Cartes, and the Lives of Saints.

BAILLEY, SIR CHARLES, secretary to the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, died 27 Dec., 1625, aged 84, and was buried in the churchyard of Hulpe, near Brussels.

BAILLIE, JOANNA, an English dramatic writer, was born 1762 at Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, being daughter of the Rev. James Baillie, D.D., and sister of Dr. Matthew Baillie, the eminent anatomist. Early in life she and her sister Agnes removed to London, and for many years they lived in retirement, and latterly in strict seclusion, at Hampstead, where Joanna died 23 Feb., 1851. Her first dramatic efforts were published under the title of 'A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy.' A long preface preceded the work, occupied by a dissertation by the authoress on the acted drama in general, in which she displayed sufficient technical ignorance of the stage to make it obvious that her plays could never live in representation. A second volume appeared in 1802, and a third in 1812. During the interval she gave the world a volume of miscellaneous dramas, including the 'Family Legend,' a tragedy founded upon a story of one of the Macleans of Appin, and which, principally through the endeavours of Sir Walter Scott, who was an enthusiastic admirer of Miss Baillie, was performed at Edinburgh in 1809 with great temporary success. In 1812 it was acted in London. The only 'Play of the Passions' ever represented on the stage was 'De Montfort,' brought out by John Kemble, and played for eleven nights. In 1821 it was revived for Edmund Kean, but fruitlessly. In 1836 Joanna published three more volumes of plays, and in 1851 a complete edition of her works was published, including a poem entitled 'Ahalya Bacc,' which had been previously printed for private circulation, and some short poems which had not before seen the light. In their general character the dramas of Miss Baillie are marked by great originality of invention, for the foundations of them are for the most part not historical, nor stories from real life, but combinations wrought out from her own conceptions. Her language is simple and forcible, and her power of portraying character has rarely been exceeded.

BAILLIE, JOHN, an orientalist, born about 1773; died at London, 20 April, 1833. He was a director of the East India Company, and a colonel on the Bengal establishment. He translated into English the code of Mahometan laws called 'Imamea,' and edited the original texts of five esteemed works on Arabic grammar.

BAILLIE, MRS. MARIANNE, an English authoress, died 1831. She published a 'Tour on the Continent,' 8vo.; 'Sketches of the Manners and Customs of Portugal,' 2 vols.; and 'Trifles in Verse,' 12mo., London, 1825.

BAILLIE, MATTHEW, M.D., a celebrated physician and anatomist, was born 27 Oct., 1761, in a small village in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died 23 Sept., 1823. He was nephew of the celebrated

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atomists John and William Hunter. After pursuing his studies, first under the direction of his father, and afterwards at the university of Glasgow, he took his degrees at Oxford, and then went to London, where he was employed in making preparations for the Hunterian Museum, and conducting the business of the dissecting room. On the death of John Hunter in 1783, he succeeded to the lectures with Mr. Cruikshank, and was highly popular as a teacher. At a later period he became physician to St. George's hospital, and a fellow of the College of Physicians. It was not, however, until the year 1798 that Baillie commenced to practise medicine with extraordinary success. In 1810 he was made physician to George III., and a baronetcy was offered to him, but he was not ambitious of such a distinction, and respectfully declined it. Besides leaving a fortune of about £80,000 to his family, he bequeathed his library and anatomical preparations to the College of Physicians. His principal works are, 'The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important parts of the Human Body,' which has been translated into French, Italian, and German; 'Series of Engravings intended to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy,' and 'Lectures and Observations on Medicine.'

BAILLIE, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born 1599 at Glasgow, where he took his degree of M.A., received episcopal ordination, and became regent of philosophy. He afterwards obtained the living of Kilwinning, but in the civil war he joined the Covenanters, renounced episcopacy, and was sent to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud. While there he was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and returned to his own country in 1646. He was one of the commissioners sent by the general assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. At the Restoration he was made principal of the university of Glasgow, and might have had a bishopric, if he would have conformed. Died July, 1662. He wrote a number of polemical works. His letters and journal of his transactions in England were published at Edinburgh, 4 vols. 8vo., 1775.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, of Jerviswood, a distinguished Scotch patriot of the reign of Charles II., was found guilty of being concerned in the Rye House plot, and executed at Edinburgh 24 Dec., 1684.

BAILLIE, or BAILZIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician, studied medicine in Italy with so much reputation, that he was appointed professor of medicine in the university of Bologna, about 1484. He adopted the Galenic system in preference to the Empiric, and wrote 'Apologia pro Galeni Doctrina contra Empiricos,' Lyons, 1550.

BAILLIE, WILLIAM, an English engraver, born about 1736; died at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

BAILLIF, LE ROCH. See RIVIERE.

BAILLOU, GUILLAUME DE, an eminent physician of Paris, died 1616, aged 78. He left many valuable works, printed at Geneva, 1762, 4 vols. 4to.

BAILLY, DAVID, a painter, born at Leyden, 1588; died about 1630.

BAILLY, JACQUES, a clever engraver and miniature painter of Paris, died 1677.

BAILLY, JEAN SYLVAIN, an eminent French astronomer, born at Paris 15 Sept., 1736. In 1775 appeared the first volume of his great work,

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'L'Histoire de l'Astronomie,' which was completed in 1779. He also wrote a 'History of Indian and Oriental Astronomy,' which, like his other works, blends with deep science and extensive reading much fancy and hypothetical reasoning. When the revolution broke out he was lost to science by his becoming deputy and president of the Tiers Etat, which last office he resigned to the duke of Orleans. He was next chosen mayor of Paris, which situation he discharged for two years and a half and then went abroad, but unfortunately returned to France in 1793, and on the 11th Nov. in that year perished by the guillotine.

BAILY, FRANCIS, D.C.L., F.R.S., an eminent astronomer and man of science, was son of a banker at Newbury, Berkshire, where he was born 28 April, 1774. For many years he was engaged in the business of the Stock Exchange, in which he realized an ample fortune. In 1825 he retired from business, and devoted the remainder of his life to the study of science, and more particularly of astronomy. It is impossible in this work to find space for an account of his scientific exertions and works, but a minute description of all his writings is given in a memoir by Sir John Herschel, read to the Astronomical Society in 1844. It may, however, be mentioned that he organized the Astronomical Society, to whose 'Memoirs' he was a frequent contributor. He also revised the catalogue of stars, published the correspondence of Flamsteed, revised the Nautical Almanac at the request of the Admiralty, and composed the best treatise that has yet appeared on life annuities and insurances. He died at London 30 Aug., 1844.

BAILY, THOMAS, D.D., an English Catholic divine, was a native of Yorkshire, and received his education at Cambridge, being appointed master of Clare Hall in that university about Nov., 1557. When Elizabeth succeeded to the crown he refused to comply with the change in religion, and being deprived of his mastership, went to Louvain. There he remained till 1576, when he proceeded to Douay on the invitation of Doctor, afterwards Cardinal Allen, who employed him in the government of the English college both at Douay and Rheims. He had the chief hand in managing the temporalities of the society, and in Dr. Allen's absence was usually appointed regent. Died 7 Oct., 1591.

BAINBRIDGE, JOHN, M.D., was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1603; M.A. 1607; M.D. 1614). He then returned to his native county, where he practised physic, and kept a grammar school. He next removed to London, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians 1618. In the following year he published 'An Astronomical Description of the late Comet, from the 18th November, 1618, to the 16th December following.' This introduced him to the notice of Sir Henry Savile, who appointed him astronomical professor at Oxford. He thereupon became a member of Merton College in that university. Died 3 Nov., 1643.

BAINBRIG, THOMAS, D.D., rector of Orwell, and some time vicemaster of Trinity College, Cambridge, published in 1687 'An Answer to a Book entitled Reason and Authority, or the Motives of a late Protestant's Reconciliation to the Catholic Church, together with a brief Account of Augustine the Monk, and Conversion of the

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English.* Born at Cambridge 1636; died 16 Aug., 1703.

BAINBRIGG, REGINALD, an English antiquary, born in or about 1546, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1576-7), and about 1581 became head master of the grammar school at Applby. His will is dated 1606. He rendered material assistance to William Camden, and left some topographical MSS., which are now in the British Museum.

BAINÉ, JAMES, M.A., a Scotch divine, was born at Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, 1710, and educated at Glasgow. Having taken orders, he joined the Relief Communion, and was a leading member of that church. He exercised his ministerial functions at Edinburgh, and died 17 Jan., 1790. Many of his sermons have been published. One of them, entitled 'The Theatre Licentious and Perverted,' was preached in 1770 against Foote's play of 'The Minor,' then being acted at Edinburgh.

BAINES, EDWARD, a native of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, was born 1774, and having been placed at an early age under the care of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Rigg, of King's Land, Hawkshead, he received his first education in the free grammar school of that town. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Walker, a printer of Preston. Before the term of his apprenticeship expired he removed to Leeds for improvement, and entered that town as a poor journeyman printer seeking his fortunes. He soon engaged himself with the publisher of the 'Leeds Mercury,' with whom he served the remainder of his time. In 1801, by the aid of local friends, who knew and prized his great industry and thrift, he was enabled to purchase the paper on which he had worked as a journeyman, and thus, at the age of twenty-seven, the compositor became the proprietor. Owing to this the 'Leeds Mercury,' from being a local journal of small dimensions and feeble powers, suddenly acquired an extensive political influence in the north of England, and from that time to the present it has uniformly maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty with zeal and consistency. On the appointment of Mr. Macaulay to an official post in India in Dec., 1833, Mr. Baines was elected to succeed him as member for Leeds, which he continued to represent in parliament until 1841. Died 3 Aug., 1848. His works are, 'The History of the Wars of the French Revolution,' which was subsequently made to embrace a wider range, and became a 'History of the Reign of George III.' and 'History of the County Palatine of Lancaster,' 4 vols. 4to.

BAINES, PETER AUGUSTINE, an English Catholic prelate, was born at Pear-tree Farm, within Kirkley township, near Liverpool, 25 Jan., 1787, and educated at the English Benedictine monastery of Lambspring, in Westphalia. The establishment was subsequently removed to Ampleforth, near York, where, on 8 June, 1804, he was admitted a professed monk of the order of St. Benedict. In 1817 he was stationed at Bath, and a few years afterwards was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Collingridge, being consecrated 1 May, 1823, with the title of bishop of Siga. On Dr. Collingridge's death in 1829 he became vicar apostolic of the western district, having obtained permission from Pius VIII. to become secularized. He now established an ecclesiastical seminary at Prior Park,

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where he died 6 July, 1843. His works are, 'Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Substance of a Sermon [on 1 Cor. xiii. 12, 13] preached at the dedication of the Catholic Chapel at Bradford, July 27, 1825,' 8vo., London, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1836; 'A Letter to C. A. Moysey on the subject of an attack made by him upon the Catholics, in a charge to the clergy of the deanery of Bedminster, June 21, 1821,' 2nd edition, 8vo., Bath [1821]; 'An Inquiry into the nature, object, and obligations of the Religion of Christ; with a comparison of the ancient and modern Christianity of England; in reply to the Archdeacon of Sarum's "Protestant Companion," in a fourth Letter to the Archdeacon of Bath,' 8vo., London, 1824; 'Outlines of Christianity, being the substance of Six Lectures delivered in the Catholic Chapel, Pierpoint Place, Bath, during the Sundays in Lent, 1839,' 8vo., Prior Park, 1839; 'On Divine Worship. A Sermon [on Matt. iv. 10],' 8vo., London, 1841.

BAINES, ROGER. See **BYNES**.

BAIRD, Sir DAVID, a British general, was born at Newbyth, Aberdeenshire, 6 Dec., 1757. He first served in India, and was taken prisoner at Peramboum by the army of Hyder Ali, who kept him in confinement for three years and a half. The great event in his life, however, was the storming of Seringapatam in 1799, for which he received the thanks of parliament and of the East India Company. Subsequently he was created a baronet, and died 18 Aug., 1829.

BAIRD, Sir JOHN, a Scotch judge, known as Lord Newbyth, died 27 April, 1698, *ætat.* 78. Some of his legal MSS. are preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

BAITHEN, St., was the disciple and immediate successor of St. Colum in the abbey of Hy, where he died 5 June, 598. He wrote the life of St. Colum in Irish metre.

BAIUS, or DE BAY, JAMES, nephew of Michael Baius, was a doctor, of Louvaine, and died 1614, leaving a Treatise on the Eucharist, and a Catechism.

BAIUS, or DE BAY, MICHAEL, a famous doctor and chancellor of the university of Louvaine, born 1513, at Malines; died 16 Sept., 1589. Some of his opinions were condemned as heretical.

BAJAZET I., fifth sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Amurath I., 1389, and was surnamed *Lightning*, from the rapidity of his conquests. Tamerlane took him prisoner in 1402, and shut him up in an iron cage; but the pride of Bajazet was not humbled by his misfortunes. It is said that, being weary of life, he dashed his brains out against the bars of his cage, 1403; but Petit de la Croix maintains that he died of apoplexy, 23 March, 1413.

BAJAZET II., sultan of the Turks after the death of his father, Mahomet II., 1481. He gained several victories over the Venetians, but his armies were defeated in Egypt. Shortly before his death, which occurred 26 May, 1512, he was obliged to resign the crown to his son Selim.

BAKER, CHARLES, known also as **DAVID LEWIS**, was born in Monmouthshire, 1617, and brought up in the Protestant religion till he was about nineteen years of age, when, being a student of the law, he was reconciled to the Catholic church. Afterwards he went beyond sea, and joined the Society of Jesus, and being sent on the English mission, 1648, officiated in South Wales for one-

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and-thirty years. At last, however, he was caught, and executed at Ux, Monmouthshire, 27 Aug., 1792.

BAKER, DAVID AUGUSTINE, an English Benedictine monk, was born at Abergavenny, Dec., 1575, and educated in Broadgate Hall, Oxford, where he was miraculously converted from atheism to Christianity. Having been reconciled to the Catholic church, he proceeded in 1605 to the Benedictine convent of St. Justina, at Padua, and commenced his novitiate on the 27th of May in that year. For a considerable time he was resident in England, and during nine years was spiritual director of the English Benedictine nuns at Cambray. He died of the plague at Gray's Inn, London, 10 Aug., 1641, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn. Some persons having contended that the ancient Benedictine congregation in this country was dependent on that of Cluni, in the diocese of Maçon, founded about 910, Father Baker, at the desire of his superiors, devoted his time and labour in exposing and refuting this error. For this purpose he inspected very carefully the monuments and evidences in public and private collections in London and elsewhere. He had the benefit of the opinions of Sir Robert Cotton, John Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, and William Camden; and the result of his laborious and lucid researches is embodied in the learned folio volume entitled 'Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia,' published by order of the general congregation holden in 1625, and printed at Douay in 1626. Baker's friend, Father Jones, reduced the mass of materials into respectable Latinity; and they left Father Clement Reyner, their assistant, an excellent scholar, to edit the work; so that it passes for being finished 'Opera et industria, R. P. Clementis Reyneri.' Father Baker likewise composed several books relating to the 'Exercises of a Spiritual Life.' Out of more than forty of his MS. treatises Serenus Cressy compiled the work entitled 'Sancta Synodus.'

BAKER, DAVID BRISTOW, an English clergyman, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1820, M.A. 1832). He became incumbent of Claygate, Surrey, and died in London 24 July, 1852, aged 49. He was author of 'Discourses and Sacramental Addresses to a Village Congregation;' 12mo., London, 1832.

BAKER, DAVID ESKINE, eldest son of Henry Baker, the naturalist, was adopted by an uncle, who was a silk-throwster in Spitalfields; and he succeeded him in the business, but being fond of theatrical entertainments, he squandered his property, and joined some strolling players. He was the author of a 'Companion to the Playhouse,' 2 vols. 12mo., 1764; since considerably improved and enlarged under the title of 'Biographia Dramatica; or, a Companion to the Playhouse: containing historical and critical Memoirs, and original Anecdotes of British and Irish Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of our Theatrical Exhibitions; among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors; also an Alphabetical Account, and Chronological Lists, of their Works, the Dates when printed, and Observations on their Merits: together with an Introductory View of the rise and progress of the British Stage. Originally compiled, to the year 1764, by David Eskine Baker, continued thence to 1782 by Isaac Reed, F.A.S., and brought down to the end of November, 1811, with very considerable additions and improvements through-

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out, by Stephen Jones.' 3 vols. London, 1812. Mr. Baker also published a dramatic piece, entitled 'The Muse of Ossian.' He died 16 Feb., 1767.

BAKER, EDWARD, an English mathematician, geographer, genealogist, and antiquary, died at Homerton in 1816. His maps, ancient and modern, are well known.

BAKER, GEORGE, a medical writer, and surgeon to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., was living 1610, for on the 4th of March in that year a grant was made, with survivorship to George and Alexander Baker, of the office of king's surgeon, on the surrender of a former patent which had been granted to George. He was author of 'The Composition or Making of the moste excellent pretious Oil called Oleum Magistrale,' a translation; 8vo., London, 1574; 'Treatise of the Nature and Properties of Quicksilver;' 8vo., London, 1574; 'The Newe Jewell of Health, &c.,' translated from Gesner; 'Gyvdos Questions, newly corrected;' London, 1579; and commendatory verses before Peter Lowe's 'Course of Chirurgie,' 1597.

BAKER, SIR GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, was born in Devonshire, 1722; and from Eton proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he was created a doctor 1756. After practising for some time at Stamford he removed to London, where he acquired a high professional reputation, being appointed physician to the king and queen. He was also elected President of the College of Physicians, and raised to the rank of baronet. Died 15 June, 1809. He was author of some valuable works relating to his profession, and also of an admirable Latin poem on the embalmed wife of Martin Van Butchell the empiric.

BAKER, GEORGE, an eminent topographer, was born in or about 1781 at Northampton, of which town he wrote a history at the early age of 13. From that time he was always engaged in enlarging his collections. His proposals for a 'History of Northamptonshire' were issued in 1815, the first part being published in 1822, the second in 1826, and the third, completing the first volume, in 1830. This volume contains the hundreds of Spelthol, Newbottle Grove, Fawsley, Wardon, and Sutton. The fourth part, containing the hundreds of Norton and Cleley, appeared in 1836, and about one-third of a fifth part, containing the hundred of Towcester, in 1841. At this point the work terminated abruptly, in consequence of the failure of the author's health. His MS. collections were purchased by Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middlehill, Worcestershire. Mr. Baker, who was a magistrate for the borough of Northampton, died there 12 Oct., 1851. His valuable 'History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton' is, as far as it reaches, complete. His plan was to give, first, the etymology of each parish; the extent and boundaries; the produce of the soil; the possessors of it, including its manorial, monastic, and ecclesiastical history; the buildings on it; and the eminent natives or residents. In the elaboration and accuracy of its pedigrees it is unsurpassed.

BAKER, HENRY, an eminent naturalist, was born in London 8 May, 1698, and brought up to the business of a bookseller, which calling he quitted, and undertook to teach deaf and dumb persons to speak, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel Defoe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and obtained the gold medal from the former in

1740 for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. Died 25 Nov., 1774. He published 'The Microscope made Easy,' 1742; and 'Employment for the Microscope,' 1764. He also wrote 'Original Poems, Serious and Humorous,' 1725. His poem entitled 'The Universe' possesses considerable merit. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions. He bequeathed £100 to the Royal Society, the interest of which was to be applied in paying for an annual oration on natural history or experimental philosophy, now known by the name of the Bakerian Oration.

BAKER, HENRY, son of Henry Baker, the naturalist, followed the profession of a lawyer, and occasionally appeared as a poet and miscellaneous writer. In 1756 he published 'Essays Pastoral and Elegiac,' 2 vols. 8vo., and left ready for the press a work on the law of bankruptcy.

BAKER, JOHN, a distinguished British admiral, died 10 Nov., 1716, aged 56.

BAKER, PACIFICUS, an English Franciscan, appears to have been attached to the Sardinian Chapel, London, in which city he died 16 March, 1774, ætat. 80. He published 'Scripture Antiquity;' 'Meditations on the Lord's Prayer,' from the French; 'The Christian Advent;' 'The Sundays kept Holy;' 'The Devout Christian's Companion for the Holy Days;' 'The Devout Communicant;' 'The Holy Altar and Sacrifice Explained;' and 'The Lenten Monitor.'

BAKER, SIR RICHARD, grandson of Sir John Baker, the chancellor of the exchequer, was born at Sissinghurst, Kent, about 1568. He became a commoner of Hart Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to one of the inns of court, after which he travelled. He was knighted in 1603, and in 1620 was sheriff of Oxfordshire; but an unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet prison, where he died 18 Feb., 1644-5. His 'Chronicle of the Kings of England' was formerly very popular, and passed through several editions, though it was always more esteemed by readers of a lower class than by such as had a critical knowledge of history. Sir Richard was also author of many books of divinity, and translated Malvezzi's 'Discourses on Tacitus,' and Balzac's 'Letters.'

BAKER, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, born at Ilton, Somersetshire, 1625. In 1640 he was entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and in 1645 was elected scholar of Wadham College. He graduated B.A. 1647, and shortly afterwards left the university. He subsequently was presented to the vicarage of Bishop's Nympton, Devonshire, where he passed a studious and retired life for many years. He died in May, 1689, and not, as Wood states, on 5 June, 1690. He is author of 'The Geometrical Key; or, the Gate of Equations Unlocked,' 4to., 1684.

BAKER, THOMAS, B.D., a famous antiquary, sometime fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, died 2 July, 1740, ætat. 84. This most excellent person was profoundly learned in English history, and had paid particular attention to whatever related to the university and town of Cambridge. Of his valuable MS. collections twenty-three volumes in folio were given by him in his lifetime to the earl of Oxford, and they are now with the other Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. Eighteen others he left by will to the university library, together with several annotated printed books. He had been ejected from his fellowship

in 1716, his conscience not allowing him to swear allegiance to the house of Hanover. He continued, however, to reside in St. John's College till his death. His only published works are 'Reflections on Learning' (anon.) and 'Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby.'

BAKER, WILLIAM, a learned printer, was born at Reading, Berkshire, 1742, being the son of William Baker, a schoolmaster in that town. He was apprenticed to Mr. Kippax, printer, of Cullum Street, London, and in course of time succeeded to the business, which he carried on until his death, first in Cullum Street, and afterwards in Ingram Court, in partnership with Mr. Galabin. Among his literary acquaintances were Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Edmund Barker, and the Rev. James Merrick, translator of 'Tryphiodorus,' and author of many other pieces, Mr. Robert Robertson, and the Rev. Hugh Farmer. An elegant correspondence in the Latin language between him and Mr. Robinson still exists, and is a proof of his great erudition and the opinion entertained of him by some of the first scholars of that day. Died 29 Sept., 1785. Only two small works are known to be his, viz., 'Peregrinations of the Mind through the most general and interesting Subjects which are usually agitated in Life by the Rationalist,' 12mo., London, 1770, in essays, after the manner of the Rambler; and 'Thesæ Græcæ Latinæ Selectæ,' 8vo., London, 1780, a selection from Greek and Latin writers. He also left some MS. remarks, in which he pointed out the frequent abuse of grammatical propriety in the English language in common conversation, among people of the first rank in education, and even by reputable writers.

BAKER, WILLIAM, coroner for Middlesex, and author of 'A Treatise on the Law of Coroners,' died 22 Feb., 1859, aged 76.

BAKEWELL, ROBERT, a celebrated grazier of Dishley, Leicestershire, who greatly improved the breed of cattle and sheep, was born about 1725, and died 1 Oct., 1795. It was wittily remarked that his animals were too dear for any one to purchase, and too fat for any one to eat!

BAKHUYSEN, LUDOLPH, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Emden 1631; died 1709. His favourite subjects were shipping and sea-pieces, in which he excelled all the artists of his time.

BAKKER, GERBRAND, a Dutch physician and medical writer, professor at the university of Groningen, was born at Enkhuisen 1 Nov., 1771, and died 14 June, 1828.

BAKKER, PIETER HUYSSINGA, a Dutch poet, born 1715 at Amsterdam, where he died 22 Oct., 1801.

BALAMIO, FERDINAND, a learned Sicilian physician, was greatly esteemed by Pope Leo X. He translated into Latin several pieces of Galen, which were published in an edition of that author at Venice in 1586.

BALASSI, MARIO, a Florentine painter, born 1604; died 1667.

BALBASTRE, OR BALBASTRE, CLAUDE, a celebrated French organist, born at Dijon 8 Dec., 1720; died at Paris 9 April, 1799.

BALBI, ADRIAN, a distinguished geographer, born at Venice 25 April, 1782; died 14 March, 1848.

BALBI, JOHN, a Dominican of the thirteenth century, illustrious for his learning and piety. He is commonly called *Januensis* or *Janua*, from Genoa, his native place. A work of his was

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printed at Mentz, 1460, folio, entitled 'Summa que vocatur Catholicon,' which is a grammar, dictionary, and art of rhetoric. This edition is very scarce.

BALBINUS, DECIMUS CÆLIUS, a Roman emperor, who was chosen by the senate 38, but murdered by the soldiers, who would never endure any emperor elected by the senate only.

BALBIS, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned physician and botanist, was born at Moretta, in Piedmont, 1765. He became professor of botany at Turin, and afterwards director of the botanic garden at Lyons. Died at Turin, 13 Feb., 1831. He wrote several works on the plants of Italy, and a treatise on 'Materia Medica.'

BALBO, JEROME, bishop of Goritz, died at Venice, 1535. He wrote 'De Rebus Turcicis,' 4to, Rome, 1526, and a number of poems in Latin.

BALBOA, VASCO NUÑEZ DE, a Spanish navigator, was born about 1475 at Jerez de los Caballeros in Spanish Estremadura. Having joined the expedition of Enciso, he was appointed its commander, and discovered Peru, of which country he took possession in the names of Ferdinand and Isabella. He established a colony at Darien, but was superseded in the government of it in 1514 by Pedrarias Davila, at whose instance he was accused of treason, tried, and executed in 1517.

BALBUENA, BERNARDO DE, a Spanish poet, born 1568 at Valdepeñas, a village in the diocese of Toledo. Having taken his doctor's degree at Salamanca, he was sent to America, and became bishop of Porto Rico, 1620. Died 1627. He wrote an epic poem on the 'Victory of Roncesvalles,' and several other pieces, in his native language.

BALCANQUAL, WALTER, D.D., a learned Scotch divine, born at Edinburgh about 1586, who attended James I. to England, and was created D.D. by the university of Oxford. He became chaplain to the king, master of the Savoy, and representative of the church of Scotland at the synod of Dordt. In 1624 he was made dean of Rochester, and in 1639 dean of Durham. He suffered severely in the rebellion, being forced to fly from place to place, and died at Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, 25 Dec., 1645. He wrote the declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late troubles in Scotland, 1630; Epistles concerning the Synod of Dordt, in John Hailes's 'Golden Remains,' and some sermons.

BALCARRES, COLIN LINDSAY, third earl of, a staunch adherent of King James II., succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, 1662. Shortly after James's accession he was appointed (3 Sept., 1690), one of the 'Council of Six,' or commissioners of the treasury, in which the Scotch administration was lodged. He engaged in the plot projected by Sir James Montgomery for the restoration of King James, and upon its discovery in 1690 he deemed it advisable to retire to the continent. Towards the end of 1700 he returned to Scotland by permission of William III.; but, notwithstanding this, his royalist sympathies led him to join the standard of the Pretender in 1715. Having powerful friends at court, however, he was again pardoned. He died 1722 in his seventy-third year. Lord Balcarres was author of 'An Account of the Affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution of 1688,' first published at London in 1714, and reproduced at Edinburgh in 1754. The

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best edition is that by Lord Lindsay, published by the Bannatyne Club.

BALCHEN, JOHN, an English admiral, was born 1669, and entered early into the navy, where, passing through several inferior stations, he attained the command of a ship, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Mediterranean under Sir George Byng. In 1734 he was made an admiral, and in 1743 was appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital. He soon afterwards went with a squadron to relieve Sir Charles Hardy, who with a large fleet of transports was blocked up in the Tagus. Having accomplished this service, Admiral Balchen sailed for England; but a violent storm coming on, his ship, the Victory, was lost on the Caskets, near Jersey, and every soul on board perished, 3 Oct., 1744. A monument commemorative of this melancholy event was erected in Westminster Abbey.

BALD, ROBERT, a civil engineer, who died in 1861, wrote 'A General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland, chiefly that of the River Forth and Mid-Lothian, &c.,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1808. According to Mr. McCulloch, this is the best work on the subject.

BALDE, JAMES, a modern Latin poet, born at Ensisheim, in Alsace, 1603, entered the order of Jesus 1624, and died 9 Aug., 1668. The greater part of his life was spent in Bavaria, where he could watch only too well the unspeakable miseries of the Thirty Years' War, and many pages of his poetry bear witness with what a bleeding heart he beheld the wounds of his native land. This sympathy of his, so true and so profound, with the sufferings of Germany, gives a reality to his verse which modern Latin poetry so often wants. His fellow-countrymen exalt him as the first of modern Latin poets—not as having reached the highest perfection of classical style, but for the grandeur of his thoughts and the originality and boldness of his imagery. Several editions have been published of his poems, which fill four closely-printed volumes.

BALDE DE UBALDIS, a celebrated lawyer, the disciple and rival of Bartoli, was born at Perugia, 1324, became professor at Verona, Padua, and Pavia, and died 28 April, 1400.

BALDERIC, a celebrated bishop of Noyon, who wrote a chronicle of the bishops of Arras and Cambrai from the time of Clovis to the year 1070. He died 1112.

BALDERIC, a native of Orleans, was consecrated bishop of Dol 1114, and died 7 Jan., 1130. He wrote the life of Robert d'Arbrissel, and a history of the first crusade.

BALDI, BERNARDINE, a learned Italian, born at Urbino 6 June, 1553, was made abbat of Guastalla 1586, and died 12 Oct., 1617. He was distinguished by his poetry, his works on mathematics, and his treatises on classical subjects.

BALDI, LAZARUS, an Italian painter, was born at Pistoja 1624, and died at Rome 1703. He was employed by Alexander VII. to paint the gallery at Monte Cavallo, and a beautiful chapel at St. John Lateran.

BALDINGER, ERNEST GODFREY, a distinguished German physician, born near Erfurt, 13 May, 1738; died at Marburg 3 Jan., 1804. He was author of eighty-four works relating to his profession.

BALDINI, BACCIO, a Florentine engraver of the fifteenth century.

BALDINI, BACCIO, principal physician to the Grand Duke Cosmo, and keeper of the Laurentian library at Florence; died about 1585. His chief works are 'Vita di Cosimo I.' and 'Discorso dell'Essenza del Fato.'

BALDINI, JOHN ANTHONY, a learned Italian nobleman, born at Placentia, 1634. He was employed as ambassador at various courts in Europe, and attended the congress at Utrecht. A catalogue of his collection of books and curiosities was printed in the Italian Literary Journal. Died 23 Feb., 1725.

BALDINUCCI, PHILIP, was born at Florence, 1624, and died 1696. He wrote 'General History of Painters,' 6 vols.; 'A Vocabulary of Designs;' and 'An Account of the Progress of Engraving.'

BALDOCK, RALPH DE, bishop of London. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and in 1304 was raised to the episcopate. In 1307 King Edward I. appointed him lord high chancellor. Died 24 July, 1313. He wrote a 'History of British Affairs,' which Leland had seen, though it is now lost.

BALDOVINI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet and ecclesiastic, was born at Florence 27 Feb., 1635, and died 18 Nov., 1716. His principal work is a poem entitled 'Il Lamento de Cecco da Varlungo,' an English translation of which, by Mr. Hunter, appeared in 1800.

BALDREY, JOSHUA KIRBY, an artist who resided for some years at Cambridge, and established his reputation by an accurate engraving of the eastern window of King's College Chapel. He published 'A Dissertation on the Windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge,' 1818, and died in indigence at Hatfield Wood Side, Hertfordshire, 6 Dec., 1829, aged 74.

BALDUCCI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, was a native of Palermo. After leading a somewhat irregular life he took orders, and died at Rome 1642. His collected poems were published at Venice 1655 and 1663.

BALDUNG, JOHN, a painter and wood engraver, contemporary with Albert Durer, was born at Gemunden, in Swabia, about 1476, and died about 1540.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace, count of Boulogne, and accompanied Godfrey his brother into Palestine, where he gained the country of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Jerusalem 1100, and the year following took Antipatris, Cæsarea, and Azotus. In 1104 he took Acre, after a long siege. He died March, 1118, and was interred on Mount Calvary.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, the son of Hugh, count of Rethel, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. He gained a great victory over the Saracens 1130 but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and ransomed on giving up the city of Tyre. Died 21 Aug., 1131.

BALDWIN III. was the son of Fulk, of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1143, under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places, and died 23 Feb., 1163.

BALDWIN IV., the son of Amaury, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father, 1174; but being leprous, Raymond, count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. He afterwards resigned the crown to his nephew Baldwin V., and died 1185. The year following

his successor died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother, that her husband, Guy de Lusignan, might enjoy the throne.

BALDWIN I., emperor of the East, was the son of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and distinguished himself so greatly in the fourth crusade, that on the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204 he was chosen emperor; but the Greeks, assisted by the king of Bulgaria, defeated Baldwin, who was made prisoner. He was put to death 14 April, 1205. He was succeeded by his brother Henry.

BALDWIN II. succeeded his brother Robert in the empire of the East 1228, being only eleven years of age. In 1261 Constantinople was taken by Michael Palæologus, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died 1273.

BALDWIN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Exeter of obscure parents. He entered the Cistercian order, and became abbat of the monastery of Ford, in Devonshire, whence he was advanced to the see of Worcester in 1180, and translated to Canterbury 1184. He crowned Richard I., whom he followed to the Holy Land, where he died 9 Nov., 1190. Baldwin was a learned prelate, and wrote several tracts, chiefly theological, which were collected and published by Father Tissier, and which may be found in the fifth volume of the 'Bibliotheca Cisterciensis.'

BALDWIN, ABRAHAM, an American statesman, and president of the university of Georgia, died at Washington 1807.

BALDWIN, GEORGE, a mystical writer, born in London in May, 1744, was for some time consul-general in Egypt. He was living in 1818, but I have not met with the date of his death. His works are 'Political Recollections relative to Egypt, containing Observations on its Government under the Mamelukes; its Geographical Positions; its Intrinsic and Extrinsic Resources, &c. : With a Narrative of the Campaign in 1801,' 8vo.; 'Investigation and Principles, &c., in English and Italian,' 4to., London [1801]; 'Studies and Amusements in Pursuit of Knowledge. Knowledge of Things : Knowledge of the Truth in all Things : Knowledge of the Laws of Nature; or Thesuc escaping from the Labyrinth. By George Baldwin, Londinensis, born 6-17 May, 1744,' 12mo., London, 1812; 'La Prima Musa Clio, or the Divine Traveller, exhibiting a Series of Writings obtained in the Extasy of Magnetic Sleep. Translated from the Italian of Valdiere,' 8vo., 1818.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, was born in the west of England and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, about 1532. He became a celebrated schoolmaster, and spent most of his life in that employment. He was alive 1564. His works are 'Of Moral Philosophy, or the Lives and Sayings of Philosophers, Emperors, Kings, &c. ;' 'Precepts and Counsels of the Philosophers ;' 'Phrase-like Declaration in English Metre, on the Canticles or Ballads of Solomon,' 4to. London, 1549; 'The Use of Adage ;' 'Similes and Proverbs ;' 'Comedies ;' and 'A Mirror for Magistrates, relating the Lives of unfortunate Englishmen, in English Verse, 1559.' The latter work was published by Baldwin, though the true author was George Ferrers.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, a native of Cornwall, became a Jesuit, and was appointed the fifth rector of the English college at St. Omer's. He died 28 Sept., 1632, ætat 69. A list of his MS. treatises

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on devotional subjects is given by Southwell in the 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Soc. Jesu.'

BALDWINUS. See BAUDOIN.

BALDWYN, EDWARD, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow. He afterwards resided in Yorkshire, where he was engaged in a literary squabble with certain Gergymen of a methodistical cast, and afterwards at Ludlow, Shropshire. Died 1817. He wrote 'A Critique on the Poetical Essays of the Rev. William Arkinson,' 8vo. 1787; 'Further Remarks on two of the most singular Characters of the Age,' 8vo. 1789; 'Letters to the Author of the Remarks by John Cross, Vicar of Bradford, with a Reply by the former,' 8vo. 1790; 'Remarks on the Oaths, Declarations, and Conduct of Johnson Atkinson Busfield, Esq.,' 8vo. 1791; and 'A Congratulatory Address to the Rev. John Cross, on the Prospect of his Recovery from a Dangerous Disease,' 8vo. 1791.

BALE, JOHN, bishop of Ossory, son of Henry Bale and Margaret his wife, was born at Cove, a small village near Dunwich, in Suffolk, 21 Nov., 1506. At the age of twelve he was sent to the Carmelite monastery at Norwich, and thence to the house of Holme, but it is uncertain whether thereby intended the house of Benedictines at Hume, on the coast of Norfolk, or the house of White Friars at Holn, or Holm Abbey, near Alnwick, in Northumberland. The latter seems the more probable. Subsequently he became a member of Jesus College, Cambridge, when he became acquainted with Cranmer. At the university he renounced the Catholic church, and, to use his own words, 'I made haste to deface the mark of wicked antichrist, and entirely threw off his yoke from me, that I might be partaker of the lot and liberty of the sons of God. And that I might serve more serve so execrable a beast, I took to wife the faithful Dorothy.' He afterwards obtained the living of Thorneden, Suffolk. He was twice summoned for preaching heresy, and in 1540 he deemed it prudent to retire to the Low Countries, where he remained with his wife and children eight years. On the accession of Edward VI. he was recalled to England, and collated to the rectory of Bishopstoke, Hampshire. He was also about or before this time vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk. The king nominated him to the see of Ossory 15 Aug., 1552, and he received consecration at Dublin on 2 Feb. following. He underwent a variety of persecutions in Ireland, which he has recounted at considerable length in his 'Vocacyon.' It is to be observed that his story depends on no other testimony than his own, and he probably made many enemies by his wilful obstinacy and unrepentant temper. When Queen Mary ascended the throne, he fled to Holland. Afterwards he joined several other refugees at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and, at a later period, retired to Basle, where he remained till Mary's death. He then returned to England, but not to his flock in Ireland, contenting himself with a canonry of the church of Canterbury, to which he was promoted 15 Jan., 1560—a situation less dignified, but more secure, than his Irish bishopric. His death occurred at Canterbury in, or shortly before, November, 1563. A list of his works amounting to ninety in number is given in Cooper's 'Athene Cantabrigienses.' It may be remarked that the full title of the work there numbered 56 is as follows:—'A Christian exhortation vnto custumable swearers.

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What a ryghte and lawfull othe is; whan, and before whome, it oughte to be. Item, The maner of sayinge grace, or geuyng thanks vnto God.' No place, 8vo. temp. Edward VI.; London (Nic. Hyll), no date; (John Awdeley) 8vo. 1575. The two last editions bear the name of Miles Coverdale on the title. In the edition of 1575 a great part of the preface, which is highly characteristic of Bale, is omitted. Bishop Bale was undoubtedly possessed of considerable abilities, but his impetuous temper led him to attack with unbounded rancour all persons who held views different from his own. Wood calls him foul-mouthed Bale, and by Fuller he is styled Biliosus Balæus. He was the last writer of moral or miracle plays, but in this kind of composition does not display any high talent. It is to be observed that it was he who first applied, or rather misapplied, the terms tragedy and comedy to English dramatic compositions. At the present time he is chiefly known by his work on the writers of England, entitled 'Illustrium majoris Britannicæ scriptorum, hoc est, Angliæ, Cambriæ, ac Scotiæ Summarium,' the best edition of which appeared at Basle 1557-59, fol. This work is especially valuable, as giving the results not only of an extensive personal acquaintance with the writers of his own day, but also of a careful examination of most of the libraries of the English Carmelite and Augustinian houses, just before the dissolution; and it must be admitted that he has been the means of preserving many important particulars relating to our national biography. His natural ill humour is apparent throughout the whole work. He never omits an opportunity of pouring forth scurrilous abuse against the Roman Catholics, and well earns his soubriquet of foul-mouthed Bale. Occasionally, when obliged to praise the virtues or the learning of a Roman Catholic writer, he insinuates that he was secretly attached to the reformed doctrines.

BALE, ROBERT, a native of Norfolk, entered the Carmelite order at Norwich, and studied partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge. He became prior of the house of Carmelites at Burnham Norton, Norfolk, where he died 11 Nov., 1503. He wrote 'Historia Heliæ Prophetæ;' 'Officium Simonis [Stoc] Angli;' and 'Annales breves ordinis Carmelitarum.'

BALECHOU, JEAN JACQUES NICHOLAS, a French engraver, was born at Arles 1715, and died at Avignon, 18 Aug. 1765. He was expelled from the academy of painters for taking prof impressions of his print of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphines. His engravings are held in high estimation.

BALEN, HENRY VAN, an historical and portrait painter, born at Antwerp, 1560; died there 1632. His son, John Van Balen, distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.

BALEN, MATTHIAS, a Dutch antiquary, born at Dordt, 1611; died 1680. He wrote the Description of his native city, which was published in 1677, and is a work of considerable merit.

BALES, CHRISTOPHER, a Catholic priest, and missionary in England, being condemned to die on account of his character, was executed at the end of Fetter Lane, in Fleet Street, London, 4 March, 1590. Two laymen suffered the same day for relieving and entertaining him.

BALES, PETER, a celebrated calligraphist, born 1547. He resided for some years in Gloucester

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Hall, Oxford, where it is supposed he taught penmanship. His micrographical performances were so wonderful that Holingshed has taken notice of them, and Evelyn says that 'he wrote, in 1587, the Lord's prayer, creed, decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the queen's reign, to whom he presented it at Hampton Court, all within the circle of a single penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so nicely written as to be plainly legible, to the admiration of all who saw it.' He was much employed by secretary Walsingham in detecting secret correspondence, and imitating handwriting. But though he rendered service to the State, he seems to have been neglected by the government, and was obliged to keep a school in the Old Bailey for his subsistence. In 1595 he had a trial of skill in writing with one Daniel Johnson, the prize being a golden pen of £20 value, which our author gained. Bales was involved in the affair of the earl of Essex, and suffered imprisonment for some time. He died about 1610. His 'Writing Schoolmaster,' 4to., London, 1590, consists of three parts, the first being devoted to the 'Art of Brachygraphy,' or shorthand writing. Like his predecessor, Dr. Timothy Bright, he had no idea of an alphabetic basis for his stenographic system, which consists entirely of arbitrary signs. His method was to classify words in dozens, each dozen headed by a Roman letter, with certain commas, periods, and other marks to be placed about each letter in appropriate situations, so as to distinguish the words from one another. It was reserved for John Willis, B.D., to invent the first alphabetical system of stenography. An admirable memoir of Bales, by William Oldys, is in the 'Biographia Britannica.'

BALESTRA, ANTHONY, an eminent historical painter, born at Verona, 1666; died 2 April, 1740. In 1694, he gained the prize of merit given by the academy of St. Luke.

BALEY, or BAILEY, WALTER, M.D., an English physician, was born at Portsmouth, in Dorsetshire, 1529, and educated at Winchester school and New College, Oxford. He became regius professor of physic in that university, and physician in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth. Died 3 March, 1592-3. He wrote 'A Discourse of Three Kinds of Pepper in Common Use,' 1558; 'A Brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eyesight;' and 'Directions for Health, Natural and Artificial, with Medicines for all Diseases of the Eye.'

BALESTRA, ALEXANDER, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born of poor parents at Monnikie, Forfarshire, 1 March, 1767. At the age of twenty-six he became clerk to a merchant and manufacturer at Arbroath, and ultimately succeeded to the business, which was so profitable that in a few years he was enabled to purchase considerable property. In 1814 he removed to Trarick to undertake the management of a branch of a London house, which was shortly afterwards involved in bankruptcy. In 1818 he removed to Edinburgh, and was employed as a clerk by Mr. Blackwood the publisher; but, in June 1819, being seized with paralysis, he was compelled to resign this employment. From that time until his death, which took place 12 Sept., 1829, he spent his days in a wheel-chair, and devoted himself entirely to literature. In addition to numerous papers in periodical publications, he wrote 'Campbell; or, the

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Scottish Probationer,' 3 vols., 8vo., Edinburgh, 1818; 'Contemplation, and other Poems,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1820; 'The Farmer's Three Daughters,' a novel, 3 vols., 8vo., London, 1822; 'The Foundling of Glenthorn; or, the Smuggler's Cave: a Romance,' 3 vols., 8vo., London, 1823; 'Characters omitted in Crabbie's Parish Register,' 8vo. Edinburgh, 1825; 'Highland Mary, a Novel,' 4 vols., Edinburgh, 1827. A posthumous volume of his remains was published under the title of 'Weeds and Wild Flowers,' with a memoir by D. M. Moir, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1830.

BALFOUR, SIR JAMES, a Scotch historian and antiquary, was born about 1600, and from an early age devoted his time to the study of heraldry, genealogy, and the history and antiquities of his native country. Repairing to London to prosecute his researches, he there became acquainted with Sir Robert Cotton, Sir William Segar, Sir William Dugdale, Roger Dodsworth, and other noted antiquaries, and obtained from the College of Arms a highly honourable testimonial as to his acquirements. In 1630 he was created Lord Lyon king-at-arms, having just before received the honour of knighthood. In Dec., 1633, he was created a baronet. Being deprived by Cromwell of the office of Lord Lyon, he thenceforward lived in retirement, partly at Falkland palace, and partly at his seat of Kinnaird. Died Feb., 1657. His 'Historical Works' were published by James Haig, from the original manuscripts preserved in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, 4 vols., 8vo., London, 1825.

BALFOUR, SIR JAMES, of Pittendreich, a Scotch statesman, was made a lord of session, 1563. He is said to have been the original deviser of the murder of Darnley, and to have prepared the house in the Kirk of Field for the reception of the intended victim. Shortly afterwards he was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle, which he surrendered to Murray on very advantageous terms. In 1567 he was made president of the College of Justice, and it is supposed that he died in 1583. He is the reputed author of the well-known collection of decisions entitled 'Balfour's Practices;' but it is certain that, though he may have contributed to that work, he was not its compiler. Robertson stigmatises Sir James Balfour as 'the most corrupt man of his age.'

BALFOUR, JAMES, of Pilrig, in the shire of Edinburgh, was born in or about 1703, and was admitted an advocate of the Scotch bar, 1730. Subsequently he became sheriff substitute of the county of Edinburgh, which office he resigned 1754. On 28 Aug. in the last-named year, he was chosen professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, which chair he resigned in May, 1764, for that of the law of nature and nations. He died at Pilrig, 6 March, 1795. Mr. Balfour was among the first who combated the sceptical philosophy of Hume. This he did in two anonymous treatises, the one entitled 'A Delineation of Morality,' and the other 'Philosophical Dissertations.' He also contested the doctrines contained in Lord Kames's Essays on Morality and Natural Religion. The candour and good temper with which he wrote commanded the approbation even of his opponents.

BALFOUR, ROBERT, a distinguished scholar, is supposed to have been born in Scotland about 1550. He studied at the universities of St. Andrews and Paris, being subsequently appointed principal

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of Guienne College, Bordeaux. When he died is not recorded. Balfour, who was a warm supporter of the doctrines of the Catholic church, wrote 'Versio et Notæ ad Gelasium Cyzicenam de Cutus Consi. Nicæni et versio ad Theodorum Presb. de Incarnatione Domini,' 8vo., Paris, 1599; 'Versio et Comm. ad Cicomedis Meteora,' 4to., Bordeaux, 1705; 'Commentarius in Organum Logicum Aristotelis,' 2 vols. 4to., Bordeaux, 1616; 'Comm. in Organum Aristotelis,' folio, Bordeaux, 1618; 'Commentarius in Ethica Aristotelis,' 4to. Paris, 1620.

BALGUY, JOHN, a learned divine, was born at Sheffield, 12 Aug., 1686. In 1702 he was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In the Bangorian controversy Mr. Balguy distinguished himself so highly that Bishop Hoadly gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1730 he was presented to the vicarage of Northallerton, in Yorkshire. Died 21 Sept., 1748. In addition to his tracts on the Bangorian dispute, Mr. Balguy wrote, 'On the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue,' 1726; 'The Foundation of Moral Goodness; or, a Farther Inquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue,' 1728; 'Divine Rectitude; or, a Brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity,' 1730; 'An Essay on Redemption,' 1741; and 'Sermons.'

BALGUY, THOMAS, D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Coxclose, near Ravensworth Castle, in Yorkshire, 27 Sept., 1716. He received his education under his father, and then proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1758 became doctor in divinity. In 1746 he was presented by his father to the rectory of North Stoke, near Grantham, which he vacated in 1771, on being inducted to the vicarage of Alton, in Hampshire. In 1757 he obtained a prebend in Winchester cathedral, and afterwards was made successively archdeacon of Salisbury and Winchester. In 1769 he published a sermon at the consecration of Dr. Shute Barrington, bishop of Llandaff, which was answered, in a very weak manner, by Dr. Priestley. In 1772 he pressed a masterly charge, in which he defended subscription to the Articles. In 1775 he preached the sermon at the consecration of Bishops Hurd and Moore, which discourse, when printed, was also attacked in print by a dissenter. In 1775 Dr. Balguy edited the sermons of Dr. Powell, to which he prefixed a memoir of the author. On the death of Bishop Warburton he was offered the see of Gloucester, which he declined on account of his health and the decay of his sight. In 1782 he published 'Divine Benevolence Asserted and Vindicated,' 8vo., and in 1785 reprinted his father's 'Essay on Redemption.' The same year he published a collection of his own sermons and charges. He died 19 Jan., 1795.

BALL, Sir ALEXANDER, a distinguished British naval officer, who was created a baronet on account of the services he rendered to his country as governor of Malta, died 25 Oct., 1809.

BALL, JOHN, a Puritan divine, born at Cassington, Oxfordshire, 1585. He received his education at Brazenose College, Oxford. On taking his degrees, he became tutor in the family of Lady Calmondeley, after which he obtained orders from an Irish bishop without subscription. In 1610 he had the curacy of Whitmore, Staffordshire, but its value being no more than £20 a year, he also kept a small school. Died 20 Oct., 1640. Though disaffected to the ceremonies of the

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church, he opposed those who separated on that account. One of his books, on the Grounds of the Christian Religion, was translated into the Turkish language.

BALLANDEN. See BELLENDEN.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES, a celebrated printer of Edinburgh, who brought out many of the works of Sir Walter Scott, died 17 Jan., 1833.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES R., LL.D., an eminent orientalist, sometime principal of the Benares College, India, died 16 Feb., 1804.

BALLANTYNE, JOHN, younger brother of James Ballantyne, was also a printer and publisher at Edinburgh. For his sole benefit Sir Walter Scott commenced the admirable series of the Lives of the Novelists, published with Ballantyne's name. Mr. Ballantyne composed a novel entitled 'The Widow's Lodgings.' Born about 1774; died 16 June, 1821.

BALLARD, GEORGE, a biographer, was born at Campden, in Gloucestershire. His parentage was mean, and being of a feeble constitution he was apprenticed to a stay and habit maker, which business he carried on for some time, devoting his leisure hours to study, particularly the Saxon language. His diligence attracting the notice of Lord Chedworth, and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, they subscribed £60 a year to enable him to reside at Oxford, where Dr. Jenner, president of Magdalen College, made him one of the clerks of that house, and gave him both chambers and commons. He afterwards obtained the situation of beadle to the university, but died in the prime of life in June, 1755. He published in 1752, by subscription, a quarto volume entitled 'Memoirs of British Ladies who have been celebrated for their Writings, or Skill in the Learned Languages.' This excellent book was reprinted in 8vo. in 1775; but both editions are now scarce. Mr. Ballard left numerous manuscript collections, which are in the Bodleian Library; and an account of Campden Church, written by him, is in the 'Archæologia.'

BALLARD, JOHN, a priest, who, being privy to Babington's conspiracy, was executed at London, 20 Sept., 1586.

BALLARD, SAMUEL JAMES, a brave English admiral, died 9 Oct., 1820.

BALLARD, VOLANT VASHON, a British admiral of some note, born about 1774; died 12 Oct., 1832.

BALLEXSERD, JACQUES, of Geneva, author of two admirable works on the physical education of children, was born 1726, and died 1774.

BALLIN, CLAUDE, a celebrated goldsmith of Paris, who carried his art to a degree of perfection unknown before his time. He understood drawing, and imitated the finest pieces of antiquity, adding to them many graces from his own invention. Cardinal Richelieu, and afterwards M. Colbert, employed Ballin in various works, all of which are uncommonly beautiful, and display great genius and taste. This excellent workman died at Paris 22 Jan., 1678, aged 63.

BALLIOL, Sir JOHN DE, founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, was born at Barnardcastle, in Durham. In 1248 he was made governor of Carlisle; and on the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to him and another lord; but in about three years they

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were charged with abusing their trust, and the king of England marched towards Scotland to punish them. However, by advancing a considerable sum of money, Balliol made his peace. In 1263 he laid the foundation of Balliol College, which was completed by his widow. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons he sided with the king, for which the barons seized his lands. He died in 1269, leaving three sons. There is a portrait of him at Oxford, and another of his wife Devorgilda; but, according to Granger, the latter was drawn from Jenny Reeks, an apothecary's daughter at Oxford, who was esteemed a beauty. Jenny afterwards married Mr. Mugg, rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, and of Inkborough, Worcestershire. Her husband, dying, left her the advowson of Stockton, for the sake of which one Allen, a buccancer, and afterwards a clergyman, courted her, thus obtaining the advowson. No sooner, however, had he got possession of it than he brought from Jamaica a wife and several children.

BALLIOL, JOHN DE, king of Scotland, was son of the above, and being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, on the death of Queen Margaret in her passage from Norway, he laid claim to the vacant throne by virtue of his descent from David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William, the Lion King of Scotland. His principal competitor for the crown was Robert Bruce. Edward I. being declared arbitrator, he pronounced in favour of Balliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom 12 Nov., 1292. But he did not hold the sceptre long, for remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Balliol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunbar decided the fate of Balliol, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who sent him and his son to England, where they were committed to the Tower. At the intercession of the Pope they were released and delivered to his legate in 1299. Balliol then went to France, where he resided upon his own estate, and died there in 1314. His son Edward afterwards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it, but held it not long; and dying afterwards without issue, the family became extinct.

BALLOIS, LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIPPE, a French journalist and statistical writer, born at Périgueux 1778; died at Paris 4 Dec., 1805. He edited several newspapers, in which he propounded extreme democratic opinions, and published eight octavo volumes of 'Statistical Annals.'

BALLOU, RICHARD, an English lawyer, born in or about 1707. Having been a legal tutor to some of the Townshend family, he obtained a situation in the Exchequer, which placed him in independent circumstances. He used to frequent Tom's coffee-house, in Devereux court, then the resort of men of learning, and among the rest Dr. Akenside, with whom Mr. Ballow could seldom agree. At length a serious quarrel produced a challenge from the physician, which the lawyer would have declined. He was a little deformed man, and remarkable for wearing a sword of unconscionable length, though he had little inclination to use it. On this occasion matters ended without bloodshed, for Ballow would not fight in the morning, nor Akenside in the afternoon; and

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this prudent determination enabled their mutual friends to effect a reconciliation. Ballow published a folio volume, without his name, entitled 'The Grounds and Rudiments of Law and Equity, alphabetically digested. With three Tables.' He was a great Greek scholar, and famous for his knowledge of the old philosophy. Died 26 July, 1782.

BALLYET, EMANUEL, a French antiquary, born at Marnay 1700. He entered the order of discaled Carmelites, and was afterwards made bishop of Babylon (Bagdad). He published a relation of the rise, progress, and present state of the mission to Babylon, 1754, and formed a noble collection of medals. Died 1773.

BALMER, GEORGE, an English painter, was born 1805, being the son of a house-painter in North Shields. It was intended that he should succeed to his father's business, but soon showed himself disqualified for mechanical pursuits. After spending some years in Edinburgh, he returned to his native place, and his first production of an ambitious character was a 'View of the Tyne,' which was exhibited in Newcastle, in 1829, at Mr. Richardson's 'Academy of Arts.' In 1831 he had several pieces in the Newcastle Exhibition of Water Colour Drawings, one of which, 'The Juicy Tree bit,' purchased by Dixon Dixon, Esq., was the gem of the rooms. Soon after, in conjunction with Mr. Carmichael, was produced 'Collingwood at the Battle of Trafalgar,' a splendid work of art, which was secured by the Trinity House of Newcastle. In 1832 or 1833 he set off for the Continent, and made an extensive tour, the fruits of which are found in a vast number of pictures which he painted on his return, and which are held in high estimation by connoisseurs. But his genius was eminently British, and nearly all his best works are representations of the coasts and rivers of his native country; the introduction of a mill, or a stranded ship, or a shingly coast, showing how influenced he was by the reminiscences of his boyhood. In 1836 he was engaged by Messrs. Findon to illustrate 'The Ports and Harbours of Great Britain,' and many beautiful views were executed by him for that work. These were his last productions of much importance. He died at Ravensworth 10 April, 1846.

BALMER, ROBERT, D.D., an eminent Scotch divine of the Secession church, born in Roxburghshire 22 Nov., 1787; died 1 July, 1844.

BALMERINO, ARTHUR ELPHINSTONE, sixth and last lord, was born 1688. He joined the standard of the young Chevalier in 1745, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden. Being convicted of high treason, he was executed on Tower-hill, with the earl of Kilmarnock, 18 Aug., 1746.

BALMEZ, JAIME LUCIANO, a Spanish publicist and philosopher, was born at Vique, in Catalonia, 28 Aug., 1810, and died 9 July, 1848. His best-known work is 'El Protestantismo comparado con el Catolicismo en sus relaciones con la Civilisation Europea,' 3 vols. 8vo., Madrid, 1848. From the French version of this celebrated work an English translation was made by C. J. Hanford and R. Kershaw, and published under the title of 'Protestantism and Catholicity compared in their Effects on the Civilization of Europe,' 8vo., London, 1849. 'The Foundations of Religion explained,' translated from the Spanish of Balmez by the Very Rev. Canon Dalton, appeared at London in 1858. 8vo.

BALMFORD.

BALMFORD, WILLIAM, an English writer, author of 'Navigation Spiritualized,' died 1678.

BALNAVES, HENRY, a Scotch reformer, was born at Kirkcaldy, in the reign of James V., and educated at St. Andrew's, after which he went to France to complete his studies. On his return home he was taken into the family of the earl of Arundel, but having embraced the Protestant faith, he was dismissed. He was taken by the French, who sent him, with the rest of the garrison, to France; but about the year 1559 he returned to Scotland. In 1563 he was made one of the lords of session, and appointed, with other commissioners, to revise the book of discipline. He died at Edinburgh in 1579. He wrote a treatise on Justification, which was published in 1584, 8vo.

BALSHAM, HUGH DE, an English prelate, took his name from Balsham, Cambridgeshire, the place of his birth. Having assumed the Benedictine habit, he became sub-prior of the monastery at Ely. In 1256, he was unanimously elected bishop of Ely by the monks. This gave great offence to the king, who had recommended his chancellor, Henry de Wingham, for the vacant see. The pope, however, decided in favour of Balsham, who received episcopal consecration at Rome, 14 Oct., 1257. He died at Doddington, in the isle of Ely, 25 June, 1286. This prelate founded Peterhouse, now called St. Peter's College, the most ancient educational establishment in the university of Cambridge. The deed of foundation is dated 21 March, 1284, and by it he converted the hospital of St. John the Evangelist, in Cambridge, which had been founded about 1135, into a college, to be governed in all things according to the rule of the scholars at Merton, in Oxford.

BALTIMORE, FREDERICK CALVERT, Lord, eldest son of Charles, the sixth lord, was born 1731, and succeeded his father, 1751. After his return from France he married the youngest daughter of the earl of Bridgewater. In 1768 he was tried for a rape, but acquitted; soon after which he went to Naples, where he died, in 1771, without issue. He published 'A Tour to the East, with Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks,' 8vo., 1767; 'Gandia Poetica, Latina, Anglicana, et Gallica Lægæ composita, 1769,' and 'Cælestes et Inferi,' 4to, Venice, 1771.

BALTIMORE, GEORGE CALVERT, first lord, was born at Kipling, Yorkshire, 1582, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and on his return entered into the service of Secretary Cecil, who became high treasurer. James I. made him one of the clerks of the privy council, and in 1619 he was appointed secretary of state. In 1625 he was created Lord Baltimore, and had a grant of land in Newfoundland; which settlement being abandoned, in consequence of the ravages committed by the French, he obtained another grant in Virginia, where a colony was afterwards formed called Maryland, the capital being named after his title. Died 15 April, 1632. Lord Baltimore, who was a Roman Catholic, wrote 'Carmen funebre in D. Hen. Unionum;' 'The Answer of Tom Tell-Truth;' 'The Practice of Prayers;' and 'The Lamentation of the Kirk.'

BALTUS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a learned French Jesuit, born at Metz, 8 June, 1667; died 9 March, 1743. He became librarian of the college of Jesuits at Rhims, after having filled various offices in the society. His works are 'Une réponse à l'Histoire des Oracles de Fontenelle,'

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2 vols. 8vo., Strasburg, 1707 and 1708; 'Défenses de SS. PP. accusés de Platonisme;' 'La Religion Chrétienne prouvée par l'Accomplissement des Prophéties;' and 'Défense des Prophéties de la Religion Chrétienne,' 3 vols. 12mo.

BALTZAR, THOMAS, an admirable performer on the violin, was born at Lubeck, in the first half of the seventeenth century. In 1651 he proceeded to London, and shortly afterwards went to Oxford where he resided for two years. At the Restoration he was appointed master of the concerts to King Charles II. His death, which was hastened by habits of intemperance, took place in July, 1663.

BALUË, JEAN LA, a famous cardinal, son of a tailor, or miller, at Angle, in Poitou, where he was born about 1421. By his intrigues and crimes he rose to the highest dignities in France during the reign of Louis XI. He first attached himself to Jean Juvenal des Ursins, bishop of Poitiers, then to Jean de Beauveau, bishop of Angers. He had the place of intendant des finances, was made bishop of Evreux, 1465, and of Angers, 1467. Paul II. created him cardinal, 18 Sept., 1467, for procuring the abolition of the pragmatic sanction. Baluë was so fond of war, that he reviewed the troops in his rochet and hood, which so displeased the count de Dammartin, that he one day took the liberty of saying to Louis XI., 'Permit me, sire, to go to Evreux, in order to examine and ordain the clergy, for the bishop is engaged here in reviewing the soldiers.' Baluë drove out his benefactor Jean de Beauveau, caused the death of Charles de Melun, and betrayed the king, his master. He was then arrested, and detained above eleven years in prison, notwithstanding the Pope's remonstrances. Cardinal Julien de la Rovère, however, procured his liberty, 1485, whereupon he went to Rome, and gained great credit there by his intrigues. Sixtus IV. sent him as legate *a latere* into France, 1484; and Innocent VIII. made him bishop of Albano, and afterwards of Prenesta. He died at Ancona, 1491.

BALUZE, ÉTIENNE, a learned French writer, was born at Tulle, 24 Dec., 1630. His tastes led him to the study of ecclesiastical history. In 1656 M. de Marca persuaded him to go to Paris, where M. Colbert made him his librarian. He was appointed professor of canon law in the royal college, 1670, the chair having been instituted on purpose for him; and was afterwards inspector at the same college. His 'Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne,' published in 1708, led to his disgrace and exile, but he returned to France some years afterwards, and died at Paris, 28 July, 1718. He published no fewer than forty-three works, some of which extend to several volumes. The principal are 'Regum Francorum capitularia,' 1677; 'Epistolæ Innocentii Papæ III.,' 1682; 'Conciliorum nova collectio,' 1683; and 'Les Vies des Papes d'Avignon,' 1693, 2 vols.

BALZAC, HONORÉ DE, a celebrated French novelist, one of the most laborious and prolific writers of the present century, was born at Tours, 20 May, 1799, and died at Paris 20 Aug., 1850. Having devoted himself to authorship, he published several works anonymously, and obtained great success. When, therefore, his name was openly avowed in 1849, he stepped at once into a high place in fame, not in France alone, but all over Europe. His success was almost as brilliant as that of Sir Walter Scott. What Scott has done

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for the past, Balzac may be said to have done for the present. In addition to his romances, he wrote some theatrical pieces, and for awhile edited and contributed a good deal to the 'Revue Parisienne.' But he chiefly shines as a romancist. His design was to make all his romances form one great work, under the title of the 'Comedie Humaine,' the whole being a minute dissection of the different classes of French society. Only a little while before his death he stated that in what he had done he had but half accomplished his task.

BALZAC, JEAN LOUIS GUEZ DE, a celebrated French writer, born at Angoulême, 1594. He is regarded as the reformer of the French language, his prose compositions being in an elegant and precise style unknown before his time. His merit was appreciated by Cardinal Richelieu, who granted him a pension of 2,000 livres, and the titles of counsellor of state and royal historiographer. Died 18 Feb., 1655. Of his numerous works the 'Familiar Letters' are the best known to modern readers.

BAMBOCCI, ANTHONY, an Italian sculptor and architect, born at Piperno about 1368; died at Naples about 1435.

BAMBOCCIO. See LAAR, PETER VAN.

BAMBRIDGE, Cardinal. See BAYNBRIGG.

BAMPFIELD, FRANCIS, a divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1641 he obtained a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, and the living of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but was deprived of both at the Restoration for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate for holding conventicles, and died there, 16 Feb., 1684. He wrote a book in vindication of the seventh-day sabbath, &c.

BAMPTON, JOHN, founder of the Bampton lectures at Oxford, received his education at Trinity College, in that university, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. Having taken orders he was, in 1718, preferred to a prebend in the church of Salisbury, which dignity he held till his decease in 1751. In pursuance of his will, eight divinity lecture sermons were preached on as many Sunday mornings in term between the commencement of the last month in Lent term, and the third week in Act term, upon one of the following subjects:—To confirm and establish the Christian faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics; upon the divine authority of the holy Scriptures; upon the authority of the writings of the primitive fathers, as to the faith and practice of the primitive church; upon the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; upon the divinity of the Holy Ghost; upon the articles of the Christian faith as comprehended in the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. The lecturer, who must be at least a M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, is chosen annually by the heads of colleges. This bequest did not take effect till 1789, when the first lecturer was chosen.

BANBURY, earl of. See KNOLLYS.

BANCAL, HENRI, a notary of Paris, known as Bancal des Issarts, adopted the principles of the Revolution, and acquired some notoriety as a politician. Born 3 Nov., 1750; died June, 1826.

BANCK, LAURENCE, was born at Nordköping, in Sweden, and in 1647 was constituted extraordinary professor of law at Francker, which office he held till his death on 13 Oct., 1662. He wrote some legal treatises.

BANCK, PETER VAN DER. See VANDERBANK.

BANCROFT.

BANCROFT, JOHN, nephew of the archbishop of Canterbury, became bishop of Oxford, for which see he built an episcopal palace at Cuddesden. Born 1574; died Feb., 1640.

BANCROFT, JOHN, an English surgeon and dramatist, died 1696, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. He wrote 'Sertorius,' a tragedy, 1679; and 'Henry II.,' a tragedy, 1693. Coxeter attributes another play to this author, of which he says he made a present, both as regards reputation and profit, to Mountfort, the actor, whom he attended when he was stabbed by Lord Mohun.

BANCROFT, RICHARD, D.D., a learned prelate, born at Farnworth, Lincolnshire, Sept., 1544. After being severely trained in grammatical learning he was sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, at the charge of his great uncle Hugh Curwen, archbishop of Dublin. He became a scholar of the house, and in 1566-7 proceeded B.A. In 1570 he commenced M.A. as a member of Jesus College; and on 2 April, 1585, was created D.D. He was made treasurer of St. Paul's 1585-6, and in 1586 rector of Cottingham, Northamptonshire. About the same time he became one of the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, and there were few cases of importance brought before that tribunal wherein he did not take a principal part. Towards the Puritans he evinced uniform hostility. He detected the printers and publishers of the Marprelate tracts, and instructed the queen's counsel, when they were brought for punishment before the Star Chamber. It was by his advice, too, that answers to these publications, written in a similar scolding and satirical vein, were set forth. These to a great extent had the effect of causing a temporary reaction of public feeling against the Puritans. About 1592 he became chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, and soon afterwards took an active part in the proceedings against Barrow, Cartwright, Penry, Udall, and others. On 21 April, 1597, he was elected bishop of London. It is said that the differences which prevailed between the secular priests and the Jesuits at the close of Elizabeth's reign were fomented by Bancroft, who supplied the seculars with arguments against their opponents. In the conference with the Puritans at Hampton Court in Jan., 1603-4, he bore a very prominent part. On 6 Oct., 1604, King James I. nominated him to the archbishopric of Canterbury, which he held till his decease. As metropolitan he displayed great firmness. He died of the stone, after having endured excruciating torment, 2 Nov., 1610, and was buried in Lambeth Church. Among his works are 'A Survey of the pretended Holy Discipline,' 1593; and 'Davenger's Positions and Proceedings, published and practised within this Island of Brytaine, under pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbiterial Discipline,' 1593. The authorized translation of the Bible was commenced under his supervision, and he warmly espoused, if he did not originate, the project of founding a college for controversialists at Chelsea. The learning and ability of Archbishop Bancroft are unquestionable, and he was a writer of no mean power; but his arbitrary principles, intolerance, and cruelty, greatly injured the church which he desired to serve. To him, however, is certainly due the merit of having obtained an act of parliament which put an end to the alienation of episcopal lands, of which so many scandalous instances are recorded.

BANCROFT, THOMAS, a poetical writer, was a

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native of Swarkeston, Derbyshire, and resided at Brailley, in that county. Philip Kinder says he was 'surnamed the small poet by way of friendly irony; but worthie to be ranked amongst the best classicks and great volumnes; he writ the Glutton's Feast, concerning Dives and Lazarus, the Battle of Letzphen, with other poems.' Bancroft was author of a curious volume, entitled 'Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphs. Dedicated to two top-branches of Gentry: Sir Charles Shirley, Baronet, and William Davenport, Esquire,' 4to., London, 1639. He was also a contributor to the 'Lachrymæ Musarum.'

BANDARRA, GONZALES, a Portuguese shoemaker, though unable to read or write, composed prophetic couplets on the future fate of his country, which were in everybody's mouth. He was prosecuted by the Inquisition, and died after the year 1556.

BANDELLO, MATTHEW, an Italian writer, was born at Castelnuovo 1480, and assumed the Dominican habit. His country being overrun by the Spaniards after the battle of Pavia in 1525, he repaired to France, and was appointed bishop of Agen, but resigned that dignity shortly afterwards in order that he might devote all his time to the cultivation of literature. He died about 1562. His 'Novelle,' or 'Tales,' written after the manner of Boccaccio, have passed through many editions, the most complete of which appeared at London, 4 vols. 4to., 1740, and again in 9 vols. 8vo., 1791.

BANDINEL, BULKELEY, D.D., keeper of Bodley's library at Oxford, was born in that city 21 Feb., 1781. From Dr. Valpy's school at Reading he proceeded to the foundation at Winchester, and thence, in 1800, as a scholar to New College ('B.A. 1805; M.A. 1807'). He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian 1810, and three years afterwards succeeded to the office of head librarian, which he retained till within about twelve months of his death. In 1823 he obtained the rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, in the county of Durham, and proceeded B.D. and D.D. Died 6 Feb., 1861. His administration of the Bodleian was characterized by zeal, energy, courtesy, and discretion. For many years he was one of the delegates of the University press, and took a prominent part in editing Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Carendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' and other works of mark.

BANDINEL, DAVID, a divine, is said to have been an Italian of noble extraction. In 1620 he became dean of Jersey, which preferment he held till his death. He long entertained a deadly animosity against the lieutenant-governor of the island, Sir Philip de Carteret, to gratify which he opposed the parliamentary party, and prosecuted his victim with unchristian and unabated rancour to the brink of the grave. For a period of fourteen months he and his son James were confined in the castle of Mount Orgueil. In endeavouring to make their escape the elder Bandinel fell from a great height, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death the following day, 11 Feb., 1644-5. The son was recaptured, and died in prison 18 March, 1645-6.

BANDINEL, JAMES, brother of the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., the keeper of Bodley's library at Oxford, was born in or about 1783, and for fifty years was a clerk in the Foreign Office. He retired on the full allowance of £1500 per annum

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two or three years before his death, which took place at London 29 July, 1849. He wrote 'Some Account of the Trade in Slaves from Africa, as connected with Europe and America; from the Introduction of the Trade into Modern Europe down to the Present Time; especially with reference to the Efforts made by the British Government for its Extinction,' 8vo., London, 1842.

BANDINELLI, BACCIO, a painter and celebrated sculptor of Florence. His pictures are defective in the colouring, but the design is correct. He excelled chiefly in sculpture. Born 1487; died 1559.

BANDINI, ANGELO MARIA, an Italian bibliographer and antiquary, was a canon of Florence, and during forty-four years keeper of the Laurentian library in that city. Born 25 Sept., 1726; died 1800.

BANDURI, ANSELM, a Benedictine of Ragusa, who went to France 1702. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and the duke of Orleans appointed him his librarian 1724. He died at Paris 14 Jan., 1743, leaving 'Imperium Orientale, sive Antiquitates Constantinopolit.' 2 vols. folio, 1711; and 'Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum a Trajano Decio ad Paleologos Augustos,' 2 vols. folio, 1718.

BANGIUS, PETER, a Swedish divine, born at Helsingburg 1633. He was professor of theology at Abo thirty-two years, and in 1682 was made bishop of Wzburg. Died 1696. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sweden, &c.

BANGIUS, THOMAS, professor of divinity, philosophy, and Hebrew, at Copenhagen, was author of a Hebrew lexicon and other works. Born 1600; died 27 Oct., 1661.

BANIER, ANTOINE, a French writer and ecclesiastic, born at Dalet, in Auvergne, 2 Nov., 1673; died 19 Nov., 1741. His numerous works relate for the most part to the Greek and Roman mythology and the manners and customs of the nations of antiquity. There is an English translation in 3 vols. 4to. of his 'Mythology; or, Fables explained by History.'

BANISTER, JOHN, an English physician, studied at Oxford, and having obtained from that university a licence to practise medicine, settled about 1573 at Nottingham, where he resided several years, being in great repute both as a physician and surgeon. Subsequently he removed to London, and in 1594 obtained from the College of Physicians a licence to practise in the metropolis on condition, however, that in cases of a serious kind he should call in the aid of some member of the college. When he died is unknown. Banister wrote 'A needful, new, and necessary Treatise of Chirurgerie, briefly comprehending the general and particular cure of Ulcers,' 8vo., London, 1575; 'The History of Man, sucked from the Sap of the most approved Anatomists,' folio, London, 1578; 'Compendious Chirurgery; gathered and transcribed especially out of Wecker, 1amo., London, 1585; and 'Antidotary Chirurgical; containing a variety of all sorts of Medicines, &c.,' 8vo., London, 1589. The above works were collected and printed after the author's death, 4to., London, 1633.

BANISTER, JOHN, an English violinist, and director of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Charles II., was born in the parish of St. Giles, London, about 1630, and died 3 Oct., 1676.

BANISTER, JOHN, son of the preceding, also attained celebrity as a performer on the violin and

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as a composer for his instrument. Born at London about 1663; died 1725.

BANISTER, JOHN, a botanist, who made a voyage to the East Indies, and afterwards settled in Virginia, of which province he intended to write a natural history. He sent Mr. Ray a catalogue of plants, forming part of his design, but was killed shortly afterwards, in 1689, by a fall from the rocks.

BANISTER, RICHARD, an English physician, resided at Stamford, and died about 1624. He was accounted a great oculist, and wrote a treatise of diseases of the eyes.

BANKERT, JOSEPH VAN TRAPPEN, a brave Dutch admiral, died 1645. His son, Adrian Bankert, likewise distinguished as an admiral, died 1684.

BANKES, HENRY, was born 1757, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1778, and M.A. 1781. He entered parliament in 1780 as one of the representatives of the borough of Corfe Castle, and was for many years an active member, generally supporting Mr. Pitt. He continued to represent this family borough till 1826, when he was elected for the county of Dorset. At the general election the same year he was rechosen, but at that of 1830 he was ousted after a severe struggle. He died at Tregothan, Cornwall, 17 Dec., 1834. Mr. Bankes wrote 'The Civil and Constitutional History of Roine, from the Foundation to the Age of Augustus,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1818.

BANKES, Sir JOHN, an English judge, was born in 1589, at Keswick, in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1634 he was made attorney-general, and in 1640 chief justice of the common pleas. He displayed his loyalty and courage at the beginning of the Rebellion; and his lady defended Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck—the family seat—against the parliament forces till it was relieved by the earl of Carnarvon. Sir John continued with the king at Oxford, and died there, 28 Dec., 1644.

BANKS, JOHN, an English dramatic writer of the eighteenth century, was bred a lawyer, but quitted the practice of the courts for the tragic muse. He produced several pieces which were once popular, particularly 'The Unhappy Favourite; or, Earl of Essex.' When he died is uncertain. His remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster.

BANKS, JOHN, an English writer, was born at Sunning in Berkshire, in 1709. He served his time to a weaver at Reading, after which he came to London, and turned bookseller, but not meeting with success, he had recourse to his pen, and published 'The Weaver's Miscellany,' a collection of poems; 'The Life of Christ,' folio; and 'A Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell,' 8vo. He was also employed in the 'Old England' and 'Westminster' Journals. He died at Islington, 19 April, 1751.

BANKS, Sir JOSEPH, president of the Royal Society, was son of William Banks, esq., of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, and was born in London, Feb., 1743. He received his education at Harrow and Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, but left the university on the death of his father in 1761. Two years afterwards he made a voyage to Labrador and Newfoundland. In 1768 he and

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Dr. Solander went with Lieutenant Cook to Otaheite, in which voyage Mr. Banks narrowly escaped perishing by the frost on the island of Terra del Fuego. After his return he received the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford; and in 1772 undertook a voyage to Iceland and the Hebrides. In 1778 he received the Order of the Bath, and was elected president of the Royal Society. In 1781 he was created a baronet; but about two years afterwards his conduct in the Royal Society gave such offence to the scientific members as had very nearly resulted in a schism. The tempest, however, was dispersed, and the president retained his seat, without any further opposition, during the remainder of his life. Sir Joseph, though afflicted for many years with the gout, continued his exertions for the improvement of agriculture and the extension of natural history until his death, which took place on 19 June, 1820. Sir Joseph published 'A Short Account of the Cause of the Disease in Corn, called by the Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust,' 8vo., 1805; and 'Circumstances relating to Merino Sheep, chiefly collected from the Spanish Shepherds,' 4to., London, 1809. He also contributed several papers to the Transactions of the Horticultural and Linnæan Societies, and to the 'Archæologia.'

BANKS, SARAH SOPHIA, sister of Sir Joseph Banks, was, like her brother, strongly animated with a zeal for science and the study of natural history, of which she made a valuable collection. A large portion of her collections and books was presented to the British Museum. She died in Soho Square, London, 27 Sept., 1818, aged 74.

BANKS, THOMAS, an eminent sculptor, was born in 1735 in Gloucestershire, where his father was steward to the duke of Beaufort. The son was brought up under Kent, the architect; but afterwards he evinced a turn for sculpture, and obtained some prizes from the Royal Academy. He was also sent by the same body to study in Italy, where he executed some excellent pieces, particularly a basso relievo representing Caractacus brought prisoner to Rome, and an exquisite figure of Cupid catching a butterfly. From Italy he went to Petersburg, where the Empress Catherine purchased the last-mentioned production, and placed it in a temple constructed for the purpose, in the gardens of Czarscozelo. After residing two years in Russia, Mr. Banks returned to his native country where he soon acquired extensive fame and employment. Among other works executed by him was a colossal statue of Achilles bewailing the loss of Briseis, now in the hall of the British Institution. Various monuments in the Abbey and St. Paul's are testimonies of his genius, particularly that of Sir Eyre Cooté. He died 2 Feb., 1805.

BANKS, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, a genealogical writer, born in or about 1765; died at Greenwich, 30 Sept., 1854. He kept an establishment in John Street, Pall Mall, which he called the 'Dormant Peerage Office,' and undertook the conduct of several claims to dormant peerages, none of which were successful. Mr. Banks for many years assumed the title of 'Baronet of Nova Scotia.' He published a number of genealogical works, the chief of which are 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, from the Conquest to the Year 1806,' 4 vols. 4to., 1806-1837; 'An Analysis of the Genealogical History of the Family of Howard,' 1812; 'An Historical and Critical Enquiry into

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the nature of the Kingly Office, the Coronation, and the Office of King's Champion,' 1814; 'History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marryun, their singular office of King's Champion, and the services of London, Oxford, &c., on the Coronation Day,' 1816; 'Stemmata Anglicana; or, a Miscellaneous Collection of Genealogy, shewing the Descent of numerous Eminent and Baronial Families, &c.,' 1825, republished in 1837 with the new title of 'The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,' and forming vol. 4 of his earlier work; 'A Genealogical and Historical Account of the ancient Earldom of Salisbury,' 1832; and 'Baronia Anglica Concentra; or, a Concentrated Account of all the Baronies, commonly called Baronies in Fee, deriving their origin from Writ of Summons, and not from any specific limited creation, &c.; whereunto is added the Proofs of Parliamentary Sitting from Edward I. to Queen Anne; also a Glossary of Dormant English, Scotch, and Irish Peerage Titles,' 2 vols. 4to., Ripon, 1844.

BANNATYNE, GEORGE, a Scottish merchant, who made a celebrated collection of the poetry of his native country, was born 22 Feb., 1545, and died before 1608. His MS., now preserved in the Advocates' Library, is a folio of upwards of 800 pages. A club, called after his name, was established in 1823, for the publication of works illustrative of the history and antiquities of Scotland.

BANNATYNE, RICHARD, secretary to John Knox, compiled 'Memoriales of Transactions in Scotland, from 1569 to 1573.' Hardly anything is known of his personal history.

BANNATYNE, SIR WILLIAM MACLEOD, a Scotch judge, born 26 Jan., 1743; died 30 Nov., 1833. He was raised to the judicial bench, 1799, and on his retirement, in 1825, was created a knight. He was a contributor to 'The Mirror' and 'The Lounger,' **BANNES, DOMINIC,** an eminent Spanish divine of the Dominican order, born at Mondragon 1527. He was confessor to St. Teresa, and professed dexterity at Alcalá, Valladolid, and Salamanca, with reputation: He died at Medina-del-Campo, 1 Nov., 1604. He composed large Commentaries on the 'Summa' of St. Thomas Aquinas.

BANNIER, JOHN VON, a famous Swedish field-marshal, born at Diurnsholm 1596. After the death of Gustavus Adolphus he was appointed general of the Swedish troops in Germany. He twice defeated the Saxons, and beat the Imperialists. On the death of his wife, who had attended him in all his expeditions, he appeared inconsolable; but in following her remains to Erfurt, he fell violently in love with the daughter of the margrave of Baden, and, regardless of his honour, left the army to the care of his lieutenants. At last he married the lady, and died shortly afterwards, in 1641.

BANNISTER, CHARLES, an English actor and vocalist, father of the more celebrated 'Jack' Bannister, was born in Gloucestershire, and died 20 Oct., 1804.

BANNISTER, JOHN, a famous comedian, was son of Charles, above-mentioned, and born at Deptford, 12 May, 1760. His father instructed him in the theatrical art, and Garrick also gave him valuable advice. After his death he was engaged at Drury Lane, and gained the reputation of being an actor of the first rank, both in comedy and tragedy. In 1783 he married Miss Harper, and died 7 Nov., 1836. 'Memoirs' of him were pub-

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lished by his friend, John Adolphe, 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1839.

BANTI, GEORGINE BRIGITTE, a celebrated Italian vocalist, born about 1756; died at Bologna 18 Feb., 1806.

BAPTHORPE, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, was rector of the English college at Rome from 1650 to 1653, being appointed in the latter year to the government of St. Omer's College. Died at Ghent 1656, æt. 60.

BAPTIST, JOHN. See **MONNOVER.**
BAPTISTIN, JOHN BAPTIST STUCK, a musical composer, born at Florence of German parents; died at Paris, 9 Dec., 1755.

BARADÆUS. See **ZANZALUS.**
BARANZANO, REDEMPTUS, a divine of the Barnabite order, was born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, 1590. He was highly skilled in philosophy and mathematics, which he professed at Annecy. He afterwards went to Paris, where he was much esteemed by the learned. Lord Bacon corresponded with him, and entertained no mean opinion of his learning. He died at Montargis 23 Dec., 1622. His works are 'Uranoscopia,' folio, 1617; 'De novis opinionibus physicis;' and 'Campus Philosophicus.'

BARATIER, JOHN Philip, a prodigy of his kind, was born at Schwoback, in Anspach, 19 Jan., 1730-1. His father, who was pastor of the Calvinistic church at Schwoback, took upon himself the care of his son's education, and taught him languages without study, and almost without his perceiving that he was learning them, by only introducing words of different languages, as it were casually into conversation with him. By these means, when he was but four years old, he spoke every day French to his mother, Latin to his father, and High Dutch to the maid, without the least perplexity to himself, or the least confusion of one language with another. The other language of which he was master he learnt by a method yet more uncommon, which was by only using the Bible he then proposed to learn, accompanied by a translation. Thus he understood Greek at six, and Hebrew at eight years of years of age. He afterwards applied himself to the study of the Fathers and the Councils, of philosophy, mathematics, and, above all, of astronomy. This boy, as he really was, formed schemes for finding the longitude, which he sent in Jan., 1735, to the Royal Society of London; and though these schemes had been already tried and found insufficient, yet they exhibited such a specimen of his capacity for mathematical learning, that the Royal Society of Berlin admitted him the same year as one of their members. In 1735 he went with his father to Halle, at which university he was offered the degree of doctor in philosophy. Baratier drew up that night fourteen theses in philosophy and the mathematics, and defended them the next day so very ably that all who heard him were delighted and amazed. He was then admitted to his degree. He died at Halle, 5 Oct., 1740, in the twentieth year of his age.

BARBA, ALVAREZ ALONZO, curate of St. Bernard de Potosi in the seventeenth century, wrote a curious treatise on metallurgy, printed at Madrid, 1620.

BARBACENA, FEHSBERTO CALDEIRA BRANT, marquis of, a marshal and senator of Brazil, born at Sabara 1772; died at Rio de Janeiro 10 June, 1842.

BARBADILLO, ALPHONSUS JEROME DE SALAS,

BARBARA.

a Spanish poet, romancist, and dramatist, born at Madrid about 1580; died 1630.

BARBARA, ST., a celebrated virgin of Nicomedia. Her father, Dioscurus, had the cruelty to behead her himself when he found that neither entreaties nor menaces could prevail on her to abandon the Christian faith. This event is supposed to have occurred about the year 240. Festival Dec. 4.

BARBARELLI. See **GIORGONE.**

BARBARO, DANIEL, great-grandson of the celebrated Francis, was born at Venice 8 Feb., 1513. In 1548 he was sent ambassador to England, and two years afterwards was appointed coadjutor of the patriarch of Aquileia. He assisted at the Council of Trent, where he acquired great reputation. Died 12 April, 1570. He was a good mathematician, and wrote treatises on perspective, commentaries on Vitruvius, and other works.

BARBARO, FRANCIS, a learned Venetian, born 1398; died 1454. He was governor of several places, but distinguished himself more by literary achievements. He wrote 'De Re Uxorica,' on the choice of a wife and the duties of women, and translated some of Plutarch's 'Lives.'

BARBARO, HERMOULAS, nephew of Francis, above-mentioned, was learned in the Greek language, and translated some of Æsop's fables into Latin at the age of 12. He became successively bishop of Treviso and Verona, dying in the latter city 1471.

BARBARO, HERMOULAS, one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, was born at Venice 21 May, 1454, being son of Francis Barbaro, who has been already mentioned. He was deputed by the Venetians to the emperor Frederic, and to his son Maximilian, king of the Romans, being also entrusted with other important negotiations. Pope Innocent VIII., to whom he was sent ambassador, appointed him to the patriarchate of Aquileia, of which, however, he could never take possession, having accepted it without the permission of the Venetian senate. Died 14 June, 1493. Barbaro had a good knowledge of Greek. He translated 'Dioscorides,' and the *Didactics* of Aristotle, but his principal work is entitled 'Castigationes Pliniane,' an illustration of Pliny's *Natural History*. It first appeared at Rome, in 2 parts, 1498 and 1493, fol.

BARBAROSSA, ARUCH, a pirate, famous for his robberies and valour, took Algiers, and placed himself on the throne. After conquering the king of Tunis, and gaining other victories, he was killed in an ambuscade 1518.

BARBAROSSA, HEYRADIN, succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and was general of the sultan Soliman II. He took Tunis 1535, ravaged Sicily, and died 1547, aged 80.

BARBAROUX, CHARLES JEAN MARIE, a French writer, and one of the victims of the Revolution, was born at Marseilles 6 March, 1767, and perished on the scaffold 25 June, 1793. He wrote a treatise on the extinct volcanoes near Toulon, &c.

BARBATELLI, BERNARDINO, an Italian painter, nicknamed *Poccelli*, born 1542; died at Florence 1612.

BARBAULD, ANNA LÆTITIA, daughter of John Aikin, LL.D., was born at Knibworth-Harcourt, Leicestershire, 20 June, 1743. In 1774 she became the wife of Rochemont Barbauld, a dissenting minister. She first became known as a writer by a collection of poetry entitled 'Miscellaneous

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Pieces,' which ran through four editions. Her husband having settled at Diss, in Norfolk, she opened a school in the neighbouring village of Palgrave, which soon rose to great celebrity. She also rendered great service to the cause of education by publishing elementary books—'Early Lessons for Children.' Besides these she also composed several pamphlets on political and religious questions. In 1804 she removed with her husband to Newington Green, and in the same year published a selection of papers from the 'Spectator,' 'Rambler,' 'Guardian,' and 'Freeholder,' preceded by memoirs of the several writers, and critical remarks on their works. She also published a selection from the correspondence of Samuel Richardson, 6 vols. 8vo., 1804; and supervised an edition of the 'British Novelists' in 50 vols. 12mo. Her last work was a poem entitled 'Eighteen Hundred and Eleven.' Died 9 March, 1825. Her works, with a biographical memoir prefixed, were published shortly after her death by Miss Lucy Aikin.

BARBAZAN, ARNAUD GUILHEM DE, chamberlain to Charles VII. of France, and general of his armies, was styled *Le Chevalier sans reproche* ('The Spotless Knight'). It was he who defeated the chevalier de l'Escale in the famous single combat at the head of the English and French armies in 1404. Barbazan defended Melun against the English, and died of the wounds he received at the siege of Nancy, 1432.

BARBAZAN, ÉTIENNE, a French writer, born at St. Fargeau 1696; died 8 Oct., 1770. He is known as the editor of old French books, particularly 'Tales and Fables of the twelfth and thirteenth Centuries'; 'L'Ordene de Chivalerie'; and 'Le Catoisment; ou, Instructions d'un pere à son fils.'

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE, JEAN LOUIS, a French geographer, born at Paris 29 June, 1710; died 20 Nov., 1781.

BARBER, CHARLES, an English painter, was a native of Birmingham, but settled at Liverpool, where he resided above forty years. He died Jan. 1854.

BARBER, JOHN, LL.D., of Oxford, a civilian of some note, died 1549. He was much patronized by Cranmer.

BARBERINI, ANTHONY, a distinguished cardinal and statesman, born 1608; died, near Rome, 3 Aug., 1671. He was successively bishop of Poitiers and archbishop of Rheims.

BARBERINI, FRANCIS, one of the best Italian poets of his age, was born at Barberino 1264, and died at Florence 1348. None of his writings are extant, except his 'Documenti d'Amore' ('Precepts of Love'), a moral poem, calculated to inspire the love of glory and virtue.

BARBERINI, FRANCIS, nephew of Pope Urban VIII., was born 23 Sept., 1597. He was created cardinal 1623, and died 10 Dec., 1679.

BARBEYRAC, CHARLES, an eminent French physician born 1620; died 1699. He wrote only two works, viz., 'Traité de Médecine,' and 'Questions Medicæ duodecim.' Locke, who was intimate with him, compared him to Sydenham.

BARBEYRAC, JEAN, nephew of Charles, above-mentioned, was born at Beziers, in Lower Languedoc, 15 March, 1674; became professor of law and history, first at Lausanne, and afterwards at Groningen, and died 3 March, 1744. He translated into French Puffendorf's 'Law of Nature

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and Nations,' the treatise on the Duties of Man, by the same author; and Grotius's book of the Rights of War and Peace, with learned notes. He also wrote a treatise on the Morality of the Fathers, another on Gaming, and other works.

BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE, JEAN DENIS, a geographer, born at Paris 28 April, 1760; died 28 Dec., 1852.

BARBIER, MARIE ANNE, a lady of Orleans, who studied the belles lettres and poetry, and went to reside at Paris, where she died, at a very advanced age, 1745. She published several tragedies, and some operas, in which the abbé Pellegrin is supposed to have had a large share.

BARBIER D'AUCOUR, JEAN, a French advocate, born at Langres about 1641; died at Paris 13 Sept., 1694. He wrote 'Sentimens de Ceanthe sur les Etreitens d'Ariste et d'Eugene, par le Pere Barbiers,' and other pieces, against the Jesuits.

BARBIERI, JOHN FRANCIS, a painter, commonly called *Guercino*, was born at Cuto, in the duchy of Ferrara, 1590, and studied under Cremonini and Benedetto Guarnari. He adopted three different manners; the first in imitation of Caravaggio, which he quitted for the more agreeable style of the Caracci; and latterly he attempted a light and airy method, in which he did not succeed. His pictures of the second description are the best. Died 22 Dec., 1666.

BARBIERI, PAUL ANTHONY, a painter of the Neapolitan school; brother of Guercino; was born 1590, and died 1640.

BARBOSA, ARIUS, a native of Aveiro, in Portugal, was one of the chief restorers of polite literature in Spain. After studying in Italy, under Argilio Politian, he became professor of Greek at Salamanca, where he resided twenty years, and then returned to his native country, on being appointed preceptor to the princes Alphonso and Henry, sons of Emanuel, king of Portugal. Died 1540. He left a volume of Latin epigrams, and other works in verse and prose.

BARBOSA, AUGUSTINE, son of Emanuel, mentioned below, was born at Guimaraens 1590. He studied at Rome, and acquired a knowledge of the civil and canon laws equal to that possessed by his father. Being at Madrid, he was, in 1648, appointed bishop of Ugento, in the province of Granto. Died 1649. Barbosa was an indefatigable writer; his works extend to sixteen volumes in folio.

BARBOSA, EMANUEL, an eminent Portuguese lawyer, born about 1548; died 1638.

BARBOSA, PETER, a native of Viana, in Portugal, became professor of law at Coimbra, and afterwards chancellor of Portugal. Died 1606. He wrote several legal treatises.

BARBOU, JEAN JOSEPH, a celebrated Parisian printer, died 1752. His brother Joseph (died 1737), and his nephew, Joseph Gerard Barbou (died 1813), were also eminent printers at Paris.

BARBOUR, BARBER, or BARBAR, JOHN, a Scotch divine and poet, was born about 1316, and educated in the abbey of Aberbrothock. David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in verse the Life and Actions of Robert Bruce, printed at Edinburgh in 1616, 12mo.; at Glasgow in 1665, 8vo.; and edited by Pinkerton, in 3 vols. 12mo. in 1790. Barbour died towards the end of the year 1395.

BARCKHAUSEN, or BARKHAUSEN, JOHN CONRAD, professor of chemistry at Utrecht, wrote 'Ele-

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menta Chemia,' 'Historia Medicina,' and other works. Born 1666; died 1 Oct., 1723.

BARCLAY, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotchman, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and afterwards joined either the order of St. Benedict or that of St. Francis. On 7 Feb., 1546, he was instituted to the vicarage of Much Badew, Essex, and on 30 March, in the same year, to the vicarage of St. Matthew, at Wokey, Somersetshire. He was also vicar of All Saints, Lombard-street, London, which benefice he retained till his death. That event took place at Croydon, in Surrey, probably in the year 1552. His works are 'The figure of our Mother Holy Church, oppressed by the French King;' 'The Miseries, or Miserable Lives of Courtiers;' a translation of 'The Ship of Fools,' fol., London, 1509, 1570, the latter edition, containing also Barclay's 'Ecloges;' 'The Castell of Labour,' 1500; 'Chronicle compiled in Latyn by the renowned Sallust,' fol., London, no date; 'The Myroure of Good Maners;' 'The Introductory to Write and to pronounce French,' fol., London, 1521; and a translation from the Latin of 'The Lives of St. Margaret, St. Katharine, St. Etheldreda, St. George, &c.'

BARCLAY, JOHN, the author of 'Argenis,' was son of William Barclay, the eminent civilian, and born at Pont-a-Mousson, in Lorraine, 28 Jan., 1582. Soon after King James I. succeeded to the crown, Mr. Barclay came to England, and was kindly received by his majesty, as well upon his own as upon his father's account. He lived about ten years in England, together with his wife and family; all the while enjoying a place of profit, which the king had bestowed upon him. But at last, either too much complaisance to his Protestant friends, or the zeal which he had shown against the pope's temporal power, in publishing and maintaining his father's writings, made many suspect that there was some danger of his going over to the Church of England. This report, being spread abroad, gave him great uneasiness; so he resolved to quit the kingdom. Accordingly, in 1616, he, with his whole family, set out for Rome, where he made his personal appearance before his holiness; and submitted himself, both in regard of his own, and of his father's writings. To convince the world of his steadiness in the Catholic faith, he published a book against the sectaries of the age, and thereby removed the suspicion which had been entertained respecting him. He died at Rome 12 Aug., 1621. John Barclay wrote a narrative of the gunpowder treason; a treatise in defence of his father's book on the power of the pope, against Bellarmine; 'Parænesis, or Exhortation to the Sectaries;' 'Icon Animarum;' and a romance, entitled 'Argenis,' printed first at Paris 1621, 8vo. The last mentioned work is full of incident and description. It is in Latin, and the style has received the commendations of the greatest scholars. Its popularity was of long duration, and the admiration of Cowper and D'Israeli have made its title familiar to English readers. An English translation appeared in 1628, entitled 'John Barclay, his Argenis, translated out of Latine into English; the prose upon his maiesties command by Sir Robert Le Grys, Knight, and the verses by Thomas May, esq.' Another translation appeared in 1636; and a third in 1772, with the title of 'The Phoenix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis.'

BARCLAY, JOHN, a Scotch clergyman, founder

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of a religious sect called the Bereans, was born 1734, and died 29 July, 1798. His followers voluntarily assumed the name of Bereans, which was derived from the Jews of Berea, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles xvii. 11, as being 'more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so.' An edition of Mr. Barclay's works was published at Edinburgh, in 3 vols.

BARCLAY, JOHN, M.D., a celebrated anatomist, nephew of John Barclay, the Berean, was born at Cairn, Perthshire, 1760, and educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. He died in the latter city, 21 Aug., 1826. Mr. Barclay published several esteemed works on anatomy. His anatomical collection, now known as the Barclayan Museum, was bequeathed to the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, of Urie, the Apologist for the Quakers, was born 23 Dec., 1648, at Gordons-town, in the shire of Moray, in Scotland. His father, Colonel David Barclay, sent him, when young, to Paris, under the care of his uncle, the principal of the Scotch college, who brought him up in the Catholic religion. The colonel, hearing of the conversion, took his son home when he was sixteen, and, turning Quaker himself, prevailed on Robert to do the same. In 1670 he published a tract in defence of the sect to which he had attached himself, entitled 'Truth cleared of Calumnies;' and, in another printed in 1672, he says that, in obedience to the divine command, he had passed through Aberdeen, clad in sack-cloth, and covered with ashes, preaching faith and repentance to the inhabitants. In 1675, appeared his 'Catechism and Confession of Faith,' which was followed by a pamphlet against the Ranters and other libertines. In 1676 he published in Latin, at Amsterdam, his famous 'Apology for the Quakers,' an English translation of which appeared in 1678, with a remarkable dedication to Charles II. Besides these works, he wrote a treatise on Universal Love; a defence of his book against the Ranters; and a tract on the necessity of immediate revelation. Barclay had some public disputations with members of the university of Aberdeen; and he travelled through a great part of England, Holland, and Germany, in company with William Penn, for the purpose of propagating quakerism. He died at Urie 3 Oct., 1690. An account of his life and writings was published in 1802, by Joseph Gurney Bevan, a member of the Society of Friends.

BARCLAY, Captain ROBERT, the pedestrian. See ALLARDICE.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, an eminent civilian, born in 1540, and educated in the university of Aberdeen. He rose into favour with Mary, queen of Scots; but when that princess was made prisoner, he went to France, where he studied the law at Bourges, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. Afterwards he obtained a professorship at Pont-a-Mousson, with the title of counsellor of state to the duke of Lorraine. In 1581 he married a lady of good family, who brought him one son, whom the Jesuits endeavoured to lure into their society, which design Barclay opposed, and thereby incurred their resentment to such a degree, that he was obliged to quit Lorraine. He then came to London, where James I. offered him a place and pension, both of which he declined. In 1604 he

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returned to France, and obtained the professorship of civil law at Angers. His works are 'De Regno et Regalio Potestate adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherium, et reliquos Monarchomachos,' 1600; 'De Potestate Papæ,' 8vo. (in this performance, he disputes the right of the pope over sovereigns); 'A Commentary on the title of the Pandects de Rebus creditis et de jurejurando,' 8vo. He died towards the close of 1605.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, M.D., was brother of Sir Patrick Barclay, of Tolly, and was born in Scotland about 1570. He studied at Louvaine, under the famous scholar Justus Lipsius, who had the highest opinion of his ability. Having been appointed a professor in the university of Paris, he taught humanity there for several years. Subsequently he returned to Scotland, where he practised medicine for a short time, but was under the necessity of returning to the Continent, on account of his being a member of the Roman church. It is supposed that he died about 1630. His best known work, entitled 'Nepenthes, or the Vertues of Tobacco,' appeared at Edinburgh in 1614, 8vo. It is exceedingly scarce, but has been reprinted in the first volume of the 'Spalding Club Miscellany.' Barclay is a zealous advocate for the use of what he terms 'this happie and holie herbe;' and in some verses subjoined to his dedication it is declared that—

'Tobacco neither athereth health nor hew.
Ten thousand thousands know that this
is true!'

His other works are 'Oratio pro Eloquentia,' 8vo. Paris, 1598; 'C. Cornelii Taciti Opera quæ exstant, ad exemplar quod J. Lipsius quantum recensuit. Scorsim excusi commentarii ejusdem Lipsii, meliores plenioreque, cum curis secundis, et auctariolo non ante adjecto. Guil. Barclayus Præmetia quadam ex Vita Agricolaë libavit. Adjecti sunt indices aliquanto ditiores.' 8vo., Paris, 1599. Mennage, Bayle, and other writers have erroneously ascribed these Præmetia to William Barclay the civilian; 'Callirhoe, commonly called the Well of Spa, or the Nymph of Aberdeen, resuscitated by William Barclay, Mr. of Art and Doctor of Physick,' 1615 and 1670; 'Judicium de Certamine G. Eglisemii cum G. Buchanano pro Dignitate Paraphraseos Psalmi ciii.' etc., 8vo. Lond. 1620; and Latin poems in the 'Delicia: Poetarum Scotorum,' i. 137.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, MICHAEL, a Russian general, born 1755; died 25 May, 1818.

BARCOCHAB, or BARCOCHEBAS, a famous impostor in the reign of the emperor Adrian. He gave himself out to be the Messiah, and assumed the name of Barcochab, i.e., *Son of the Star*, in allusion to Balaam's prophecy. He rebuilt Jerusalem, fortified Bitter (anciently Bethoron), made himself master of several fortresses, and caused a horrible massacre of Christians and Romans. Rufus, governor of Judæa, being unable to appease this sedition, Adrian employed Julius Severus, a famous military commander, who was recalled from Britain for that purpose. This general cut off the Jews' provisions, attacked them separately, and blocked them up in Bitter, which was taken in 134, after a siege of above three years. Barcochab and his followers were slain there, and about 50,000 Jews perished miserably in this rebellion.

BARCOS, MARTIN DE, an ecclesiastic, born at Bayonne 1600; died 22 Aug., 1678. He was the

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nephew and pupil of the celebrated abbat of St. Cyran, who made him his secretary, and did nothing without consulting him. They wrote in conjunction the book entitled 'Petrus Aurelius.' He succeeded his uncle in the abbacy of St. Cyran 1644. De Barcos engaged warmly in the Jansenist controversy, and, among other works, wrote 'The Greatness of the Roman Church, established upon the Authority of St. Peter and St. Paul;' 'Treatise on the Authority of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is vested in the Pope, the Successor of those two Apostles;' 'Exposition of the Faith of the Roman Church concerning Grace and Predestination.'

BARCROFT, GEORGE, a musician, was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 11 Decr. 1574, and went out B.A. 1577-8. He was appointed a minor canon of Ely and organist of that cathedral in 1579, and it is supposed that he died about 1610. Two anthems composed by him are extant, and to him has been ascribed a service in G. It appears, however, that this service was composed in 1532, probably by Thomas Barcroft, who is said to have been organist of Ely about 1535.

BARDE. See BELLAMONT.

BARDE, JEAN DE LA, marquis of Maroues, upon the Seme, and ambassador from Louis XIV. to the cantons of Switzerland. He wrote in Latin the History of France, from the death of Louis XIII. to the year 1652, and a treatise on the 'Dogma of the Eucharist.' Died 1692, aged 90.

BARDESANES, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, and the disciple of Valentinus, part of whose opinions he adopted with new errors of his own. He maintained the Divine unity, but with the addition that the world is governed by inferior agents, called Sons, of whom Jesus Christ is the chief. There was another of the same name, who lived in the third century, and wrote a curious book on the Gynnosophists.

BARDET, PIERRE, a French advocate and legal writer, born 1591; died 30 Sept., 1685.

BARDIN, PIERRE, born at Rouen 1590, was admitted into the French academy, and cultivated philosophy, mathematics, and poetry. He was drowned 1637 in attempting to save M. de Huzeres, who had been his pupil. M. Bardin left 'Le Grand Chambellan de France,' 1623, fol.; 'Pensées Récus sur l'Ecclesiaste,' 8vo., 1629; and 'Le Discours de l'Honnête Homme,' 8vo., 2 vols.

BARDNEY, RICHARD, a native of Lincolnshire, was educated at Oxford, and became a Benedictine monk. He was living 1504. He wrote a book in verse entitled 'Vita Roberti Grostest quondam Episcopi Lincolnienensis.'

BARDWELL, THOMAS, an English artist, who wrote a treatise on the 'Practice of Painting and Perspective,' 1756, 4to. He painted a picture of 'Dr. Ward relieving the Sick,' from which a print was engraved. There is also a mezzotinto of Admiral Vernon, from a picture painted by Bardwell in 1744. When he died is unknown.

BAREBONE, or BARBON PRAISE GOD, a leather-seller, was one of the most active members of the parliament assembled by Cromwell, which took its denomination from his name. When Monk came to London, with a view of restoring the king, and was intent upon the re-admission of the excluded members, this man appeared at the head of a numerous rabble of fanatics, which was alarmed even to that intrepid general. A petition was presented by their leader to the parliament for the

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exclusion of the king and royal family. Monk, who knew the popularity of Barebone, was obliged to make a general muster of his army, and wrote a letter to the parliament, in which he expostulated with them for giving too much countenance to this furious zealot and his adherents. He died Jan., 1679-80, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

BARENTS, DIETRICH, a painter of history and portrait, born at Amsterdam 1534; died 1582.

BARÈRE DE VIEUSAC, BENTRAND, one of the most conspicuous actors in the first French revolution, was born at Tarbes 10 Sept., 1755. He was a member of the States-General and of the National Convention, and presided over the latter assembly on the trial of Louis XVI. He belonged to the party of Girondins. During the progress of the revolution he distinguished himself as an author and journalist, and in the latter capacity edited the earliest organ of his party, 'Le Point du Jour.' At the request of Napoleon he translated the poems of Ossian into French, and was author of several works of revolutionary principles. At the restoration of the Bourbons he was exiled as a regicide. After the revolution of 1830 he returned to France, and, retiring to his native place, died there 15 Jan., 1841. His 'Memoires' have been edited by H. Carnot and David.

BARETTI, JOSEPH, an Italian writer, was born at Turin, about 1716. He led an irregular life in his younger years, and, having spent his paternal estate, came to England as a teacher of languages. About the year 1751 he published a defence of Italian poetry, against Voltaire, which procured him the friendship of Dr. Johnson, who introduced him to the family of Mr. Thrale, the brewer, as tutor to his children. In 1780 he returned to Italy, and established a paper at Venice, with the title of 'Frusta Litteraria,' which was soon suppressed. After an absence of six years he visited England again, and resumed his former employment. Having the misfortune to kill a man in an affray, he was tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, it being proved that he only acted in self-defence. Mr. Baretti was appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Academy; and he also had a small pension from government. He died 5 May, 1789. His principal works are 'Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy,' 4 vols. 8vo.; 'An Introduction to the Italian Language,' 8vo.; 'The Italian Library,' 8vo.; 'A Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'A Grammar of the Italian Language,' 8vo.; 'An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Introduction to European Languages,' 8vo.; 'Tutte l'Opere di Machiavelli,' 3 vols. 4to.; 'Easy Phraseology in learning Italian,' 8vo.; 'Discours sur Shakspeare et sur M. de Voltaire,' 8vo.; 'Scelta di Lettere familiari,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Carmen Seculare of Horace,' 4to.; 'Guide through the Royal Academy,' 4to.; 'Dissertation Epistolar accrea unas Obras de la Real Academia Espanola,' 4to.; 'Tolondron, Speeches to John Bowles, about his Edition of Don Quixote,' 8vo.; he gave to the 'European Magazine' several of Dr. Johnson's letters, and intended more for the public, but his executors, with Gothic barbarity, burnt all his papers.

BAREUTH, or BAIREITH, FEDERICA SOPHIA WILHELMINA, margravine of Baireith, sister of Frederick II. of Prussia, was born 5 July, 1709, and died 14 Oct., 1758.

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BARFORD, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, was educated at Eton, and elected from thence to King's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1742; M.A., 1746; D.D., 1771). He was public orator of the university from 1761 to 1768, when he stood candidate for the Greek professorship, but without success. He was presented by his college to the rectory of Fordingbridge in Hampshire, which he resigned for Kimpton in Hertfordshire, and held this living with that of Allhallows, Lombard Street, to his death. In 1770 he was installed prebendary of Canterbury, in consequence of his having been speaker to the House of Commons, before whom he preached the sermon on the 30th of January that year. He also published, 'In Pindari primum Pythium Dissertatio,' 4to.; 'A Latin Oration at the Funeral of Dr. George, Provost of King's College,' 1756; 'Concio ad Clerum,' 1784. Dr. Barford died at Kimpton in November, 1792.

BARGAGLI, SCIPIO, a gentleman of Sienna, one of the most illustrious members of the Academy 'degli Intronati,' died 27 Oct., 1612. He published some academic discourses and funeral orations; 'Il Turamino,' in which he proves that the Italian language is more Siennese than Tuscan; and an Italian translation of Buchanan's tragedy of Jephthas.

BARGRAVE, ISAAC, D.D., dean of Canterbury, was born at Bridge, in Kent, in 1586. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and in 1611 was incorporated at Oxford. When King James visited the former university, Mr. Bargrave was one of the performers in the celebrated comedy of 'Ignoramus,' exhibited there for the entertainment of his majesty. He became rector of Eythorne in Kent, minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and successively prebendary and dean of Canterbury. But at the commencement of the Rebellion he was fined one thousand pounds for being a member of the Convocation. In 1642, Colonel Sandys, whom he had saved from the galleys, made him prisoner, and threw him into the Fleet, where he lay about three weeks; and though he then obtained his liberty, the ill-usage brought on a disorder of which he died, in Jan., 1642-3. Dean Bargrave was chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, his relation, at Venice, where he contracted an intimacy with Father Paul. He only published three sermons.

BARHAM, HENRY, wrote some papers on Jamaica, and the manufacture of silk, in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and also 'An Essay upon the Silk Worm,' 8vo., London, 1719. According to Evans's 'Portraits,' he was a F.R.S., and attempted to establish the production of raw silk in this country. He settled his colony of silkworms at Chelsea, and, according to the same authority, died in 1727, aged 50. But for this date I should take him to be the author of 'Hortus Americanus; containing an Account of the Trees, Shrubs, and other Vegetable Productions of South America, and the West India Islands, and particularly of the Island of Jamaica; interspersed with many curious and useful observations respecting their uses in Medicine, Diet, and Mechanics. By the late Dr. Barham. To which are added A Linnæan Index, &c.' 8vo., Kingston, Jamaica, 1794. In the introduction to the above work occurs the following passage:—"It was the wish of the editor to accompany this work with some account of its ingenious and philanthropic author; but his researches and enquiries have not produced

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any materials wherewith to gratify curiosity. All he can learn is, that he came to this country [Jamaica], early in the present century, and married Elizabeth Foster, the widow of Thomas Foster, esquire, of St. Elizabeth's, in whose right he became possessed of a considerable fortune in that parish; he afterwards purchased of the family of the Stevensons, relations of Mrs. Barham, Mesopotamia estate in Westmorland. In the journals of the assembly we find him a member of that body in the year 1731, and it appears that he returned to England about the year 1740, and settled with his family at Staines, near Egham, where he died, leaving his property in this island to Joseph Foster, the youngest son of Mrs. Barham by her former husband, on condition of his assuming the name and bearing the arms of Barham in addition to those of Foster. This gentleman was the father of the present Joseph Foster Barham, esquire, a member of the British parliament, and lately married to Lady Caroline Tufton, daughter of the earl of Thanet.

BARHAM, RICHARD HARRIS, a comic writer, born at Canterbury, 6 Dec., 1788, and educated first at St. Paul's school, and afterwards at Brasenose College, Oxford. Having taken orders, he became incumbent of Snargate, and curate of Warchorne, Kent. In 1821, however, he removed to London, on being elected a minor canon of St. Paul's. Subsequently, he was appointed a priest of the Chapel Royal, and incumbent of St. Mary and St. Gregory by St. Paul's. Much of his leisure was devoted to literary composition. He wrote a novel, entitled 'Baldwin,' and compiled about one third of the work called 'Gorton's Biographical Dictionary;' but he is now only remembered as the author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' a series of comic sketches, chiefly in verse, which appeared originally in 'Bentley's Miscellany,' and being afterwards reprinted in a collected form went through many editions. Mr. Barham died 17 June, 1845.

BARIFFE, WILLIAM, a major in Colonel Hampden's regiment, 1642, published a book of 'Military Discipline,' which passed through several editions.

BARILLON, HENRI DE, a French prelate, born 24 March, 1639; became prior of the abbey of Boulogne; bishop of Luçon, 1672; and died 6 May, 1699, having published several theological treatises.

BARING. See **ASHBURTON, Lord.**

BARING, SIR FRANCIS, Bart., an eminent London merchant, one of the directors of the East India Company, and sometime M.P. for Taunton, died at Lee in Kent, 11 Sept., 1810. At the time of his decease he was unquestionably the first merchant in Europe, as regards knowledge and ability, as well as character and opulence. He was author of 'The Principle of the Commutation Act, established by Facts,' 8vo., London, 1785; 'Observations on the Establishment of the Bank of England, and on the Paper Circulation of the Country,' 8vo., London, 1797; and 'Observations on the Publication of Walter Boyd, Esq., M.P.,' 8vo., London, 1801.

BARKER, BENJAMIN, a landscape painter of Bath, brother of Thomas, mentioned below, died March, 1838, aged 62.

BARKER, EDMUND, son of John Barker, the dissenting minister, became a physician, and was a member of the club in Ivy Lane, with Dr. Johnson and other literary characters. He professed

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himself a unitarian, for which Johnson so attacked him, that he withdrew from the society. After practising in London for some time he went to Trowbridge, but returned to the metropolis, and became librarian to the College of Physicians, and the son of Edwards, the ornithologist. He was, however, displaced for some misconduct, and died in obscurity.

BARKER, EDMUND HENRY, an indefatigable classical scholar, was born December, 1788, at Belem village, Yorkshire, of which his father was the incumbent. He was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1807, but left the university without a degree, having a conscientious objection to signing the Thirty-nine Articles. He then resided for some time with Dr. Parr, and afterwards moved to Thetford, Norfolk, which will explain the meaning of the mysterious letters O. T. N. appended to his name on the title-pages of some of his works. He died in London, very poor, in March, 1839. Mr. Barker was a most laborious compiler, but his judgment was far from being equal to his industry. Porson once said to him, 'So, you have read a great deal, you have thought very little, and you know nothing.' His works are so numerous as to allow of their titles being given at this place. Suffice it to say that he published some good editions of classical authors, and contributed some sound pieces of criticism to the 'Classical Journal,' the 'Retrospective Review,' and the 'British Critic.' He also had a considerable part in preparing Valpy's edition of Stephen's 'Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae.' Among his miscellaneous publications, are two volumes of anecdotes about Dr. Parr, and a similar collection respecting Professor Porson.

BARKER, GEORGE, F.R.S., a great benefactor to the town of Birmingham, died 6 Dec., 1845, *ætat.* 70.

BARKER, JOHN, commonly called 'The Sopher of King's,' was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, 1464, and subsequently became a friar minor. The date of his death is unknown. He wrote a work on logic, entitled 'scutum Inexpugnabile.'

BARKER, JOHN, a dissenting minister, first at Hackney, and afterwards at Salter's Hall, London. He was a moderate Calvinist, and very popular as a preacher. Mr. Barker engaged, with some other nonconformist ministers, in the Salter's Hall Lecture against the tenets of the Church of Rome, and published a volume of Practical Discourses, to which, after his death, in 1763, another volume was added.

BARKER, MATTHEW HENRY, an English writer, born 1790; died 29 June, 1846. He was the son of a dissenting minister, and served many years in the navy. From the experience derived in this service he was enabled to depict sea life with great truth and vigour in the novels which he published under the name of the 'Old Sailor.' Among his works were 'Land and Sea Tales,' 'Tough Yarns,' 'The Life of Nelson,' 'Nights at Sea,' and hundreds of communications, in verse as well as prose, to the 'Literary Gazette,' 'Bentley's Miscellany,' 'The Pictorial Times,' and 'The United Service Gazette.'

BARKER, ROBERT, a painter who raised himself from obscurity to notice and affluence by the invention of an exhibition called the Panorama, in which bird-eye views of large and extensive scenery are painted in distemper, with such effect,

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from a concealed light above, as to produce a brilliant effect. The first picture of this kind was a view of Edinburgh, in 1788, which was followed by one of London. Many other panoramas were subsequently exhibited by Mr. Barker in Leicester Fields, now Leicester Square. He died in April, 1806.

BARKER, SAMUEL, a learned gentleman, of landed estate, at Lyndon in the county of Rutland, who married a daughter of the celebrated Whiston. He was long employed in preparing a Hebrew Grammar, which, however, he left unfinished at his death, about the year 1760. In 1761 was published 'Poesis Vetus Hebraica restituta. Accedunt quædam de Carmine Anacreontis, de Accentibus Græcis, de Scripture Vetere Ionica, de Literis Consonantibus et Vocalibus, et de Pronunciatione Linguae Hebraicæ,' 4to.

BARKER, THOMAS, son of Samuel Barker the Hebraist, was the author of several ingenious pieces, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He was of a delicate constitution from his infancy, but by abstaining from animal food prolonged his life to the age of 88. He died at Lyndon 29 Dec., 1809. His works are, 'The Duty, Circumstance, and Benefits of Baptism,' 'The Messiah; being the Prophecies concerning him methodized, with their accomplishment,' 'The Nature and Circumstances of the Demoniacs in the Gospel,' 'The History of the Parish of Lyndon, for a new edition of Wright's History of Rutland,' 'Account of the Discoveries Respecting Comets.' He also communicated several meteorological journals to the Philosophical Transactions, and some valuable papers on astronomical and other subjects.

BARKER, THOMAS, an English painter, born near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, 1769. At an early age he showed a genius for drawing and designing landscapes; and on the removal of his family to Bath an opportunity was presented for calling his talents into action. Mr. Spackman, an opulent coachbuilder in that city, perceiving in the lad undoubted signs of great ability, took him under protection, liberally provided for him, and gave him every means to follow up the bent of his inclination. At the age of twenty-one he was sent to Rome by Mr. Spackman, who allowed the young artist a carriage and ample funds to maintain his position there as a gentleman. While in the imperial city he painted but little, contenting himself with storing his mind with such knowledge as might be applied usefully afterwards, and becoming an intimate associate of all the artists and literati then in Rome. While Mr. Barker's talents were in full vigour, no artist of his time had a greater hold on popular favour. His pictures of 'The Woodman,' 'Old Tom,' his gipsy groups and rustic figures, have been copied on almost every available material that would admit of decoration. Mr. Barker amassed a considerable fortune by his profession, and died at Bath 11 Dec., 1847.

BARKER, WILLIAM, an English writer, was educated at Cambridge, at the cost of queen Anne Boleyn. He appears to have commenced M.A. 1540, and to have been either of Christ's College or of St. John's College. He afterwards represented Great Yarmouth in parliament, and was secretary to the duke of Norfolk, in whose plots he was implicated. He was author of 'Epitaphia et Inscriptiones Lugubres, cum in Italia animi causa peregrinatur, collecta,' 4to. London, 1554,

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1556; 'St. Basil the great, his Exhortation to his kinsmen to the studie of the Scriptures, translated,' 8vo., London, 1577; 'The VIII. bookes of Xenophon, containing the institution, schole, and education of Cyrus, the noble king of Persye: also his civil and principal estate, his expedition into Babilon, Syria, and Egypt, and his exhortation before his death to his children. Translated out of Greek into English,' 8vo., London, 1567; 'The Fearfull Fancies of the Florentine Cooper. Written in Tuscan by John Baptist Gelli,' translation, 8vo., London, 1568, 1599; and 'Confessions and Statements relative to Thomas duke of Norfolk, John bi-hop of Ross, and others.

BARKER, WILLIAM HIGGS, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1765. After leaving the university he became master of the grammar school at Carmarthen, a situation which he held with reputation for many years. He subsequently was presented to the vicarage of St. Peter, Carmarthen. Mr. Barker was alive in 1815; but I have not met with the date of his decease. He published 'Grammar of the Hebrew Language,' 8vo. 1774; and 'Hebrew and English Lexicon,' 8vo., 1812.

BARKHAM, or BARCHAM, JOHN, D.D., a divine and antiquary, born at Exeter about 1572. He received his education at Oxford, first in Exeter College, and next in Corpus Christi College, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. In 1603 he took his degree of B.D., and was appointed chaplain to Archbishop Bancroft, as he also was to the successor of that prelate. After obtaining different preferments, he became dean of Bocking, and in 1615 took his doctor's degree. He died 25 March, 1642, and was buried in the church of Bocking. Dr. Barkham wrote the Lives of King John and Henry II., in Speed's History of Great Britain; and he was the sole author of the Display of Heraldry which goes under the name of John Guillim. He likewise edited Crakanthorpe's book against de Dominis, entitled 'Defensio Ecclesiar. Anglicanar,' 4to., 1625. The dean was a great collector of coins and medals, which he gave to Archbishop Laud, by whom they were bestowed upon the university of Oxford.

BARKSDALE, CLEMENT, a divine, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, 23 Nov., 1609, and educated at Oxford. He became master of the grammar school at Hereford; but when that city was taken by the rebels, he removed to Hawling in Gloucestershire. At the Restoration he was presented to the living of Naunton, where he died, 6 Jan., 1687-8. He published 'Monumenta Literaria: sive, obitus et elogia doctorum virorum,' 4to.; 'The Cotswold Muse,' 8vo.; 'Life of Hugo Grotius,' 12mo.; 'Memorials of Worthy Persons,' 12mo., 1661; and several sermons and tracts.

BARKWORTH, or LAMBERT, MARK, an English Benedictine monk, received his education at Rheims and Valladolid. On his return to England he was apprehended, and hanged at Tyburn, in the habit of his order, 27 Feb. 1601. With him suffered a Jesuit, named Roger Filcock.

BARLAAM, a Greek monk of St. Basil, afterwards abbat of St. Saviour, at Constantinople, in the fourteenth century. He opposed George Palamas, who maintained that the light which appeared on Mount Tabor was uncreated. He was sent by the Greek emperor, Andronicus the Younger, as ambassador to Philip, king of France,

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and Robert, king of Sicily, to solicit their assistance against the Turks. He was likewise empowered to propose the reunion of the Greek with the Latin Church; but in this object he failed. His letters on the subject were printed at Ingoldstadt in 1604. On his return to Constantinople he was censured in a council, whereupon he went to Italy, and embraced the Catholic faith. He died bishop of Hieracium (Gerace), in Calabria, about 1348. His treatise against the supremacy of the pope was printed in Greek and Latin at Oxford, 1592, and again at Hainault, 1608, with notes by Salmasius. This piece was directed against the Roman church; but after the change of his principles Barlaam wrote against the Greeks. He also wrote a curious Greek work on mathematics.

BARLEUS, GASPARD, was born at Antwerp 1584, became professor of philosophy at Amsterdam, and died 14 Jan., 1648. He wrote a History of Basle, but his reputation rests mainly on his Latin poems.

BARLEUS, LAMBERT, brother of Gaspard, was born at Bommel, in Guelderland, 1595. He became professor of Greek at Leyden, and died 16 June, 1655. He published the 'Timon' of Lucian, with notes; 'Annotations on Hesiod's Theogony'; and, conjointly with James Revius, translated into Greek the Confession of Faith of the reformed churches of the Low Countries.

BARLAND, ADRIAN, a Dutch classical scholar, professor of rhetoric at Louvaine, was born about 1488, and died 1542.

BARLETTA, GABRIEL, a celebrated preacher, was a native of Barletta, in the kingdom of Naples, and a member of the order of St. Dominic. He was living 1480.

BARLOW, EDWARD, born at Manchester 1585, was educated at Douay, where he assumed the habit of St. Benedict. He returned to the English mission, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Lancaster 10 Sept., 1641, on account of his sacerdotal character.

BARLOW, EDWARD, a Catholic divine and ingenious inventor, whose real name was *Booth*, was born near Warrington, Lancashire, and educated at Lisbon. He afterwards returned to England, where he laboured many years, dying about 1716, aged 80. His works are, 'A Treatise of the Origin of Springs, Wind, and the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. With several explanatory Maps,' 8vo., London, 1714; and 'A Treatise of the Eucharist,' 3 vols. 4to., MS. 'His name and fame,' remarks the Catholic church historian, 'are perpetuated for being the inventor of the pendulum watches; but, according to the usual fate of most projectors, while others were great gainers by his ingenuity, Mr. Barlow had never been considered on that occasion, had not Mr. Tompion (accidentally made acquainted with the inventor's name) made him a present of 200 pounds.'

BARLOW, FRANCIS, an English painter, was born in Lincolnshire about 1620, and was bred up under Sheppard, a portrait painter; but his genius led him to design, after nature, birds, fish, and every species of animals, which he drew with great exactness, and if his pencilling and colouring had proved equal to the correctness of his design, he would have been superior to most of his contemporaries in those subjects: he was also a good landscape painter and an excellent engraver. He died in 1702.

BARLOW, JOEL, an American writer, was born

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in the state of Connecticut in 1756. He was educated in the college of Newhaven, and became a Presbyterian minister, which profession he afterwards abandoned, and turned deist. Before this apostasy he translated the Psalms into metre, and his version is still used in the churches of New England. He now adopted the law, but quitted that practice for mercantile speculations. At the beginning of the French Revolution Barlow was in London, and went as one of the deputies from the Constitutional Society, to address the National Convention. Having gone through different changes of situation he was, in 1811, appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Napoleon, who, being then engaged on his expedition against Russia, was followed by the American ambassador as far as Vienna. This fatiguing journey proved fatal to Barlow, who died 26 Dec., 1812, and was buried in an obscure village in Poland. He wrote 'The Vision of Columbus, a Poem,' which he afterwards enlarged, and published under the title of 'The Columbiad'; 'Advice to Privileged Orders'; 'The Conspiracy of Kings'; 'Letter to the National Convention'; 'Royal Recollections'; 'A Letter to the People of Piedmont.' He also translated Volney's 'Ruins of Empires' into English.

BARLOW, PETER, F.R.S., a scientific writer, born 1776 at Norwich, where he received his education. In 1806 he was appointed one of the mathematical professors at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, from which post he retired in 1847, the government awarding him full pay in consideration of his eminent services. Died 1 March, 1862. He was author of numerous works, among which are his well-known treatises on the 'Theory of Number,' the 'Strength of Materials,' and his 'Essay on Magnetism.' His discovery of the means of correcting the local attraction on the compasses of ships brought him into great notice.

BARLOW, RUDENIS, D.D., an English Benedictine monk, was prior of St. Gregory's, at Douay, 1625, and died in that city 19 Sept., 1656, ætat 72. He was author of several works, none of which have been preserved.

BARLOW, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born 1607 at Langhill, in the parish of Orton, in Westmoreland. He received his education at Appleby school, from whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford, where he completed his degrees in arts in 1633, at which time he was chosen fellow of his college. In 1635 he was appointed reader of metaphysics, and in 1637 his lectures were printed for the use of the scholars. In the Rebellion he complied with the ruling powers; and in 1652 was elected keeper of the Bodleian library. In 1657 he was chosen provost of his college, and in 1660, being then doctor in divinity, he obtained the Margaret professorship. The year following he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Oxford, and in 1675 advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln. He distinguished himself by his writings against Catholicism, towards the close of the reign of Charles II., but was one of the first to address King James on his accession; and at the Revolution he was equally ready in complying with the change, by taking the new oaths of allegiance. He died at Buckden 8 Oct., 1691, and was buried in the church of that parish. His principal works are, 'The Gunpowder Treason,' with a Discourse of the Manner of its Discovery,'

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Svo.; 'The Rights of the Bishops to judge in Capital Cases,' 8vo. After his death appeared—'Several Miscellaneous and Weighty Cases of Conscience learnedly resolved;' and 'The Genuine Remains of Bishop Barlow;' both in 8vo.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born in Essex in the fifteenth century, and became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine. He appears to have studied both at Oxford and Cambridge. He was successively prior of several religious houses. Being incensed at his priory of Bromehill, Norfolk, being suppressed, that its revenues might form part of the endowment of Wolsey's College at Oxford he adopted the Lutheran doctrines, though he subsequently returned to the Catholic Church, and wrote some bitter things against the Protestants. Soon, however, he again changed his opinions, and advocated the doctrines of the Reformation. In Feb., 1535-6, he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, and very shortly afterwards was translated to St. David's, his confirmation to that latter see being 21 April, 1536. In that year he was joint ambassador to Scotland with Lord William Howard. He was translated to Bath and Wells by letters patent, 3 Feb., 1548-9, but soon after Queen Mary's accession he was committed to the Tower, and, being married, was forced to resign his bishopric. Subsequently he regained his liberty and repaired to Emden. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to this country, and was appointed bishop of Chichester Dec., 1559. He died at Chichester, 13 Aug., 1568, and not, as has frequently been asserted, on 10 Dec., 1569. He wrote some controversial pieces, and translated the books of Esther, Judith, Tobit, and Wisdom, for the Bishop's Bible. His was in some respects a remarkable life. After presiding over six religious houses in succession, he held successively three bishoprics, endured imprisonment, became an exile, and then held a fourth see, and all his daughters who attained to woman's estate married persons who ultimately became bishops.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, son of William Barlow, bishop of Chichester, was a native of Pembrokeshire. In 1560 he became a student of Balliol College, Oxford, but on taking his first degree in arts, he went to sea, and acquired a considerable knowledge of navigation. About 1573 he entered into orders, and became successively prebendary of Winchester and Lichfield, treasurer of the last-mentioned church, and archdeacon of Salisbury. Died 1625. He was the first who wrote on the properties of the loadstone, and to him science is indebted for the method of making compasses. He also discovered the difference between iron and steel for magnetic uses, the proper way of touching magnetic needles, and of cementing loadstones. His works are, 'The Navigator's Supply,' 4to., 1597; 'Magnetical Advertisement; or, Observations concerning the Nature and Properties of the Loadstone,' 4to., 1616; 'A Brief Discovery of the Idle Animadversions of Mark Ridley, M.D., upon a Treatise entitled Magnetical Advertisement,' 4to., 1618. In the first of these books he gave a demonstration of Mercator's division of the meridian line, and a description of the Azimuth compass.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Dr. Whitegift, on his advancement to the archbishopric, made him his

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chaplain, and gave him the rectory of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. Dr. Barlow also obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and when the earl of Essex was condemned, he received orders from the council to attend that unfortunate nobleman in the Tower, and at his execution; in consequence of which, on the Sunday following, he preached at Paul's Cross, where he gave an account of all that passed between him and the earl, with the particulars of his lordship's confession. This sermon was afterwards printed, but it is extremely rare, and has escaped the notice of the biographers of Essex. The same year Dr. Barlow was installed prebendary of Westminster, and soon afterwards made dean of Chester and prebendary of Canterbury. Within a few months he was elevated to the see of Rochester, from whence, in 1608, he was translated to Lincoln. He died at Buckden 7 Sept., 1613, and was buried in the parish church adjoining the palace. He was a benefactor to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he founded some fellowships and scholarships. While dean of Chester he was employed by Archbishop Whitgift to draw up an account of the Hampton Court conference, which was printed in 4to., 1604, reprinted in the Phoenix, and again in the 'Churchman's Remembrancer,' 1805.

BARNARD, SIR ANDREW FRANCIS, a British general, born 1773; died 17 Jan., 1855.

BARNARD, LADY ANNE, eldest daughter of the fifth earl of Balcarres, and wife of Mr. Andrew Barnard, whom she accompanied to the Cape of Good Hope, when he went out as colonial secretary under Lord Macartney. She is known as the writer of the admired ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray.' Born 8 Dec., 1750; died 6 May, 1825.

BARNARD, JOHN, D.D., a native of Lincolnshire, was educated first at Queen's College, Cambridge, and next at Oxford, where he was elected a fellow of Lincoln College. At the Restoration he was collated to a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and in 1660 took his degree of D.D. Died 17 Aug., 1683. He wrote the 'Life of Dr. Peter Heylyn,' and some other works.

BARNARD, SIR JOHN, an eminent citizen and merchant of London, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1685, of parents who were Quakers. His father settled in London as a wine merchant, and took his son into the counting-house when he was no more than fifteen years of age, so that his education was very limited. By his diligence and application, however, he made up the deficiency, and in consequence of his inquiry into the grounds of religion, he quitted the sect in which he had been bred, and at the age of nineteen was baptized at Fulham by Bishop Compton. Mr. Barnard was only known as a private character till his thirty-sixth year, when, in consequence of his being chosen to plead the cause of the wine merchants before the House of Lords, he was nominated a candidate for the city of London, and in 1722 was returned to parliament, where he sat for the period of forty years, when he retired from public life full of age and honour. In 1732 he received the honour of knighthood; three years afterwards he served the office of sheriff; and in 1737 that of lord mayor. He died at Clapham 29 Aug., 1764. Many years before his death the citizens of London expressed their sense of his virtues by erecting his statue in the Royal Exchange.

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BARNAVE, ANTOINE PIERRE JOSEPH MARIE, born 22 Oct., 1761, became a deputy to the National Assembly of France; but having lost his popularity on account of some expressions in favour of the king, he was guillotined 30 Nov., 1793.

BARNER, JAMES, a German physician and chemist, born 1641; died 1686.

BARNES, BARNABY, an English poet, born about 1569, being son of Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham. In 1586 he became a student of Brasenose College, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. In 1591 he accompanied the earl of Essex in a military capacity into France, where he remained till 1594, and, if we may believe Nash, with little or no credit for courage or honesty, for he is accused not only of running away from the enemy, but of stealing a 'nobleman's steward's chayne at his lord's installing at Windsor.' One Barnaby Barnes, of Coventry, died about 1644, but whether he were the poet is unknown. Barnes's principal works are, 'Parthenophel and Parthenophe. Sonnettes, Madrigals, Elegies, and Odes,' 1593; 'A Divine Century of Spiritual Sonnets,' 4to., London, 1595; 'Four Books of Offices; enabling private Persons for the special Service of all good Princes and Politicks,' folio, London, 1605; 'The Devil's Charter,' a tragedy, 8vo., London, 1607.

BARNES, JOHN, an English Benedictine, was educated at Oxford, and died at Rome Aug., 1661. For nearly twenty years previous to his death he had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He published 'Examen Trophæorum Congregationis prætensæ Anglicanæ Ordinis S. Benedicti,' Rheims, 1622; 'Dissertatio contra Equivocationes,' 8vo., Paris, 1625; 'Catholico-Romanus Pacificus,' 4to., Oxford, 1680; 'The Spiritual Combat,' a translation from the Spanish; and a treatise showing the supremacy of councils.

BARNES, JOSHUA, a learned divine and professor of Greek at Cambridge, was born in London 10 Jan., 1654. He received his education in Christ's Hospital, and in 1671 became a servitor in Emanuel College, Cambridge, where, in 1686, he took his degree of B.D., and in 1695 was chosen professor of Greek. In 1700 he married Mrs. Mason, a widow of great fortune at Hemingford, in Huntingdonshire. It is said that the lady was so great an admirer of Mr. Barnes as a preacher that she offered to settle one hundred pounds a year upon him at her decease, which he politely refused unless she made him happy first by her person. She was too obliging to refuse anything to 'Joshua, for whom,' as she observed, 'the sun stood still,' and they were shortly after married. Mr. Barnes died 3 Aug., 1712, and on the monument erected by his widow in Hemingford church, it is said he had read over a pocket Bible one hundred and twenty-one times. He was a most indefatigable writer, and so conversant with Greek as to be able to turn a newspaper into any kind of verse in that language at first reading it. Yet he was the butt of the learned, who said he was *ovos προς αυναν*; on which he retorted, happily enough, that they who thus abused him wanted the *ο νους προς αυναν*. Mr. Bentley used to say of him that 'he knew as much Greek as a Greek cobbler.' Barnes had a most retentive memory and great facility in writing, but he was defective in judgment, on which somebody recommended this epitaph for him—

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'Joshua Barnes,
Felicis Memoria; Judicium expectans.'

He published 'Sacred Poems,' in five books; 'The Life of Oliver Cromwell, a Poem;' some dramatic pieces in English and Latin; 'Geranius,' or a New Discovery of Pigmies; 12mo.; 'The History of Esther,' a poem in Latin, 8vo.; 'The History of Edward III., with an Account of his Son, Edward the Black Prince,' folio; 'Euripides,' folio, 1694; 'Anacreon,' 1705 and 1721, 8vo.; 'Homer,' 2 vols. 4to., 1711. These are his principal works, but he printed a great number of fugitive pieces besides, and some occasional sermons.

BARNES, JULIANA. See **BERNERS.**

BARNES, RICHARD, an English prelate, born at Boulton, near Warrington, Lancashire, about 1532. He received his academical education at Brasenose College, Oxford, though he took his B.D. degree at Cambridge. He was made suffragan bishop of Nottingham 9 March, 1566-7; bishop of Carlisle 1570; and bishop of Durham 1577. According to Wood he was a favourer of puritanism. Died 24 Aug., 1587. 'The Injunctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham, from 1575 to 1587,' were published by the Surtees Society in 1850, under the editorship of J. Raine.

BARNES, ROBERT, D.D., an English Augustinian friar, was born in the neighbourhood of King's Lynn, Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge and Louvain. On his return to England he was elected prior of the house of his order at Cambridge, where he proceeded D.D. 1523. He afterwards adopted Lutheran opinions, and being convicted of heresy, was burnt at Smithfield 30 July, 1540. A collection of his English works was published at London 1573, folio.

BARNES, THOMAS, D.D., a learned dissenter, was born at Warrington, Lancashire, 13 Feb., 1747. He was educated in the academy at Warrington, and in 1769 was ordained over a dissenting congregation at Cockey Moor, near Bolton, from whence, in 1780 he removed to Manchester. In 1784 the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity, and about the same time he commenced an academical institution at Manchester, which he conducted with reputation till 1798, when he resigned the situation. Dr. Barnes was an active promoter of the Manchester Library Society, in the memoirs of which are some of his papers. He published separately, 'A Discourse on the Commencement of the Academy,' and 'A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Reverend Thomas Threlkeld, of Kewhaule.' Died 28 June, 1810.

BARNES, THOMAS, an English journalist, born in or about 1786, was educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A. 1808; M.A. 1811). He succeeded Dr. Stoddart in the editorship of the 'Times,' and by his extraordinary skill, discrimination, and powers of writing, greatly increased the influence of that journal. Died 7 May, 1841.

BARNET, CURTIS, a distinguished commander in the naval service of Great Britain, died 29 April, 1746.

BARNEVELDT, JOHN VAN OLDEN, born about 1547. After serving his country in different employments and embassies he endeavoured to set limits to the authority of Maurice, prince of

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Orange, the second stadtholder, for which he was accused of a design to betray Holland to the king of Spain. Ridiculous as this accusation was, Barneveldt suffered for it on the scaffold 13 May, 1619.

BARNEY, JOSHUA, a distinguished American seaman, born at Baltimore 6 July, 1759; died 1 Dec., 1818.

BARNSTAPLE, ROBERT, an English writer, was for some time a domestic in the household of Cardinal Allen. In 1588 he was residing at Venice. He published a defence of Mary queen of Scots, entitled 'Maria Stuarta Innocens,' 8vo., Ingoldstadt, 1588.

BARO, or BARON, BONAVENTURE, an Irish ecclesiastic, whose real name was Fitz-Gerald, was descended from a branch of the Fitz-Geralds of Burchlurch, in the county of Kilkenny. By his mother's side he was a nephew of Luke Wadding, the famous Franciscan friar, under whom he received his education at Rome, after which he entered the same order, and became lecturer on divinity in the college of St. Isidore. After having resided at Rome about sixty years he died there, very old, and deprived of sight, 18 March, 1696. His works are 'Orationes Panegyricæ Sacro-Profanæ decem,' 12mo., Rome, 1643; 'Metra Miscellanea, sive Carminum diversorum libri duo; epigrammatum unus; alter Silvulæ; quibus adduntur Elogia illustrium virorum,' 24mo., Rome, 1645; 'Profusiones Philosophicæ,' 12mo., Rome, 1651; 'Harprocrates quinque Ludus; seu Distribra Silentii,' 12mo., Rome, 1651; 'Obsidio et Expugnatio Arcis Duncannon in Hibernia, sub Thomâ Prestono;' 'Boetius Absolutus; sive de Consolatione Theologicæ, lib. iv.,' 12mo., Rome, 1653; 'Controversiæ et Stratagemata,' 8vo., Lyons, 1650; 'Scotus Defensus,' folio, Cologne, 1662; 'Cursus Philosophicus,' folio, Cologne, 1664; 'Epistolæ Familiæ Paræneticæ,' &c. The above are among his 'Opuscula varia,' folio, Würtzburg, 1666; 'Theologia,' 6 vols., Paris, 1676; 'Johannes Duns Scotus, Ordinis Minorum, Doctor Subtilis de Angelis contra adversantes defensio, nunc quoque novitate amplificata,' Florence, 1678; 'Annales Ordinis S.S. Trinitatis Redemptiæ Captivorum, Fundatoribus S.S. Johanne de Mathia, et Felice de Valois,' in several folio volumes.

BARO, or BARON, PETER, D.D., was born at Etampes, in the isle of France, about 1534, and studied the civil law at Bourges, where he proceeded bachelor in that faculty 1556. In 1557 he was sworn an advocate in the court of the parliament of Paris. The study of divinity, however, had greater attractions for him than the practice of the law, for in Dec., 1560, he retired to Geneva, where he gave himself up to theological pursuits, was made a minister, and received ordination from the hands of Calvin himself. On his return to his native country he married, and in 1572 or 1573, in consequence of the troubles in France, he came over to this country and was kindly entertained in the family of Lord Burghley. Afterwards he settled at Cambridge, and was chosen Lady Margaret's professor of divinity in that university. Here he was engaged in several controversies, and a sermon which he preached at St. Mary's, with reference to the Lambeth articles, gave such offence to the more rigid Calvinists that he deemed it prudent to resign his professorship, 1596. He then retired to London; and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Hart Street, 17 April, 1599. His works

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are, 'In Jonam Prophetam Prælectiones 39,' folio, London, 1579; 'De Fide, ejusque ortu, et natura,' 8vo., London, no date; 'A speciall Treatise of God's Providence,' 1590; 'Summa Trium de Prædestinatione Sententiarum,' 1513 [mistake for 1613], translated into English in Nichols's *Life and Works of Arminius*, i. 91; 'Cur fructus mortis Christi ad omnes Adami posteros non perveniat,' MS. Univ. Lib. Camb.

BAROCCIO, FREDERICK, an Italian painter of great celebrity, who was employed by Pope Pius IV. in decorating the palace of Belvedere. Born 1528 at Urbino, where he died 1612.

BARON, BERNARD, an eminent French engraver, born at Paris about the year 1700. He was instructed in engraving by Nicholas Henry Tardieu, whose style he followed. He engraved several plates for the Crozat collection, and afterwards came to England, where he resided the remainder of his life, and died in London in 1762. His plates are executed in a coarse manner, but are not without considerable merit.

BARON, MICHEL, the Roscius of France, was born at Paris 1653. His real name was *Boyron*, and his father was celebrated as a player. It is said that the elder Baron lost his life in the following manner. In performing the part of Don Diego in the 'Cid,' his sword fell from his hand, and kicking it from him, he unfortunately received a wound in the toe, which, being neglected, gangrened. He could not, however, be prevailed on to have his leg amputated, saying, 'A theatrical monarch with a wooden leg would be hissed,' but chose rather to wait patiently for death, 1660. The son inherited the genius of his father, and eclipsed him by the celebrity of his talents. At the age of 44 he quitted the stage, from some scruples, but after twenty-four years' absence he resumed his profession with as much credit as when he was in the vigour of his years. Died 22 Dec., 1729. Three volumes of dramatic pieces, with his name, have been published, though the authenticity of some of them has been questioned. This actor was excessively vain, and used to say that 'once in a century we might expect a Cæsar, but that two thousand years were required to produce a Baron.'

BARON, RICHARD, a dissenting minister and political writer, was born at Leeds, and educated at Glasgow. In 1753 he was ordained pastor of the dissenting congregation meeting at Pinner's Hall, London, but left the ministry some years afterwards out of disgust. He died at his house at Blackheath 22 Feb., 1768. Mr. Baron was a zealous republican, and assisted Mr. Thomas Hollis in collecting and publishing works favourable to that cause, particularly those of Milton and Harington. He also edited a collection of small tracts, which he entitled 'The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken,' 2 vols. 12mo. After his death two more volumes were added by subscription.

BARON, ROBERT, an English poet and dramatist, was born in or about 1632, and after receiving part of his education at Cambridge, became a member of Gray's Inn. He wrote, among other things, 'The Cyprian Academy,' 8vo., 1648; 'An Apologie for Paris, for rejecting of Juno and Pallas, and presenting of Ate's Golden Ball to Venus, with a discussion of the reasons that might induce him to favour either of the three, occa-

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sioned by a private discourse, wherein the Trojans' judgment was carped at by some, and defended by R. B., gent., anno ætatis 18,' 12mo., London, 1649; 'Pocula Castalia,' poems written on several occasions, 1650; and 'Mirza,' a tragedy.

BARON, STEPHEN, a Franciscan of the order of the Observants, studied at Cambridge, and afterwards became confessor to Henry VIII., and provincial of his order in England. He flourished 1520. He wrote two works, both of which were printed at London by Wynkyn de Worde, and also at Paris, viz., 'Sermones xv. declamati coram Academicam Cantab.' and 'De Officio et Caritate Principum.'

BARONIUS, CÆSAR, a learned cardinal, born 30 Oct., 1538, at Sora, in the kingdom of Naples. He completed his studies at Rome, where he placed himself under the direction of St. Philip Neri, whom he succeeded as general of the congregation of the oratory 1593. Clement VIII. took him for his confessor, and created him cardinal 1596. He was afterwards librarian of the Vatican, and died 30 June, 1607. His most celebrated work is the 'Annales Ecclesiastici,' or 'Ecclesiastical Annals,' in 12 folio vols. It contains the history of the church from the birth of Christ to the year 1198. There have been several continuations and abridgments of this great monument of industry and erudition.

BAROZZIO. See VIGNOLA.

BARRABAND, PIERRE PAUL, a distinguished painter of birds, was born at Aubusson, in France, 1767, and died at Lyons 1 Oct., 1800.

BARRAL, PIERRE DE, a French abbé, was born at Grenoble, and became a teacher of youth at Paris, where he died 21 July, 1772. His works are 'Dictionnaire historique, littéraire, et critique des Hommes Celebres,' in conjunction with Father Gaubil and Father Valla, 8vo., 6 vols., 1758; 'Dictionnaire portatif, géographique, et moral de la Bible;' 'Dictionnaire des Antiquités Romaines,' &c.

BARRAS, PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICOLAS, Comte DE, one of the first five directors of the first French revolution, was born 20 June, 1755; and died 29 Jan., 1820.

BARRE, ISAAC, one of the persons to whom the authorship of the Letters of Junius have been ascribed, was born at Dublin in 1726, and after studying in the university of that city was placed in one of the London Inns of Court to study law. He subsequently entered the army, and experienced much hard service in America. Becoming a political associate of Lord Shelburne, he was placed in parliament by the latter, and with extraordinary boldness commenced his legislative career by a fierce attack upon Mr. Pitt. Through the influence of General Wolfe he obtained promotion in the army, rising ultimately to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; while from his political patron he obtained some lucrative offices under government, but was deprived of nearly the whole by the king and the duke of Bedford, in consequence of his vote in favour of Wilkes. He was on terms of friendship with those whom the pen of Junius spared, and opposed to those whom it castigated. He continued to be an intrepid and eloquent debater through the American war, being in fact the chief and most formidable antagonist of Lord North, under whose ministry that contest was so long maintained. Ultimately he retired from political life under the infliction of total blindness.

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the consequence of a wound at the battle of Quebec, and died in Stanhope Street, London, 1802. For further particulars respecting this remarkable man the reader is referred to the interesting work by John Britton, F.S.A., entitled 'The Authorship of the Letters of Junius elucidated: including a biographical memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Barré, M.P.,' 4to., London, 1848.

BARRE, JOSEPH, a regular canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris, who died in that city 23 June, 1764, aged 72. He wrote a history of Germany in 11 vols. 4to., and other works.

BARRE, LOUIS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DE LA, a French writer, born at Tournay 9 March, 1688; died 24 May, 1738. He published editions of several important works such as the 'Imperium Orientale,' and the 'Narnismat. Imperat. Romanor.' of Bananus; the 'Spicilegium' of d'Achery; and the 'Dictionary' of Moreri.

BARRE, WILLIAM VINCENT, was born in Germany about 1760, of a family of French Protestant refugees. Having served some time in the Russian army, he went to France on the breaking out of the revolution, the cause of which he warmly advocated. He was with the French army in the two Italian campaigns, and rose to the rank of captain. Speaking and writing all the European languages, he was patronised by General Bonaparte, who appointed him his interpreter with a salary of 12,000 francs, but having written some satirical couplets against his powerful master, he was obliged to fly to England, where he revenged himself on Napoleon by publishing in English 'The History of the French Consulate under Bonaparte,' London, 1807; and 'The Origin, Progress, Decline and Fall of Bonaparte in France,' 8vo., London, 1815. He also translated into French the work of Sidney Smith on the expedition to Egypt. Barré committed suicide at Dublin, 1820.

BARRELLIER, JACQUES, a Dominican friar, born at Paris 1606, travelled through France, Spain, and Italy, and made a most valuable collection of plants and shells, of which he was writing a general history, when he was overtaken by death 17 Sept., 1673. From his papers Anthony de Jussieu published 'Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italian iconibus æneis exhibitæ,' folio, Paris, 1714.

BARRERE, PIERRE, a French naturalist, born about 1690, was professor of botany at Perpignan, where he died 1 Nov., 1755. Among his works is a 'Dissertation on the Physical Cause of the Colour of the Negro.'

BARRET, GEORGE, an eminent painter of landscapes, was born at Dublin in 1728, and received his first education in the art in the drawing academy of Mr. West, in that city. Having been introduced by his protector, Mr. Burke, to the patronage of the earl of Powerscourt, he passed great part of his youth in studying and designing the charming scenery around Powerscourt Park, and he soon after gained the premium offered by the Dublin society for the best landscape. Mr. Barret came to England in 1762, and two years afterwards gained the fifty pounds premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. He had the merit of greatly contributing to the establishment of the Royal Academy, of which he was one of the earliest members. He was a chaste and faithful delineator of English landscape, which

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he viewed with the eye of an artist, and selected with the feeling of a man of taste. His colouring is excellent, and there is a freshness and dewy brightness in his verdure which is only to be met with in English scenery, and which he has perfectly represented. The landscapes of this estimable artist are to be found in several of the collections of the nobility; but the principal works of Mr. Barret are in the possession of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, and the great room at Mr. Lock's, at Norbury Park, a performance which will ever rank among the most celebrated productions of the art. He died at Paddington in March, 1784, aged 54.

BARRETT, JOHN, D.D., a Carmelite of Lynn, in Norfolk, his native town, studied at Cambridge (D.D. 1533), and after the dissolution of monasteries held several benefices in Norfolk, and also became a canon of Norwich. Died 12 July, 1593. He wrote several works on theology, including 'Collectanea quedam in communes locos Digesta ex eruditioribus celebrioribusque Germanorum Protestantium Scriptoribus,' 3 vols. MS. in CCC.

BARRET, JOHN, M.D., an English lexicographer, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1554-5; M.A. 1558), of which he was elected a fellow. He travelled in many foreign countries, and appears to have been ultimately engaged in tuition in London. He was created M.D. at Cambridge 1577, and died in, or perhaps shortly before, 1580. He was author of 'An Alvearie or Triple Dictionary, in English, Latin, and French,' folio, London, 1573. After his death a second edition appeared, entitled 'An Alvearie or Quadruple Dictionary, containing four sundrie tongues; namelic, English, Latine, Greeke, and French,' folio, London, 1580.

BARRET, RICHARD, D.D., a Catholic divine, was born in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, and educated at Douay. In 1588 he succeeded Cardinal Allen as president of the English college at Rheims, which establishment was removed to Douay in 1593. He governed the college till his death, on 20 May, 1599.

BARRET, STEPHEN, a classical teacher of considerable eminence, was born at Bent, in the parish of Kildwick, in Craven, Yorkshire, 1718. He received his education at the school of Skipton, from whence he removed to University College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in Arts, and entered into orders. He was for many years master of the grammar school at Ashford, in Kent, which he resigned in 1773 on being preferred to the rectory of Hothfield, in the same county, where he died 26 Nov., 1801. Mr. Barret wrote many valuable articles in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' particularly one on a new method of modelling the tenses of verbs. He also translated Pope's Pastorals into Latin, and published Ovid's Epistles in English verse, with a Satire on War.

BARRET, WILLIAM, a divine, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1584-5; M.A. 1588). He subsequently became a fellow of Caius College. In a sermon he preached in 1595 for the degree of B.D. he uttered opinions which gave great offence, and he was compelled to read a form of recantation, but this he did in such a manner as to induce a general belief in his insincerity. Fresh proceedings were taken, but Barret wisely got beyond sea, where he embraced the Catholic religion. Ultimately he returned to England, where he lived as a layman until his death. Some

writings of his, relating to the memorable sermon, are extant.

BARRETT, EATON STANNARD, a native of Ireland, went to the bar, but gained more reputation by his literary than by his legal achievements. He wrote 'The Comet,' a burlesque; 'All the Talents,' a satirical poem; 'The Heroine,' a novel; and other works. Died 20 March, 1820, aged 35.

BARRETT, JOHN, D.D., was a native of Ballyroan, Ireland, where his father held a curacy. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, becoming ultimately vice-provost of that society, and professor of oriental languages in the university. He died, immensely rich, 15 Nov., 1821. His works are an edition of the gospel of St. Matthew from a MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; 'An Inquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote,' 1800; and an essay on the earlier part of the life of Swift, with several original pieces ascribed to him, 1808. The last work was communicated to Mr. Nichols, and is incorporated in the collected edition of Swift's works.

BARRETT, WILLIAM, a topographer, was an eminent surgeon at Bristol, of which city he published the history in one volume quarto, 1788. Mr. Barrett was the early patron of Chatterton, from whom he received a number of papers alleged to have been written by Rowley. Died 15 Sept., 1789.

BARRINGTON, DAINES, a younger son of the first Viscount Barrington, was born 1727. After studying at Oxford, he became a student of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He was for some time recorder of Bristol, and in 1751 appointed marshal of the Court of Admiralty, which office he resigned two years afterwards on obtaining the secretaryship of Greenwich Hospital. In 1757 he was made a Welsh judge, and soon afterwards second justice of Chester, which post he resigned in 1785. He died 11 March, 1800, and was buried in the Temple Church. Mr. Barrington was a sound lawyer, an intelligent naturalist, and an able antiquary. He proposed the memorable voyage to the North Pole in which Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, was employed. Besides numerous papers on the Transactions of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, to both which bodies he belonged, he published 'Observations on the Statutes,' 4to.; 'The Naturalist's Calendar,' 8vo.; 'An English Translation of Orosius, ascribed to King Alfred, with notes,' 8vo.; 'Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole,' 4to.; and 'Miscellanies on various Subjects,' 4to.

BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE, first Viscount Barrington, a nobleman of considerable learning, was the youngest son of Benjamin Shute, merchant in London, by a daughter of the Reverend Joseph Caryl, the commentator on Job. He was born at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, in 1678, and was educated at Utrecht. On his return to England he became a student of the Middle Temple. In 1708 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the customs, which place he lost three years afterwards on the change of ministers. About this time Mr. Wildman, of Becket, in the county of Berks, adopted him, though no ways related, and some years afterwards Francis Barrington, esquire, who married his first cousin, left him the whole of his estate in the same

county; on which he procured an act of parliament to change his name, pursuant to the deed of settlement. In 1715 he was chosen into parliament for Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in 1717 had the reversionary grant of the office of master of the rolls in Ireland, which he surrendered in 1731. He was created an Irish baron and viscount in 1720, and in 1722 was re-elected for Berwick; but the year following he was expelled the house for being concerned in the Harburg lottery, which arbitrary measure proceeded from the personal resentment of Sir Robert Walpole, whose administration he had opposed. He died at Becket, after a short illness, 4 Dec., 1734, leaving by his lady, Anne, the daughter of Sir William Daines, six sons and three daughters. Lord Barrington was a dissenter, and the author of several works, as 'Miscellanea Sacra,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1725, and again in 3 vols., 1770; 'An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind,' 8vo.; 'A Dissuasive from Jacobitism,' 8vo.; 'A Letter to a Bishop on the Bill for preventing the Growth of Schism,' 'An Essay upon the Interest of England in respect to Protestants dissenting from that Established Church,' 4to.; 'An Account of the Proceedings of the Dissenting Ministers at Salter's Hall,' 8vo.; 'A Discourse of Natural and Revealed Religion,' 8vo.; and 'Reflections on the Test Act,' 8vo.

BARRINGTON, SAMUEL, fifth son of the first Viscount Barrington, was born in 1729, and, entering the navy, was made post captain in 1747. In 1778 he was created rear-admiral of the white, and sent to the West Indies, where his valour and prudence gained him the highest reputation. He distinguished himself particularly in the taking of St. Lucia. In 1782 he served under Lord Howe, and bore a part in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. Died 16 Aug., 1800.

BARRINGTON, SHUTE, an English prelate, son of John Shute, first Viscount Barrington, was born 26 May, 1734, and educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1760 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and in 1761 a canon of Christ Church, when he took his degree of D.C.L. 1762. He was nominated canon residentiary of St. Paul's 1768, and the following year was consecrated bishop of Llandaff. He was translated in 1782 to Salisbury, and in 1791 to the rich see of Durham, the revenues of which he held for thirty-five years. He died in London 25 March, 1826. Besides numerous 'Sermons, Charges, and Tracts,' which appeared in a collected form in 1811, he published an edition of his father's 'Miscellanea Sacra,' 1770; 'The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome Reconsidered in a View of the Romish Doctrine of the Eucharist, with an Explanation of the Antepenultimate Answer of the Church Catechism,' 8vo., 1809; and sketch of the political life of his brother William, Viscount Barrington.

BARRINGTON, WILLIAM WILDMAN, Viscount Barrington, eldest son of the first viscount, was born in 1717. After receiving a private education in England, he was sent to Geneva to complete his studies. In 1740 he was chosen representative for Berwick, when he distinguished himself by his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. Soon after the Rebellion he accepted a seat at the Board of Admiralty, and in 1754 was appointed master of the wardrobe. The year following he was made secretary at war, in which office he continued till

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1781, when he received the appointment of chancellor of the exchequer. This situation, however, he soon afterwards exchanged for that of treasurer of the navy; and in 1765 he returned to his former post at the War Office, where he remained till 1778, when his resignation was assented to with great reluctance by his majesty. In 1782 he was nominated joint postmaster-general, but was removed two months afterwards in a most unhandsome manner by the prime minister, Lord Sackburne. He died 3 Feb., 1793.

BARROS, JOHN DE, the most celebrated of Portuguese historians, was born about 1496 at Viseo, and educated at the court of Emanuel, king of Portugal, with the royal children. The infant John, to whom he attached himself, having succeeded his father 1521, De Barros had an office in the household, and was made governor of St. George del Mina, on the coast of Guinea, 1522. The king recalled him to court three years afterwards, and appointed him treasurer of the Indies. This office gave him an opportunity of writing his great work, 'Asia Portuguesa,' or the history of the discoveries and establishments of the Portuguese in the Indian seas. The best edition is that of 1778, printed at Lisbon, in 9 vols. 8vo. De Barros died 1570.

BARROW, HENRY, a puritan, was son of Thomas Barrow, esq., of Shipdam, Suffolk, and had his academical education at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1609-70), and became a member of Gray's Inn 1576. About this period he followed the court, and was a very dissipated character. Subsequently he turned his attention to theological matters, and became grievously dissatisfied with the church establishment. Those who participated in his opinions, and they were not a few, were commonly denominated Barrowists, a term long employed to denote the separatists, although they were sometimes (from Robert Browne) called Brownists. On 21 March, 1592-3, he and John Greenwood, clerk, were indicted for feloniously publishing seditious books and pamphlets, and being convicted, were executed at Tyburn 6 April, 1593. He composed several works attacking the church establishment, partly in conjunction with Johnson, Greenwood, Penry, and others.

BARROW, ISAAC, D.D., an English prelate, was born at Spinney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, 1613, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, but was ejected by the presbyterians in 1643. He then went to Oxford, and was appointed one of the chaplains of New College, till the surrender of that city to the parliamentarians obliged him to shift from place to place. At the Restoration he was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, from whence he was afterwards translated to St. Asaph. He was a great benefactor to both bishoprics. Died 24 June, 1800.

BARROW, ISAAC, D.D., an eminent divine and mathematician, was born in London in Oct., 1630, being son of Thomas Barrow, linendraper to Charles I. He was first placed in the Charterhouse, and afterwards removed to Feclsted school in Essex, from whence he was sent to Peterhouse, Cambridge, under his uncle, who was then fellow of that society. Afterwards he became a scholar of Trinity College, and in 1649 obtained a fellowship. In 1652 he graduated M.A., and the following year was incorporated in the same degree

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at Oxford. Dr. Dupont, on retiring from the Greek professorship at Cambridge, recommended his pupil, Mr. Barrow, as his successor. Barrow justified the opinion of his tutor by an admirable probationary exercise, but being looked upon as an Arminian, he lost the election. This disappointment induced him to go abroad, though in order to do so he was obliged to sell his books. Accordingly in 1655 he went to Paris, where he found his father, then attending the English court, and whom he relieved out of his small means. From France he went to Italy, and stayed some time at Florence, where, being much reduced, he was generously assisted by an English merchant, to whom he afterwards dedicated his edition of Euclid's Data. Taking ship at Leghorn, he proceeded to Smyrna, and on the voyage the vessel was attacked by an Algerine corsair, who, after a sharp conflict, sheered off. On this occasion Barrow displayed great courage, and by his example stimulated the crew to a stout resistance. From Smyrna he went to Constantinople, where he continued a year, during which time he read over the works of St. Chrysostom, formerly bishop of that see. In 1659 he returned to England, and soon afterwards took orders. In 1660 he was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge without opposition, and in the year following took his degree of B.D. In 1662 he was elected professor of geometry at Gresham College, which office he resigned two years afterwards on being appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics. This last situation he relinquished 1669, being succeeded by his distinguished pupil, Isaac Newton. In 1670 he was created D.D., and in 1672 the king gave him the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, saying that he had bestowed it upon the most learned man in England. He served the office of vice-chancellor in 1675, and would, in all probability, have risen high in the church had he not been cut off by a fever when he came to London, 4 May, 1677. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. Dr. Barrow was a universal scholar, and his works are multifarious, being mathematical, theological, poetical, and philosophical. The scientific and poetical are all in Latin, and the theological in English. These last were published in 3 vols. folio, by Dr. Tillotson, and consist of sermons, lectures, and a treatise on the papal supremacy. As a theologian Barrow has always ranked high among the divines of the Church of England. His humility was so great that he constantly refused to sit for his picture, and therefore some of his friends contrived to get his portrait drawn by stealth, while he was engaged in conversation. He was low in stature, thin, cadaverous, and rather slovenly in his appearance. He was an immoderate smoker, which practice he justified by terming tobacco his panpharmacon, or universal remedy.

BARROW, JOHN, an English compiler, published a geographical dictionary, and a 'Chronological Abridgment, or History of the Discoveries made by Europeans in different Parts of the World,' 1756 and 1765.

BARROW, SIR JOHN, was born of poor parents at Drayleybeck, near Ulverstone, Lancashire, 19 June, 1764. After making a voyage to Greenland, and being employed for some time as mathematical teacher in a school at Greenwich, he was appointed on the effective list of Lord Macartney's

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suite when that nobleman went as ambassador to China, his situation being that of comptroller of the household. He also in 1797 accompanied Lord Macartney on his mission to the Cape of Good Hope, and when his lordship quitted that colony in the following year he left Mr. Barrow in the post of auditor-general of public accounts, civil and military. Barrow returned to England on the evacuation of the colony in 1803, and in the next year was appointed second secretary to the Admiralty, which office he vacated in 1806 on a change of administration. He soon returned to the Admiralty, however, and, to cite his own words, 'From this day, the 8th April, 1807, to the 28th Jan., 1845, I continued without interruption as second secretary of the Admiralty; when I retired, having completed altogether from my first appointment in that capacity forty years under twelve or thirteen several naval administrations, Whig and Tory, including that of the Lord High Admiral, his royal highness the duke of Clarence; having reason to believe that I have given satisfaction to all and every one of those naval administrations; and I am happy in the reflection that I have experienced kindness and attention from all.' He was created a baronet 1835, and died in London 23 Nov., 1848. In addition to numerous articles in the 'Quarterly Review,' and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' Sir John wrote the 'Life of Lord Macartney,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Travels in South Africa,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Travels in China,' 4to.; 'Voyage to Cochinchina,' 4to.; 'Life of Lord Anson,' 8vo.; 'Life of Lord Howe,' 8vo.; 'Life of Peter the Great'; 'Account of the Mutiny of the Bounty'; 'Chronological History of Arctic Voyages,' 8vo.; 'Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions,' 8vo.; and his autobiography.

BARROW, PHILIP, son of John Barrow, of Suffolk, obtained in 1559 a licence from the university of Cambridge to practise chirography, and in 1572 a like licence to practise physic. He wrote a book, once very popular, entitled 'The Method of Phisicke,' 4to., London, 1590, and often reprinted.

BARROW, THOMAS, a learned Jesuit, was born at Eccleston, near Preston, 17 Sept., 1747, and educated at St. Omer's. He was afterwards stationed at Stonyhurst and Liege, and died in the latter city 12 June, 1813. He had a great reputation for learning, but his only published works are a Hebrew ode and a Greek pastoral complimentary to the bishop of Liege, F. C. de Velbruck, 1772, and another Hebrew ode and a Greek pastoral in honour of F. A. de Mean, the last bishop of Liege, 1792.

BARRUEL, AUGUSTIN, a French Jesuit, born 1741. He was editor of the 'Journal Ecclesiastique' from 1787 till Aug., 1792, when he sought refuge in England. He returned to France after the Revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and died 5 Oct., 1820. His principal works are, 'Du Pape et des Droits,' an apology for the concordat of 1801; 'Les Helvétiques; ou, Lettres Provinciales Philosophiques,' 4 vols.; and 'Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme,' 5 vols.

BARRUEL - BEAUVERT, ANTOINE JOSEPH, count de, a French journalist and writer, born 17 Jan., 1756; died Jan., 1817. His chief works are, 'Vic de J. J. Rousseau,' 1780; 'Caricatures Politiques'; 'Histoire de la Prétendue Princesse de Bourbon-Conti'; and 'Lettres sur quelques par-

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ticularités de l'Histoire,' during the interregnum of the Bourbons, 3 vols. 8vo.

BARRY, Sir CHARLES, an eminent architect, was born 1795, being the son of Walter Barry, a stationer in Bridge Street, Westminster. At an early age he displayed so decided a taste for the profession of architecture, that it was the path at once chosen by his friends for his future career in life. Accordingly he was articled to an architectural firm in Lambeth, Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, and for a time he studied his art in England, and having here mastered all that could be gained from books and rules, he for a long time travelled on the continent and through Egypt and Greece, where he enlarged his experience and cultivated his taste still further. His first celebrated public work on his return was St. Peter's Church at Brighton, and his design for that building was adopted for their seal by the Church Building Commissioners. His next distinction in a public competition was a successful design for the Manchester Athenæum, a Grecian building. A still greater degree of celebrity attended his design and construction of the grammar school of Edward VI. at Birmingham, in the Gothic style, and he increased his fame by his successful designs for the Travellers' Club, the College of Surgeons, and the Reform Club. The building, however, by which his genius will be most popularly estimated is the Houses of Parliament—his monument, as is St. Paul's that of Wren's. In spite of an inappropriate site and some faults in detail, it is the grandest building of modern times, and will justify the emphatic description of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, 'C'est un rêve en pierre' (*It is a dream in stone*). It was on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria Tower, the finest portion of this great work, that Queen Victoria conferred on the architect the honour of knighthood. Sir Charles died at Clapham 12 May, 1860, and was buried on the 22nd in Westminster Abbey.

BARRY, Sir DAVID, an eminent physician and physiologist, was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, 12 March, 1780, and died 4 Nov., 1835.

BARRY, Sir EDWARD, professor of medicine in the university of Dublin, and physician-general to his majesty's forces in Ireland, died 29 March, 1776. His principal work is, 'Observations on the Wines of the Ancients,' 4to., London, 1775.

BARRY, EDWARD, M.D. and D.D., a divine, was son of Dr. Barry, a physician at Bristol. He was intended for the medical profession, and after the usual course of study graduated at St. Andrew's; but the bent of his mind being directed to divinity, he took orders in the Established Church. For several years he was curate of Marylebone, and became one of the most popular preachers in the metropolis. Afterwards he became minister of St. Mary's and then of St. Leonard's, Wallingford, where he died 16 Jan., 1822, ætat. 63. He published several sermons: 'A Friendly Call to a New Species of Dissenters'; and 'A Letter on the Practice of Boxing, addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons,' 1780.

BARRY, ELIZABETH, a famous English actress, died 7 Nov., 1713, aged 55, and was buried at Acton, Middlesex. She peonated Queen Elizabeth and Roxana with peculiar propriety. Dryden highly commends her performance of Cassandra, but Cibber prefers her Cleopatra and Monimia.

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She was usually called 'the famous Madame Barry.'

BARRY, GEORGE, D.D., a Scotch clergyman, author of the 'History of the Orkney Islands,' was born in Berwickshire 1748, and died 14 May, 1805.

BARRY, GERALD, an Irish gentleman who served many years in the armies of the king of Spain in Germany and the Low Countries, and was a captive in that service, when, in 1634, he published at Brussels 'A Discourse of Military Discipline,' 1646, written for the instruction of his countrymen.

BARRY, GERALD. See GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.

BARRY, JAMES, Lord Santry. See SANTRY.

BARRY, JAMES, an eminent painter, was born at Cork 11 Oct., 1741. He received his education in his native city, and at the suggestion of some preceptors studied polemical divinity, the result being that he was throughout his life a staunch Roman Catholic. Having early discovered great genius for art, he was patronized by Mr. Burke, and brought to London, where he became a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. When Mr. Burke came into administration with the marquis of Rockingham, he sent Barry to Italy at his sole expense. After visiting all the celebrated schools of the continent, in which he occupied three years, Mr. Barry returned to London, and in 1775 published 'An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England.' About two years after this he was elected a Royal Academician, and in 1786 made professor of painting to the Royal Academy, but in 1799 was removed from that office, having rendered himself obnoxious to the body of academicians in consequence of some alterations and innovations which he had proposed. He seems soon afterwards to have taken disgust at society, from which he retired into a wretched obscurity, living unattended and half starved, till some friends raised about £1000, with which they purchased an annuity for him; but before the first quarter's payment of it became due he died, 22 Feb., 1806, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. His greatest object of art is a series of allegorical pictures which he painted gratuitously for the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi. A collection of his literary works, with his life prefixed, appeared in 3 vols. 4to., 1809.

BARRY, JEANNE VAUBERNIER, comtesse du. See DEBARRY.

BARRY, JOHN MELVEN, M.D., author of 'An Account of the Nature and Effects of the Cow-Pox,' 8vo., Cork, 1800, died at Cork in 1822.

BARRY, LODOVIC, an Irish gentleman, was author of a comedy entitled 'Ram Alley; or, Merry Tracks.' 4to., London, 1611. Wood erroneously styles him Lord Barry.

BARRY, MARTIN, M.D., F.R.S., author of 'Researches in Embrology,' 8vo., London, 1838-40, and other works, died at Beccles, Suffolk, 27 April, 1855, aged 63.

BARRY, PAUL DE, a French Jesuit, author of 'Pensez-y-bien' ('Think Well On't'), and other popular books of devotion. Born 1585; died 26 July, 1661.

BARRY, SPRANGER, an eminent English actor, contemporary with, and a powerful rival of David Garrick, was born in Dublin 20 Nov., 1719, and died in London 10 Jan., 1777. His peculiar advantages were derived from a fine person, melodious voice, and pleasing address; and his per-

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formances in amatory characters were perhaps never excelled.

BARRY, THOMAS, a Scotchman, was provost of Bothwell, and wrote a Latin poem on the battle of Otterburne, fought in 1388.

BARTAS, GUILLAUME DE SALUSTE DU, a French poet, born at Montfort, in Armagnac, 1544. He was employed by Henry IV. in England, Scotland, and Denmark, and commanded a company of horse in Gascony, under marshal de Marignon. He was a Calvinist, and died 1590. The best known of his poems is 'La Semaine; ou, la Creation du Monde,' which has been translated into English by Sylvester. It has also been translated into Latin, Spanish, and Italian.

BARTELL, EDMUND, an English topographer and miscellaneous writer, published 'Observations on the Town of Cromer, considered as a Watering Place, and the Picturesque Scenery in its Neighbourhood,' 8vo., London, 1800; and 'Hints for Picturesque Improvements in Ornamented Cottages, and their Scenery; including some Observations on the Labourer and his Cottage; with Sketches,' 8vo., London, 1804. This writer was living in 1820, but I have not succeeded in ascertaining the date of his death.

BARTH, DR. HEINRICH, a distinguished African explorer, born at Hamburg 18 April, 1821. At the university of Berlin his favourite pursuit was ancient geography, which led him to determine on visiting the cradle of classic antiquity, and exploring the entire shores and maritime regions of the Mediterranean. He accordingly started at Marseilles, following the French and Spanish shores to Gibraltar, passing over to Tangier, in Africa, and proceeding along the Algerian coasts, with excursions into the interior to Tunis, Tripoli, and Benghazi. From Cairo he explored Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece, until he had made the circuit of the Mediterranean. A part of the results of these travels were published in 1849 under the title of 'Wanderings through the Countries on the Coast of the Mediterranean.' He afterwards accompanied Mr. James Richardson on his political and commercial mission to Central Africa. He left Marseilles on 8 Dec., 1849, for Africa, and safely returned to the same port on 8 Sept., 1855, after nearly six years' absence, having been already believed dead, and having separated from Richardson in the interval. His 'Travels in North and Central Africa,' 1857, is a work invaluable to the student of African geography. Dr. Barth also commenced publishing a 'Collection of the Vocabularies of Central African Languages,' but it was left incomplete at his death, which took place at Berlin 26 Nov., 1865.

BARTH, JEAN, a French naval commander, born at Dunkirk 1651. From the humble station of a fisherman he rose, by his skill in navigation, his courage, and his noble actions, to the rank of commodore. He was tall and robust, but had a clownish and savage air. The chevalier Forbin introduced him at court 1691, where he was very kindly received, but his rough appearance occasioned some wits to say, 'Let us go and see the chevalier de Forbin, who leads the bear.' Barth gained many important victories over the English and Dutch fleets, and died 27 April, 1702.

BARTHE, NICOLAS THOMAS, a French dramatist and poetical writer, born at Marseilles 1734; died 17 June, 1785.

BARTHELEMON, FRANÇOIS HIPPOLYTE, a noted

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violinist and musical composer, was born at Bordeaux 1731, and came early in life to England, where he resided for upwards of half a century, dying at his house near the Blackfriars-road, London, 14 July, 1808. Soon after his arrival in this country he married Miss Young, a singer of considerable reputation in her day. At one time he was leader of the band at Vauxhall. He composed operas, concertos, duos, preludes for the violin, and lessons for the piano.

BARTHELEMY, JEAN JACQUES, a learned French writer and ecclesiastic, born at Cassis, in Provence, 20 Jan., 1716. He received his education in the college of the Jesuits at Marseilles, where he made great progress in oriental literature. On visiting Paris in 1744 he was nominated associate in the care of the royal cabinet of medals, and in 1753 was made keeper of that collection. In 1755 he visited Naples. In 1758 the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension; to which in 1765 the same patron added the treasurership of St. Martin de Tours; and in 1768 the place of secretary-general to the Swiss guards. In 1788 the Abbé Barthelemy published his 'Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece,' upon which he had been employed thirty years. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the French Academy, but the revolution involved him in difficulties, and on 30 Aug., 1793, he was hurried to prison, but was released the same night. Died 30 April, 1795. In the 'Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis,' on which the popularity of Barthelemy mainly rests, the imaginary travels are related of a young Scythian who visited the principal cities of Greece between 363 and 337 B.C. The style is attractive, but it has been objected that fiction has been too much intermingled with historical facts. Barthelemy also wrote 'Les Amours de Carite et de Polydore,' a romance, translated from the Greek; 'Voyage en Italie;' and other works. His 'Œuvres Diverses' were published by M. St. Croix.

BARTHEZ DE MARMORIERES, PAUL JOSEPH, a French medical writer, professor of medicine at Montpellier, was born in that town 11 Dec., 1734, and died 15 Oct., 1806.

BARTHIUS, GASPAR, a learned German critic, born at Custrin 22 June, 1587; died at Leipsic 17 Sept., 1658. He left commentaries on Claudian and Statius, Latin poems, and other works.

BARTHOLDY, JACOB SOLOMON, a Prussian diplomatist and writer, born at Berlin 13 May, 1779; died 26 July, 1826.

BARTHOLINE, ERASMUS, son of Gaspar, was born at Roschild 1625, and died 5 Nov., 1698. He was professor of geometry and medicine at Copenhagen. He published 'De Figurâ Nivis Dissertatio;' 'De Cometis, ann. 1664 et 1665;' 'Experimenta Crystalli Islandici Diastilastii;' 'De Naturâ Mirabilibus;' and 'De Aere Hafniensi.'

BARTHOLINE, GASPAR, a Danish physician and divine, author of 'Institutiones Anatomicae,' &c., was born at Malmoe 12 Feb., 1585, and died 13 July, 1630.

BARTHOLINE, THOMAS, son of Gaspar, mentioned above, was born 20 Oct., 1616, and became professor, first, of mathematics, and, afterwards, of anatomy, at Copenhagen, his native city. Died 4 Dec., 1680. He published several works, and made several anatomical discoveries, particularly in the lacteals and lymphatics.

BARTHOLINE, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was eminent in jurisprudence. He became pro-

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fessor of history and civil law, besides which he held the offices of assessor of the consistory and keeper of the royal archives at Copenhagen. He wrote 'Antiquitates Danicae, lib. iii.,' &c. Born 1059; died 5 Nov., 1690. There were several other persons of this name and family, who obtained celebrity by their talents, particularly *Margaret*, the daughter of the first Thomas Bartholine, a lady who wrote some esteemed poems in the Danish language.

BARTHOLOMEW, a Franciscan friar, whose name was Glanvil, though he is commonly called *Anglicus*. He came of a good family in Suffolk, and flourished about the middle of the fourteenth century. He wrote, among other works, the popular book of encyclopædic knowledge entitled 'De Proprietatibus Herum.'

BARTHOLOMEW OF THE MARTYRS, a learned and pious Dominican friar, born at Lisbon, 1514. He became preceptor to Don Antonio, nephew of John III., king of Portugal, and in 1559 was consecrated archbishop of Braga. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and contracted a strict friendship with St. Charles Borromeo. At length, having obtained a dismissal from his archbishopric under Gregory XIII., he retired to Viana, where he died, 10 July, 1590, leaving an excellent book entitled 'Stimulus Pastorum,' and several other works. He was beatified in 1773, by Clement XIV.

BARTHOLUS, an eminent Italian civilian, born about 1313; died 1356.

BARTLEMAN. See **BARTHELEMON.**

BARTLEMAN, JAMES, a distinguished English vocalist, was born in the city of Westminster 19 Sept., 1769. At the usual age he had the good fortune to be received into the abbey choir of Westminster, under the mastership of Dr. Cooke, and in such hands his powers soon developed themselves and were fully appreciated. In 1788 his name appeared for the first time among the bass chorus at the Concerts of Ancient Music, but in 1791 he quitted this post to assume that of first solo at the newly established Vocal Concerts, where he at once established his reputation as the first bass singer of the day. In 1795 he returned to the Ancient Concerts and continued to sing there till he was compelled by ill health to resign his situation. He died 15 April 1821, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

BARTLET, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, was educated at Cambridge, where Dr. Sibbes was his intimate friend. In his younger days he was a great student of anatomy, till observing the strictness of the passage in the throat, he grew so melancholy as to be almost afraid to eat or drink; whereupon, on the advice of his physician, he laid that study aside. He became minister of St. Thomas, near Exeter, and afterwards of St. Mary's in that city, and died at an advanced age, but the date of his death is not given. His works are 'Meditations;' 'An Explication of the Assembly's Catechism;' 'The Duty of Communicants;' 'The Use and Profit of Afflictions;' 'The Practical Christian; or, a Summary View of the chief Heads of Practical Divinity;' and 'Directions for right receiving the Lord's Supper, in Question and Answer, for the benefit of the Young.'

BARTLET, RICHARD, a native of Worcestershire, was educated at All Soul's College, Oxford, and applying himself to the study of medicine, attained great eminence in his profession, and

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became president of the College of Physicians. He died 1559, *ætat.* 87.

BARTLET, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, and became minister of Bideford, Devonshire. He was a great sufferer for the cause of religion, and died in 1682. Mr. Bartlet wrote, 'A Model of the Primitive Congregational Way,' 4to., London, 1647; and 'Sovereign Balsam for healing such Professors as Satan hath wounded.'

BARTLETT, BENJAMIN, F.S.A., an antiquary, was originally an eminent apothecary at Bradford, Yorkshire, and afterwards carried on the same business in London. He died at Hertford 2 March, 1787, *ætat.* 73. His knowledge of the ancient coinage of this kingdom was equal to the valuable collections he had formed in its several departments. He published a memoir 'On the Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., appropriated to their respective Owners,' in the 'Archæologia,' v. 335. After his death appeared 'Manducedum Romanorum: being the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Kincetter [including the Hamlets of Hartshill, Osbury, and Atherstone], and also of the adjacent parish of Ansley, in the county of Warwick. By the late Benjamin Bartlett, F.A.S. Enlarged and corrected under the inspection of several gentlemen resident on the spot,' 4to., 1791.

BARTOLI, COSMO, an Italian writer, who flourished about 1570, was a native of Florence. He wrote a life of Frederick Barbarossa, and other works.

BARTOLI, DANIEL, a learned Jesuit, born at Ferrara, 1608; died at Rome 13 Jan., 1685. He published a great number of works, the chief of which is his history of his society, in 6 vols. folio.

BARTOLI, PETER SANTI, a painter, born at Perugia, about 1635; died at Rome 1700.

BARTOLOCCI, JULIUS, a Cistercian monk, and abbot of his order, was born at Celeno, in the kingdom of Naples, 1613, and died 1 Nov., 1687. He published 'Bibliotheca Rabbinnica,' 4 vols. folio, to which a fifth volume was added by his disciple, Imbonati. This work is highly esteemed.

BARTOLOMEO, ANDREW DE, a famous Italian jurist, professor of law at Ferrara and Bologna, was born 1400, and died 30 July, 1479.

BARTOLOMEO, FRA. See BAGGIO.

BARTOLOZZI, FRANCIS, an engraver, was born 1728 at Florence, where his father was a goldsmith, and intended his son for the same profession, till observing his taste for the arts, he placed him under Ignazio Hugford, an historical painter. Here he had for a fellow-pupil Giovanni Battista Cipriani, with whom he formed a friendship which lasted through life. After successfully applying for three years to painting, he was articulated to Joseph Wæner, an engraver, at Venice, by whom he was employed in executing a number of prints, after masters of an inferior order; but while thus engaged he contrived to engrave many after his own drawings. When his term expired he married a young Venetian lady of good family, on which alteration of his condition he removed to Rome, where he engraved his fine prints from the life of St. Nilus, and the heads of painters for a new edition of Vasari. After his return to Venice he worked for the print-sellers, but in 1764 he came to England with Mr. Dalton, who allowed

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him a salary of £300 a year. On the close of that engagement he worked for himself and the print-sellers, particularly Mr. Boydell. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. The new mode of stippling, or engraving in the red chalk manner, now becoming fashionable, gave Bartolozzi ample employment, and he executed in that way many hundreds of prints. The finest of all his works, perhaps, are the Marlborough Gems, the Musical Benefit Tickets, and the prints for Boydell's Shakspeare. With all this he might have made a fortune, but the contrary was the case; and in 1802 he went to Lisbon, on an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal, who allowed him a pension, and the produce of his works. It is generally stated that he died at Lisbon in his 88th year, but one biographer makes him die in London in 1819.

BARTON, Miss, actress. See ABINGTON FRANCES.
BARTON, ANDREW, a distinguished Scotch naval commander of the reign of James IV., died of wounds received in an engagement with the English in July, 1511.

BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was born 1766. He was appointed professor of natural history and botany, and afterwards of materia medica, in the university of Pennsylvania, and succeeded Dr. Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine. Died Dec., 1815.

BARTON, BERNARD, the Quaker poet, was born near London 1784, and in 1806 settled at Woodbridge, Suffolk. In 1810 he became a clerk in Messrs. Alexanders' bank, where he officiated almost to the day of his death, which took place at Woodbridge 19 Feb., 1849. He was a prolific writer, his poems filling eight or nine volumes. 'Household Verses,' a collection of fugitive pieces published in 1845, contain more of his personal feelings than perhaps any previous production of his pen.

BARTON, Sir EDWARD, the first English ambassador at Constantinople, died in the island of Chalki 14 April, 1597, in the 30th year of his age. The following epitaph is preserved in the convent of the Blessed Virgin at Chalki:—'Edvardo Barton illvstrissimo servantissimo augustissimo Anglor. Regine oratori, viro præstantissimo qui post reditum a bel. Vngarico quo eum in victo Tyræc imperatore p. profectus fverat, diem obiit pietatis ergo, ætatis an. xxx. salvt. vero anno MDXCVII. xviii. kal. Ma.'

BARTON, ELIZABETH, a pretended prophetess, commonly called the 'Holy Maid of Kent,' was a native of Aldington in that county. She was subject occasionally to fits, in the paroxysms of which she often burst into vehement and appalling exclamations, and periodically, about the beginning of December, fell into a trance of a few days' duration, after which she would narrate the wonders she had seen in the world of spirits under the guidance and tuition of an angel. By the neighbours her sufferings and sayings were attributed to some preternatural agency; she herself insensibly partook of the illusion; and Masters, the clergyman of the parish, advised her to quit the village, and to enter the convent of St. Sepulchre, in Canterbury. In her new situation her ecstasies and revelations were multiplied, and Archbishop Warham, at a loss to form a satisfactory judgment, appointed Bocking, a monk of Christ Church, her confessor. Bocking soon professed himself a

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believer in her inspired character, and both Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher appear to have gone over to this opinion. The maid grew less cautious in her predictions, and occasionally rose to higher and more dangerous matters. Whilst the great cause between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon was yet pending in the court of legates she informed Cardinal Wolsey, at the command of her angel, that if he ventured to pronounce a divorce God would visit him with the most dreadful chastisement. And after Wolsey's death she stated to her admirers that God had shown to her an evil root buried in the earth out of which three shoots had sprung; an addition interpreted to mean that the king and Norfolk and Suffolk were now carrying into execution the evil projects devised by the late cardinal. She even admonished Henry in person, at the command of her angel, that if he were to marry Anne Boleyn while Catharine was alive, he would no longer be looked upon as a king by God, but would die the death of a villain within a month, and be succeeded on the throne by his daughter Mary. When Henry had publicly acknowledged his second marriage he deemed it necessary to close her mouth, and prevent the circulation of her predictions by severity of punishment. Barton was accordingly taken from her convent and examined in private, first by Cranmer alone, and then by Cromwell and Cranmer together. In their official report she is said to have confessed that 'her predictions were feigned of her own imagination only to satisfy the minds of them who resorted to her, and to obtain worldly praise.' She and her abettors were attainted of treason, and she suffered at Tyburn 21 April, 1534. At the place of execution she confessed her delusion, but threw the burden of her offence on her companions in punishment. She had been, she said, the dupe of her own credulity, but then she was only a simple woman whose ignorance might be an apology for her conduct, while they were learned clerks who, instead of encouraging, ought to have detected and exposed the illusion.

BARTRAM, JOHN, a distinguished botanist, born in Pennsylvania 1701. He was elected American botanist to George III., and died in Sept., 1777. Linnæus pronounced him to be 'the greatest natural botanist in the world.'

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, an American naturalist, son of John, mentioned above, was born in Pennsylvania 1739, and died 22 July, 1823. He prepared the most complete table of American ornithology which was published before the appearance of Wilson's great work, in the preparation of which he assisted.

BARTSCH, JOHN ADAM DE, an engraver, born 1757 at Vienna, where he died 21 Aug., 1820.

BARUFFALDI, JEROME, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara 17 July, 1675; died 1 April, 1753. Mazzuchelli gives a list of upwards of a hundred works by him.

BARUFFALDI, JEROME, nephew of the preceding, and a learned bibliographer, was a member of the Society of Jesus. Born at Ferrara 16 Jan., 1740; died Feb., 1817.

BARWICK, JOHN, D.D., an English divine, born at Wetherstall, in Westmoreland, 1612, was educated at Sedbergh School in Yorkshire, from whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In the civil war he espoused the royal cause, and assisted

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in conveying the college plate to the king at Nottingham. He also undertook the dangerous office of an agent between London and Oxford, in which service he acted with great prudence, and by his arguments brought over many persons of consequence from the side of the parliament. Notwithstanding the murder of the king he continued the same hazardous employment, till at length he was discovered and sent to the Gate House, and next to the Tower. After a confinement of two years he was released, but he still continued his exertions for the cause which he had so much at heart, and his efforts were of the greatest consequence in bringing about the Restoration. On that event he took his doctor's degree, and the king would have given him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined, though he accepted the deanery of Durham, holding with it the living of Houghton-le-Spring. In less than a year he was removed to the deanery of St. Paul's, which cathedral he greatly improved. Died 22 Oct., 1664. Dr. Barwick, from the services in which he was engaged, could not write much, but many of his letters are in different collections, and he was the author of the Life of Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, whose funeral sermon he also preached and printed in 4to. Besides this he published 'Deceivers Deceived,' a sermon, 1661, 4to. His brother and biographer, Dr. Peter Barwick, is noticed below.

BARWICK, PETER, M.D., was born at Wetherstall, in Westmoreland, 1619, and educated at the grammar school of Sedbergh, Yorkshire, whence, at a fitting age, he was transferred to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a member of which he took his degree of B.A. 1642. In 1644 he became a fellow of his college. He proceeded M.A. 1647, and then applied to the study of physic. He was created M.D. 1655, and afterwards got into good practice at London, being appointed physician to Charles II. at the Restoration. Dr. Barwick deserves honourable mention as one of the few physicians who remained in the metropolis and pursued the practice of their profession during the ravages of the plague in 1665. Died 4 Sept., 1705. He drew up in Latin the life of his brother, the dean of St. Paul's; wrote a very judicious defence of Harvey's 'Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood;' and added an appendix in defence of the *Eikon Basilike*, against Dr. Walker.

BARZIZA. See GASPARIO.

BASAN, PIERRE FRANÇOIS, an engraver and printseller, born at Paris 23 Oct. 1723; died 12 Jan., 1797.

BASCHI, MATTHEW, a Franciscan, was born in the duchy of Spoleto, about 1500, and died 1552. He was founder of the order of Capuchin friars, which was approved of by Clement VII., 1528.

BASEDON, JOHN BERNARD, a German philosopher and educationist, was born at Hamburg 11 Sept., 1723, and died at Magdeburg 25 July, 1790. He published a number of works on philosophy, in which he propounded opinions so unorthodox that he was excluded from the Lutheran communion. Afterwards he chiefly directed his attention to the improvement of the system of education then in vogue, and composed several works on the subject. He likewise founded at Dessau a model educational establishment, which, however, turned out a complete failure.

BASEILHAC, JEAN. See COSME.

BASEVI, GEORGE, an English architect, born

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1795, being son of George Basvi, of Brighton. He was educated at the school of the Rev. Dr. Burney at Greenwich, and received his first professional instruction as pupil in the office of Sir John Soane, after which he studied during three years in Greece and Rome. He soon rose into notice, and executed many public and private works, which were much admired for their general arrangement and exquisite taste. Belgrave Square, erected from his designs, is without a rival in that style of architecture; but his great work is the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, perhaps the finest building of modern times, in the florid Italian style. He accidentally fell through a scaffold in Ely Cathedral, and was killed on the spot, 16 Oct., 1845.

BASIL, ST., the Great, one of the most learned and eloquent doctors of the Church, was born about 330 at Caesarea, in Cappadocia. He went to Athens to finish his studies, and there formed an intimate friendship with St. Gregory of Nazianzen. Afterwards he withdrew into solitude, and was the first who instituted the monastic life in Pontus and Cappadocia. Being elected bishop of Caesarea, 369, the emperor Valens attempted to make him embrace the Arian doctrine, and sent Modestus, prefect of the East, to terrify him into compliance; but in this he utterly failed. Some time afterwards Valens wished to banish St. Basil; but it is said that three pens burst successively between his fingers, upon which, being seized with fear, he left the holy bishop in peace. St. Basil afterwards endeavoured to reunite the Eastern and Western churches, which were at that time divided respecting Meletius and Paulinus, two bishops of Antioch. He founded a bishopric at Zazima, and gave it to his friend St. Gregory of Nazianzen. St. Basil died 1 Jan., 379. His works consist of homilies, commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and letters on ecclesiastical discipline. Festival, June 14.

BASILIDES, of Alexandria, a famous heresiarch, and disciple of Simon the Magician, died about 132.

BASILIIUS I., called the Macedonian, emperor of the East, was born at Adrianople, of poor parents, and became a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the Emperor Michael, who made him his equerry and chamberlain. In 867 he murdered that prince, and took possession of the throne. He defeated the Saracens at Caesarea, and was killed by a stag while hunting on 1 March, 886.

BASILIIUS II. succeeded John Zimisces, 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine. He turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory, 1014, but treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity. Dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of 99, he gave them the hundredth for a leader. In this condition they were sent to their king, who took two days to view them. Died Dec. 1025, aged 70.

BASILOVITCH, IVAN, emperor of Russia, which country he recovered from the dominion of the Tartars, and thus laid the foundation of the Russian empire. He was the first who assumed the title of Czar, and added Astracan to his territories. Born 1520; died 1584.

BASING, or BASINGSTOKE, JOHN DE, a learned divine of the thirteenth century, was born at Basingstoke, Hampshire, and educated at Oxford,

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from whence he went to Paris, where he remained many years. He also travelled to Athens, and acquired a great knowledge of the Greek language. On his return he was made archdeacon of London and Leicester. Died 1252. He wrote some sermons, and translated a few Greek books into Latin. Matthew Paris says he introduced the knowledge of Greek numerals in this country. The system of notation, however, which is given by Basingstoke, was never used by the Greeks.

BASINIO, of Parma, an Italian poet, some of whose pieces are inserted in 'Trium Poetarum Elegantiarum, Porcellii, Basinii, et Trebanii Opuscula,' Paris, 1549. Died 1457, aged 36.

BASIRE, ISAAC, D.D., an English divine, was born in the island of Jersey, in 1607, but where educated is uncertain. He, however, became chaplain to Morton, bishop of Durham, who gave him the rectory of Stanhope and the vicarage of Eggleston, that diocese. In 1640 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by mandamus at Cambridge, and soon afterwards he was incorporated at Oxford. About this time he was also made chaplain to Charles I., and in 1643 installed prebendary of Durham. The next year he obtained the archdeaconry of Northumberland, but lost all his preferments in the Rebellion, on which he went into the Morea, where he preached with success to members of the Greek church. He then travelled into Palestine, where he received extraordinary honours from the Greek patriarch and also from the Catholics. At Constantinople he officiated to the Greek Protestants according to the English liturgy, and from thence he went into Transylvania, where he was hospitably entertained during several years by George Ragozi, the prince of the country, who appointed him professor of divinity in his new university of Weissenburg. In 1661 the doctor was recalled by Charles II., who appointed him his chaplain in ordinary. He died at Durham 12 Oct., 1676. His works are, 'Deo et Ecclesiae Sacrum,' a sermon, 4to., 1646; 'Diatriba de Antiqua Ecclesiae Britannicae Libertate'; 'The History of the English and Scotch Presbytery'; 'Oratio privata, boni Theologi partes praeicipuas complectens'; and 'The Dead Man's Real Speech,' a funeral sermon on Bishop Cosin, with his Life. Dr. Basire's correspondence has been published by Darnell.

BASIRE, JAMES, an engraver, born in London 1730. He studied engraving at first under his father, and afterwards under Richard Dalton, with whom he travelled to Rome. Nothing has been recorded of the particulars of his life, except that he was engraver to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Died 6 Sept., 1802.

BASKERVILLE, HANNIBAL, an English antiquary, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was buried in Sunningwell church, Berkshire, 1668.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, a celebrated printer, born at Wolverley, Worcestershire, 1706. In 1720 he kept a writing school at Birmingham, but in 1745 he engaged in the japanning business, to which in 1750 he added the profession of type-founding. After expending a considerable sum in this pursuit he succeeded, and the works printed by him obtained celebrity. The first of these was Virgil, in 1756, which answered so well that he reprinted it in 1758. In the latter year he was employed by the university of Oxford on a new-faced Greek type, and soon afterwards he

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obtained leave from the syndicate of Cambridge to print a Bible and two editions of the Common Prayer. The other productions of his press were, Newton's Milton, 2 vols. 4to.; Dodsley's Fables, 8vo.; Juvenal and Persius, 8vo.; Congreve's Works, 3 vols. 8vo.; Horace, 8vo.; Addison's Works, 4 vols. 4to.; a pocket Dictionary, 12mo.; Jennings on Medals, 8vo. He also printed editions of Terence, Catullus, Lucretius, Sallust, and Florus, in 4to. Mr. Baskerville died at Birmingham 8 Jan., 1775, and his types were sold to a society at Paris, by whom they were used in printing the works of Voltaire.

BASKERVILLE, Sir SIMON, an English physician, was born at Exeter about 1573, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. After taking his degrees and studying closely, he settled in London, where he acquired great eminence in his profession, and was sworn physician, first to James I. and next to Charles I., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He amassed so large a fortune by his profession as to gain the name of Sir Simon Baskerville the rich. Died 5 July, 1641.

BASKERVILLE, THOMAS, of Bayworth, in the parish of Sunningwell, near Abingdon, wrote a Journal of his Travels through a great part of England in the years 1677 and 1678, MS. Many of his MSS. are preserved in the Harleian collection. He died about 1705.

BASNAGE, ANTOINE, eldest son of Benjamin, mentioned below, was born 1610. He became minister of Bayeux, and at the age of 75 was thrown into prison at Havre de Grace. On recovering his liberty he retired into Holland, and died at Zutphen 1691.

BASNAGE, BENJAMIN, a French Protestant minister, born 1580; died 1652. He published some controversial works.

BASNAGE, HENRI, de Franquenay, was son of Benjamin. He became one of the most eminent advocates of the parliament of Rouen, where he died 20 Oct., 1695, aged 80. His complete works were published in 2 vols. folio, 1776.

BASNAGE, HENRI, de Beauval, brother of Jacques, was born 1656, and in 1679 was admitted advocate in the parliament of Rouen. In 1687 he retired to Holland, where he succeeded Bayle in writing the 'History of the Works of the Learned.' He published several other works, and died at the Hague 29 March, 1710.

BASNAGE, JACQUES, a French Protestant divine, son of Henri Basnage de Franquenay, was born at Rouen 1653. He became minister of the reformed church in his native city, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Rotterdam. In 1709 he was chosen one of the pastors of the Walloon church at the Hague, and he was also employed in state affairs. Died 22 Dec., 1723. He composed a large number of works, among which are a 'History of the Religion of the Reformed Churches;' a 'History of the Church;' 'History of the Old and New Testament;' and a 'History of the Jews,' which has been translated into English.

BASNAGE, SAMUEL, de Flottemanville, son of Antoine, was born 1638, and succeeded his father in his congregation at Bayeux, but he was forced to leave France in 1685, and retired to Zutphen, where he died in 1721. He wrote Exercitations on Baronius, which he published under the title of 'Annales Politico-ecclesiastici.'

BASS, GEORGE, surgeon of the 'Reliance,' a

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British vessel of war, discovered Bass's Strait, between the continent of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, 1798. He never received any distinction or reward.

BASSANI, JAMES ANTHONY, a Jesuit, born at Venice 1686; died at Padua 21 May, 1747. He was one of the best preachers of his day. His sermons have been published.

BASSANO, HUGHES BERNARD MARET DUC DE, was born at Dijon 1763. He was an active promoter of the great French Revolution, and was despatched to London to negotiate a treaty of neutrality. In 1793 he was sent ambassador to Naples, but being taken prisoner on his way thither he underwent three years' incarceration in an Austrian fortress. He took a leading part in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was nominated by Bonaparte secretary-general of consuls, a post afterwards designated as the secretaryship of state. He was employed on several important missions by Napoleon, after whose second abdication he retired into private life; but being arrested in Switzerland by the Austrians he was not allowed to return to France till 1820. He was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe, and in 1835 held for a few days the exalted position of first minister and president of the council. Died 13 May, 1839.

BASSANO, FRANCIS, an English herald painter, born 17 Oct., 1675; died 17 April, 1746. He made a large collection of church notes, some of which are now in the College of Arms and some in private hands.

BASSANO, JAMES, an Italian painter, born at Venice 1510; died Feb., 1592. He excelled in landscape. Four of his sons were also eminent artists, viz., Francis (born 1548; died 1591); John Baptist (born 1553; died 1613); Leander (born 1558; died 1623); and Jerome (born 1560; died 1622).

BASSANTIN, JAMES, a Scotch astronomer of the sixteenth century, who was educated first at Glasgow and afterwards at Paris, where he became lecturer on mathematics. In 1562 he returned to his native country, where he died 1568. His works are, 'Astronomia,' folio, Geneva, 1599; 'Paraphrase de l'Astrolabe, avec une amplification de l'Usage de l'Astrolabe,' 1555, Lyons; 8vo., Paris, 1617; 'Super Mathematica Genethliaca,' on the calculation of nativities; 'Arithmetica,' 'Musica secundum Platonem;' and 'De Mathesi in genere.'

BASSE, WILLIAM, a minor poet, was born at Moreton, near Thame, Oxfordshire, and was for some time a retainer of Sir Richard Wenman, knight, afterwards Viscount Wenman in the peerage of Ireland. He was alive in 1651, and probably died soon after that date. He is best known by his verses 'on William Shakespeare, who died in April, 1616.' Among his other productions are 'Three Pastorall Elegies of Anander, Anetor, and Muridella,' London, 1602; 'Sword and Buckler; or, Serving Man's Defence,' 4to., London, 1602; and a collection of MS. poems entitled 'Polyhymnia.'

BASSET, Sir FRANCIS. See DUNSTANVILLE.

BASSET, FULK, an English prelate, was probably born in Devonshire. At all events, he came of a noble family. In 1225 he was made provost of the collegiate church of St. John of Beverley, and in 1230 dean of York. In 1241 he succeeded Roger Niger in the see of London, but was not

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consecrated till three years afterwards, owing to a vacancy in the archbishopric. He had the firmness to oppose the visitatorial power of Archbishop Boniface and the exactions of the papal legate. The latter called a council at London to enforce the demands of his Holiness, but the bishop rose in the assembly and said, 'Before I will submit to such great servitude, injury, and oppression of the Church, I will lose my head.' This declaration incensed the other prelates to such a degree that the legate, though supported by the king, could not succeed. Basset founded the church of St. Faith and two chantries in St. Paul's cathedral. He died of the plague 1259.

BASSET, PETER, an English author, who was gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry V. He was an eye-witness of the exploits of that monarch both in this country and France, and wrote an account of them in English. He likewise wrote 'Deactis armorum et conquestus regni Franciæ, ducatus Normanniæ, ducatus Alenconici, ducatus Ardegarviæ et Cenomanniæ,' MS. in the College of Arms. Basset was living in 1430.

BASSETT, JOSHUA, an English divine of the Roman communion, was born in or about 1641, being the son of John Bassett, a merchant of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk. He was educated at Lynn under the care of Mr. Bell, and on 13 Oct., 1657, was admitted a sizar of Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a junior fellow 1664, and a senior fellow 1673. The dates of his degrees are, B.A. 1661; M.A. 1665; B.D. 1671. In 1660 he was appointed master of Sidney College, by royal mandate from King James II., the taking of the usual oaths being dispensed with. Mr. Bassett professed the Catholic religion, and had mass publicly said in his college. Cole, the antiquary, remarks: 'I have met with several people in Cambridge who remember to have been present during the celebration of it.' During his mastership he got the statutes of the college altered for the accommodation of those of his own communion. When in Dec., 1688, James revoked all the mandamuses, Mr. Bassett left the college, and afterwards lived very poor in London. Being in necessitous circumstances, he desired to have his goods from the college, but was roughly made to understand that if he did not desist he would be informed against as a popish priest. He died about 1720. The following work is attributed to Bassett in the Bodleian and Dublin catalogues, though Dodd ascribes the authorship to John Gother: 'Reason and Authority; or, the Motives of a late Protestant's Reconciliation to the Catholick Church: Together with Remarks upon some late Discourses against Transubstantiation,' 4to., London, 1687. This was answered by Dr. Thomas Banbrigg the same year, and in 1705 by Nathaniel Spoones, M.A., and Edward Stephens. 'An Essay towards a proposal for Catholic Communion,' 8vo., 1704, 1705, 1801, is sometimes attributed to him, and sometimes to T. Dean. Bassett wrote 'Ecclesiæ Theoria Nova Dodwelliana exposita, cui accessit rerum quæ indiligentes lectores fugiant, indiculus,' 8vo., London, 1713. He also contributed verses to the university collections on the death of the duke of Albemarle (1679), the accession of James II. (1684), and the birth of the prince of Wales (1688).

BASSI, LAURA MARIA CATHERINE. See VERATTI. **BASSIANUS, LAUDUS**, a distinguished physician of Massignan in France, who died in 1562, published

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'De humanâ Historia,' 8vo., Basle, 1542; and 'Intrologia,' 4to., Basle, 1543.

BASSIUS, HENRY, a celebrated surgeon, professor of anatomy at Halle. Born 1690; died 5 March, 1754.

BASSOL, JOHN, a Scotch physician and divine of the fourteenth century. He studied at Oxford, and went from thence to Paris, where he entered the order of the Minorites. After teaching medicine at Rheims he removed to Mechlin, where he taught theology, and died in 1347. He wrote 'Commentaria seu Lecturæ in quatuor libros Sententiarum,' printed in 1516. This work procured him the title of *Doctor Ordinarius*.

BASSOMPIERE, FRANÇOIS DE, colonel-general of the Swiss, and marshal of France, born 1579, in Lorraine, of a noble and ancient family. He attached himself to France, and was distinguished for his valour and great actions. The king appointed him marshal of France, 29 Aug., 1622. He continued to signalize himself, but was sent to the Bastille by order of his majesty, 1631, and remained there till after the death of Cardinal Richelieu. He died 12 Oct., 1646. There are 'Memoirs,' composed by M. de Bassompierre, during his confinement, 1723, 4 vols. 12mo.; 'An Account of his Embassies, 1665 and 1668;' and 'Remarks on the History of Louis XIII.,' written by Duplex. Horace Walpole has justly censured him for not knowing even the names of many things which he wrote about. For instance, he calls York-house 'Jorchaux,' and Kensington 'Inimthort.'

BASSUS, CÆSIUS, a Latin poet, in the time of Nero, to whom Persius addresses his sixth Satire. Some fragments of his works are to be found in the 'Corpus Poetarum' of Maittaire.

BASSVILLE, NICOLAS JEAN HUGOU DE, a French politician and journalist, was, at the time of the first French revolution, one of the editors of the 'National Mercury.' In 1792 he was appointed secretary of legation at Naples. Being at Rome on 13 Jan., 1793, he was assailed with stones by the mob, and forced to seek refuge in a house; but the mob still pursued him, and he received a wound which resulted in his death twenty-four hours afterwards. This event was the cause of many recriminations against the papal government on the part of France, at that time governed by the National Convention. Bassville published 'Memoires historiques,' and other works.

BAST, FREDERICK JAMES, a learned Greek scholar, was born about 1772, in the states of the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, and died in Paris 13 Nov., 1811.

BASTA, GEORGE, an Italian writer on military tactics, was a native of Rocca, near Taranto, and died 1607.

BASTARD, THOMAS, an English poet, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, and educated at Westminster School and New College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. He became rector of Almer in his native county, but died in Dorchester prison, where he was confined for debt, 19 April, 1618. He wrote some ingenious epigrams, libels, and sermons.

BASTIAT, FREDERIC, a French political economist, born at Bayonne 29 June, 1801; died at Rome 24 Dec., 1850.

BASTIDE, JEAN FRANÇOIS DE, a voluminous author, born at Marseilles 15 March, 1724; died at Milan 4 July, 1798.

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BASTIN, JOHN, an English wood-engraver; died 1851. He executed a great number of illustrations for the 'Art Journal.'

BASTON, PHILIP, an English Carmelite, received his education at Oxford, and was ordained priest by Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, 22 Sept., 1296. He was living in 1320, and died at Nottingham. He was author of a volume of epistles in Latin.

BASTON, ROBERT, brother of Philip, was a native of Yorkshire. He studied at Oxford, and having entered the Carmelite Order, became prior of Scarborough. He flourished about 1310. Baston was author of 'De Strivelinensi obsidione,' and other poetical works in Latin.

BASTWICK, JOHN, M.D., a physician, was born at Writtle, in Essex, 1593, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, though he took his doctor's degree at Padua. For some libels against the Church of England he lost his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in St. Mary's Castle, in Scilly. In 1640 he was released by the parliament, and had a reward of £5000 allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. Died 6 Oct., 1654.

BATE, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician, born at Maid's Morton, near Buckingham, 1608. At fourteen years of age he became one of the clerks of New College, Oxford, from whence he was removed to Queen's College, and afterwards to St. Edmund's Hall. When he had taken the degrees of bachelor and master of arts, he entered on the physic line; and having taken a degree in that faculty in 1629, he obtained a license, and for some years practised in and about Oxford; his practice was chiefly amongst the Puritans, who at that time considered him as one of their party. In 1637 he took the degree of doctor in physic, and became very eminent in his profession, so that when King Charles kept his court at Oxford, he was his principal physician. When the king's affairs declined, Dr. Bate removed to London, where he accommodated himself so well to the times, that he became physician to the Charter-house, fellow of the College of Physicians, and afterwards principal physician to Oliver Cromwell. Nevertheless, upon the Restoration he got into favour with the royal party, and was made principal physician to the king. Dr. Bate wrote, in Latin, 'An Account of the late Commotions in England,' and some other pieces. Died 19 April, 1668.

BATE, HENRY. See DUDLEY, SIR BATE.

BATE, JAMES, an English divine, was son of the Rev. Richard Bate, vicar of Chilham, and rector of Warehorne, Kent, who died 1736. This son was born at Bocton Malherb, in that county, in 1703, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his first degree, 1723, and was elected fellow soon afterwards; but an offer of a fellowship at St. John's being made to him, he accepted the latter. In 1727 he took his master's degree, and became moderator of the university 1730. Soon after this he attended the honourable Horatio Walpole, ambassador to Paris, as his chaplain, and on his return obtained the rectory of St. Paul's, Deptford, on the presentation of the king, 1731. He died there in Sept., 1775. His works are 'An Address to his Parishioners on the Rebellion in 1745;' 'Infidelity Scourged;

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'Methodism Displayed; or Remarks upon Mr. Whitfield's answer to the Bishop of London's last Pastoral Letter. In a Letter to Mr. Whitfield, or, in his absence, to any of his Abettors,' 8vo., London, no date; 'An Essay towards a Rationale of the Doctrine of Original Sin,' 8vo., 1755. In a second edition of this book, he says it was his hard fate in his younger years to serve one of our ambassadors at a foreign court, from whence it is evident that he had no reason to speak well of his patron.

BATE, JOHN, D.D., an English Carmelite, was a native of Northumberland, and educated at Oxford. He became prior of the house of his order at York, and died 26 Jan., 1429. Dr. Bate wrote a compendium of logic, and other works.

BATE, JULIUS, brother of James, mentioned above, was born about 1711, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1742. He contracted an intimacy with the celebrated John Hutchinson, whose opinions he defended with great zeal, and, in conjunction with Mr. Spearman, published an edition of his works. The duke of Somerset having given Mr. Hutchinson the presentation of the living of Sutton, in Sussex, he bestowed it upon his friend and disciple, Mr. Bate, who died at Arundel 7 April, 1771. His publications were 'The Examiner Examined,' a vindication of Catcott against Bedford, 8vo., 1739; 'An Essay towards explaining the third chapter of Genesis;' 'The Philosophical Principles of Moses, asserted and defended against Jennings;' 'Remarks upon Mr. Warburton's Remarks, &c., tending to show that the Antients knew there was a Future State; and that the Jews were not under an equal Providence. With an Explication of some Passages in Job, which relate to Christianity,' 8vo., London, 1745; 'The Faith of the ancient Jews in the Law of Moses;' 'A Hebrew Grammar;' 'The Use and Intent of Prophecy,' against Middleton; 'The Scripture Meaning of Elohim and Berith;' 'An Enquiry into the original Similitudes in the Old and New Testament;' 'The Integrity of the Hebrew Text vindicated against Kennicott;' 'A Reply to Dr. Sharp's Review of, and Defence of, his Dissertations on the Meaning of Berith;' 'Critica Hebræa, or a Hebrew and English Dictionary without Points.' He published also some other controversial tracts, which evince his learning as a biblical scholar, and after his death appeared his 'Translation of the Pentateuch, and of the Historical Books to the end of the second of Kings, from the Hebrew,' 4to., 1773.

BATECUMBE, WILLIAM, an English mathematician of the fifteenth century. He was a professor at Oxford, and wrote 'De Sphæra concavæ fabrica et usu;' 'De Sphæra solida;' 'De operatione Astrolabii;' and 'Conclusiones Sophiæ.'

BATEMAN, THOMAS, a distinguished physician, was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, 29 April, 1778, and educated at London and Edinburgh, at which latter place he graduated M.D., 1801. He became physician to the Public Dispensary in London, and to the Fever Institution, and acquired a European reputation by his skill in cutaneous diseases. Died 9 April, 1821. His principal publications were 'A Practical Synopsis of cutaneous Diseases,' 1813, which was translated into French, Italian, and German; and 'Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases.' He was also the author of all the

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medical articles, except two, in Rees's Cyclopædia, from the letter C, inclusive.

BATEMAN, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was a native of Norwich, and received his education at Cambridge, where he was created doctor of the civil law. In 1328 he was appointed archdeacon of Norwich, and afterwards proceeded to Rome, where he was appointed auditor of the pope's palace. His holiness also gave him the deanery of Lincoln, and twice sent him as nuncio to England to procure a peace between Edward III. and the French king. In 1343-4 he was constituted bishop of Norwich, receiving episcopal consecration at the hands of the pope himself. Subsequently Edward III. employed him in state affairs of the highest importance. He died at Avignon, whither he had been sent on an embassy to the pope, 6 Jan., 1354-5. Bishop Bateman was the founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

BATES, JOHN, a musical composer, was born at Halifax 1740, and educated at Eton, whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge. During his residence in the university he was patronised by Dr. Smith, master of Trinity College, under whose immediate inspection he perfected his knowledge of harmony, and acquired that reputation for musical erudition which distinguished him through life. On leaving Cambridge he became private secretary to Lord Sandwich, then first lord of the Admiralty. It was on the occasion of a music meeting at Leicester that he wrote his ode 'Here shall soft Chaucer repair,' which was set to music by Dr. Boyd, and became extremely popular. Its success inspired Mr. Bates with the idea of rescuing the old masters' compositions from oblivion by having them occasionally performed by a numerous and well-selected band of vocal and instrumental performers. With this object he founded in Tottenham Street the concert of Ancient Music, which attained to great celebrity. George III. expressed his approbation of these performances by procuring for Mr. Bates the appointment of commissioner of the Victualling Office. Soon afterwards he married his distinguished pupil Miss Harrop. In 1784 he planned and conducted the great musical performance, the 'Commemoration of Handel,' which took place in Westminster Abbey, and the Pantheon. He was afterwards promoted to a seat at the Board of Customs. Having projected the Albion Mills, he lost his own and his wife's fortune in that unfortunate speculation. This preyed upon his mind, and produced a complaint of which he died, 8 June, 1799.

BATES, WILLIAM, D.D., a nonconformist divine and biographer, born Nov., 1625. He studied first at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Queen's College, where he took his B.A. degree, 1647. Having been ordained, according to the presbyterian form, he became vicar of St. Dunstan in the West. At the Restoration, to which he was favourable, he obtained his doctor's degree by royal mandate, and was offered the deanery of Lichfield and Coventry, which he declined. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference for revising the liturgy, and died at Hackney 14 July, 1699. His theological works were collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He was likewise author of 'Vitæ selectorum aliquot virorum qui Doctrina, Dignitate, aut Pietate inclaruerunt,' 4to., London, 1681.

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BATESON, THOMAS, an English musical composer, was elected organist of Chester Cathedral about 1600, and about 1618 was appointed organist and master of the children in Trinity Church, Dublin. It is supposed that he took the degree of Mus. B. in the university of that city. He published a set of 'English Madrigals for three, four, five, and six Voices.'

BATH, JOHN, an Irish Jesuit, was living in Drogheda when the town was stormed by the Cromwellian forces. His house was given up to plunder, and he and his brother, a secular priest, were conducted to the market place and there shot, 16 Aug., 1649.

BATH, WILLIAM PULTENEY, earl of, was born of an ancient family in 1682, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he made the congratulatory speech to Queen Anne on her visit to the college. After travelling through Europe, he was elected into Parliament, and became distinguished as a zealous Whig. On the accession of George I. he was appointed a privy councillor, and secretary at war, being then the friend of Sir Robert Walpole; but afterwards a difference arose between them, and Pulteney became the leader of the opposition. He also joined Bolingbroke in conducting a paper called 'The Craftsman,' the object of which was to annoy the minister. This produced a duel between Pulteney and Lord Hervey; and the king was so much displeased with the conduct of the former, that he struck his name out of the list of privy councillors, and also from the commission of the peace. On the resignation of Walpole, in 1741, Pulteney was created earl of Bath; but from that time his popularity ceased. Died 8 June, 1764.

BATHE, HENRY DE, an English judge, was born in Devonshire. After studying the law, he was made by Henry III., in 1238, judge of the common pleas, and also one of the justices itinerant; but in 1251 he fell into disgrace upon many charges of malversation and bribery. However, he was at length restored to favour, and made chief justice of the King's Bench. Died 1261.

BATHE, WILLIAM, was born in Dublin, 1564, and studied at Oxford, but being converted to Catholicism, he retired to the continent, and joined the Society of Jesus at Tournay, 1596. When he had finished his studies at Padua, he was ordered to Spain, and appointed rector of the college of his countrymen at Salamanca. Died at Madrid 17 June, 1614. He wrote 'An Introduction to the Art of Musick, wherein are set down exact and easy Rules, with Arguments and their Solutions, for such as seek to know the Reason of the Truth: which Rules, he means, whereby any, by his own Industry, may shortly, easily, and regularly attain to all such Things as to this Art do belong,' 4to., London, 1584; a second edition of this work, almost entirely rewritten, was published under the title of 'A briefe Introduction to the Skill of Song, concerning the Practise,' 8vo., London, no date. 'Janua Linguarum: seu, Modus maxime accommodatus, quo patefit Aditus ad omnes Linguas intelligendas,' Salamanca, 1611; 'Preparation for the administering the Sacrament of Penance with greater Facility and Fruit of Repentance than hath been already done.' This work was written in English and Latin by the author, but Father Joseph Cresswell published a Spanish translation of it, under the name of Peter

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Manrique, entitled 'Aperejos para administrar le Sacramento de la Penitencia con mas facilidad y fruto,' Milan, 1604, or rather 1614; 'A Methodical Institution of the Principal Mysteries of the Christian Faith, with a Method annexed for the right Exercise of General Confession.'

BATHER, LUCY ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles James Blomfield, bishop of London, and wife of Mr. Arthur Bather, died 5 Sept., 1864. She was author of 'Footprints on the Sands of Time,' and some other juvenile works, published under the name of 'Aunt Lucy.'

BATHORY, STEPHEN, king of Poland. He was born of a noble family in Transylvania, of which country he was elected prince, 1571; and his reputation was such that when Henry duke of Anjou quitted the throne of Poland, he was chosen to succeed him. He corrected many abuses, and repulsed the Muscovites. Died 1586.

BATHURST, ALLEN, Earl Bathurst, was son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, of Pauler's Perry, Northamptonshire, by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, and was born in Westminster 16 Nov., 1684. At the age of fifteen he entered Trinity College, Oxford, of which his uncle, Dean Bathurst, was president. In 1705, when just of age, he was chosen member for Cirencester, which borough he represented in two parliaments. During the reign of Queen Anne he joined the Tory party, for which he was made a peer in 1711. He was a zealous opponent of Walpole's administration, and in 1743 became a member of the privy council. In 1757 he was constituted treasurer to the prince of Wales, on whose accession to the throne he obtained a pension of £2000 a year. In 1772 he was advanced to the dignity of Earl Bathurst. Died 16 Sept., 1775. His lordship was the intimate friend of Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Swift, Gay, and other wits of that time. Till within a month of his death he rode on horseback two hours every morning, and regularly drank a bottle of wine after dinner. He used jocosely to declare that he could never think of adopting Dr. Cadogan's regimen, as Dr. Cheyne had assured him fifty years before that he would not live seven years longer unless he abridged himself of his wine.

BATHURST, BENJAMIN, an English gentleman, whose mysterious and untimely death entitles him to a place in this work. He was born in London 1784, and at an early age was employed in the diplomatic service. In 1809, when returning from a mission to Vienna, carrying important dispatches, he was assassinated near Hamburgh, and no trace of him was ever discovered except a portion of his clothing on the bank of the Elbe.

BATHURST, HENRY, second Earl Bathurst, son of Allen the first earl, was born 1714. Having studied the law, he was made solicitor-general, and afterwards attorney-general, to the prince of Wales. In 1754 he was constituted one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and in 1771 elevated to the woolsack with the title of Baron Apsley. He resigned the seals 1788, and died 1794. His lordship wrote a pamphlet entitled 'The Case of Miss Swordfeiger;' and a work on the 'Theory of Evidence.'

BATHURST, HENRY, bishop of Norwich, was born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, 16 Oct., 1744, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to a fellowship at New College, Oxford (B.C.L. 1768; D.C.L. 1776). He obtained

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the rectory of Witchingham, Norfolk, a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, a prebendal stall at Durham, and other ecclesiastical preferments, and on 9 March, 1805, was consecrated bishop of Norwich. He died in London 5 April, 1837. Bishop Bathurst was a zealous friend of Catholic Emancipation, and indeed he was regarded for many years as the only liberal prelate in the House of Lords. He published some sermons and charges, and 'A Letter to the late Mr. Wilberforce, on Christianity and Politics, how far they are reconcilable,' 1818.

BATHURST, RALPH, M.D., an eminent Latin poet, physician, and divine, born in 1620, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he at first applied himself to divinity, but afterwards to physic, and was employed as physician to the sick and wounded of the navy. After the Restoration he returned to the study of divinity, and having taken orders, was appointed chaplain to King Charles II., and admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he was elected president of Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1670 was installed dean of Wells. In 1691 he was nominated to the see of Bristol, but refused it, preferring to reside in his college, the chapel of which he afterwards rebuilt in a very elegant manner. Died 14 June, 1704. He was a person of great learning, and particularly celebrated for his poetical genius. His works are 'Newes from the dead, or a true and exact narration of the miraculous deliverance of Anne Green, who being executed at Oxford, Dec. 14, 1650, afterwards revived, and by the care of certain physicians there, is now perfectly recovered; together with the manner of her suffering, and the particular means used for her recovery. Whereunto are prefixed certain poems, casually written upon that subject,' 4to., Oxford, 1651; 'A Poem on the Death of Mr. Seiden,' in Nichols's 'Select Collection;' and several Latin poems, printed in the 'Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta.'

BATHURST, RICHARD, M.D., was born in Jamaica. His father, an eminent planter in that island, sent him to England in order that he might qualify himself for the practice of physic. He was accordingly entered of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.B. 1745. He afterwards studied in the metropolis, where he became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Johnson, by whom he was greatly beloved. On 26 Sept., 1754, he was elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital, which post, however, he resigned in November, 1756, and not meeting with that success in his profession to which his great abilities justly entitled him, he embraced the offer of an appointment as physician to the army which was sent on the expedition of the Havannah, where soon after his arrival he was seized with a fever which resulted in his death in 1762. Dr. Bathurst possessed literary talents of no mean order, and in conjunction with Johnson, Hawksworth, and others, wrote the periodical entitled 'The Adventurer.'

BATHURST, THEODORE, sometime fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, published an elegant Latin translation of Spenser's 'Shepherd's Calendar,' under the following title, 'Calendarium Pastoralis: sive, Eclogæ duodecim, totidem Anni Mensibus accommodatæ, Anglice olim scriptæ ab Edmundo Spensero Anglorum Poetarum Principe, nunc autem elegantissimo Latino Carmine donatæ,' 8vo., London, 1653.

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BATHYANI, LOUIS, Count, an Hungarian statesman, born at Presburg 1809; and executed Oct. 1849.

BATHYLLOS, a famous pantomimist of Alexandria, who went to Rome in the reign of Augustus, and was Mæcenas's freedman.

BATMAN, STEPHEN, D.D., an English translator and compiler, was born at Bruton, Somersetshire, and received his academical education at Cambridge. He became domestic chaplain to Archbishop Parker, who employed him in the collection of the valuable library now at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Subsequently he became rector of Mersham, Surrey, parson of Newington Butts, and chaplain to Lord Hunsdon. Died 1584. Among his publications are, 'Christiall Glass for Christian Reformation,' 1569; 'Joyfull newes out of Hierusalem, from Theophr. Paracelsus, declaring the ruinate fall of the papal dignitie,' 1575; and 'The Doome warning all men to the Judgement: wherein are contained for the most parte, all the strange Prodigies hapned in the Worlde, with divers secrette figures of Revelations tending to the next stated conversion towards God: In matter of a generall Chronicle, gathered out of severall approved authors,' 1581.

BATMANSON, JOHN, a Carthusian monk, prior of the Charterhouse, London, died Nov., 1531. His works are 'Animadversiones in Annotationes Erasmi in Novum Testamentum'; 'Tractatus contra Doctrinam Martini Lutheri'; 'Institutiones for Novices'; 'Of the Contempt of the World;' and other treatises.

BATONI, POMPEO, a distinguished painter, who is regarded as the founder of the modern Roman school, was born at Lucca 1708, and died at Rome Feb. 1787.

BATSCHE, AUGUSTUS JOHN GEORGE CHARLES, a German writer on natural history, born at Jena 28 Oct. 1761; died 29 Sept., 1802.

BATT, ANTHONY, an English Benedictine, died 12 Jan. 1661. He wrote 'Thesaurus absconditus in Agro Dominico inventus, in duas partes: I. Preciosus, II. Meditationes,' 12mo., Paris, 1641; and 'A Hive of sacred Honie Combes, containing most sweet and heavenly counsel,' 8vo., Douay, 1651, taken from the works of St. Bernard.

BATTAGLINI, MARK, was born at Rimini 1645, and became bishop, first of Nocera, and afterwards of Coena. Died 19 Sept., 1717. He was author of a Universal History of Councils, &c.

BATTEL, ANDREW, an English seaman of the seventeenth century, whose adventures in Africa and other countries are narrated in the collection of Purchas. He was born in Essex about 1604, and towards the close of his life retired to Leigh, in that county; but the date of his death is not recorded.

BATTEL, RALPH, D.D., an English divine, born 11 April, 1649, was rector of St. Peter's Church, Canterbury, and of Edworth, Bedfordshire; sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, sub-almoner to Queen Anne, and prebendary of Worcester. Died 20 March, 1712. He published 'Sermons' in 1684 and 1694.

BATTELY, JOHN, D.D., a divine and antiquary, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, about 1647, being son of an apothecary in that town. He was educated in the free school at Bury, and on 5 July, 1662, was admitted a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree. Afterwards he became chaplain

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to Archbishop Sancroft, who presented him to the rectory of Adisham, in Kent, a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral, and the archdeaconry of the diocese. Died 10 Oct., 1708. His 'Antiquitates Rutupinæ,' in elegant Latin, appeared in 1711, 8vo., and a second edition in 4to., 1745, with the author's 'Antiquitates Sancti Edmondburgi.' In 1774 Mr. Duncombe published a translation of the first work, under the title of 'The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, abridged,' 12mo.

BATTELY, NICHOLAS, M.A., brother to Dr. John Battely, through whose interest he was collated on 24 Aug., 1685, by Archbishop Sancroft, to the vicarage of Beaksbourn, near Canterbury, and the rectory of Ivy Church, in Romney Marsh. Died 19 May, 1704, ætat. 55. As he had, in consequence of his brother being a prebend of Canterbury, free access to the archives of that church, he furnished Strype with a great many collections from them, as is gratefully acknowledged by that industrious antiquary. Mr. Battely also published a second edition of Somner's 'Antiquities of the City of Canterbury,' to which he added a distinct work of his own, entitled 'Cantuaria Sacra; or, the Antiquities of the Cathedral and Metropolitane Church,' &c., folio, 1703.

BATTEN, ADRIAN, organist and vicar choral of St. Paul's, London, was a composer of services and anthems, of which several are inserted in Barnard's collection; and the words of many of his anthems are to be found in that of Clifford. He flourished about 1640.

BATTEUX, CHARLES, a French writer, was born at Allend'huy, near Rheims, 7 May, 1713, and died at Paris 14 July, 1780. He became professor of theology in the Royal College, member of the French Academy, and of that of inscriptions and honorary canon of Rheims. Among his numerous works are, 'Cours de Belles Lettres;' a French translation of Horace; 'History of First Causes;' and 'Elementary Course for the Use of the Military School,' 45 vols. 12mo.

BATTIE, WILLIAM, M.D., an English physician, was born at Modbury, in Devonshire, in 1704. He received his education at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Craven scholarship. In 1726 he took his bachelor's degree; and in 1730 that of master of arts. In 1729 he published proposals for an edition of Isocrates, which did not appear till the year 1749, in 2 vols. 8vo. He took his doctor's degree in 1737; and after practising some time at Cambridge, settled at Uxbridge. From thence he removed to London; and in 1746 published an Harveian oration; but the part which he took in the dispute between Dr. Schomberg and the College of Physicians exposed him to the ridicule of the wits who were in that gentleman's interest, and by them the doctor was ridiculed in a poem, intitled 'The Battiad.' In 1751 he published his Lumelean lectures delivered at the college. In 1757, being then physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and master of a lunatic asylum at Islington, he published 'A Treatise on Madness,' which was severely attacked by Dr. John Monro. In 1763 he was examined before a committee of the House of Commons on the state of the private madhouses in England, and received an honourable testimony to his abilities and candour on that occasion. He died 13 June, 1776, and was buried at Kingston-upon-Thames. Dr. Battie was very fond of mimicry, which he carried some-

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times rather too low, in the imitation of Punch; but, notwithstanding this, he was a learned man, and very skillful in his profession.

BATTINE, WILLIAM, LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent civilian, born at East Morden, Sussex, 25 Jan., 1765, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (LL.B. 1780; LL.D. 1785). He became a member of the College of Doctors of Law in London, and soon acquired an extensive practice in the ecclesiastical courts. Dr. Battine was chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, advocate-general in the Court of Admiralty, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to George IV., and the holder of other important preferments. Died 5 Sept., 1836. He composed a poem entitled 'Cain,' to combat and counteract the tenets displayed in Lord Byron's poem bearing the same title.

BATTISHILL, JONATHAN, an English musician, born in London 1738. At the age of nine he was placed in the choir of St. Paul's, and was soon qualified to sing at sight. He was afterwards articulated to Mr. Savage, the master of the musical school; and on the expiration of his term became a composer for Sadler's Wells and a musical performer in the orchestra of Covent Garden. He was also chosen organist of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and Christ Church, Newgate Street. In 1770 he obtained the medal given by the noblemen's catch club for his glee of 'Underneath this Myrtle Shade.' About this time also he published some excellent anthems; and set to music a selection of hymns written by the Rev. Charles Wesley. Mr. Battishill died 10 Dec., 1801.

BATTY, ROBERT, F.R.S., an English artist and writer on military affairs, was son of Robert Batty, M.D., of Hastings, and was born in or about 1789. After entering the army he returned to Cambridge, where he had been already entered as a member of Caius College, and took the degree of M.B. in 1813. Ultimately, however, he forsook the medical for the military profession, and served in the Grenadier Guards during the campaign of the Western Pyrenees, and at Waterloo, where he was wounded. He was aide-de-camp to Sir William Clinton in Portugal, and on the staff of Count Woronzow, who commanded the Russian forces at Maubeuge. Eventually he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the course of travels which he made in most of the countries of Europe he made a valuable series of drawings, afterwards published with the following titles: 'French Scenery, from Drawings made in 1819,' imp. 8vo., 1822; 'German Scenery, from Drawings made in 1820,' imp. 8vo., 1823; 'Welsh Scenery,' imp. 8vo., 1823; 'Scenery of the Rhine, Belgium, and Holland,' imp. 8vo., 1826; 'Scenery of India;' and 'Select Views of the principal Cities of Europe,' 1830-33. He also recorded the gallant services of his corps in a volume entitled 'Campaign of the Left Wing of the Allied Army in the Western Pyrenees and South of France in the years 1813-14, under Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington,' 4to., 1823; and likewise wrote a 'Sketch of the Campaign of 1815.' Colonel Batty died in London 20 Nov., 1848.

BATY, RICHARD, a divine, was born at Arthuret, in Cumberland, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1725. On entering into orders he became curate of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, of which living he was appointed rector in 1732. Here he built a parsonage house, and established a ferry across the river for the use of

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his parishioners. He also contributed to the building of a school-house, and distinguished himself, among other good works, by his skill in disorders of the eyes, though he never accepted anything for his services. He died in 1758. He published 'A Sermon on the Sacrament, with Prayers,' 8vo.; 'Seasonable Advice to a Careless World,' 12mo.; 'The Young Clergyman's Companion in visiting the Sick,' 12mo.

BAUDELOQUE, JEAN LOUIS, an eminent French accoucheur, born at Heilly, in Picardy, 1746, died 1 May, 1810.

BAUDELOT DE DAIRVAL, CHARLES CÉSAR, a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, where he was born 1648. He was distinguished for his skill in antiquities. Died 27 June, 1722. He wrote a treatise 'De l'Utilité des Voyages,' and some dissertations upon medals.

BAUDERON, BRICE, a French physician, born at Paray 1540; died at Mâcon 1623. His 'Pharmacopœia' passed through many editions, and was translated into Latin by Dr. Holland, folio, London, 1639.

BAUDET, ÉTIENNE, a French engraver, born at Blois 1643; died at Paris 1716.

BAUDIER, MICHEL, historiographer of France, under Louis XIII., was a native of Languedoc, and died about 1650. The most remarkable of his writings are 'General History of the Religion of the Turks, and of the Lives of Mahomet and the first four Caliphs;' 'History of the Courts of Turkey and China;' and 'History of Cardinal d'Amboise.'

BAUDIN, PIERRE CHARLES LOUIS, a French political writer, born at Sedan 18 Oct., 1748; died 17 Oct., 1799.

BAUDIUS, DOMINIC, a civilian, born at Lisle 1561. He studied at various universities, and in 1585 took the degree of doctor of law at Leyden; soon after which he accompanied the ambassadors from the United States to England, where he became acquainted with Sir Philip Sidney. He was admitted an advocate at the Hague in 1587; but relinquished the bar, and went to France, where he resided ten years. In 1602 he came again to England, with Christopher de Harlai, son of the president of the parliament of Paris, who was sent ambassador hither by Henry IV. The same year he was appointed professor of eloquence at Leyden, where he settled and read lectures on history. The States also conferred on him the honour of being their historiographer, in conjunction with Meursius. Died 22 Aug., 1613. His works are 'Oratio in Plinii Panegyricum;' 'Poemata;' 'Oratio ad Studiosos Leydenses;' 'Monumentum consecratum honori et memorie Britanniarum Principis Henrici Fred.;' 'De Induciis Belli Belgici;' 'Epistolæ;' and 'The History of the Truce.'

BAUDOIN, or BAUDOIN, FRANÇOIS, in Latin, *Baldwinus*, a French civilian, born at Arras 1 Jan., 1520. He taught law with great reputation at Bourges, Angers, Paris, and other cities. He at one time entertained a friendship for Calvin, but afterwards quarrelled with, and wrote against, that celebrated reformer. Baudoin was sent to the Council of Trent by Anthony, king of Navarre, but on the death of that prince, in 1562, he returned to France, and was made counsellor of state by Henry III. Died 3 Nov., 1573. He composed several works in Latin on law, history, and controversial divinity.

BAUDOIN, or BAUDOIN, JEAN, of the French

Academy, was born at Pradelle, in Vivarais, about 1584, became reader to Queen Margaret, and died at Paris, 1650. He translated Davila, Dion Cassius, Tasso's Jerusalem, &c. into French, and wrote a 'History of Malta,' 'Emblems,' and other works.

BAUDOT DE JULLY, NICHOLAS, born at Paris, 17 April, 1678. Died 29 Aug., 1759; wrote a 'History of the Conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy,' and other works.

BAUDRAND, MICHEL ANTOINE, a writer on geography, born at Paris 28 July, 1633; died 29 April, 1700.

BAUER, FERDINAND, a native of Feldsperg, in Austria, was appointed by the English government natural-history painter to the expedition of Capt. Flinders, R.N., to Australia. The description of that expedition contains some valuable figures of plants from drawings by Bauer. In the latter part of his life he resided at Hietzing, near Vienna, and died 17 March, 1826, aged 56.

BAUHIN, GASPARD, brother of Jean, the physician to the duke of Wurtemberg, was born at Basle 17 Jan., 1550. He studied the sciences at Padua, and was successively professor of Greek, botany, and anatomy. He succeeded his brother as physician to the duke of Wurtemberg, and died 5 Dec., 1624. He composed several works in Latin on botany and anatomy.

BAUHIN, JEAN, was born at Amiens 24 Aug., 1511, and bred to the profession of medicine, which he practised with great reputation in France, England, and the Low Countries. Having embraced the doctrines of Calvin, he retired to Basle, where he practised for forty years. Died 1582.

BAUHIN, JEAN, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Basle 1541, and acquired a profound knowledge of botany. He carried on a correspondence with the illustrious Conrad Gesner, whom he accompanied on several scientific expeditions. In 1566 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in his native city, and in 1570 was constituted physician to the duke of Wurtemberg, whereupon he removed to Montbeliard, where he died 1613. He was author of several works on botany.

BAUHIN, JEAN GASPARD, son of Gaspard, mentioned above, was born at Basle 12 March, 1656, professed botany and medicine in his native city, and died there 18 July, 1685. He published three medical treatises of his own, and the first volume of the 'Theatrum Botanicum,' which had been left in MS. by his father. Of his seven sons, four became doctors of medicine, and the third, Jerome, published a new German edition of the 'Kräuterbuch' of Tabernæmontanus, folio, Basle, 1664.

BAULDRI, PAUL, surnamed D'IBERVILLE, was born at Rouen 1639, of Protestant parents. After studying at Saumur he visited England, and resided a considerable time at Oxford. He then returned to France, but was compelled to quit that country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he repaired to Holland, and was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, where he died 1706. He published an edition of Lactantius, 'De Mortibus Persecutorum,' a new edition of a work by Furetiere, entitled 'Histoire des Derniers Troubles arrives au Royaume d'Eloquence;' 'Syntagma Calendario-rum,' and a great number of dissertations.

BAULOT, or BRAULIOT, JACQUES, a celebrated

French lithotomist, born 1651; died at Besançon 1714. He was called *Friar James*, on account of his wearing a monastic dress, though he was never a member of any religious order.

BAUME, ANTOINE, an eminent Parisian chemist, was born at Senlis 26 Feb., 1728, and died 15 Oct., 1804.

BAUME, NICOLAS AUGUSTE DE LA, marquis of Montreuil, a brave marshal of France, under Louis XIV., was born 1636, and died 11 Oct., 1716.

BAUME DES DOSSAT, JACQUES FRANÇOIS DE LA, canon of Avignon, was born at Carpentras 1705, and died 30 Aug., 1756. He published a poem in prose, entitled 'The Christiade, or Paradise Regained,' which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. Besides this ridiculous work, he was the author of 'Saturnales Françaises,' and other pieces.

BAUMER, JOHN WILLIAM, a physician, born at Rehweiler, in Franconia, 1719. He was at first a minister, but abandoned theology, and became medical professor, first at Erfurt and then at Giessen, where he died 4 Aug., 1788. Among his numerous works are a 'Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom,' and a 'Natural History of Precious Stones.'

BAUMGARTEN, ALEXANDER THEOPHILUS, a Prussian writer, was born at Berlin in 1714. He studied at Halle, and became professor of philosophy there, and afterwards at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, where he died 26 May, 1762. He wrote 'Metaphysica;' 'Ethica-Philosophica;' 'Æsthetica;' 'Initia Philosophiæ Practicæ Primæ.'

BAUMGARTEN, JAMES SIGISMUND, a learned Lutheran divine, brother of the preceding, was born at Wollmirstädt, near Magdeburg, 14 March, 1706, and became professor of divinity at Halle, where he died 4 July, 1757. He published several works, original and translated.

BAUNE, JACQUES DE LA, a Jesuit, born 15 April, 1649, at Paris, where he died, after a very active life spent in teaching and other honourable employments, 21 Oct., 1726. He edited the 'Opera varia' of Father Sirmond, and 'Panegyrici veteres ad usum Delphini.' Besides these performances he composed several funeral discourses and Latin poems.

BAUR, FREDERICK WILLIAM VON, a Hessian soldier in the pay of Britain, made a general and ennobled by Frederick II. of Prussia, and afterwards an able engineer in the service of Russia. Born 1731; died 4 Feb., 1783.

BAUR, JOHN WILLIAM, a painter and engraver, born at Strasburg 1610; died at Vienna 1640. He etched the Metamorphoses of Ovid from his own designs.

BAUSCH, JOHN LAURENCE, a German physician and medical writer, born 30 Sept., 1605; died 1665.

BAUTRU, GUILLAUME, a celebrated wit, and one of the first members of the French Academy, was born at Paris 1588, and died there 1665. Once, when he was in Spain, having been to see the famous library of the Escorial, where he found a very ignorant librarian, the king of Spain inquired what he had remarked. To whom Bautru replied that the library was a very fine one, 'but your majesty,' added he, 'should make your librarian treasurer of your finances.' 'Why so?' 'Because,' answered Bautru, 'he never touches what he is intrusted with.'

BAVANT.

BAVANT, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic divine, was educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1552. He was one of the original fellows of St. John's College and the first Greek reader there. During his residence in Oxford he was tutor to the two noted writers, Edmund Campian and Gregory Martin. On the change of religion he left the country, and pursued his theological studies at Rheims and Rome, and was created D.D. In 1581 he ventured to return to England, and laboured at his function for a considerable time, but was at last apprehended and kept a prisoner in Wisbech Castle, where it is supposed he died.

BAVAY, PAUL IGNATIUS DE, was born 25 Feb., 1704, at Brussels, where he died 20 Feb., 1768. He became principal physician to the military hospitals in his native city, and published some works on medicine.

BAWDWEN, WILLIAM, vicar of Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster, and curate of Frickley-cum-Clayton, Yorkshire, died 14 Sept., 1816. He proposed to print a translation of Domesday Book, in ten volumes, but only two volumes were published. He also contributed to the fourth volume of the new edition of Hutchins's 'History of Dorsetshire,' a translation of the portion of Domesday which relates to that county.

BAXTER, ANDREW, an ingenious writer, was born in 1686, or 1687, at Old Aberdeen, of which city his father was a merchant. He received his education in the King's College, and afterwards became private tutor to young gentlemen. In 1741 he travelled with Mr. Hay, and settled for some time at Utrecht, where he had Lord Blantyre under his care. On his return to Scotland in 1747 he settled at Wittingham, in East Lothian, and died there 23 April, 1756. His works are, 'An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul,' printed first in 4to., and afterwards in 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Matho, sive Cosmotheoria puerilis, Dialogus;' this piece he translated and enlarged into 2 vols. 8vo. He left many valuable manuscripts, from which the late Dr. John Duncan published a work entitled, 'The Evidence of Reason, in proof of the Immortality of the Soul,' 8vo.

BAXTER, RICHARD, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born 12 Nov., 1615, at Rowton, Shropshire. Though his education was much neglected, owing to the insufficiency of his schoolmasters, he made up for it by his diligence, and when very young became master of the free school at Wroxeter. In 1633, he was recommended to Sir Henry Herbert, master of the revels, who received him very kindly; but disliking the court, he returned to the country, and was appointed master of the free school of Dudley. In 1638, he was ordained by the bishop of Winchester, though he never had been at a university. About this time he contracted an acquaintance with some nonconformists, whose sentiments he imbibed, though with moderation. In 1640, he was invited to be minister at Kidderminster, which situation he accepted; but, on the breaking out of the war, he became chaplain in the parliament army and was present at several sieges. He afterwards returned to Kidderminster, where he was highly esteemed, and preached with great success. He opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, and had the courage to defend monarchy in his presence. At the Restoration he was appointed one of the King's chaplains, assisted at the conference held in the Savoy for the

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reform of the liturgy, and was offered the bishopric of Hereford, which he declined. But his request to continue at Kidderminster was refused, on which he settled in London, where he suffered much for his nonconformity. In 1685, he was tried before Chief Justice Jeffreys for some passages contained in his paraphrase on the New Testament, and being found guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years; but after a short confinement, by the mediation of Lord Powis, he obtained his liberty, and preached without molestation. He died 8 Dec., 1691, and was buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street. He wrote one hundred and forty-five distinct treatises, the principal of which have been published in four volumes, folio. The most popular of his works are the 'Saints' Everlasting Rest,' and 'The Call to the Unconverted,' which have gone through numerous editions. Dr. Barrow and Dr. Johnson were both great admirers of his practical writings. In his theological opinions Mr. Baxter steered between Calvinism and Arminianism, in which he was followed by many eminent divines, who were called Baxterians.

BAXTER, ROGER, a Jesuit, born at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, Lancashire, and educated at Stonyhurst, served the Maryland and Pennsylvania mission with great credit, and died at Philadelphia 24 May, 1827, ætat. 34. He wrote 'Remarks on Le Mesurier's Sermon on Invocation of Saints,' 8vo., London, 1816; and 'The most important Tenets of Roman Catholics Fairly Explained,' 12mo., Washington, 1819.

BAXTER, WILLIAM, a grammarian and critic, was the nephew of Richard Baxter, and born in 1650 at Lanlughan in Shropshire. It is said that his education had been so much neglected that at the age of eighteen he could not read. He must, however, have laboured with uncommon diligence, for he became a man of great and various learning, as appeared in 1679, when he published his Latin grammar entitled, 'De Analogia, sive, arte Linguæ Latinæ Commentariolus, &c.' In 1695 appeared his edition of Anacreon, which was reprinted in 1710. In 1701 he published his celebrated edition of Horace, which some critics have pronounced to be the best, while by others it has been strongly censured. It has been several times reprinted, and lastly in 1797, 8vo. In 1719, Mr. Baxter published his dictionary of British antiquities, with the title of 'Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum,' 8vo. To this book is prefixed a fine head of the author, engraved by Vertue. A great part of Mr. Baxter's life was spent at Tottenham High Cross, where he taught youth in the classics, till he was appointed master of the Mercers' School in London. He died 31 May, 1723, and was buried at Islington. Moses Williams published in 1726 'Reliquiæ Baxterianæ; sive, W. Baxteri Opera Posthuma,' 8vo. Our author assisted in the translation of Plutarch's Morals; and some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.

BAYARD, JAMES A., a native of Delaware, U.S., was a representative, and afterwards a senator in congress from that State. In 1813 he was appointed one of the ministers who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent; and subsequently he was sent as minister to the court of St. Petersburg. Died 1815.

BAYARD, PIERRE DU TERRAIL, Seigneur de, surnamed the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*,

a celebrated captain, was born at the castle of Bayard, in the valley of Grainsvaudan, six leagues from Grenoble, in the year 1476. At the age of thirteen he became page to the duke of Savoy, by whom he was presented to Charles VIII. of France, who sent him to the Count de Ligny, that he might be brought up in his family. When only seventeen, he carried away the honours of a tournament given at Lyons, and shortly afterwards accompanied Charles VIII. on his expedition into Italy, where, for his gallantry, the monarch rewarded him with five hundred crowns, and gave him also the title of 'Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.' Francis I., however, treated him in a still more flattering manner, by receiving the order of knighthood from his hand, on which occasion Bayard kissed his sword, and laid it up as a sacred relic. After achieving great glory in numerous battles and sieges, as well as in single combats, Bayard received a mortal wound near Rebec, in April, 1524. On being struck, he ordered the soldiers to lay him under a tree, with his face to the enemy; for, said he, 'having never yet turned my back upon the foe, I will not begin to do so the last days of my life.' In this posture he was visited by the Constable Charles de Bourbon, against whom he had been engaged, and who saying that he pitied him, 'Sir,' replied he, 'I thank you; but there is no reason why you should pity me, who die like an honest man in the service of my king, though there is great reason to pity you, who are carrying arms against your prince, your country, and your oath.' Soon after this he expired, on 30 April, 1524, and his remains were interred in the cathedral of Grenoble.

BAYEN, PIERRE, a French chemist, born at Châlons-sur-Marne 1725; died at Paris 1798. He was employed as chief chemist to the army during the Seven Years' War, and afterwards settled in Paris, where he pursued his chemical experiments with great reputation.

BAYER, JOHN, was born at Rain, in Bavaria, 1572, and followed the profession of an advocate at Augsburg, where he died 1625. He was a diligent student of astronomy, and has immortalized his name by publishing, in 1603, a work entitled 'Uranometria,' being a celestial atlas of all the constellations, with a nomenclature. In this work, for the first time, the stars were denoted by Greek letters, according to the order of their magnitude in each constellation. This practice has since become universal.

BAYER, THEOPHILUS SIGFRED, grandson of John Bayer, was born 1604, and educated at Konigsberg. He acquired a great knowledge of the oriental languages, particularly the Chinese. In 1717 he was appointed librarian at Konigsberg, and in 1726 was invited to St. Petersburg, where he was made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. Died 21 Feb., 1738. His principal works are, 'Museum Siniticum, in quo Siniticæ Linguae et Literaturæ ratio explicatur; item Grammatica, Lexicon, et Diatribæ Siniticæ reperiuntur,' 4 vols. 8vo., 1730; 'Historia regni Græcorum Bactriani; 'Historia Osroena et Edessena ex nummis illustrata.'

BAYF. See BAIF.

BAYFIELD, RICHARD, a monk of Bury St. Edmund's, studied at Cambridge. He was burnt for heresy Nov., 1531.

BAYFIELD, ROBERT, an English physician, who appears to have been born about 1629, wrote

'Tractatus de Tumoribus præter Naturam; or, a Treatise of Preternatural Tumours,' 8vo., London, 1662; and 'Exercitationes Anatomicæ in variis Regionibus humani Corporis,' 2nd edition, 12mo., London, 1668.

BAYLE, FRANÇOIS, a learned French physician and medical writer, was royal professor of philosophy at Toulouse, where he died 24 Sept., 1709, æt. 87.

BAYLE, MOÏSE, a somewhat conspicuous actor in the first French Revolution, became president of the National Convention 22 Oct., 1793. He was an ardent supporter of Robespierre. His death took place about 1815.

BAYLE, PIERRE, a celebrated French critic, was born at Carlat 18 Nov., 1647, being the son of John Bayle, a Protestant minister. He discovered an extreme attachment to the sciences and belles lettres from his youth, and was converted to the Catholic religion at the age of twenty-two, but turned Protestant again seventeen months after. The philosophical chair at Sedan being vacant, 1575, Bayle stood candidate for it with success, but was deprived of the office 1681, which obliged him to take refuge in Holland, where he was elected professor of philosophy and history at Rotterdam. This professorship he also lost by the contrivance of the minister Juriën, who presented to the consistory, 1696, the reprehensible parts of his dictionary to revenge himself for an intrigue which Bayle is said to have had with his wife. He died 28 Dec., 1696. The work by which Bayle is best, and, indeed, almost exclusively known, is his famous 'Historical and Critical Dictionary,' the first volume of which appeared in 1695. Mr. Chalmers remarks that Bayle has been hailed as one of those who have conducted an opposition to the truths of revealed religion by the means of sarcasm and impertinence instead of fair argument; and, except the French Encyclopædia, there is not perhaps any book so likely to unsettle the minds of young readers as his celebrated dictionary. Nor is this the only objection that may be urged against it. Bayle has been praised for his morality in private life; but what are we to think of the morals of a man who not only takes every opportunity that may lie in his way to introduce obscene discussions, quotations, and allusions, but even perpetually travels out of his way in search of them—who delights in accumulating the anecdotes and imagery of vice, and presenting them to his readers in every shape? Considered in a critical light, this dictionary may be allowed to form a vast mass of information, but the plan is radically bad. It has been said that he wrote it merely for the sake of the notes, which had accumulated in his commonplace book: hence the text bears a very small proportion to the notes suspended from it, and the reader's attention is perpetually diverted from the narrative to attend, not always to what may throw light on the subject of the text, but to Mr. Bayle's tattle and gossip collected from various quarters, and from his own prolific and purient imagination. It is much to be regretted that his reputation was such as to render this mode of writing biography a fashion, and particularly that it was followed in our 'Biographia Britannica,' in many parts of which Bayle's garrulity has been exactly followed.

BAYLEY, ANSELM, LL.D., an English divine, was of Christ's Church College, Oxford, where he

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took the degree of doctor of laws in 1764. He became minor canon of St. Paul's and of Westminster Abbey, and also subdean of the Chapel Royal. He died in 1794. His works are, 'The Antiquity, Evidence, and Certainty of Christianity Controversed,' 8vo.; 'A Practical Treatise on Singing and Playing,' 8vo.; 'A Plain and Complete Grammar of the English Language,' 8vo.; 'A Grammar of the Hebrew Language,' 8vo.; 'The Old Testament, English and Hebrew, with Remarks,' 4 vols. 8vo.; 'The Commandments of God in the Jewish and Christian Churches; Two Sermons,' 8vo.; 'The Alliance between Music and Poetry,' 8vo.

BAYLEY, CORNELIUS, D.D., an English divine, founder and minister of St. James's Church, Manchester, died 1812. He was author of 'An Entrance into the Sacred Language; containing the necessary rules of Hebrew Grammar, in English,' 12mo., 1782; 'The Swedenborgian Doctrine of a Trinity Considered; or, Strictures on a late Publication entitled, The Scripture Doctrine of a Trinity vindicated according to the Principles of the Illuminated Emanuel Swedenborg,' 12mo., 1786; and some published sermons.

BAYLEY, JOHN, a divine, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1809), and having been elected fellow and tutor of Emanuel College, he took the degree of M.A. as a member of that society 1812. Died 1838, aged 52. Mr. Bayley was author of an algebraical work published in 1830, and of two printed sermons.

BAYLEY, SIR JOHN, an English judge, was made a justice of the king's bench 1808; a baron of the exchequer 1830; a baronet 1834; and died 10 Oct., 1878, aged 78. He published a 'Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange,' 1789, several times reprinted; and the 3rd edition of Raymond's Reports.

BAYLEY, RICHARD, an American anatomist, born 1745; died 1801.

BAYLIS, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician. After taking his degree at Edinburgh he settled at Bath, where, however, he became engaged in such disputes with his medical brethren, as to be excluded from consultations. He then left England and settled at Berlin, where Frederic the Great appointed him as his physician, saying at the same time, 'That to have acquired so much experience, the doctor must have killed a great many people.' The physician, without any hesitation, replied, 'Not so many as your majesty.' He died at Berlin in 1787. Dr. Baylis wrote 'An Essay on the Bath Waters,' 8vo.; 'A Narrative of Facts,' demonstrating the cause of a physical confederacy against him, 8vo.; 'An Historical Account of the General Hospital at Bath,' 8vo.

BAYLY, BENJAMIN, rector of St. James's, Bristol, wrote an 'Essay on Perspiration,' 8vo., London, 1708; and 'Sermons on Various Subjects,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1721. Died 1720.

BAYLY, JOHN, son of the bishop of Bangor, was born in Herefordshire 1595, and in 1611 was entered of Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. Having taken orders he was appointed one of the king's chaplains and guardian of Christ's hospital in Ruthyn. He published 'The Angel Guardian,' a collection of sermons, 1630, and other works.

BAYLY, LEWIS, an English prelate, was born at Carmarthen, about 1565, and educated at Oxford. After leaving the university, he became

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minister at Evesham, Worcestershire, chaplain to Henry prince of Wales, and rector of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London. Having acquired popularity as a preacher, he was appointed one of the chaplains to James I., who nominated him to the bishopric of Bangor, 1616. In 1621 he was committed to the Fleet, but was soon afterwards discharged. It is not certain what was the cause of the commitment. He died 26 Oct., 1631. His fame rests chiefly on his work entitled 'The Practice of Piety,' which has gone through a great number of editions.

BAYLY, THOMAS, D.D., son of Lewis Bayly, bishop of Bangor, was educated at Cambridge, and became subdean of Wells, 1638. He afterwards turned Catholic, and published some books in vindication of his new religion, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but having effected his escape he went abroad, where he died about 1657. His works are 'Certamen Religiosum, or a Conference between King Charles I. and Henry, Marquis of Worcester,' 8vo., London, 1649; 'The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himself,' 1649; 'Herba Parietis, or the Wall-flower,' folio, 1650; 'The End of Controversies between 'he Catholic and Protestant Religions,' 4to., Douay, 1654; 'The Life and Death of the renowned John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester,' 8vo., London, 1655, originally composed by Richard Hall, D.D.; and 'Dr. Bayly's Challenge.'

BAYLY, THOMAS HAYNES, an English lyrical poet, died at Cheltenham 22 April, 1839, *ætat.* 42. He was author of 'Oh, no, we never mention her,' 'I'd be a Butterfly,' and other beautiful songs; two or three novels; and thirty or forty pieces for the stage. A privately printed 12mo. volume containing 'Fifty Lyrical Ballads' by him, appeared at Bath, 1829. Archdeacon Wrangham printed for private circulation 'Psychæ; or, Songs of Butterflies, by T. H. Bayly, esq. Attempted in Latin Rhymes (to the same Airs); with a few additional Trifles,' 8vo., Malton, 1828.

BAYLY, WILLIAM, was in 1773 appointed astronomer to Captain Cook's expedition round the world, and his observations were subsequently published at London. He was also astronomer to the expedition of the 'Resolution' and 'Discovery,' to the Northern Pacific Ocean, and on his return was appointed master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth. Died 1810.

BAYNARD, ANNE, an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Dr. Edward Baynard, an eminent physician, and born at Preston, in Lancashire, in 1672. Her father gave her a very liberal education, and under his instructions she acquired an extensive knowledge of philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics, as well as of the Latin and Greek languages; the former of which she wrote with great elegance. She died 13 June, 1697, and was buried at Barnes, in Surrey.

BAYNBRIGG, CHRISTOPHER, an English cardinal, was born of a good family at Hilton, near Appleby, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he occurs as provost, 5 May, 1495. He was the intimate friend of Morton, ultimately archbishop of Canterbury, and shared in that prelate's sufferings during the usurpation of Richard III. He graduated LL.D. at Bologna, and was incorporated in that degree at Cambridge. On 13 Nov., 1504, he was made master of the rolls, and in the following year dean of Windsor. He was almoner to Henry VII., by whom he was

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employed in several embassies; and was consecrated bishop of Durham 1507, being in the next year translated to the archbishopric of York. In 1509 he was constituted ambassador to Rome, and in March, 1511, was created a cardinal by the title of St. Praxedes. He was poisoned at Rome 14 July, 1514, by Rinaldo de Modena, a priest. Silvester de Giglis, bishop of Worcester, then resident as envoy at Rome, was implicated in the murder. Cardinal Baynbrigge was a munificent benefactor to Queen's College, Oxford.

BAYNE. See BAINE.

BAYNE, ALEXANDER, a Scotch legal writer, died in June, 1837.

BAYNES, JOHN, an English lawyer, was born in April, 1758, at Middleham, in Yorkshire. He was educated first at Richmond School, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. From thence he removed to Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. He was a zealous whig, and wrote numerous pieces in the newspapers. The archæological epistle to Dean Milles, on the poems of Kebley, has been ascribed to his pen; and several of his verses are to be found in the magazines. He intended to have published a correct edition of Lord Coke's tracts, but was prevented by his death, which took place on 4 Aug., 1789.

BAYNES, PAUL, a divine, was born in London, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In early life he was very wild, but afterwards became serious, and on entering into orders succeeded the celebrated Perkins as lecturer of St. Andrew's Church. He died at Cambridge in 1617. His works are 'A Commentary on Ephesians, relative to Predestination,' 4to. and folio. 'The Diocesan's Trial, 1621;' 'Help to Happiness,' 12mo.; 'Letters of Consolation, &c.,' 12mo.

BAYNES, RALPH, an English prelate, a native of Knechtshorp, Yorkshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He graduated B.A., 1517-18; M.A., 1521; D.D., 1555. Having taken orders, he was appointed a university preacher. He opposed Latimer at Cambridge, and in 1550 disputed at Westminster on the Catholic side. Afterwards he went to Paris and was professor of Hebrew in that university. He continued abroad till the accession of Mary, when he returned to England, and on 18 Nov., 1554, was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. On the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of his bishopric and cast into prison. He died at Mington 18 Nov., 1559. Bishop Baynes was one of the chief restorers of Hebrew learning in this country. His works are 'Prima Rudimenta in Ebraica Hebraicam,' 4to., Paris, 1550; 'Compendium Michol, hoc est, absolutissimæ grammaticæ Davidis Chirimi,' 4to., Paris, 1554; and 'In Proverbia Salamonis,' folio, Paris, 1555.

BAYNES, ROOSA, an English writer, was born 1546. Being attached to the Catholic faith, he left this country in or about 1579, and retired to Rome, where he became secretary to Cardinal Allen, after whose decease he gave himself up to religious exercises. He died 9 Oct., 1623, and was buried in the English College at Rome. His works are 'The Praise of Solitariness, set down in the forme of a Dialogue, wherein is conteyned a Discourse Philosophical, of the life Actiue and Contemplatiue,' 4to., London, 1577; and 'The Baynes of Aquigrade. The first part and first volume, intituled Variety, Contayning Three

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Bookes, in the forme of Dialogues, vnder the Titles following, viz.: Profit, Picasvre, Honour, Furnished with diuers things, no lesse delightfull, then beneficiall to be knowne and obserued. Related by Rog. Baynes, Gent., a long Exile out of England, not for any temporall respects. *Qui nihil sperat, nihil desperat.* Printed at Augusta, in Germany, M.DC.XVII,' 4to.

BAYNES, SIR THOMAS, M.D., a physician, was born about 1622, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, under Dr. Henry More. On taking his degrees in arts, he studied physic in conjunction with Mr., afterwards Sir John, Finch, whom he accompanied to Padua, where both were admitted to the degree of doctor in that faculty. At the Restoration they returned, when Dr. Baynes was chosen music professor in Gresham College, and about the same time elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he went with Sir John Finch to Florence, where that gentleman was appointed the English resident. In 1670, these two friends came back to England, but in 1672 Sir John Finch, being appointed ambassador to the Grand Signior, Dr. Baynes, on whom the king conferred the honour of knighthood, again accompanied him. Here he died 6 Sept., 1681, and the year following Sir John departed this life. Their remains were brought to England and interred in the chapel of Christ's College, to which foundation they had jointly bequeathed four thousand pounds for two fellowships and two scholarships.

BAYNTON, THOMAS, a surgeon, of Bristol, who died 31 Aug., 1820, published accounts of new methods, introduced by himself, of treating ulcers of the legs and diseases of the spine.

BAYNTUN, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, a gallant British admiral, was born in or about 1760, and died at Bath 16 Dec., 1840.

BAYRO, PETER DE, an eminent Italian physician and medical writer born at Turin about 1478; died 1 April, 1558.

BAZHENOV, BASIL IVANOVITCH, a celebrated architect, was born at Moscow 1 March, 1737, and died at St. Petersburg 2 Aug., (N. S.) 1799.

BAZIN, GILLE AUGUSTIN, a native of Paris, settled as a physician at Strasburg, and died in March, 1754. His most remarkable works are 'Natural History of Bees,' and an abridgment of Réaumur's History of Insects.

BE, WILLIAM LE, a noted engraver and type-founder of Paris, was born at Troyes, 1525, and died 1598. His sons and grandsons were distinguished printers.

BEACH, JOHN, the last abbat of Colchester, opposed the measures of King Henry VIII. with great courage and resolution, and refusing to subscribe to the king's supremacy, was condemned to die on that account. He suffered at Colchester in Dec., 1539.

BEACH, THOMAS, a wine merchant at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, published in 1737 'Eugenio, or Virtuous and Happy Life,' a poem, inscribed to Pope, and by no means destitute of merit. Mr. Beach committed suicide 17 May, 1737.

BEACON. See BECON.

BEALE, FRANCIS, received his education at St. John's and Magdalen Colleges, Cambridge. He wrote 'The Royal Game of Chess-Playe, Sometimes the Recreation of the late King, with many of the Nobility. Illustrated with almost an hundred gambets. Being the study of Biochino, the famous Italian,' 12mo., London, 1656.

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BEALE, Mrs. MARY, a painter, was daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton-upon-Thames, but was born in Suffolk, 1632. She painted in oil, water colours, and crayons, and was assiduous in copying the works of Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. She took the portraits of many of the most eminent clergy of that day. Mrs. Beale also had a taste for poetry, and made metrical translations of some of the psalms. Died 28 Dec., 1697. She had two sons who both exercised the art of painting for some little time. One of them afterwards studied physic under Dr. Sydenham, and practised at Coventry, where he and his father died.

BEALE, ROBERT, an English statesman, was born, it is supposed, about 1540, and probably educated at Cambridge. He entered the service of the state in 1564, and held several important offices under Queen Elizabeth, being frequently employed in foreign missions. During the absence of Sir Francis Walsingham from England, he acted as principal secretary of state. Mr. Beale died at Barnes, Surrey, 25 May, 1601. A list of his works which are all in MS. is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

BEAMES, THOMAS, an English divine, received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford, and for seventeen years was preacher and assistant at St. James's, Piccadilly. He died at Shepherd's Bush 6 Aug., 1864, aged 49. Mr. Beames was author of 'The Rookeries of London,' 12mo., London, 1850; 'A Plea for Educational Reform,' 1856; and sermons. He was likewise a contributor to 'Meliora.'

BEAN, RICHARD, an English engraver. Born 1702; died 24 June, 1817.

BEARCROFT, EDWARD, a distinguished barrister was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A., 1756). He afterwards became a king's counsel, chief justice of Chester, and M.P. for Saltash. Died 20 Nov., 1796.

BEARCROFT, PHILIP, D.D., master of the Charterhouse, was born 1 May, 1697, and educated at the Charterhouse and Magdalen College, Oxford. He afterwards obtained a fellowship at Merton College. He was appointed preacher to the Charterhouse 1724; one of the king's chaplains 1738; secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts 1739; rector of Stormouth, Kent, 1743; and master of the Charterhouse 18 Dec., 1753. Died 17 Nov., 1761. He published an 'Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, esq., and of his Foundation in the Charterhouse,' 8vo., London, 1737.

BEARD, JOHN, an English actor, was born in 1717. He appeared first on the stage in the character of Sir John Loverule, in the 'Devil to Pay,' 1737, and soon gained considerable applause, both as a performer and singer, but chiefly in the latter capacity. In 1739 he married Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert, in consequence of which he quitted the stage for a few years, but afterwards returned to it till 1758, when he became manager of Covent Garden, having taken for his second wife a daughter of Mr. Rich. of that house. In 1768 he retired wholly from the theatre, after having been long a public favourite. He died 1791.

BEARD, THOMAS, D.D., a puritan divine, of considerable eminence, received his education at Cambridge, and on 21 Jan., 1597, was collated to

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the rectory of Hengrave, Suffolk, but only held that benefice for a very short time. Afterwards he became a famous schoolmaster at Huntingdon, and in 1620 was appointed a justice of the peace for Huntingdonshire, being esteemed a person of great celebrity. He was schoolmaster to Oliver Cromwell, who, being a youth of aspiring and obstinate temper, often received his sharp discipline. It is related that when Oliver was a boy at school 'he averred that when lying on his bed he saw a gigantic figure which came and opened the curtains of his bed and told him that he should hereafter be the greatest person in the kingdom, but did not mention the word *king*; and though he was told of the folly as well as the wickedness of such an assertion, he still persisted in it; for which, at the request of his father, he was flogged by Dr. Beard.' Cromwell, it is added, often mentioned this circumstance when he had arrived at the height of his glory. Dr. Beard wrote the 'Theatre of God's Judgements,' 4to., London, 1597, in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Taylor; and 'Pedantius, Comœdia, olim Cantabrig. acta in Coll. Trin. nunquam antehac typis evulgata,' 12mo., 1631. In the Royal collection (17 D. xvii.) is a MS. entitled 'Tho. Beard's Evangelical Tragœdie; or, A Harmonic of the Passion of Christ, according to the four Evangelists.'

BEATNIFFE, RICHARD, an eminent bookseller of Norwich, author of 'The Norfolk Tour,' a work which went through six editions in his life-time, died in 1818, ætat 82.

BEATON, DAVID, a Scotch cardinal, was nephew of James Beaton, the archbishop of St. Andrews. He was born in 1494, and received his education in the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards at Paris, where he studied divinity. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France; about which time his uncle gave him the rectory of Campsav, to which was added, in 1523, the abbacy of Arbroath. After filling the office of lord privy seal, and being employed in several public concerns, he was made a cardinal in 1538, and on the death of his uncle succeeded him in the archbishopric of St. Andrews. Being zealously devoted to the papal authority, he laboured with great earnestness to root out heresy; and many persons of consequence were prosecuted with the greatest rigour. On the death of the king, the archbishop made considerable exertion to be acknowledged one of the regency; instead of which he was thrown into Blackness Castle. After a short confinement he obtained his release by the earl of Arran, then the sole regent, who conferred upon him the post of chancellor, and obtained him the appointment of legate *à latere* from the pope. His power being thus restored and increased, he made use of it with redoubled ardour in suppressing the new religion; and among others who were condemned to the flames by him, was the celebrated George Wishart, whose execution took place under the window and before the eyes of the cardinal. A story is told that Wishart, at the stake, denounced the divine judgment against his persecutor; but it rests upon no credible foundation. Soon afterward, however, a conspiracy was entered into by some enemies of the prelate, headed by Norman Lesley, eldest son of the earl of Rothes, and his uncle John, who broke into the castle and murdered the cardinal, on the 29th of May, 1546. He left three natural sons, who were all legitimated in the lifetime of their father.

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It is said that the cardinal wrote memoirs of his emesses, but nothing is known of the manuscript.

BEATON, OF BETHUNE JAMES, a Scotch prelate and statesman, was born of a good family, and from infancy was destined for the church. In 1504 he was made abbat of Dunfermline, and the next year, upon the death of his brother Sir David Beaton, was appointed high treasurer of Scotland. In 1508 he was promoted to the bishopric of Galloway, and in less than a year was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, on which he resigned the treasurer's staff, in order that he might have more leisure to govern his diocese. He discharged his functions in a highly creditable manner, and repaired and enriched his cathedral. After the battle of Flodden Field he was appointed high chancellor, and in 1523 he became archbishop of St. Andrew's, when he founded the New College, which he did not live to finish. Died 1530.

BEATON, JAMES, nephew of the cardinal, was born about 1517, and educated chiefly at Paris. He was early employed in political affairs, and in 1552 was consecrated archbishop of Glasgow. No sooner had he been advanced to this dignity than he began to be regarded as one of the ablest and most influential persons in the kingdom. When the reformers became powerful enough to make a successful stand against the court, he retired to France, carrying with him the treasures and records of his see, and carefully deposited them in the Scotch college at Paris. He obtained several ecclesiastical preferments in France, where he also acted as ambassador from Queen Mary and her son James VI. Died 24 April, 1603. This prelate was universally esteemed for his learning, loyalty, and patriotism. He wrote a commentary on the Book of Kings; 'A Lamentation for the kingdom of Scotland;' and other works, none of which have been printed.

BEATSON, ALEXANDER, a military engineer and writer on agriculture, was born at Dundee 24 Oct., 1759, and entered into the service of the East India Company. He was employed in many highly important undertakings in India, being ultimately advanced to the rank of major-general. In 1807 he was appointed governor of St. Helena. On his return to England he took a farm in Sussex, and devoted his attention to agriculture. Died at Henly 15 Oct., 1830. His works are, 'A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultaun, comprising a Narrative of the Operations of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General George Harris, and of the Siege of Seringapatam,' 4to., London, 1800; 'On the Importance of Introducing Agriculture into the Island of St. Helena,' 8vo., St. Helena, 1812; 'Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena, written during a Residence of Five Years,' 4to., London, 1810; 'Letter to the Chairman and Directors for the Affairs of the United East India Company, containing Remarks upon a Paper entitled Observations relative to the Island of St. Helena' [by Colonel Patton], 8vo., St. Helena (1812); 'A New System of Cultivation, without Lime or Dung, or Summer Fallows, as practised at Knowle Farm, in Sussex,' 8vo., London, 1820, with a supplement, 1821.

BEATSON, ROBERT, LL.D., a laborious compiler, was born in 1742 at Dysart, in the county of Fife. At the age of fourteen he entered into

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the army, but rising no higher than to the rank of lieutenant, he turned his attention to literature, as a profession, and in 1786 published a useful work entitled, 'A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland,' of which there have been three editions. In 1790 appeared his 'Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain,' in 3 vols. 8vo.; and in 1807 he published 'A Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, from the Union.' He obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh, and was a member of the Royal Society of Scotland. He died 24 Jan., 1818. Besides the above works, he was the author of an 'Essay on Vertical and Horizontal Windmills.'

BEATTIE, JAMES, LL.D., an eminent philosopher, critic, and poet, was born at Laurencekirk, in the county of Kincardine, 13 Oct., 1735. He lost his father, who was a farmer, at the age of seven years; but his education was not neglected on that account, and after going through the school of his native place with reputation, he went to Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1749. Here he obtained a bursary or exhibition, and had for a tutor Dr. Thomas Blackwell, who was so pleased with his diligence as to bestow upon him a premium for the best Greek analysis of the fourth book of the Odyssey. In 1753 he took his degree of M.A., and soon after became the schoolmaster to the parish of Fordoun. Here he amused himself with poetical composition, and some of his pieces were published in the 'Scots Magazine.' His views being directed to the ministry he returned to college, and while there was elected one of the masters of the city grammar school. In 1760 he was appointed by royal patent professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College, and in the year following he published a volume of poems, which met with a very favourable reception, though the author afterwards bought up and destroyed every copy that he could procure. In 1765 appeared 'The Judgment of Paris,' and the next year a more correct edition of his poems and translations. But the work destined to establish his fame was the 'Essay on Truth,' which was first printed in 1770, and in four years ran through five editions. It was also translated into several foreign languages, and procured the author high marks of distinction and an extensive acquaintance. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of law, as King's College, Aberdeen, had done some time before. He also received a pension from his majesty, who honoured him with a conference at Kensington. Very advantageous offers were made to him to enter into the ministry of the church of England, which he declined, lest the enemies of religion, who were irritated by his 'Essay on Truth,' might allege that he wrote the book from interested motives. A few months after the appearance of that work he published the first book of the 'Minstrel;' in 1774 the second book, and in 1777 the whole together, with a collection of his poems. To a new and splendid edition of his Essay, printed about this time by subscription, he added some miscellaneous ones on poetry and music; 'Laughter and Ludicrous Composition;' and on the 'Utility of Classical Learning.' In 1783 he printed 'Dissertations, Moral and Critical, on Memory and Imagination; on Dreaming; the Theory of Language; on Truth and Romance; on the Attachments of Kindred; and Illustrations on Sublimity.'

4to. In 1786 appeared his 'Evidences of the Christian Religion,' 2 vols. 12mo.; and in 1790 the first volume of 'Elements of Moral Science,' as the second did in 1793. In this last appeared a dissertation against the slave trade; and in the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh he inserted 'Remarks on some Passages of the 6th Book of the *Æneid*.' The last publication of his was one of a most affecting description, being 'An Account of the Life and Character of his eldest Son, James Hay Beattie, with some of his Essays and Fragments.' This excellent young man, after having been appointed assistant professor to his father, and given the promise of proving a successor worthy of the name, died at the age of 23 in 1790. His death was followed, in 1796, by that of the youngest son, Montagu Beattie, in his eighteenth year; which losses, added to a separation from the mother, who was in a lunatic asylum, completely destroyed the constitution of the father, and after two paralytic strokes he died at Aberdeen 18 Aug., 1803. The philosophical style of Dr. Beattie in some degree partakes of the poetical, and this, perhaps, has contributed in no small degree to the celebrity of his essays and dissertations. Among his friends were the first persons of the age, as Dr. Johnson, Bishops Porteus and Hurd, Mr. Gray, Mr. Burke, and Mrs. Montagu.

BEATTY, SIR WILLIAM, M.D., physician to the fleet and to Greenwich Hospital, was surgeon in the 'Victory' at the battle of Trafalgar, and published an 'Authentic Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson; with the circumstances preceding, attending, and subsequent to that event; the professional report of his lordship's wound; and several interesting anecdotes,' 8vo., London, 1807. He was knighted 1831, and died in London 25 March, 1842.

BEAU, CHARLES LE, first professor of rhetoric in the college of the Grassins, and afterwards professor in the college royal, secretary to the duke of Orleans, perpetual secretary and pensionary to the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Paris 19 Oct., 1701, and died there 13 March, 1778. His 'History of the Lower Empire,' in 22 vols. 12mo., forming a continuation of Crevier's 'History of the Emperors,' is much esteemed.

BEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE LE, a French antiquary, was born in 1602, in the comté Venaisin, and entered among the Jesuits in 1619. He taught rhetoric at Toulouse, and afterwards became rector of the college of Rhodéz, but died in that of Montpellier 26 July, 1670. His works are 'Diatribæ duæ, prima de partibus templi Auguralis; altera de mensæ et die Victoriæ Pharsalicæ,' 8vo. Another edition of this appeared at Wurtemberg, in 8vo., 1705. 'Breviculum Expeditionis Hispaniensis Ludov. XIII.,' 4to. 'Otia Regia Ludov. XIV., sive Polyænus Gallicis de veterum et recentium Gallorum stratagematibus,' 8vo. 'La Vie de M. François d'Estaing, Evêque de Rhodéz,' 4to. 'Historia de vita Bartholomæi de Martyribus,' 4to. 'Speculum veri Anstistitis in vita Alphonssi Torribii Archiepiscopi Liminsis,' 4to.

BEAU, JEAN LOUIS LE, younger brother of the above, professor of rhetoric in the college of the Grassins, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Paris 8 March, 1721, and died 12 March, 1766. He published editions of Homer, and of Cicero's 'Orations,' and composed a discourse, in which, after having shown the per-

nicious effects of poverty to men of letters, and what dangers they have to dread from riches, he concludes that the state of a happy mediocrity is the best for them.

BEUCAIRE DE PEGUILON, FRANÇOIS, a French prelate, born 15 April, 1514. He became preceptor to the cardinal de Lorraine, who in 1555 procured for him the bishopric of Metz. He accompanied the cardinal to the council of Trent, where Beaucaire pronounced an oration which was much applauded. In 1568 he resigned his bishopric, and retired to his castle of La Chreite, in Bourbonnois. Died 14 Feb., 1591. He was author of a history entitled 'Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab A. 1462 usque ad A. 1566,' fol., Lyons, 1625, and some other works.

BEAUCHAMP, earls of Warwick. See WARWICK.

BEAUCHAMP, JOSEPH, a French astronomer, born at Vesoul, 29 June, 1752. In 1767 he entered the Bernardine order, and having been appointed vicar-general to his uncle Miroudat, bishop of Babylon, he left France, 1781, to exercise his new functions in the Levant, and at the same time to make astronomical observations. On the eve of the revolution he returned to France, after having contributed very essentially to the promotion of astronomical and geographical science. In 1795 he was appointed consul at Mascate, in Arabia, and afterwards he visited Constantinople, and sailed along the Black Sea, making very important observations. When Bonaparte was appointed commander of the expedition to Egypt he added Beauchamp to the number of scientific men attached to the army, and in 1799 sent him on a secret mission to Constantinople, but on his way thither Beauchamp was captured by the English, and delivered up to the Grand Turk as a spy. He was imprisoned till 1801, when he obtained his release; but he died at Nice on the 19th of November in the same year.

BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD, an English prelate, was promoted from the archdeaconry of Suffolk to the bishopric of Salisbury 1448, whence in 1450 he was translated to Salisbury, which see he filled till his death on 16 Oct., 1481. He was much employed in state affairs. This bishop built the great hall of his palace at Salisbury, and erected a handsome chantry in the cathedral.

BEAUCHAMPS, PIERRE FRANÇOIS GODARD DE, a miscellaneous writer, born 1689 at Paris, where he died 12 March, 1761. Among his works are 'The Loves of Ismène and Ismînias,' a free translation of a Greek romance by Eustathius, or, rather, Eumathius; 'The Loves of Rhodantes and Docicles,' a romance translated from the Greek of Theodorus Prodromus; and 'Recherches sur les Théâtres de France,' 4to., and 3 vols. 8vo., 1735.

BEAUCHATEAU, FRANÇOIS MARIE CHASTELET DE, a child of precocious talents, born at Paris 8 May, 1645. At the age of seven he could speak several languages, and compose verses with ease. When he was 12 years old he published 'Lyre du jeune Apollon;' on, la Muse Naissante du Petit de Beauchateau.' He received a pension from cardinal Mazarin and the chancellor Séguier. In 1669 he went to England, and in 1661 was in Persia. Of his subsequent career no particulars are recorded.

BEAUCHATEAU, HIPPOLYTE CHASTELET DE, brother of the preceding, entered the congregation of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine, which

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however, his restlessness and vanity induced him to quit in 1671. He then came to England, where in 1675 he renounced the Catholic religion. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford. To him is attributed an abridgement of the 'Life of Marshal Schomberg,' published at Amsterdam, 1690, under the name of *Laucery*.

BEAUCLERK, TOPHAM, a celebrated wit, and friend of Dr. Johnson, was only son of lord Sidney Beaucherk, third son of Charles, the first duke of St. Albans. He was born in Dec., 1739, and in 1757 was entered at Trinity College, Oxford. On his first entrance into society the elegance and fascination of his manners, his inexhaustible fund of agreeable information, his delightful conversational powers, his love of literature, and his constant flow of animal spirits, rendered him a universal favourite. Even the great moralist Dr. Johnson half forgave the principles of the young man of pleasure, so fascinated was he by the charm of his manner and the brilliancy of his wit. 'Everything,' remarked Johnson, 'comes from Beauclerk so easily that it appears to me that I labour when I say a good thing.' Mr. Beauclerk died in London 11 March, 1780.

BEAUFILS, GUILLAUME, a French Jesuit and a distinguished preacher, born at St. Flour 3 Feb., 1674; died at Toulouse 30 Dec., 1757. He published lives of Madame de Lestonac and of Madame de Chantal; 'Letters on the Government of Religious Houses'; and several funeral orations.

BEAUFORT, earl and duke of Somerset. *See* SOMERSET.

BEAUFORT, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.B., F.R.S., an English admiral, was sometime hydrographer to the Admiralty, and died at Hove, near Brighton, 26 Dec., 1857, aged 84. He wrote 'Karamania; or, a brief description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity.'

BEAUFORT, HENRY, bishop of Winchester, and cardinal priest of the church of Rome, was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by his third wife, Catherine Swinford. He studied at Cambridge and Oxford, to which last university he was a considerable benefactor. In 1397 he was made bishop of Lincoln, and in 1399 chancellor of Oxford and dean of Wells. In 1404 he became lord chancellor, and the year following bishop of Winchester. His nephew Henry V. sent him ambassador to France, and in 1417 he went into the Holy Land. He was one of the godfathers and guardians to Henry VI., in whose reign he again discharged the office of chancellor, but was deprived of the seal, owing to the fierce contentions between him and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. In 1426 he received a cardinal's hat, with the dignity of papal legate, which latter office, however, he was prohibited from exercising by royal mandate. The new cardinal raised men for a crusade against the Hussites of Bohemia, from whence he was recalled by the pope; and in 1430 he was crowned Henry VI. at Paris. After a very active life he died at Winchester 14 June, 1447, and his remains were interred in that cathedral. The character drawn of him by Shakspeare is unjust to his memory; for though ambitious and turbulent, he was generous; and the hospital of St. Cross, with other charities, show that he had a very magnificent disposition.

BEAUFORT, HENRY SOMERSET, duke of, K.G., son of Edward marquis of Worcester, was, in his father's lifetime, created earl of Glamorgan by

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Charles I. In 1673 Charles II. constituted him lord president of the council of the principality of Wales. The same year he was sworn of the privy council, and installed a knight of the garter. Having been eminently servicable to the king since his restoration, he was by patent dated 3 Dec., 1682, advanced to the title of duke of Beaufort. In 1685 he was made colonel of the 11th regiment of Foot, then first raised, the command of which he resigned the same year to his eldest surviving son, Charles marquis of Worcester. He exerted himself against the duke of Monmouth; and in 1688 endeavoured to secure Bristol against the adherents of the prince of Orange, upon whose elevation to the throne, the duke, being unable to take the oaths, lived in retirement till his death on 21 Jan., 1698-9, *æt.* 70. He was buried in Beaufort chapel, at Windsor.

BEAUFORT, LOUIS DE, a French writer, died at Maestricht 1795. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. His works are 'Dissertation sur l'Incertitude des cinq premiers Siècles de l'Histoire Romaine'; 'Histoire de Germanicus'; and 'Histoire de la République Romaine; ou, Plan générale de l'ancien Gouvernement de Rome,' 3 vols. 4to.

BEAUFORT, MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, was the only daughter and heiress of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset. She was born at Bletchoe, in Bedfordshire, in 1441. At the age of sixteen she married Edmund, earl of Richmond, by whom she had only one child, who became Henry VII. On the death of her first husband she married Sir Henry Stafford, son of the duke of Buckingham, by whom she had no issue. Becoming a widow again she married Thomas, Lord Stanley, who was created earl of Derby in 1485, and who also died before her in 1504. Lady Margaret was an accomplished woman, and published 'The Mirroure of Golde for the sinfull Soule;' she also translated from the French the fourth book of Gerson's or Kempis's 'Imitation of Christ,' and a letter to her son is printed in Howard's Correspondence. She also made the orders for great estates of ladies and noble women; but she has perpetuated her name principally by her foundations of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, with a divinity professorship, richly endowed. Her other charities were equally liberal. She died 29 June, 1509, and was buried in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. An elaborate memoir, which still remains in MS., of this distinguished lady was written by the late Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A.

BEAUFORT, STEPHEN, an English periodical writer, who contributed many articles to the 'Town and Country Magazine,' died 10 May, 1786.

BEAUHARNAIS, EUGENE DE, was born at Paris 3 Sept., 1781, being son of Alexandre Viscount Beauharnais and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie. In 1796 his mother became the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, who treated her children, Eugene and Hortense, as if they had been his own. Eugene was appointed aide-de-camp to his father-in-law, whom he accompanied to Egypt and in all his subsequent expeditions. When Napoleon became emperor he made Eugene a general of brigade, prince of the empire, grand admiral, grand officer of the legion of honour, and finally in 1805 viceroxy of Italy. After the battle of Austerlitz he received the general command of the army of Italy and the

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government of the Venetian States. He was very zealous in improving the internal organization of Italy. In Jan., 1806, he married Augusta Amelie, daughter of the king of Bavaria, and immediately afterwards was adopted by the emperor, under the name of Eugene-Napoleon, as hereditary prince of France. In the Russian campaign he distinguished himself at Smolensk and Borodino. In the disastrous retreat of the French army he displayed much coolness, activity, and courage. After Napoleon and Murat had left the army he took the command of it, and with great difficulty effected a junction with the new army which Napoleon had got together. He afterwards returned to Italy, and during the month of Jan., 1814, maintained his position on the Adige, but Murat's breach with Napoleon, the occupation of Rome and the blockade of Ancona, compelled him to retire to the Mincio, where he beat the enemy in several engagements. At this period the news arrived of the entry of the allies into Paris and the abdication of Napoleon; and on 16 April an armistice was concluded until the Powers should have decided on the fate of Italy. Shortly afterwards Eugene fled out of the country, and spent the remainder of his life at Munich, at the court of his father-in-law, who conferred upon him the title of prince of Leuchtenberg. Died 26 Feb., 1824.

BEAUHARNAIS, HORTENSE. See HORTENSE.

BEAULIEU, SEBASTIEN DE PONTAULT, SICUR DE, a celebrated engineer and *maréchal de camp* in the French army, died 17 Aug., 1674. He may be regarded as the father of military topography, and his 'Collection of plans and views of the sieges and battles of Louis the Great' is deservedly held in high esteem.

BEAULIOT, JACQUES. See BAULOT.

BEAUMANOIR, JEAN DE, a celebrated marshal of France, better known as *marshal de Lavardin*, died at Paris 1614. In 1612 he was sent to England as ambassador extraordinary. He had been educated in the Protestant religion, but turned Catholic after the death of his father, who was one of the most zealous partizans of Calvinism.

BEAUMANOIR, PHILIPPE, a French writer, who died 1296, was author of '*Les Costumes des Beauvoisis*,' of which Thaumassiere published a good edition, folio, Bourges, 1690.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PIERRE AUGUSTIN CARON DE, was the son of a clockmaker at Paris, where he was born 24 Jan., 1732. He applied with diligence to his father's business, and invented a new escapement, the honour of which was contested by another person, but determined in favour of Beaumarchais by the Academy of Sciences. He also distinguished himself by his musical skill, particularly by his taste in playing on the harp. This recommended him to the daughters of Louis XV., who admitted him to their concerts. He was likewise engaged on three public causes in which he exercised his literary skill to such advantage as to obtain a considerable appointment under government. Died 19 May, 1799. His works are, '*Mémoires contre les Sieurs de Goetzmann*,' &c.; '*Mémoire en réponse à celui de G. Kornmann*,' '*Eugénie*,' a drama; '*Mes deux Amis*,' '*Le Barbier de Seville*,' '*Le mariage de Figaro*,' '*Tarare*,' an opera; '*La Mère coupable*,' '*Mémoire en réponse au Manifeste du roi d'Angleterre*,' '*Mémoires à Lécointre de Versailles*.'

BEAUMÉ, ANTOINE, an apothecary of Paris,

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author of several chemical works, was born 1726 and died 1805.

BEAUMELLE, LAURENT ANGLIEVIL DE LA, a French writer, was born at Vallerangue, in Languedoc, 28 Jan., 1727, and died at Paris 27 Nov., 1773. He was for some time professor of belles lettres in Denmark. He was twice imprisoned in the Bastille for some libels and satires, but in 1772 was appointed librarian to the king. He wrote a '*Defence of the Spirit of Laws*,' '*Letters to Voltaire*,' '*Thoughts of Seneca*,' '*A Commentary upon the Henriade*,' '*A life of Madame de Maintenon*,' &c.

BEAUMES. See BELMEIS.

BEAUMONT, ELIE DE. See ELIE.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, eldest son of John Beaumont, sometime Master of the Rolls, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and subsequently studied law in the Inner Temple. He was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law 1589, and on 25 Jan., 1592-3, was constituted one of the justices of the Common Pleas. He died at his residence, Gracedieu, Leicestershire, 22 April, 1598. He was father of Francis Beaumont, the dramatist. The statement, often repeated, that he was a knight, is incorrect.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, a distinguished dramatist, third son of Francis Beaumont, the judge, was born at Gracedieu, Leicestershire, in or about 1586; and educated with his two brothers Henry and John, at Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford. It is observable that there were four Francis Beaumonts of this family, all living in 1615, of whom three were poets, the master of the Charter House, the dramatic writer, and a Jesuit. The subject of this article became a student in the Inner Temple, and his '*Mask of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn*,' was acted and published in 1612. At what time his intimacy with Fletcher began is uncertain, but the date of their first play is 1607. Aubrey says, 'There was a wonderful consimilarity of fancy between Mr. Francis Beaumont and Mr. John Fletcher, which caused that dearness of friendship between them. They lived together on the Bank-side, not far from the playhouse, both bachelors, had one wench in the house between them, which they did so admire; and the same clothes, &c.' Mr. Beaumont married Ursula, daughter and co-heir of Henry Isley, of Sundridge, in Kent, by whom he had two daughters. He died 6 March, 1615-16, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His dramatic works are so interwoven with those of Fletcher, as not to be distinguished. The best edition of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher is that by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, 11 vols. 8vo. London, 1843-46.

BEAUMONT, SIR GEORGE HOWLAND, a landscape painter and amateur of the fine arts, was son of Sir George Beaumont, baronet, and was born at Dunmow, Essex, 6 Nov., 1753. In 1762 he succeeded to the title. Having received a preliminary education at Eton, he was entered of New College, Oxford, 1772. In 1782 he visited France, Switzerland, and Italy, and in 1790 was returned to Parliament for Bicester, but he sat in the House of Commons only during one Parliament, to the dissolution of 1796. It was not in the arena of politics that Sir George distinguished himself; but as a patron of art and amateur practitioner of painting he attained considerable celebrity, and many specimens of his skill were

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exhibited at the Royal Academy: A congenial taste introduced him to the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who bequeathed him his 'Return of the Ark,' by Sebastian Bourbon. This is one of the sixteen pictures which Sir George presented to the National Gallery a year or two before his death, which took place at his seat, Coleorton, Leicestershire, 7 Feb., 1827. His landscapes are finely imagined, but he was deficient in practical skill.

BEAUMONT, JEAN LOUIS MOREAU DE, a French politician, wrote 'Mémoires concernant les Impôts en Europe.' Born 1715; died 23 May, 1785.

BEAUMONT, Sir JOHN, son of Francis Beaumont, the judge, was born at Gracedieu, in Leicestershire, in 1582, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In 1626 he was created a baronet by King Charles I., and died in 1628. He wrote 'The Crown of Thorns,' a poem; 'Bosworth Field,' a poem, and other pieces, which were collected and published after his death by his son.

BEAUMONT, JOHN, younger son of Sapcote, Viscount Beaumont, entered the army and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1685 he was returned to Parliament by the borough of Nottingham. When King James II. wished to augment the army with Catholics, and great numbers of soldiers were accordingly brought over from Ireland, this gave rise to great dissatisfaction, and Lieutenant-colonel Beaumont, Captain Paston, and four other captains of the duke of Berwick's regiment refused to admit Irishmen into their companies. For this they were cashiered by a council of war held at Windsor, 10 Sept., 1688. They retired soon afterwards to Portsmouth, where they unanimously declared for the prince of Orange. All their portraits were engraved by R. White, on one large half sheet in six ovals, joined by as many hands, expressive of their union. This print is called 'The Portsmouth Captains,' and is extremely scarce. In 1690 Colonel Beaumont was elected M.P. for Hastings. Afterwards he was appointed governor of Dover Castle, and served the king abroad many years, dying 3 July, 1701.

BEAUMONT, JOHN THOMAS BARBER, an English author, was born in London 21 Dec., 1774. His name was originally Barber. He became managing director of the County Fire Office and Provident Life Office, and a magistrate for Middlesex. Died in London 15 May, 1841. He was author of 'A Tour throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire,' 8vo., London, 1803, published under the name of Barber; 'Essay on provident, or parish banks,' 1816, in the 'Pamphleteer,' vii. 475; 'Letters on Public-house licensing, showing the errors of the present system; together with a proposal for their cure,' in the 'Pamphleteer,' vii. 107, ix. 143; 'An essay on criminal jurisprudence, with the draft of a new penal code,' in the same publication, xviii. 67, 402, 433; and 'Substance of a speech on the best means of counteracting the existing monopoly in the supplying of beer,' 8vo., London, 1818.

BEAUMONT, JOSEPH, D.D., an English divine, born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1615. At the age of sixteen he went to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and obtained a fellowship, of which he was deprived for his loyalty in the civil war. He then retired to his native place, and afterwards to Tattingstone, with his wife, who was

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step-daughter of his patron, Dr. Wren, bishop of Ely. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments, was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and obtained the degree of D.D. by mandamus. In 1662 he succeeded Dr. Pearson in the mastership of Jesus College, and within two years afterwards was appointed master of Peterhouse. He was likewise regius professor of divinity. Died 23 Nov., 1699. Dr. Beaumont was author of 'Psyche, or Love's Mystery,' in twenty-four Cantos, displaying the intercourse between Christ and the Soul,' a poem which was formerly much admired; and 'Observations upon the Apology of Dr. Henry More,' 4to., Cambridge, 1685. A considerable number of his poems, &c. were published in 4to., 1749, with the life of the author prefixed. In his epitaph in the antechapel at Peterhouse, he is styled 'Poeta, Orator, Theologus præstantissimus; quovis nomine Hæreticorum Malleus, et Veritatis Vindex.'

BEAUMONT, Madame LE PRINCE DE. See LE PRINCE.

BEAUMONT, PHILIP. See TESIMOND.

BEAUMONT, ROBERT D.D., of a good Leicestershire family, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1543-4; M.A. 1550; B.D. 1560; D.D. 1564). He tells us that he lived for three or four years in Cambridge, and never spent above fourpence a week. During the reign of Queen Mary he resided abroad, but returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and in 1559 was appointed Lady Margaret professor of divinity. On 25 Aug., 1561, he was admitted to the mastership of Trinity College, which important office he held till his death, 6 June, 1567. Dr. Beaumont was twice elected vice-chancellor, and took an active part in the affairs of the university.

BEAUMONT, ROBERT, an English writer, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. 1634-5. He was author of 'Love-Letters and Essays upon Several Subjects,' 8vo., London, 1630; reprinted 1660 and 1669, under the title of 'Love's Missives to Virtue, with other Essays.'

BEAUMONT, THOMAS WENTWORTH, eldest son of Thomas Richard Beaumont, esq., by his wife Diana, daughter of Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, bart., was born 5 Nov., 1792. From Eton he proceeded to Cambridge, where he was admitted as a fellow-commoner of St. John's College 10 June, 1809, and graduated B.A. 1813. He was elected M.P. for Northumberland 1818, and was rechosen in 1820, but was defeated at the general election of 1826. During the latter election he fought a duel with Mr. Lambton, afterwards earl of Durham. In 1827 he was returned for Stafford, but in 1830 he again became member for Northumberland, which county he continued to represent till his retirement from public life in 1837. He died at Bournemouth, Hampshire, 20 Dec., 1848, aged 56. In early life Mr. Beaumont was a Tory and a member of the Pitt Club; but from the year 1820 he was generally considered an advanced Liberal. He was one of the chief originators of the 'Westminster Review,' to which, it was understood, he contributed some articles. There are some Latin verses by him in the 'Musæ Etonenses,' edit. Okes.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIXE. See PEREFIXE.

BEAUNE, FLOREMOND DE, a French mathematician, who discovered the method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. Born at Blois 1601; died 1652.

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BEAUNE, RENAUD DE, a French prelate, was born at Tours 1527; appointed archbishop of Bourges 1581; translated to Sens 1596; and died 1606. He contributed greatly to the conversion of Henry IV., and gave him absolution in the church of St. Denis. This prelate translated the Psalter into French, and composed a number of funeral discourses.

BEAURAIN, JEAN DE, a French geographer, born 17 Jan., 1696; died 12 Feb., 1771. His best-known works are a 'Perpetual Calendar;' and 'Military History of the Marshal de Luxembourg's campaign in Flanders.' His son was also a celebrated military draughtsman, and published 'Cartes' of Condé's campaign in Flanders, Paris, 1774, and of the last four campaigns of Turcotte, Paris, 1782.

BEAURIU, GASPARD GUILLARD DE, a French writer, born at St. Pol, in Artois, 9 July, 1728; died in a hospital at Paris 5 Oct., 1795. He was extremely fond of children, and was constantly employed in their education. Among his works are, 'L'Heureux Citoyen;' 'Cours d'Histoire Sacrée et Profane;' and 'L'Elève de la Nature.' The last work was originally published under the name of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC DE, a French Protestant divine, was born at Niort 8 March, 1659. On leaving his own country he went to Holland, and from thence to Berlin, where he was made chaplain to the king of Prussia. Died 5 June, 1738. His works are, 'Défense de la Doctrine des Reformés;' a translation of the New Testament, with notes, in conjunction with L'Enfant; 'Dissertation sur les Adamites de Bohême;' and 'Histoire critique de Manichéisme et du Manichéisme,' 2 vols., which has been praised by Gibbon.

BEAUSOBRE, LOUIS DE, son of Isaac, mentioned above, was born at Berlin 1730, and was adopted by the prince royal, afterwards Frederick the Great, who defrayed the cost of his education at Frankfurt and Paris. On his return to Berlin he was appointed a privy councillor to the king of Prussia, and elected a member of the Academy. Died 3 Dec., 1783. He wrote 'Philosophical Dissertations on the nature of Fire;' 'The Dreams of Epicurus;' 'General introduction to the study of politics, finance, and commerce;' and other works on philosophical, statistical, and literary subjects.

BEAUVAIS, GUILLAUME, a French antiquary, born at Dunkirk 1698; died at Orleans 29 Sept., 1773. He wrote an 'Abridged History of the Roman and Greek Emperors by medals,' 3 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1767.

BEAUVAIS, JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES MARIE DE, was born at Chêrbourg 17 Oct., 1731, and at an early age devoted himself to the service of the church. His ability as a preacher gained for him so great a reputation that he was summoned to court and was afterwards consecrated bishop of Senecy, which see he vacated 1783. Died 4 April, 1790. A collection of his sermons and funeral discourses was published by the Abbé Gaillard, 4 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1807.

BEAUVAIS, NICOLAS DAUPHIN, an engraver, born at Paris 1687; died 1763.

BEAUVAIS, PHILIPPE, son of Nicolas Dauphin Beauvais, acquired great celebrity as a sculptor. Born 1739; died 1781.

BEAUVILLIERS, duke of St. Aignan. See ST. AIGNAN.

BEAVER, JOHN. See CASTORIUS.

BEAUXALMIS, THOMAS, a learned Carmelite, 172

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and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Melun 1524, and died at Paris 1 May, 1589. He wrote 'Commentaires sur l'Harmonie Evangelique,' 3 vols. folio, and other works.

BEAUZEE, NICOLAS, a learned and industrious member of the French Academy, born at Verdun 9 May, 1717; died at Paris 25 Jan., 1789. At first he devoted himself to the exact sciences; but after a short time he gave up that line of study, and applied himself to the acquisition of the ancient and modern languages. After the death of Dumarsais he prepared the grammatical articles in the 'Encyclopédie.' He published besides, 'Grammaire générale; ou, Exposition raisonnée des Elements nécessaires du langage,' 2 vols.; new and augmented editions of the 'Synonymes de l'Abbé Gerad,' and of Father Livoy's 'Dictionnaire des Synonymes;' 'Exposition abrégée des preuves historique de la religion;' and translations of Salust, Quintus Curtius, and the Imitation of Christ.

BEAVER, PHILIP, a distinguished captain in the British navy, was born 1766, and died at the Cape while in command of the 'Nisus,' 5 April, 1813. His attempt to colonize the island of Bulama, near Sierra Leone, is narrated in his interesting 'African Memoranda;' and a detailed account of the important services rendered by him to his country will be found in Captain W. H. Smyth's 'Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, late of H.M.S. 'Nisus.'

BEAZLEY, SAMUEL, an architect and dramatist, was born at Westminster 1786. In early life he served as a volunteer in the Peninsula, where his adventures were of a very singular character. As an architect he obtained considerable practice in connection with the stage. Among the theatres built by him are the St. James's, the Lyceum, the City of London, the Birmingham, and two in Dublin. The interior of Drury Lane Theatre, the external colonnade there, and the Strand front of the Adelphi Theatre are also by him. He likewise wrote or arranged more than a hundred dramatic pieces, two novels—'The Oxonians' and 'The Roué,'—and a large number of detached articles. Died at Tonbridge Castle, Kent, 24 Oct., 1851.

BEBELE, BALTHAZAR, a Lutheran divine, born 1632, at Strasburg, where he became professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history. Afterwards he was appointed professor of divinity, pastor, and superintendent-general at Wittenberg, where he died 2 Oct., 1686. His works, which are all theological, include, 'Dissertatio de aris et mensis Eucharisticis veterum;' 'Antiquitates Ecclesiæ,' 3 vols.; and 'Memorabilia Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ recentioris,' 1731.

BEBELE, or BEBELIUS, HENRY, a native of Justingen, in Swabia, was appointed professor of belles-lettres at Tübingen 1497, and in 1501 received the poetical crown from the Emperor Maximilian. Died 1514. He was one of the first who introduced into the schools of Germany a taste for good literature and pure Latinity. He wrote 'Opuscula Bebeliana,' 1512, a collection of historical, philosophical, and literary dissertations, and poems. A posthumous work of his, 'De necessitate linguæ Latinæ,' was published at Augsburg in 1801, with his life in German, by Zapf.

BECAN, MARTIN, a native of Flanders, became an eminent member of the Society of Jesus. He resided for the most part in Germany, especially, at Mayence and Vienna, in which latter city he

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died, 23 April, 1624, aged 63. Among his works are 'De Republica Ecclesiastica, contra M. Ant. de Dominis,' 1618; 'Controversia Anglicana de Potestate Regis et Pontificis, contra Lancelotum Andream,' 1612; 'Refutatio Apologiae et Monitricae Praefationis Jacobi Regis Angliae,' 1610; 'Refutatio Torturae Torti, contra Sacellanum Regis Angliae,' 1610; 'Duellum cum Gulielmo Tookero, de Primatu Regis Angliae,' 1612. His works were reprinted by several eminent English controversialists.

BECCADELLI, ANTONIO, commonly called *Panemata*, or *Anthony of Palermo*, from his native place, Palermo, where he was born 1394. He placed himself first in the service of Philip Maria, duke of Milan, whom he taught history, and went afterwards into that of Alphonso of Arragon, king of Naples, who employed him in state affairs. Died 6 Jan., 1471. His works are a history of Alphonso, king of Arragon; and a collection of speeches, epigrams, and satires against Laurentius Valia. But he is known chiefly as the author of a rare book entitled 'Hermaphroditus.'

BECCADELLI, LEWIS, an Italian prelate and biographer, born at Bologna, 1502. He attached himself to Cardinal Pole, whom he followed in the legation to Spain, and was soon appointed himself to those of Venice and Augsburg, after having assisted at the Council of Trent. The archbishopric of Ragusa was the reward of his labours; but he afterwards resigned it, and accepted the provostship of the Cathedral of Prato, where he ended his days, 17 Oct., 1572. He wrote, in Italian, lives of Cardinal Pole and of Petrarch. An English translation, by Benjamin Pye, of his Life of Pole appeared in 1766.

BECCAFUMI, DOMINIC, an Italian painter, called *Mecherino*, was born near Sienna 1484, and died 15 May, 1549.

BECCARI, AUGUSTINE, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara about 1510; died 2 August, 1590. His poems are wholly pastoral.

BECCARI, JAMES BATHOLOMEW, a physician of Bologna, born 1682; died 30 Jan., 1766. He was professor of chemistry for many years in his native city, and published a 'Dissertation on the Impurity of the Air, and Maladies which raged at Bologna in 1729 and 1730;' a 'Treatise on the Motion of Fluids,' and other works.

BECCARIA, CESAR BONESANA, marquis of, an Italian writer, born 1735, at Milan, where he died 25 Nov., 1794. His great work is a treatise 'On Crimes and Punishments,' which tended to introduce a humane and wise system of criminal law. He also wrote 'Elements of Political Economy,' and a very clever essay on style in composition.

BECCARIA, JOHN BAPTIST, a monk of the 'Ecoles Pies,' or Pious Schools, was born at Mondovè 1716, and died at Turin 22 May, 1781. He was professor of mathematics and philosophy, first at Palermo, then at Rome, and by his experiments, discoveries, and writings, threw great light on natural science generally, and especially on electricity. Father Beccaria was no less respectable for his virtues than his learning.

BECCUTI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, surnamed *il Copetta*, was born at Perugia 1509, and died 1653. He was professor of law, but is best known by his burlesque poetry in the manner of Berni.

BECCERRA, GASPARD, a clever Spanish sculptor, born at Beza about 1520; died at Madrid 1570.

BECHER, JOHN JOACHIM, an eminent chemist,

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born 1645, at Spire, became professor of medicine at Mayence, and afterwards physician to the electors of Mentz and Bavaria. Died in London 1685. He published some chemical works, and a treatise on a universal language.

BECHER, JOHN THOMAS, was born in or about 1770, and in 1784 was admitted on the foundation of Westminster School, from whence he was elected, in 1788, to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1795). He became vicar of Rampton, Nottinghamshire, 1801; vicar of Midsommer Norton, 1802; prebendary of Southwell, 1818, and vicar-general of that collegiate church; rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire, 1830. He held also the perpetual curacies of Thurgarton and Hoveringham, Nottinghamshire, to which he was presented 1799. For thirty years he was chairman of the quarter sessions of the northern division of Nottinghamshire. Died 3 Jan., 1848. Mr. Becher was author of 'Observations upon the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Laws respecting Friendly Societies; exemplifying and vindicating the Principles of Life Assurance adopted in calculating the Southwell Tables,' &c., 8vo., Newark, 1826.

BECHSTEIN, JOHN MATTHEW, a German naturalist, born at Waltershausen 11 July, 1757; died 1811. He published twenty-five works on natural history, the chase, and forests.

BECK, CAVE, a native of London, son of John Beck, baker, of the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, was educated in a private school kept in London by Mr. Brathwayte, and on 13 June, 1638, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, being then fifteen years of age. He took the degree of B.A. 1641, and subsequently that of M.A., being incorporated in the latter at Oxford, 17 Oct., 1643. In 1662 he was presented by the king to the rectory of St. Helen's, Ipswich. I regret that I have been unable to ascertain the date of the decease of this ingenious scholar, who wrote an extremely curious and interesting work entitled 'The Universal Character by which all Nations in the World may understand one another's Conceptions, Reading out of one Common Writing their own Mother Tongues. An Invention of General Use, the Practise whereof may be Attained in two Hours' space, Observing the Grammatical Directions. Which Character is so contrived, that it may be Spoken as well as Written,' 8vo., London, 1657. The work was also published the same year in the French language. It is dedicated to Nathanael and Francis Bacon, esquires, 'patronis suis colendissimis.'

BECK, or BEEK, DAVID, a Dutch portrait painter, born at Arnheim 1621; died 20 Dec., 1656. He was a disciple of Vandyke, and in favour with Charles I., whose sons, the prince, and the dukes of York and Gloucester, he taught to draw. His rapidity of execution was so great that the king said he could paint riding post. He afterwards passed successively into the service of the kings of France and Denmark, and was at last appointed painter to Christina, queen of Sweden, for whom he painted most of the illustrious persons in Europe.

BECKE, EDMUND, an English writer of the sixteenth century, was tutor to the children of Lord Stafford. He published 'The Byble, that is to say all the Holy Scripture: In which are contained the Olde and New Testaments, truly and purely translated into English, and nowe lately with greate

Industry and diligence recognised, folio, London (John Day), 1549; and 'Two dyaloges wrytten in Latin by the famous clerke, D. Erasmus, of Roterdame, one called Polyphemus, or the Gospeller, the other dysposyng of thynges and names. Translated in to Englyshe,' 16mo., Canterbury, n.d.

BECKER, BALTHASAR. See BEKKER.

BECKER, CHARLES FERDINAND, a distinguished German grammarian, born 1775; died at Offenbach, 5 Sept., 1849.

BECKER, DANIEL, a physician, born at Dantzic 1594; died 1655, at Königsberg, where he was professor. Among his works is one entitled 'De Cultivovoro Prussiaco,' in which he gives an account of a Prussian shoemaker who swallowed a knife, which afterwards came out at his side. His son Daniel became physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and died 1670.

BECKER, FERDINAND WILLIAM, was born 24 April, 1805, at Hörter on the Weser, and educated at Göttingen. In 1820 he came to Scotland, and was appointed assistant librarian in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. Early in 1825 he returned to Germany, and after visiting several of the universities and the principal medical institutions there, he proceeded to Berlin, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine. In the autumn of the same year he returned to Edinburgh at the invitation of his kind friend, Dr. John Thomson, the distinguished professor of pathology, who wished to avail himself of Becker's assistance in several literary undertakings, and especially in preparing an edition of Cullen's works. Towards the end of 1829 Becker returned to Germany, and established himself as physician at Berlin, and in the following year as private lecturer on medicine in the university of that capital. In 1833 the Prussian ministry for medical affairs intrusted him with the superintendence of the extensive inquiry concerning the efficacy of vaccination, and he was devoting himself with the utmost zeal to this difficult and important duty, when he died, after a short illness, on the 22 June, 1834. His only works published separately are his inaugural dissertation, 'De Glandulis Thoracis atque de Thyro,' Berlin, 1826, 4to.; and an essay, 'De Historicâ Medicinæ Explicatione,' Berlin, 1830, 8vo.; and also a pamphlet on 'Cholera,' published in London.—*Penny Cyclopædia*.

BECKER, WILLIAM GOTTLIEB, a very eminent German archæologist, was born at Oberkallenberg, in Saxony, 4 Nov., 1753; and died at Dresden July 1813.

BECKET, ISAAC, an English engraver, was bred a calico printer, and learned the art of mezzotinto from Vansomer. He had the honour of instructing the famous John Smith, who, in 1689, engraved a portrait of him.

BECKET, THOMAS À (ST.), who is also called *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, was born at London 21 Dec., 1117, being the son of Gilbert, a merchant. In his childhood he was placed under the care of the canons of Merton Abbey, in Surrey, and he afterwards continued his studies in the schools of the metropolis, of Oxford, and of Paris. When his father died, he was admitted into the family of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury; and, with the permission of his patron, left England to improve himself in the knowledge of the civil and canon law. He attended the lectures of Gratian, at Bologna, and of another celebrated professor at Auxerre. As soon as he returned, his acquire-

ments were appreciated, and he obtained rapid preferment in the church. The recommendation of Theobald introduced him to the notice, and his own merit entitled him to the protection, of King Henry II. He was appointed chancellor, the adopted father and preceptor of the young prince, and the depositary of the royal favour. Henry lived with Becket on terms of the most easy familiarity, and seemed to have resigned into his hands the government of his dominions, both in England and on the continent. In 1161 Becket, at that time in France, was appointed archbishop of Canterbury, having been induced, against his own judgment—for he saw dangers approaching—to acquiesce, when the see was offered to him by Henry. He sailed to England, and was consecrated with great ceremony. The ostentatious parade and worldly pursuits of his former life were instantly renounced by the archbishop, who resigned his office of chancellor in order that he might pursue the daily course of secret mortification which he now determined upon. Thenceforward his conduct was marked by the strictest attention to the proprieties of his station. His diet was abstemious; his charities were abundant; his time was divided into certain portions, allotted to prayer and study, and the episcopal functions. For more than twelve months the primate appeared to enjoy his wonted ascendancy in the royal favour, but during his absence the warmth of Henry's affection insensibly evaporated, and at length a controversy respecting the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, brought the king and the prelate into immediate collision. Becket and several other bishops firmly resisted the attempt of Henry to render clergymen amenable to the civil tribunals; and after a protracted struggle between the crown and the church, a council was summoned to meet at Clarendon to arrange the matters in dispute. There, in order to prevent the threatened massacre of all the assembled prelates, he reluctantly consented to the 'Constitutions of Clarendon,' which deprived the church of many of its ancient rights. His tardy assent, however, did not allay the indignation which his opposition had kindled in the mind of the king, who summoned Becket to a council at Nottingham to answer a series of charges which had been brought against him. The primate, however, refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the council, and having appealed to the pope, left England for France. His first care was to visit the king of France, who received him with veneration, and a promise of protection; his next to consult Pope Alexander, who then resided at Sens, and who, after hearing the opponents of the archbishop, gave a decision in his favour. Becket then retired to Pontigny, and afterwards to Sens, where he led the solitary and mortified life of a recluse. At length an apparent reconciliation took place between Henry and the primate, who accordingly returned to England in 1170, and was joyfully received at Canterbury by the clergy and people. Three prelates, however, against whom he had brought over letters of excommunication, were so indignant that they endeavoured, as much as possible, to rekindle discord between him and the king. On Christmas-day he preached in his cathedral, and at the conclusion of the sermon, remarked that those who thirsted for his blood would soon be satisfied, but that he would first avenge the wrongs of his church by excommuni-

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cating Ranulph and Robert de Broc, who for seven years had not ceased to inflict every injury in their power on him, his clergy, and his monks. On the following Tuesday four knights, Reginald Fitzurse, William Tracy, Hugh de Morville, and Richard Brito, arrived secretly in the neighbourhood. They had been present in Normandy when the king, irritated by the representations of the three bishops, had exclaimed, 'Of the cowards who eat my bread, is there not one who will free me from this turbulent priest?' and mistaking this passionate expression for the royal license, had bound themselves by oath to carry off or murder the primate. On the evening of the 29th of December, 1170, the four knights, with their twelve companions, attacked him in the cathedral of Canterbury. It was growing dark, and one of them exclaimed, 'Where is the traitor?' No answer was returned, but to the question, 'Where is the archbishop?' Becket replied, 'Here I am, the archbishop, but no traitor. What is your will?' They turned to him, and insisted that he should immediately absolve all whom he had placed under ecclesiastical censures; to which he replied that, until they had promised satisfaction, he could not. 'Then die,' exclaimed a voice. 'I am ready,' returned the prelate, 'to die for the cause of God and his church. But I forbid you, in the name of the Almighty God, to touch any one of my household, clerk or layman.' An attempt was made by some of the murderers to drag him from the cathedral, but he resisted it with success, through the aid of a clergyman named Edward Grim, who threw his arms round the archbishop's waist. Fitzurse aimed a blow at the primate's head. Grim interposed his arm, which was broken and severed in two; still the sword passed through Becket's cap, and wounded him on the crown. As he felt the blood trickling down his cheek, he wiped it away with his sleeve, and, having joined his hands and bent his head in the attitude of prayer, said, 'Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.' In this posture, with his face to his murderers, and without shaking or speaking, he awaited a second stroke, which threw him on his knees and elbows. The third stroke was given by Richard Brito, with such violence that he cut off the upper part of the archbishop's head, and broke his own sword on the pavement. The murderers were retiring, when one of them turning back, set his foot on the neck of the corpse, and drawing the brain out of the skull with the point of his sword, scattered it around. 'Fear not,' he said, 'the man will never rise again.' Thus at the age of fifty-three, perished this extraordinary man, a martyr to what he deemed to be his duty—the preservation of the immunities of the church. His assassins were punished by all; but being eventually admitted to penance by Pope Alexander III., they went to Jerusalem, where, according to the sovereign pontiff's order, they spent their lives in penitential exercises. Becket was canonized two years after his martyrdom, and the following year Henry went to Canterbury, where he voluntarily did penance as an expiation of his offence. He walked barefoot, in the habit of a pilgrim, till he came to Becket's tomb, when he prostrated himself and prayed for a considerable time, after which he submitted to be scourged by the monks, and passed all that day and night without any refreshment, and kneeling on the bare stone. Becket's Letters

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('Epistolæ') were published at Brussels in 1604.—*Lingard.*

BECKET, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a surgeon, was born at Abingdon, Berkshire, 1684, became surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, 25 Nov., 1738. He published 'Practical Surgery,' and a number of other works relating to his profession.

BECKFORD, PETER, an English writer on sporting subjects, died in Feb. 1811, aged 70. His works are 'Thoughts on Hunting, in a series of Letters,' 4to., 1781, 8vo., 1796; and 'Essays on Hunting; containing a Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Scent; on different kinds of Hounds, Hares, &c.; with an Introduction describing the Method of Hare-hunting among the Greeks,' 8vo., London, 1781.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, a celebrated alderman of London, who was twice elected lord mayor, and represented the city in parliament during the stormy times of Wilkes and Chatham. He is famous for having bearded King George III. on his throne by replying extemporaneously to his Majesty's answer to an address. Shortly after this memorable exploit Mr. Beckford died, on 21 June, 1770, and the city voted a statue to his memory at Guildhall, and ordered that the speech which he had delivered to the king should be engraved on the pedestal.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, resided for some years at Jamaica, and afterwards coming to England, settled at Somerley Hall, Suffolk. Died in London 5 Feb., 1729. His works are 'Remarks on the Situation of the Negroes in Jamaica, impartially made, from a local experience of nearly thirteen years in that Island,' 8vo., 1788; 'A Descriptive Account of the Island of Jamaica; with Remarks upon the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane, throughout the different Seasons of the Year, and chiefly considered in a picturesque point of view,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1790; and a 'History of France, from the most early records to the death of Lewis XVI.,' 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1794. The early part of this work was written by Mr. Beckford, and the modern portion by an English gentleman who had been sometime resident in Paris.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, the author of 'Vathek,' was the son of Alderman Beckford, mentioned above, and was born in 1760. From his father he inherited the estate of Fonthill, Wiltshire, and a large property in the West Indies, the revenues of which are said to have amounted to no less than £100,000 per annum. At the age of eighteen he composed 'Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters,' a work satirizing some English artists under feigned names. In 1780 he made a tour to the Continent, which formed the subject of a series of letters, picturesque and poetical, published long afterwards under the title of 'Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal.' At the general election of 1784 he was returned to parliament for Wells, and in 1790 for Hindon; but in 1794 he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. In 1784 first appeared his celebrated romance of 'Vathek, an Arabian Tale;' but it was a translation not made by himself, and surreptitiously obtained. The original was first printed at Lausanne in 1787. It was written in French, and so admirable was it for style and idiom, that it was regarded by many as the work of a Frenchman. The English version was made by Dr. S. Henley, rector of Rendlesham. Byron praised 'Vathek' for its correctness of costume,

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beauty of description, and power of imagination. 'As an eastern tale,' he said, 'even Rasselas must bow before it: his Happy Valley will not bear a comparison with the Hall of Eblis.' Mr. Beckford afterwards went to Portugal, and purchased an estate at Cintra. He has left a literary memorial of his residence in that country in his 'Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha,' published in 1835. After leaving Cintra, he took up his abode on his paternal estate in England, and for many years employed himself in rearing the magnificent but unsubstantial Gothic structure known as Fonthill Abbey, and in embellishing the surrounding grounds. The latter were laid out in the most exquisite style of landscape gardening, aided by the natural inequality and beauty of the ground, and enriched by a lake of fine sylvan scenery. The buildings were commenced 1795. At first it was intended that the structure should have the appearance of a convent in partial ruins, and for many years no idea was entertained of its being converted into a permanent residence. Timber and cement were, therefore, the principal articles in its composition, and every expedient was used to complete the building within a given time. One immediate consequence of this injudicious haste was the destruction of the great tower, 300 feet high, which was levelled to the ground by a gust of wind. The new tower by which it was replaced met with the like fate. It is stated that the total expenditure on the place during sixteen years was £273,000. Having sustained some pecuniary losses in the West Indies, Mr. Beckford was under the necessity of relinquishing the Fonthill estate, which was purchased by Mr. Parquhar for £330,000. He afterwards resided at Bath, where he died 2 May, 1844. It may be questioned whether any individual ever united greater knowledge and taste in all the sister arts than Mr. Beckford. Born with mental powers above the average, those powers were developed by the fostering care of the first professors in the kingdom. Mozart was his music-master; he played the piano and sung with taste. Sir W. Chambers instructed him in architecture, and an eminent painter of the day taught him the rudiments of drawing. His early sketches of nature, from Italian scenery, would not, in point of correctness and delicacy, have been unworthy of a professional artist. He designed almost every building and piece of furniture he possessed. His general taste in all branches of art was correct, and his judgment in pictures was that of a dealer rather than a connoisseur. His own collection, which he was perpetually changing, had embraced specimens of almost every painter of eminence of all ages and nations; but he was not insensible to the genius of many of our modern artists, of whom his treatment was most liberal.

BECKINGHAM, CHARLES, a dramatic writer, born in 1699, was the son of a linen-draper in Fleet Street, London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, under the Rev. Dr. Smith, where he made very great proficiency in all his studies, and gave proofs of extraordinary talents. To dramatic poetry he appears to have been very early attached, two pieces of his, 'Scipio Africanus,' and 'Henry IV. of France,' both tragedies, being represented on the stage before he had completed his twentieth year. He wrote several other poems; but his genius was limited to a short career. He died 19 Feb., 1730-1, in the thirty-second year of his age.

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BECKINGTON, BEKYNGTON, or DE BECKINGTON, THOMAS, bishop of Bath and Wells in the fifteenth century. He was a great benefactor to New College, Oxford, in which he had been educated; and wrote a Latin book on the claim of the kings of England to France. He died at Wells, 14 January, 1464-5, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. His book, just mentioned, is in the Cottonian Library. His life has been written by Sir N. Harris Nicolas.

BECKINSALL, or BECKINSAU, JOHN, a native of Broadchalk, Wiltshire, was educated at Winchester School, whence he proceeded to New College Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow 1520. He distinguished himself in all parts of academical learning, especially in the Greek tongue. He was carried away with the stream in the opposition to the see of Rome, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., but recovered himself under Queen Mary. He read the Greek lesson for a while in the university of Paris. The latter portion of his life was spent at Sherborn, Hampshire, where he was buried 20 Dec., 1559. The only work that appears with his name is 'De supremo et absoluto Regis Imperio,' 8vo., London, 1546; folio, Frankfort, 1621.

BECKMAN, Sir MARTIN, a painter, who was knighted 20 March, 1685-6. He painted sea-pieces and shipping. He was engineer to Charles II. of England, and planned Tilbury Fort and the works at Sheerness.

BECKMANN, JOHN, a German author, born at Hoya, in Saxony, 1739. In 1762 he was professor of medicine and natural history at the Lutheran Academy at St. Petersburg. He also visited Sweden, where he remained some time in order to avail himself of the instructions of Linnæus. In 1766 he was summoned to the university of Göttingen, where he taught for nearly fifty years. He delivered lectures on rural economy, commercial science, and technology. Died 3 Feb., 1811. He was author of a great number of works, among which his 'History of Inventions' is the best known in this country. There have been several editions of it published in English.

BECKMANN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, an historian and geographer, was born at Zerbst, 1641; died 6 March, 1717, at Frankfort, where he was professor of history, Greek, and divinity. He wrote 'Historia orbis terrarum geographia et civilis,' 1673; and other works.

BECKWITH, Sir GEORGE, a British general, born 1753; died 30 March, 1823.

BECKWITH, JOSIAH, an English antiquary, was born at Rothwell, near Leeds, 24 Aug., 1734, and practised as a solicitor at Rotherham, Yorkshire. In 1784 he published an enlarged edition of Blount's 'Jocular Tenures.'

BECKWITH, THOMAS, F.S.A., an artist and genealogist, brother of Josiah, mentioned above, was a native of Yorkshire, and died 17 Feb., 1786. He compiled 'A Walk in and about the City of York;' but it does not appear that it was ever published.

BECLARD, PIERRE AUGUSTIN, an eminent French anatomist, born at Angers 15 Oct., 1785; died 17 March, 1825.

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BECON, RICHARD, a native of Suffolk, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1571; M.A. 1575), and in 1586 was appointed her Majesty's attorney for the province of Munster. He was author of 'Solon his Follie, or a Politique Dis-

course, touching the Reformation of common-weales, conquered, declined, or corrupted,' 4to., Oxford, 1594.

BECON, THOMAS, D.D., an English Protestant writer, born at Norwich about 1511, and educated at Cambridge, probably at St. John's College (B.A. 1530-1). He received holy orders and became a zealous promoter of the reformed doctrines, which, however, he twice publicly abjured. For some years he wandered about the midland counties, and published a number of books, which acquired considerable popularity. On 24 March, 1547-8, he was instituted to the rectory of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London, and about the same time was appointed chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. He was also chaplain to the Lord Protector Somerset, with whom he resided for some time at Sheen. He appears to have commenced D.D. at Oxford. During the reign of Queen Mary he retired abroad; but after her death he was reinstated in his benefice. He afterwards held in succession several livings in the metropolis, and gained much popularity as a preacher. Died before 2 July, 1607. A collection of his works, forty-one in number, was published at London, 1563, 1564, 3 vols. fol. A selection from them was published by the Parker Society, under the editorial care of the Rev. John Ayre, 3 vols. 8vo., Cambridge, 1843, 1844.

BECCQUET, ANTOINE, a Celestine monk, who wrote a history of the congregation of his order in France, was born at Paris, 1654, and died 20 Jan., 1720.

BECTOZ, CLAUDE DE, a learned French lady, abbess of St. Honorat, in Provence, died 1547. She wrote some Latin and French works, none of which are extant.

BEDA, or BEDE, called the *Venerable*, an ancient English writer, was born about 672, at Wearmouth, in the bishopric of Durham, educated in the monastery of St. Peter, and ordained by John of Beverley, bishop of Hexham: His fame for learning was so great that Pope Sergius wrote to the abbat of Jarrow to send him to Rome, but Bede declined the honour. He devoted the whole of his life to the composition of his ecclesiastical history and other works, and in instructing the young monks. His last illness was long and painful, notwithstanding which he laboured for the edification of others to the very last, and dictated to an amanuensis a translation of the Gospel of St. John into the Saxon language. The young man who wrote for him said, 'There is now, master, but one sentence wanting.' Upon which he bid him write quick, and when the scribe said, 'It is now done,' the venerable sage replied, 'It is now done,' and soon afterwards expired in the act of prayer, on the floor of his cell, 26 May, 735. The first general collection of his works was made at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1544. His 'Ecclesiastical History' has been translated into English by Thomas Stapleton, D.D., and by the Rev. William Hurst.

BEDA, NOEL, a native of Picardy, was a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, principal of the College of Montaigne, syndic of the faculty at Paris, and author of 'Annotations' against Erasmus and Le Perre d'Estaples. It was Beda who hindered the conclusion of the faculty of theology, which passed by a plurality of votes, in favour of the divorce of Henry VIII., king of England. In 1536

he was compelled to apologize for having spoken against the king, and was afterwards confined in the abbey of Mount St. Michael, where he died 8 Feb., 1537. He wrote 'De unica Magdalena,' and other works in Latin and French.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, M.D., an English physician, was the son of a farmer at Shifnal, in Shropshire, and was born there 15 April, 1760. He received his education at the school of Brewwood, in Staffordshire, next at that of Bridgnorth, afterwards under a private tutor, and lastly at Pembroke College, Oxford, where, in 1783, he took the degree of M.A., and the following year went to study physic at Edinburgh. In 1786 he took his doctor's degree, and, the year following, was appointed professor of chemistry at Oxford; but in 1792 he quitted the university on account of the violence of his politics. He then settled at Clifton, near Bristol, where he obtained considerable practice, but died in the prime of life of a dropsy in the chest, which he mistook for a hepatic disease, 24 Dec., 1808. Dr. Beddoes was a man of genius, but of too ardent and versatile a temper, which led him to adopt many paradoxes as unquestionable truths. He translated several chemical works, and wrote some ingenious pieces on medicine, mineralogy, physiology, philosophy, and politics. The last, however, are coarse and intemperate in the extreme. A copious memoir of him has been published by Dr. Stock, with an elaborate account of his writings, the list of which is too long for insertion in this place.

BEDDOES, THOMAS LOVELL, a poetical writer, eldest son of Dr. Thomas Beddoes, mentioned above, was born at Clifton, 20 July, 1803. After a preparatory training at the Charterhouse School, he was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford (B.A. 1825; M.A. 1828), and during his residence at the university published a volume of poems under the title of 'The Improvisatore,' 12mo., 1821, which was followed the year after by 'The Bride's Tragedy.' Having determined to adopt medicine as his profession, he repaired to Gottingen, where he pursued his studies for four years. In 1829 and the two following years he was residing at Wurmsburg, when he obtained the degree, without, however, then or subsequently assuming the title of doctor in medicine. He afterwards resided at Strasburg, Zurich, Berlin, and Frankfort, paying occasional visits to his native country, which he quitted for the last time in 1847. His death took place at Basle 26 January, 1849. 'The poems, posthumous and collected, of Thomas Lovell Beddoes,' appeared at London, 2 vols. 12mo., 1851, under the editorship of T. F. Kelsall, who has prefixed a memoir of the author. These volumes contain 'The Second Brother,' an unfinished drama; 'Torrismond,' an unfinished drama; 'Dramatic Scenes and Fragments,' 'Miscellaneous Poems,' 'Death's Jest Book, or the Fool's Tragedy,' and 'The Bride's Tragedy,' first published in 1822.

BEDELL, WILLIAM, an Irish prelate, was born in 1570 at Black Notley, in Essex, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where, in 1593, he obtained a fellowship. In 1599 he settled at Bury, in Suffolk, but in 1604 he went to Venice as chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, during his residence in that city. Mr. Bedell contracted a friendship with father Paul Sarpi, who intrusted to his care the manuscript of his 'History of the Council of Trent,' and other works, which were afterwards

printed in London. The celebrated Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, also formed an acquaintance with Mr. Bedell, imparted to him the secret of his conversion, and gave him the manuscript of his treatise 'De Republica Ecclesiastica.' In 1612 he returned to his flock at Bury, and three years after was presented to the living of Honingsheath, from whence, in 1627, he was called to preside over Trinity College, Dublin. In 1629 he was promoted to the united bishoprics of Kilmore and Ardagh, but he afterwards resigned the last see as incompatible with his ideas of episcopal duty. The bishop procured the common prayer and Bible to be translated into Irish. This last was several years afterwards printed at the expense of Mr. Boyle. When the rebellion broke out the bishop was at first unmolested, but at length he was seized with his family, and thrown into the castle of Cloughbouter, where they remained three weeks, and then were removed to the house of Dennis Sheridan, an Irish minister, who was suffered to live quietly by the rebels out of respect to his family. Here the bishop breathed his last on the 7th Feb., 1641-2. He wrote a large treatise on these two questions: 'Where was our religion before Luther? And what became of our ancestors who died in Popery?'

BEDERICUS, HENRY, or *Henry de Bury*, was born in Suffolk, and became an Augustinian in the monastery of Clare, and eventually provincial of his order. He flourished about 1380. His works are, 'Super Libros Sententiarum lectione;' 'Questiones Theologicæ;' and 'Sermones de B. M. V.'

BEDFORD, ARTHUR, an English divine, was born at Tidenham, Gloucestershire, in September, 1668. At the age of sixteen he became a commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1691. The year following he was presented to the vicarage of Temple Church, Bristol, from whence some years afterwards he removed to Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire; but in 1724 he was chosen chaplain to Haberdashers' Hospital, London, where he died 15 Sept., 1745. His works are, 'Serious Reflections on the Abuse of the Stage,' 8vo., and some other tracts on the same subject; 'The Temple of Music,' 8vo.; 'Essay on singing David's Psalms,' 8vo.; 'Animadversions on Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology,' 8vo., 1728; 'A Sermon at St. Botolph's, Aldgate, against Stage-plays,' 1730, 8vo.; 'Observations on a Sermon preached by the Rev. A. S. Calcott, before the Corporation of Bristol,' 8vo., 1736; 'An Examination of Mr. Hutchinson's Remarks, and Mr. Calcott's Answer to the Observations,' &c., 8vo., 1738; 'Scripture Chronology,' folio, 1741; 'Eight Sermons on the Doctrine of the Trinity at Lady Moyer's Lecture,' 8vo., 1740; 'The Doctrine of Justification by Faith stated,' 8vo., 1741; 'Horæ Mathematicæ vanae, or a Treatise on the Golden and Ecliptic Numbers,' 8vo., 1743.

BEDFORD, FRANCIS RUSSELL, earl of, K.G., only son of Sir John Russell, afterwards earl of Bedford, was born in 1528, and received part of his education at King's Hall, Cambridge. At the coronation of Edward VI. he was created K.B., and in 1547 was returned to parliament for Buckinghamshire. It is said that this is the earliest instance of the son and heir apparent of a peer sitting in the House of Commons. In 1549 he had a command in the forces with which his

father suppressed the insurrection in the west of England. From 14 Jan., 1549-50, which his father was created earl of Bedford, he was commonly called Lord Russell; and on 1 March, 1552-3 he took his seat in the upper house, having been summoned thereto in his father's barony. On the death of his father, which occurred 14 March, 1554-5, he succeeded to the earldom of Bedford and a noble inheritance. Subsequently he travelled abroad and visited Zurich, where he became acquainted with Peter Martyr, Henry Bullinger, and other leading reformers. He distinguished himself at the battle and siege of St. Quintin, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was sent on several diplomatic missions. In Feb., 1563-4, he was constituted governor of Berwick. Died 28 July, 1585. He was a great patron of learning and learned men.

BEDFORD, GROSVENOR CHARLES, an English miscellaneous writer, the friend and correspondent of Southey, was for some time auditor of the exchequer, and died 14 June, 1839. He translated 'Musæus. The Loves of Hero and Leander,' 4to., London, 1797, and edited 'Letters and Miscellaneous Papers, by [his cousin] Barré Charles Roberts, Student of Christ Church, Oxford; with a memoir of his life,' 4to., London, 1814.

BEDFORD, HILKIAH, an English divine, was born in London 23 July, 1663, being son of Hilkiah Bedford, a mathematical instrument maker. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, on the foundation of William Plat, his maternal grandfather. He afterwards obtained a fellowship, and graduated in arts. On taking orders he was presented to a living in Lincolnshire, of which he was deprived at the Revolution for refusing the oaths of allegiance. He then kept a boarding-house for the Westminster scholars, but in 1714 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine for publishing the 'Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted,' the real author of which was George Harbin. Mr. Bedford translated an answer to 'Fontenelle's History of Oracles,' and 'Dr. Barwick's Life' into English. He died 25 Nov., 1744.

BEDFORD, JOHN, duke of, the third son of Henry IV., king of England. In 1422 he commanded the English army in France, and the same year was named regent of that kingdom for Henry VI., whom he caused to be proclaimed at Paris. He defeated the French fleet near Southampton, made himself master of Cotoi, entered Paris with his troops, and beat the duke of Alençon, thus making himself master of France. He died 14 Sept., 1435, at Rouen, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, which one of the courtiers of Charles VIII. advised him to destroy. 'Let him rest in peace,' answered he, 'who, when living, made all the French tremble.'

BEDFORD, JOHN RUSSELL, earl of, K.G., was in 1543 appointed lord admiral of England and Ireland, and the next year lord privy seal. He attended Henry VIII. at the sieges of Terouenne and Boulogne, at the former of which he, at the head of 250 reformados, recovered a piece of ordnance from 10,000 French, under the count de St. Paul. At the coronation of Edward VI. he was appointed lord high steward of England for that day, and in the same year he had a grant of the monastery of Woburn, Bedfordshire. He was created earl of Bedford 19 Jan., 1549-50, and died 1555.

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BEDFORD, JOHN RUSSELL, sixth duke of, K.G., was born 1766; succeeded his brother 1802; and died 30 Oct., 1839. During the Whig administration of 1806-7 he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but that was the only period of his sustaining public office. He devoted much attention to the improvement of agriculture; and in 1830 rebuilt Covent Garden Market in a very handsome and permanent manner, at a cost of £40,000. This nobleman was a great patron of British painters and other artists.

BEDFORD, LUCY, countess of, sister and coheir of John the second Lord Harrington, and wife of Edward earl of Bedford, was a woman of uncommon taste and spirit, but vain, generous, and bountiful to excess. She was a great patroness of poets, particularly of Donne, Jonson, Drayton, and Daniel, who frequently experienced her munificence. Died 3 May, 1697.

BEDFORD, THOMAS, an English divine, received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards proceeded B.D. His works are, 'The Sinne unto Death, or an ample Discovery of that fearful Sinne, the Sinne against the Holy Ghost,' 4to., London, 1621; 'An Examination of the chief Points of Antinomianism, collected out of some Lectures lately preached in the Chapel of Antholme's Parsh, London. To which is annexed An Examination of a Pamphlet intituled The Compassionate Samaritan,' 4to., London, 1647; and 'Vindiciæ Gratia Sacramentalis,' 8vo., London, 1650.

BEDFORD, THOMAS, son of Hilkiah Bedford, was educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, but never took any degree on account of his attachment to the nonjurors, among whom he exercised the ministry at Compton, in Derbyshire, where he died in February, 1773. He published, in 1732, 'Symeonis monachi Dunelmensis ecclesiae,' 8vo. He also wrote an historical catechism, 8vo., 1742.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM RUSSELL, first duke of, eldest son of Francis the fourth earl of Bedford, was born 1614, and educated at Magdalene College, Oxford. At the coronation of Charles I. he was created K.B. In the beginning of the civil war he acted against the king, and commanded the reserve of horse at the battle of Edgehill; but in 1645 he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury. His estate in consequence was put under sequestration, but on his submission to the parliament it was restored. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II., as he did afterwards in the Revolution. He was created duke of Bedford 11 Mar., 1694, and died 7 Sept., 1700.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM, M.D., a distinguished physician, was eldest son of Hilkiah Bedford, M.A., and received his education in St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1721; M.A. 1725; M.D. *per lit. reg.* 1737). He afterwards held several offices in the college of physicians, and in 1746 was appointed physician to Christ's Hospital. Died 10 July, 1747. He was the intimate friend of Hearne the antiquary, who bequeathed him his MSS.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM, a British admiral, died in Oct., 1827.

BEDINGFIELD, THOMAS, an English gentleman, who received a pension from Queen Elizabeth, translated into English Cardan's 'Consolatorium,' 1576; Claudio Corte's 'Art of Riding,'

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1584; and Macchiavelli's 'Florentine History,' 1595. Died 1613.

BEDLOE, WILLIAM, who assumed the title of captain, was an infamous adventurer of low birth, who had travelled over a great part of Europe under different names and disguises, and had passed himself off with several ignorant persons as a man of rank and fortune. Encouraged by the success of Titus Oates, he turned king's evidence, gave an account of the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and added many circumstances to the narrative of the former. A reward of £500 was voted to Bedloe by the House of Commons. Died 20 Aug., 1680. Giles Jacob states that he wrote a play entitled 'The excommunicated Prince; or, the false Relick,' 1679; but Wood ascribes its authorship to Thomas Walter, M.A.

BEDOS DE CELLES, a French Benedictine, author of treatises on dialling, book-binding, and organ-building; born 1706; died 25 Nov., 1779.

BEDRASCHI, the Rabbi *Jedaia*, called likewise *Happenin Auhonet-Abram*, a Jew who flourished in Spain towards the close of the thirteenth century. He left several Hebrew works, the principal of which, written at Barcelona in 1298, is entitled 'Bechinat-Olem,' or an examination or appreciation of the world. It has been several times printed, and translated into Latin, French, and German.

BEDWELL, THOMAS, a mathematician, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1566-7; M.A., 1570). Taking holy orders, he became a minister in London, but ultimately held the office of keeper of the ordnance stores in the Tower. It was he who started the project of bringing the waters of the Lea from Ware to London. In 1588 he was engaged, in conjunction with Frederico Genibelli, the famous military engineer, in strengthening the works at Tilbury and Gravesend. He was buried in the church of the Tower of London 30 April, 1595. His works are, 'Trigonum architectonicum: the carpenter's rule explained, reformed, and enlarged,' 1612; 'De Numeris Geometricis. Of the nature and properties of geometrical numbers, first written by Lazarus Schonerus, and now englished,' 1614; and 'Mesolabivm Architectonicum: that is, A most rare and singular Instrument, for the easie, speedy, and most certaine measuring of Plaines and Solids by the foote,' 1631, 1639. He was the uncle of William Bedwell, the great Arabic scholar.

BEDWELL, WILLIAM, a divine, mathematician, and topographer, was born in Essex, in or about 1562, and educated at Cambridge. His name is inserted in the register of that university as a scholar of Trinity College, 17 March, 1578-9. He obtained the living of St. Ethelburg, London, 1601, and in 1607 was presented to the vicarage of Tottenham, Middlesex, where he died 5 May, 1632. His epitaph states that 'he was one of King James's translators of the Bible, and, for the eastern tongues, as learned a man as most who lived in these modern times.' In confirmation of this statement, it may be mentioned that he taught Arabic to the celebrated Erpenius. His works are, 'Kalendarium Viatorium Generale. The Traveller's Kalender, serving generally for all parts of the world,' 8vo., 1614; 'Brief Description of the Town of Tottenham High Crosse, in Middlesex,' 4to., 1631, reprinted in Robinson's 'History of Tottenham;' and 'Via Regia ad Geometriam. The way to Geometry, by Peter Ramus, translated

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and much improved by the learned Mr. William Bedwell, 4to. London, 1036. This last work was edited by John Clerke, who dedicated it to John Greaves, professor of geometry in Gresham College.

BEE, JON. See BADCOCK, JOHN.

BEECHAM, JOHN, D.D., a Wesleyan minister, much respected by his own sect, was born in Lincolnshire 1788, and died in London 22 April, 1856. He published an 'Essay on the Constitution of Wesleyan Methodism'; 'Ashantee and the Gold Coast'; and a Memoir of Thomas J. Beecham, his only son, a youth of promise, who died in 1846.

BEECHER, LYMAN, D.D., an American clergyman and theological writer, born 12 Oct., 1775; died 10 Jan., 1863. His autobiography and correspondence were published by his son Charles Beecher, 8vo., 2 vols., London, 1863-65.

BEECHEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, an English admiral and Arctic explorer, was son of Sir William Beechey, the painter, and was born 1796. He entered the navy in his tenth year. In 1818 he was appointed to the 'Trent,' under Lieutenant and Commander Franklin, and departed on the first of the four arctic voyages in which he took part. Of this expedition he published an interesting account in 1843. In 1819 he was appointed to the 'Hecla,' under the command of Lieutenant, afterwards Sir Edward Parry, and rendered useful service during that memorable expedition. In 1821 he was appointed to the 'Adventure,' under Captain W. H. Smyth, then engaged in the survey of the northern coast of Africa. While on this service Beechey was detached, along with his brother, to explore the classic region of the old Greek Pentapolis, and especially to examine and report on the antiquities of the Cyrenaica. His narrative of the expedition, and description of the country and its antiquities, were published in 1828. In 1825 he was appointed to the 'Blossom,' in which ship he performed the voyages with which his name will be chiefly signalized in the annals of British enterprise and navigation. The 'Narrative' of the expedition was published in 1831 by authority of the Admiralty. Beechey returned to England in 1828, after a voyage of upwards of 70,000 miles, and an absence of three years, passed both in arctic and tropical climates, during which period he rendered important services to science and to navigation. In 1847 Captain Beechey was empowered by the government to constitute and superintend the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, a service in which he was actively employed until his death. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral 1854, and in the following year was elected to the office of president of the Royal Geographical Society. Died 29 Nov., 1856.

BEECHEY, SIR WILLIAM, an English painter, born 1753. He was originally destined for the legal profession, and was accordingly articled to a solicitor; but having formed an acquaintance with several students of the Royal Academy, he became so enamoured of the fine arts that he prevailed on his master to receive a young man whom he had procured as a substitute, and in 1772 was admitted a student at Somerset House. The Ruspini family was, it is believed, the first picture that he sent to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. From London Mr. Beechey went to Norwich, where he began with painting small conversation pieces, in the manner practised first by Hogarth. On his return to the metropolis, after an absence of four

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or five years, his talents became known, and he was gratified by general celebrity. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy 1793, and in the same year painted a whole-length portrait of George III., with the prince of Wales and the duke of York, reviewing the Third and Tenth Dragoons. This is considered to be his *chef d'œuvre*. The same year he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was elected a Royal Academician, 1797, and died at Hampstead 28 Jan., 1839. Sir William painted the greater portion of the people of rank and fashion in his day, and his pictures were much admired for the accuracy of the likenesses, and their general management, tone, and colouring.

BEEK, DAVID. See BECK.

BEEKE, HENRY, D.D., an English divine, was born at Kingsteignton, Devonshire, 6 Jan. 1751, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, (B.A. 1773). In 1775 he was elected to a fellowship at Oriel College, and took his other degrees as a fellow of that society (M.A. 1776; B.D. 1785; D.D. 1800). He became vicar of St. Mary's Oxford, 1782; professor of modern history in that university, 1801; dean of Bristol, 1814; vicar of Wear, Somersetshire, 1819; and died at Torquay, 9 March, 1837, aged 86. Dr. Beeke was peculiarly well acquainted with most subjects connected with political economy, and it is said that Mr. Pitt was indebted to him for the original suggestion of the income tax. His publications were, 'A Letter on the means of securing a safe and honourable Peace,' 1798; 'Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and its proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain,' 1799 and 1800; and 'Some Observations on the Roman Roads in Great Britain.'

BEER, GEORGE JOSEPH, an eminent oculist, born at Vienna 23 Dec., 1763; died 1821.

BEER, MICHAEL, a dramatic poet, brother of Meyerbeer the composer, was born at Berlin, 1800, and died at Munich 22 March, 1833.

BEESE, ST. See BEGA.

BEESELEY, GEORGE, an English priest, born at Goosnargh, Lancashire, and educated at Douay, was executed in Fleet Street, London, 2 July, 1591, on account of his sacerdotal character.

BEESTON, SIR WILLIAM, an English naval commander, was baptized 2 Dec., 1636, at Titchfield, Hampshire. He was knighted 1692, was governor of Jamaica from 1693 to 1700, and returned to England 1702. I have not met with the date of his decease. His autograph journal is preserved in the British Museum, MS. Add., 12,424.

BEETH, WILLIAM, a Dominican friar, educated at Oxford. He was a person of remarkable learning and piety, and became provincial of his order. He was alive in 1501. His works are, 'Comment. Super iv. libros sententiarum'; 'Tractatus de unitate Formarum'; and 'Lecturæ Scholasticæ.'

BEETHOVEN, LOUIS VON, an eminent musical composer, was born at Bonn 17 Dec., 1770, being the son of a tenor singer in the chapel of the elector of Cologne. His great talent for music was early cultivated, and in his eighth year he astonished all who heard him by his execution on the violin, on which he was in the habit of performing with great diligence in a little garret. In his eleventh year he played Bach's 'Wohl Temperirtes clavier,' and in his thirteenth composed some sonatas. These promising appearances of

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great talent induced the elector of Cologne to send him to Vienna, where he studied counterpoint under Albrechtsberger. In 1809 he was invited to the new court of the king of Westphalia, at which several men of distinction persuaded him to remain by a promise of a yearly salary. He composed his principal works after 1801. A few years before his death a cold which he had caught while composing in the open air produced a deafness, which became by degrees very great. After this he lived very much retired in the village of Modingen, near Vienna, and died 26 March, 1827. Instrumental music received from his compositions a new character. He united the humour of Haydn with the melancholy of Mozart, and his music resembles Cherubini's. Besides the great symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, the quintets, quartets, and trios for stringed instruments, his numerous sonatas, variations, and other pieces for the pianoforte, in all of which he shows the great richness of his imagination, he composed vocal music also with scarcely less success. To this department belong his opera 'Leonora' (in an altered state called 'Fidelio'), some masses, an oratorio 'The Mount of Olives', and songs for the pianoforte. Beethoven's 'Studies in Thorough-Bass, Counterpoint, and the Theory of Composition,' were published by the Chevalier von Seyfried, after the death of the author. An admirable statue of Beethoven was erected at Bonn, 1845, and unveiled in the presence of Victoria, queen of England.

BEGA, or BEES, ST., a holy Irish virgin, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, led an ascetic life, and afterwards founded a nunnery in Copeland, near Carlisle. Her shrine was kept there after her death, and became famous for pilgrims. Festival 6 Sept.

BEGA, or BEGYN, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1630, and died of the plague 27 Aug., 1664. He excelled in landscape, cattle, and conversations, and his pictures are held in great esteem.

BEGARELLI, ANTHONY, a sculptor, born at Modena about 1498; died 1565.

BEGER, or BOEGER, LAURENCE, a German writer, was born at Heidelberg 19 April, 1653, and died at Berlin 21 April, 1705. He wrote 'Thesaurus Thesauri Palatino selectus, seu Gemmarum,' 1700; 'Spicilegium Antiquitatis,' folio; 'Thesaurus, seu Gemmarum, Numismata,' &c., 3 vols. folio, and several other works, one of which is in defence of polygamy.

BEGON, MICHEL, was born at Blois 1638, and was bred to the law, but having subsequently entered the marine service he successively filled the offices of intendant of the French West India Islands, of the galleys of Havre and Canada, and those of Rochefort and La Rochelle. Died 14 March, 1710. He formed a rich cabinet of medals, antiquities, prints, shells, and other curiosities; and caused to be engraved the portraits of several celebrated persons of the seventeenth century. His books were generally marked 'Michaelis Begon et amicum.' His librarian having once represented to him that if he lent them so freely some of them would doubtless be lost, he very liberally replied, 'I had much rather lose my books than seem to distrust an honest man.'

BEGUILLET, EDMUND, a French writer, born at Auxonne about 1720, became an advocate and afterwards a notary at Dijon, and died May, 1786.

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In addition to several works on domestic economics and agriculture, he wrote 'Histoire des guerres des deux Bourgognes,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Precis de l'Histoire de Bourgogne,' 8vo.; 'Description générale du duché de Bourgogne,' 6 vols. 8vo. In conjunction with Poncelin, he published a 'History of Paris,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1780.

BEHAM, JOHN SEBALD, a painter and engraver of Nuremberg, born 1500; died 1550. He copied the manner of Aldegrever and Durer, engraving both on wood and copper. He also etched a few plates, but these are the most indifferent of his works. His pictures were held in considerable estimation by his contemporaries, and poems were published in their praise. His brother Bartholomew Beham, who lived at Rome, was also a good engraver, and a disciple of Marc Antonio, whose manner he copied.

BEHEM, MARTIN, otherwise **BEHAM, BOEHM**, or **BEHENIRA**, an eminent geographer and navigator, was born at Nuremberg about 1430. He was employed by John I., king of Portugal, on a voyage of discovery, and the next year established a colony of Flemings on the island of Fayal. In 1484 Behem is said to have discovered Brazil, and the Straits of Magellan, whence it has been inferred that Columbus obtained information respecting the existence of a western continent from Behem himself, or some of his companions, when he visited Madeira. The fact of Behem's previous discovery, however, seems to be put beyond doubt by his letters in the archives of Nuremberg, the public records of that city, and the Latin chronicle of Hartman Schedl. King John conferred on him the honour of knighthood, made him governor of Fayal, and distinguished him by other marks of royal favour. He died at Lisbon 29 July, 1506. A terrestrial globe of his construction is still preserved in the public library of Nuremberg.

BEHLEN, STEPHEN, a German author, who published a number of works relating to the chase and the management of forests. Born 5 Aug., 1784; died 7 Feb., 1847.

BEHMEN, JACOB. See **BOEHME**.

BEHN, APHARA, an English authoress, born in the reign of Charles I., was daughter of Mr. Johnson, who was appointed governor of Surinam, but who died on his passage to that settlement. The family, however, proceeded thither, and Aphara became acquainted with the adventures of Oroonoko, whose story she afterwards gave to the public. On her return to England she married a London merchant named Behn. In Aug., 1666, she undertook a secret and semi-official journey to Antwerp, in order, by her intimacy with William Scott, son of Thomas Scott, the regicide, and other of the English fugitives resident in Holland, to obtain information about their movements and those of their sympathizers; and also about those of the Dutch themselves. She returned to England in Dec., 1666. In her letters, which are preserved in the State Paper Office, no trace has been found to verify the statement of her biographers, that through her agency the design of the Dutch against the ships in the Medway was first communicated to the English government. It seems probable that during the remainder of her life she was mainly indebted to her pen for support. Her plays, which are numerous, abound in obscenity, and her novels are little better. Sir Richard Steele tells us that she 'understood the practice

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part of love better than the speculative.' Died 16 April, 1689.

BEHNES, HENRY, an English sculptor, brother of William Behnes, mentioned below, died of the cholera at Rome 1837. In order that he might be distinguished from his brother, he assumed the name of *Burlow*.

BEHNES, WILLIAM, an eminent sculptor, was the eldest son of William Behnes, a pianoforte maker, and was born in London 1794. The family afterwards removed to Dublin, where he began to show a great natural taste for art. On returning to London the family settled in a house which was rented by a French emigrant named Chenu, by profession a sculptor. The result was that young Behnes obtained some knowledge of modelling in clay, and this formed the turning point of his life. In after days he frequently referred to this as an accident much to be deplored, and indeed it is probable that as a portrait painter he would have taken even a higher position than he did as a sculptor. He first established himself as a sculptor in Newman Street, and then removed to Dean Street, where he commenced building, and contracted debts which involved him in ever increasing difficulties during the remainder of his life. Afterwards he removed to 10, Osnaburg Street. At this time with common prudence he might have realized a fortune, as he had a succession of illustrious sitters, among whom were the Princess (afterwards Queen) Victoria, several members of the royal family, and many persons of distinction. Soon after the accession of Queen Victoria he was appointed sculptor in ordinary, but from his nomination to his death he was never called upon, in virtue of that office, to execute a single piece of sculpture. Having got into the clutches of a money-lender he was compelled to break up his establishment in Osnaburg Street about 1861, and he then took a miserable lodging in the lower part of Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, where he obtained a few small commissions; but his spirit was broken, his health began to give way, and he shrank from making known his condition to friends who would have assisted him. He died in the Middlesex Hospital 3 Jan., 1864. Among the best of his works are the statues of Dr. Babington (St. Paul's), Sir William Pollett (Westminster Abbey), and Sir Robert Peel (London and Leeds). The statue of General Havelock, in Trafalgar Square, was his latest and worst production. He will probably be best known to posterity by his busts of Clarkson, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Grote, Mr. Disraeli, the Chevalier Bunsen, the king of Hanover, Mr. Macready, and other persons of distinction.

BEHRENS, CONRAD BERTOLD, a noted German physician and medical writer, born 26 Aug., 1660; died 4 Oct., 1730.

BEHRING, VITUS, a native of Denmark, entered the Russian navy, and in 1735 was appointed commander of an expedition despatched to the north-east quarter of Asia, for the purpose of settling, if possible, the then doubtful question as to the junction of Asia and America. In 1733 he took the command of another expedition of a similar kind, and after having made some important geographical discoveries, died on the island which now bears his name 8 Dec., 1741. It was he who discovered the strait connecting the Pacific with the Arctic ocean—now called Behring's Strait.

BELASYSE.

BEIDHAVI, a Mahometan writer, author of a commentary on the Koran, died 1289 or 1291.

BEIER, ADRIAN, an eminent jurist, born at Jena 1634; died 1712.

BEINASCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, and studied at Rome, under Lanfranc. He obtained the honour of knighthood, and died in 1638, aged 54.

BEININ, St. See BENIGIUS.

BEISCH, or BEICH, JOACHIM FRANCIS, a painter and engraver, born at Ravensburg, in Swabia, 1665; died 16 Oct., 1748.

BETHAR, or EBN BETHAR, an African botanist, who died in the 646th year of the hejira. He compiled a general History of Plants in Arabic, another work on the medicinal use of herbs, and a defence of his opinions.

BEK, BEC, or BEAK, ANTHONY, an English prelate, who was advanced from the archdeaconry to the bishopric of Durham 1283. He is said to have been the richest bishop who had ever held that see, for besides the revenues of the bishopric he had a temporal estate of 5000 marks. He assisted Edward I. in his war against Balliol, and was sent by that monarch on an embassy to the emperor of Germany. In 1305 the pope conferred on him the title of Patriarch of Jerusalem, and about the same time the king gave him the principality of the Isle of Man. This bishop built a number of castles, founded a priory in Lincolnshire, and a collegiate church at Chester-le-Street. He died at his castle of Eltham, Kent, 3 March, 1310.

BEKA, or BEC, JOHN DE, in Latin *Becanus*, a canon of the church of Utrecht in the fourteenth century, who wrote a chronicle of his cathedral down to 1346. Of this work there are several editions.

BEKINSAU. See BECKINSAL.

BEKKER, BALTHAZAR, a Dutch divine, born 1634; died 11 June, 1698. In his book entitled 'The World Bewitched,' he maintained that the devils have no power over mankind. This work exposed him to much persecution, and he was degraded from the ministerial office, but his salary was reserved to him by the magistrates of Amsterdam.

BEKKER, ELIZABETH. See WOLFF.

BEL, CHARLES ANDREW, son of Matthias, mentioned below, was born at Fresburg 1717, and died 5 April, 1782. He became librarian of the university of Leipsic and councillor of state to the elector of Saxony. He wrote a treatise 'On the true origin and epoch of the Huns;' translated into German Watterville's 'History of Switzerland;' and continued the 'Acta Eruditorum' from 1744 to 1780.

BEL, JEAN JACQUES, councillor in the parliament of Bordeaux, was born 21 March, 1693, and died at Paris 15 Aug., 1738. He published a criticism on Voltaire's 'Marianne;' 'Dictionnaire Neologique,' &c.

BEL, or BELIUS, MATTHIAS, an Hungarian divine and historian, born at Orsova 1684; died 1749. He left some works in Latin on the history of his native country; translated the Bible into Bohemian; and composed several devotional treatises.

BELASYSE. See FAUCONBERG, Viscount.

BELASYSE, JOHN, Lord, second son of Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, raised six regiments for Charles I., who, in consideration of his conduct

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and courage in many gallant actions in the time of the Rebellion, created him Baron Belaysse of Worlaby, Lincolnshire, 27 Jan., 1644-5. In the reign of Charles II. he was constituted captain-general of the king's forces in Africa, and held other important posts; but being a member of the Roman church he resigned all his preferments on the passing of the Test Act, 1673. Died 10 Sept., 1684.

BELCAMP, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, was in England in the reign of Charles I., and was employed under Abraham Vanderdort in copying pictures in the royal collection. His copies are thought to be well executed. Died 1653.

BELCHER, DABRIGECOURT, a dramatist, son of William Belcher, of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, was born about 1580, and died in the Low Countries 1621.

BELCHER, HENRY, a solicitor of Whitby, Yorkshire, author of 'Description of the Scenery of the Whitby and Pickering Railway,' died at Warwick 17 Feb., 1854. In the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. 100, pt. 2, p. 113, is an interesting letter from him respecting the fall of the tower of Whitby Abbey.

BELCHER, JONATHAN, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, was born 1681, and died 1757. His son, of the same name, became chief justice of Nova Scotia, and died in March, 1776.

BELCHIAM, THOMAS, an English Franciscan in the time of Henry VIII. He declaimed with much zeal and freedom against the vices of that monarch's court, and especially against the divorce and the irreligious dispositions of the men in power. For this he and about thirty others of his order were cast into prison, where they all perished through want and hardship. He composed a book concerning the abuses of the times, which, being communicated to Henry VIII., he could not read it without tears. Also a book entitled 'Liber ad Fratres.'

BELCHIER, JOHN, F.R.S., a surgeon, born at Kingston, Surrey, 1706. He was educated at Eton, and served his apprenticeship to Cheselden, under whom he made great proficiency. In 1736 he became surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and fellow of the Royal Society, in whose 'Transactions' are several of his communications. Died 1785.

BELFRAGE, HENRY, D.D., an eminent Scotch clergyman of the Secession, was born at Falkirk 24 March, 1774; died 16 Sept., 1835. He published a large number of religious works.

BELGRADO, JAMES, an Italian Jesuit, born at Udina 16 Nov., 1704; died 17 April, 1789. He was an eminent mathematician and antiquary, and published numerous works in Latin and Italian. They are chiefly on scientific subjects, but the principal one is a geometrical demonstration of the existence of a Deity.

BELGRAVE, RICHARD, a writer of the fourteenth century, was born at Belgrave, near Leicester, and educated at Cambridge, where he was created D.D. He entered the Carmelite order, and distinguished himself by his great skill in the Aristotelian philosophy and school divinity. He flourished in 1320. He was author of 'Theological Determinations,' and 'Ordinary Questions.'

BELHAVEN, JOHN HAMILTON, second Lord, eldest son of Lord Presmannan, was born 5 July, 1626, and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silvertown-hill, bart., and granddaughter of John, the first Lord Belhaven,

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who resigned his honours to Charles II. in 1675, when they were settled on him for life, to descend to John Hamilton, the husband of his granddaughter, who accordingly became second Lord Belhaven, on the death of the first lord in 1679. His lordship was an ardent supporter of King William and Queen Mary, who constituted him one of their privy council and a commissioner for executing the office of lord-registrar. He commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Killcrankie 1689. On the accession of Queen Anne he was continued a privy councillor, but when the Pretender attempted to invade Scotland in 1708, Lord Belhaven was apprehended on suspicion of favouring the invasion, and sent prisoner to London. His high spirit burst at the disgrace, and he died of an inflammation of the brain 21 June, 1708, immediately on his release from prison. His works are, 'An Advice to the Farmers of East Lothian to cultivate and improve their Grounds,' 'Speech in the Scots Parliament concerning the Union,' published 1706; and 'Memorable Speeches in the last Parliament of Scotland,' 1706 and 1733.

BELHOMME, HUBERT, a French Benedictine, born at Bar-le-Duc 23 Dec., 1653, taught philosophy and divinity in several houses of his order, and died abbat of Moyon-Moutier 12 Dec., 1727. He wrote in Latin the history of his abbey.

BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREST DE, a French military engineer and mathematician, was born in Catalonia 1697 or 1698, and died at Paris 8 Sept., 1761.

BELING, RICHARD, an Irish writer, son of Sir Henry Belling, knight, was born at Bellingstown, in the county of Dublin, 1613. He was educated in his younger years at a grammar school at Dullin, and was afterwards put under the tuition of some Catholic priests, who taught him to write in a fluent and elegant Latin style. Thus grounded in the polite parts of literature, his father removed him to Lincoln's Inn, and after studying law there for some years he returned home a very accomplished gentleman, but it does not appear that he ever made the law a profession. His natural disposition inclining him to arms, he early engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and became an officer of considerable rank. He afterwards became a leading member in the supreme council of the confederated Catholics at Kilkenny, to which he was principal secretary, and was sent ambassador to the pope in 1643, to crave aid for the support of their cause. He afterwards submitted to the king's authority, and was intrusted by the marquis of Ormond with many negotiations. When the royal army was subdued Belling retired to France, but he returned home at the Restoration, and was repossessed of his estate through the interest of the duke of Ormond. He died at Dublin in Sept., 1677. He published a sixth book added to Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia,' which was printed with that romance, folio, London, 1633, with Belling's initials appended; 'Vindiciæ Catholicorum Hiberniæ,' under the pseudonym of Philopater Irenæus; 'Annotationes in Johannis Poncii librum, cui titulus, Vindiciæ Eversæ: accesserunt Belingi Vindiciæ,' 8vo., Paris, 1654; 'Innocentiæ suæ impetiæ per Reverendissimum Fernensem Vindiciæ,' 12mo., Paris, 1652, a vindication of himself against Nicholas French, Catholic bishop of Ferns; and a poem entitled 'The Eighth Day.'

BELISARIUS, general of the emperor Justinian's armies, and one of the greatest generals in that

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age. He marched against Cabades, king of Persia, 529, and compelled him to conclude a treaty of peace 532. The following year he commanded the fleet destined to the conquest of Africa, consisting of 500 ships, took Carthage, and in 534 subdued Gilimer, who had usurped the crown of the Vandals. Gilimer was taken prisoner, and carried to Constantinople, and Belisarius passed through the city on foot to receive the honours of the triumph. Thus Africa was reunited to the empire. Justinian then resolving to deliver Italy from the tyranny of the Goths, Belisarius entered Sicily 535, took Catania, Syracuse, and Palermo, besieged Naples, and returned to Rome 536. The Goths having murdered Theodatus, their king, Vitiges placed himself upon the throne, and went to besiege Rome, but was taken two years afterwards in Ravenna. Belisarius conducted him to Constantinople, and refused the crown, which was offered him by the Goths. Some time after Totila, being elected king of that people, ravaged Italy, took Rome, plundered it, and threw down the walls, 546; Belisarius returned thither, and rebuilt them. He was afterwards recalled into the East against the Persians, and repulsed the Huns, who had made an incursion into the empire, 558. It is said by some writers that this great man was accused, 561, of having conspired against Justinian, who commanded his eyes to be put out, but others relate that he was restored to his dignities, and died peaceably at Constantinople 13 March, 565.

BELKNAP, JEREMY, D.D., an American divine, born 4 June, 1744; died 28 June, 1798. He was minister at Dover, New Hampshire, and afterwards at Boston. In addition to some sermons and tracts, he wrote a 'History of New Hampshire,' and 'American Biography.' A corrected and amplified edition of the latter work was published by F. M. Hubbard, 3 vols. 12mo., New York, 1846. Dr. Belknap was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

BELL, ANDREW, D.D., a clergyman of the English Church, well known for his philanthropic efforts in the cause of education, and more particularly for his success in extending the monitorial system of instruction in schools. He was the projector and founder of what are called national schools; and the author of 'An Experiment in Education at the Male Asylum, Madras;' and of 'Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System,' &c. Dr. Bell was born at St. Andrew's in 1753, and received his education in the university there. Some of his early years were spent in America, and he was afterwards chaplain to Fort St. George, and minister of St. Mary's at Madras. During his residence in the East Indies he acquired considerable property, which, together with some lucrative preferments in England, enabled him to bequeath no less than £120,000 in support of national institutions and public charities. This benevolent man died at Cheltenham 27 Jan., 1832, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. — *Encycl. Brit.*

BELL, ARTHUR, or FRANCIS, an English Catholic divine, was born at Temple Broughton, in the parish of Hanbury, near Worcester, 13 Aug., 1590, and at the age of 24 was sent to the English college at St. Omer's. After studying there a year he proceeded to the English college at Valladolid, where he was ordained priest, and took the habit

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of St. Francis, in the convent of Segobia, 9 Aug., 1618. He afterwards studied for two years in the newly-established Franciscan house at Douay, and was then made confessor, first of the poor Clares at Graveline, and afterwards of the nuns of the third order of St. Francis at Brussels. In Dec., 1630, he was chosen guardian of the English Franciscan convent at Douay, and was likewise lector or professor of Hebrew. He was next sent upon the English mission, and arrived in this country 8 Sept., 1634. For nine years he laboured in making proselytes to the Catholic faith, but being at length apprehended was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn 11 Dec., 1643. He wrote 'A brief Instruction how we ought to hear Mass,' a translation from the Spanish of Andrea Soto, Brussels, 1624; 'The Rule of the Third Order of St. Francis,' 1624; and 'The History, Life, and Miracles of Joane of the Cross,' 8vo., St. Omer's, 1625.

BELL, BEAUFRE, an antiquary, was born in or about 1704, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1725; M.A. 1729). On his father's death he succeeded to the family estate, near Outwell, Norfolk, worth about £1500 a-year. He was especially conversant on the subject of ancient coins, and published proposals for a work to be entitled 'Tabulæ Augustæ,' &c., and to consist of a chronological account of the Roman emperors, drawn from historical coins and monuments. Mr. Bell had made considerable progress with this work, when he was overtaken by death in Aug., 1745. His collections of church notes were, with his other MSS. and printed books, bequeathed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Bell's corrected copy of 'Dugdale's Warwickshire' was used by Mr. Charles Cole in preparing the new edition of that work; and many of his letters are printed in Nichols's 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.'

BELL, BENJAMIN, an eminent surgeon, born at Dumfries 1749, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1770 he visited Paris and London, remaining in each capital several months, in order to improve himself in surgery. In 1772 he returned to Edinburgh, where he established a very extensive practice. Died 4 April, 1806. He published several works relating to his profession, the best known of them being 'A System of Surgery,' which went through seven editions. He likewise wrote 'Essays on agriculture, with a plan for the speedy and general improvement of Land in Great Britain,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1802.

BELL, Sir CHARLES, a celebrated anatomist, brother of John, mentioned below, was born at Edinburgh 1774, and educated in the High School there. He afterwards studied under his brother, and became a very skilful anatomist. In 1804 he removed to London, and in 1811 became connected with the Hunterian school in Windmill Street. He was appointed in 1814 surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, an institution which he subsequently raised to the highest repute, and which he justly boasts, in 1836, of leaving 'with full wards, and £120,000 in the Funds.' In 1824 the London College of Surgeons appointed him to their senior chair of anatomy and surgery, and his lectures were received with great applause. On the accession of William IV. he received the honour of knighthood. In 1836 he removed to Edinburgh, where he fulfilled all the anticipations formed respecting the conduct of his class. He

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ded at Hallow, Worcestershire, 27 May, 1842. He was author of a well-known treatise on the 'Nervous System'; 'Animal Mechanics'; the Bridge-water Treatise on 'The Hand'; 'Illustrations of Paley's Natural Theology'; and 'Anatomy of Expression.' Bell was the first who discovered that the nerves were naturally distinguished among themselves, and clearly classified; and that the nerves of sense (whether peculiar or general) and those of motion were totally distinct in their character and origin. He indeed laid bare, for the first time, the great fact of a distinction existing in the nature and quality of the nervous energy, which before his discourses had been all huddled together under one interpretation.—*Nat. Cycl.*

BELL, GEORGE JOSEPH, an eminent Scotch legal writer, was born 26 March, 1770, at Founthunbridge, near Edinburgh, in which city he received his education. Having resolved to adopt the legal profession he was admitted an advocate 1791, and in 1822 was chosen professor of Scots law in the university of Edinburgh. He was appointed one of the principal clerks of session 1831, and died 23 Sept., 1843. His works are 'A Treatise on the Laws of Bankruptcy in Scotland,' 2 vols.; 'Examination of the Objections stated against the Bill for better regulating the Forms of Process in the Courts of Scotland,' 1825; 'Principles of the Law of Scotland'; 'Illustrations, from adjudged cases, of the Principles of the Law of Scotland,' 3 vols.; and 'Commentaries on the recent Statutes relative to Diligence or Execution against the moveable Estate, Imprisonment, Causa Bonorum, and Sequestration in Mercantile Bankruptcy.'

BELL, HENRY, an ingenious mechanic, well known for his successful application of steam-power to the propulsion of ships, was born at Tophichen, in Linlithgowshire, 7 April, 1767. Having received the ordinary education of a parish school he was apprenticed to his uncle, a millwright; and after qualifying himself as a ship-modeller at Borrowstowness, went to London, where he found employment under Rennie, the celebrated engineer. It was not until Jan., 1812, that he gave a practical solution of the difficulties which had beset all previous experimenters by producing a steamboat called the 'Comet,' of about twenty-five tons, propelled by an engine of three-horse power, at a speed of seven miles an hour. Although the honour of priority, by about four years, is admitted to belong to Robert Fulton, an American engineer, it appears to admit of no doubt that Fulton had received very material assistance in the construction of his vessel from Bell and others in this country. The latter days of this ingenious man were rendered comfortable by a handsome sum subscribed for him among the citizens of Glasgow, and he also received from the trustees of the river Clyde a pension of £200 a-year. He died at Helensburgh 14 Nov., 1830.—*Encycl. Brit.*

BELL, JAMES, a native of Warrington, Lancashire, was brought up at Oxford, and made priest to Queen Mary's days. He afterwards conformed to Protestantism, and officiated for many years as a minister of the establishment. In 1581, however, he returned to the Catholic church, and increased his priestly functions, for which he was executed at Lancaster 20 April, 1584, being then 65 years of age.

BELL, JAMES, a physician, who died at Jamaica

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1801. He published a work on a case of 'Retraction of the Uterus, terminating in Abortion and Death.'

BELL, JAMES, a geographical writer, son of the Rev. Thomas Bell, mentioned below, was born at Jedburgh 1769, and died at Lukeston, near Campsie, 3 May, 1833. He published 'Critical Researches in Geography'; an elegant edition of Rollin's Ancient History; 'A System of Popular and Scientific Geography,' 6 vols.; and a Gazetteer of England and Wales. The last-mentioned work was in course of publication at the time of the author's decease.

BELL, JOHN, an English prelate, was a native of Worcestershire and received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, and at Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B. 1504. Henry VIII. employed him in the matter of the divorce, on which business he went abroad and took the degree of LL.D. in some foreign university. In 1539 he was raised to the bishopric of Worcester, which he resigned 1543, and retiring into private life took up his abode at Clerkenwell, where he died 11 Aug., 1556.

BELL, JOHN, of Antermony, celebrated Scotch traveller, was born at Campsie, Stirlingshire, 1691, and became a physician in his 23rd year. In 1714 he went to St. Petersburg, and was appointed medical attendant upon Valensky, the person chosen to go to the Persian court as Russian ambassador. The expedition left the Russian capital 15 July, 1715, and returned thither 30 Dec., 1718. Bell also accompanied the embassy sent by Peter the Great to China in 1719; and in 1722 he accompanied the Czar and his empress with the army to Derbent, a celebrated pass between the foot of the Caucasus and the Caspian sea. In 1737 he undertook a mission to Constantinople, whence he returned to St. Petersburg in the following year. After this he appears to have settled for some years as a merchant at Constantinople. About 1746 he married a Russian lady named Mary Peters, and in 1747 returned to his native country. The remainder of his life was spent on his estate of Antermony, where he died 1 July, 1780. His 'Travels from St. Petersburg, in Russia, to various parts of Asia,' 4to., 3 vols., Glasgow, 1763, was a very popular work, and passed through several editions. It was also translated into French.

BELL, JOHN, a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, was born at Carlisle 1 March, 1747, and died at Queensborough 1 June, 1798. Among his inventions are the 'gun proof,' and a gyn, known as 'Bell's gyn.'

BELL, JOHN, an eminent surgeon of Edinburgh, published several valuable works, the principal of which are 'The Anatomy of the Human Body,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Engravings of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints'; 'Engravings of the Arteries'; 'Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds'; 'Principles of Surgery,' 3 vols. 4to.; and 'Letters on Professional Character and Manners.' Born 1762; died at Rome 15 April, 1820.

BELL, JOHN, an eminent bookseller and publisher, who for many years carried on business in the Strand, London, was born 1746, and died at Fulham 26 Feb., 1831. By his industry and good taste he contributed greatly to the improvement of the typographic art—witness his beautiful editions of the 'British Poets,' and 'Shakspeare.' He was one of the original proprietors of the 'Morning Post' and the projector of 'Bell's

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Weekly Messenger. Another of his successful projects was a monthly publication entitled 'La Belle Assemblée.'

BELL, JOHN, an eminent equity lawyer, was a native of Cumberland, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was made a Q.C. in 1816, and died 6 Feb., 1836.

BELL, JOHN, a diligent antiquary and one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in that town in 1782, and died there 30 Oct., 1864. Some of his MSS. are in the British Museum.

BELL, JONATHAN A., architect, died at Edinburgh 28 Feb., 1865.

BELL, LADY MARIA, an amateur artist, wife of Sir Thomas Bell, sheriff of London, and sister of J. Hamilton, R.A., died in 1825.

BELL, SIR ROBERT, an English judge, studied at Cambridge, and then proceeding to the Middle Temple, was called to the bar. He greatly distinguished himself in his profession, received the honour of knighthood, and on 24 Jan., 1576-7, was appointed chief baron of the exchequer. In July, 1577, being judge of assize for the county of Oxford, he presided at the trial of Rowland Jenkes for having uttered scandal about Queen Elizabeth. A fearful and fatal malady arose from the stench of the prisoners, and the chief baron was amongst the numerous victims who lost their lives at what was commonly called the 'Black Assize.'

BELL, SIR THOMAS, M.D., a celebrated physician of Dublin, died in that city 2 Dec., 1780.

BELL, THOMAS, a Scotch divine, was born at Moffat 24 Dec., 1733, and after studying in the university was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of Relief. In 1767 he became the minister of the Relief congregation at Jedburgh, and ten years afterwards obtained the pastoral charge of a congregation in the Relief Communion in Glasgow, where he died 15 Oct., 1802. He published the 'Standard of the Spirit lifted up against the Enemy coming in like a Flood,' 1780; 'A Proof of the true and eternal Godhead of the Lord Jesus Christ,' 1785, a translation from the Dutch; 'On the Controversies agitated in Great Britain under the unhappy names of Antinomians and Neonomians,' a translation from the Latin. The latter work was published after Mr. Bell's death, together with his 'Sermons,' and 'A View of the Covenants of Works and Grace.'

BELL, THOMAS, of Barnwell, in Northamptonshire, died 30 Jan., 1862. He was author of 'The Ruins of Liveden; with historical notes of the family of Tresham, and its connection with the Gunpowder Plot, &c. To which is added a Legendary Poem,' 4to., London, 1847; and 'The Rural Album, containing Descriptive and Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical Notices of Barnwell and Fotheringhay Castles,' 8vo., London, 1853.

BELL, WILLIAM, D.D., a divine, was born in London 4 Feb., 1625, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, from which, however, he was ejected in 1648. At the Restoration he became chaplain in the Tower of London, and in 1667 was appointed archdeacon of St. Alban's. Died 19 July, 1683. He published some occasional sermons.

BELL, WILLIAM, an English painter, was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and died in 1804.

BELL, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, who was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of

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which society he became fellow, and proceeded there to the degree of D.D. after having obtained several academical prizes, particularly one in 1756 for a dissertation on the causes which principally contribute to render a nation populous. This was published the same year, and gained for the author considerable applause. Dr. Bell was domestic chaplain and secretary to the princess Amelia, daughter of George II., and in virtue of that connection obtained a prebendal stall in Westminster abbey, which he held to his death, 29 Sept., 1816, aged 85. Before his demise he transferred £15,200, in the three per cents., to the university of Cambridge, in trust for eight scholarships for the orphan sons of poor clergymen. His other charities were also considerable. Besides the tract already mentioned, he was the author of 'An Inquiry into the divine Missions of John Baptist and Jesus Christ,' 8vo., 1760, 1795; 'A Sermon at the consecration of Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester,' 1774; 'An Attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Lord's Supper,' 8vo. Of this volume, which was answered by bishop Bagot, he published an abridgment. The doctrine maintained in both is that of Hoadly. Dr. Bell published the last sentiments of Father Courayer; and his own sermons were edited by the Rev. Mr. Allen.

BELLA, STEPHEN DE LA, an Italian engraver, born at Florence 1610; died 12 July, 1664.

BELLAMONT, HENRY BARD, VISCOUNT, son of George Bard, vicar of Staines, Middlesex, was educated at Eton School, whence in 1631 he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He then travelled over a great part of Europe, and through Turkey, Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt, sending over a full account of his travels to Dr. Charles Mason, his intimate friend and contemporary in the university. On his return to England he was well received at the court. He attached himself to the royalist cause, and exhibited much bravery during the civil war. The queen procured for him a colonel's commission, and he was afterwards appointed governor of Campden House in Gloucestershire, which he reduced to ashes when it became no longer tenable. He was likewise for some time governor of Worcester. On 22 Nov., 1643, he received the honour of knighthood, and soon afterwards was created a baronet. Finally, on 8 July, 1645, he was made Baron Bromley and Viscount Bellamont in the kingdom of Ireland. After this he was taken prisoner, but obtained permission to retire into Flanders. After the execution of Charles I. he was employed by Charles II., then in exile, in an embassy to the king of Persia, who it was hoped would advance some money to Charles on account of the obligations he was under to England in consequence of our merchant vessels having rendered material assistance at Ormuz. But this embassy came to nothing, Lord Bellamont being lost in a hurricane of sand on his journey through the deserts of Arabia. He had been for several years a member of the Catholic church. After the Restoration Lord Bellamont's widow was obliged to seek for relief at King's College, Cambridge, where her husband had been fellow.

BELLAMONT, RICHARD COOTE, EARL OF, was returned to parliament for Droitwich 1688, and represented that town in several succeeding parliaments, being then Lord Coloony. In 1689 he

was appointed in the parliament held at Dublin by James II. He was a firm adherent of King William, who advanced him to the dignity of earl of Bellmont in the kingdom of Ireland. At the beginning of 1695 he was appointed governor of New York, in which capacity he rendered signal service to the colonists. He was very zealous in his efforts to put down piracy, but unfortunate in his selection of the notorious Captain Kidd for the undertaking. The earl died at New York 5 March, 1700, and as soon as his death was known at Boston, where the general assembly was then sitting, a proclamation was published by the deputy-governor and council, at the unanimous request of the assembly, for a general fast to be observed throughout the province to bewail the loss of such a governor as a public calamity, so widely were his virtues known and esteemed.

BELLAMY, GEORGE ANNE, an English actress, was born 23 April, 1733, and died at Edinburgh 15 Feb., 1788. An 'Apology for her Life,' ostensibly written by herself, was published in 1785 by the real author, who is said to have been Alexander Bicknell.

BELLAMY, JAMES, a celebrated Dutch writer, born at Flushing 1757; died 11 March, 1786. His 'Vaderlandsche gedichten' (patriotic songs) were received by his countrymen with universal approbation.

BELLAMY, JOSEPH, D.D., an American divine, author of 'True Religion delineated,' was born 1710, and died 6 March, 1790.

BELLAMY, THOMAS, an English miscellaneous writer, was born in 1745 at Kingston, in Surrey, and educated for trade. After serving an apprenticeship to a hosier in Newgate Street, London, he established a considerable business for himself, which he carried on successfully, until he began to pay rather too much attention to literary pursuits. After keeping shop for twenty years, he was obliged finally to relinquish his trade. He became afterwards the projector of the 'Monthly Mirror,' a periodical publication principally devoted to the business of the stage, and which was carried on by him for some years with spirit and success. He published also 'Sadaski; or, the wandering penitent,' 2 vols. 12mo., a novel in Dr. Hawkesworth's manner, and possessing considerable merit. For the stage he wrote 'The Friends; or, the benevolent Planters,' 1789, a sensual interlude; and for young people 'Lessons from Life; or, Home Scenes.' On the death of his mother he became possessed of some property, and was in the quiet pursuit of his literary schemes when a short but severe illness carried him off, 29 Aug., 1800.

BELLARMIN, ROBERT, a learned cardinal, one of the greatest polemical divines of the Church of Rome, was born at Monte Pulciano, in Tuscany, 4 Oct., 1542. In 1560 he entered the Order of Jesus, and after having preached and taught in the Low Countries he returned to Rome 1576, and was employed by Gregory XIII. to teach controversy against the Protestants in the new college which the pope had founded. Bellarmin acquitted himself with so much success, that when Sixtus V. sent a legate into France, 1590, he was appointed theologian to the legation, and on his return to Rome held several offices in his order, and at the pope's court. At length Clement VIII. made him cardinal, 1599, and gave him the archbishopric of Capua 1601, which he afterwards resigned, be-

cause Paul V. wished him to remain at Rome, where he died 17 Sept., 1621. His controversial works fill three large folio volumes. No Jesuit was ever more reputed in his order than cardinal Bellarmin, and no author ever defended more ably the cause of the Catholic Church and the pope. Of this the Protestant writers were so sensible that for a century or more there was no divine of any reputation among them who did not select Bellarmin's books for the subjects of his controversies. Indeed he has been attacked and defended by so many writers, that a catalogue has been drawn up of both parties.

BELLATI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian Jesuit, born at Ferrara 1665; died 1742. A complete collection of his works, which are all on religious and moral subjects, was published at Ferrara, in 4 vols., 1744-48.

BELLAY, GUILLAUME DU, a French general, whom Francis I. sent into Piedmont in the quality of viceroy. He wrote 'Memoirs; a 'Treatise on the Military Art; 'Epitome of the History of the Gauls;' and other works. Born 1491; died 9 Jan., 1543.

BELLAY, JEAN DU, a cardinal, brother of Guillaume du Bellay, mentioned above, was born 1492. He was intrusted with many very important employments and negotiations by Francis I. Budæus was his intimate friend, and they jointly prevailed on Francis I. to found the Royal College. Du Bellay being appointed archbishop of Paris, 1532, and the affair of Henry VIII., king of England, the following year, giving reason to apprehend a schism, he was sent to England, and persuaded the king to an accommodation. He went directly to Rome to acquaint the pope with this circumstance, obtained from him a delay, and sent a courier to Henry VIII. for the procurations which that prince had promised; but the messenger being hindered from returning on the day appointed, Clement VII., solicited by the agents of Charles V., excommunicated Henry, and laid his kingdom under an interdict, notwithstanding the protestations of du Bellay, who affirmed that the courier would shortly arrive, which he did two days afterwards, with the procurations. It was of course too late then to prevent the schism after such public proceedings. Du Bellay was made a cardinal, 1535; bishop of Limoges, 1541; archbishop of Bourdeaux, 1544; and bishop of Mans, 1546; but being deprived of his rank and credit after the death of Francis I., 1547, he retired to Rome, and there died, 16 Feb., 1560, aged 68. Some poems of his remain, and other works in Latin.

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, a nephew of the cardinal, became canon of Paris, and died 1 Jan., 1560, aged 35. He wrote poems in Latin and French which were at one time highly esteemed.

BELLAY, MARTIN DU, brother of the cardinal, died 1559, after having signalized himself in the army and in embassies. He wrote some 'Memoires,' which are printed with those of his brother William.

BELLE, ALEXIS SIMON, a French portrait painter, born 1674; died 1734.

BELLE, CLEMENT LOUIS MARIE ANNE, an historical painter, son of the preceding, was born at Paris 16 Nov., 1722, and died 29 Sept., 1806.

BELLEAU, REMI, a French poet, born at Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1528; died at Paris 6 March, 1577. His most curious production is a macaronic poem

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entitled 'Dictamen metricum de Bello Huguenotico.'

BELLECOUR, GILLES DE, a French comic actor, whose real name was *Colson*, was born 1725, and died 19 Nov., 1778.

BELLEFONT, BERNARDIN GIGAULT, marquis de, a marshal of France, commanded the army sent to Holland, 1673, and that sent to Catalonia, 1684. He had previously been ambassador at Madrid and London. Died 1699.

BELLEFOREST, FRANÇOIS DE, a French historian, was born at Sarzani, in Guienne, of poor parentage, in November, 1530. The queen of Navarre, sister to Francis I., contributed to his education at Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Paris, where he studied the law. He chiefly lived, however, by writing, or rather compiling, books. The chief of these are, a History of the nine Charleses of France; a Universal History; a Cosmography; and the Annals of France. He died at Paris 1 Jan., 1583.

BELLEGARDE, GABRIEL DU PAC DE, a French writer and ecclesiastic, born 17 Oct., 1717; died at Utrecht 13 Dec., 1789. For two years he held a canonry in the cathedral of Lyons, but his attachment to the Port Royalists rendering improbable his further promotion in the church, he retired to the seminary of Rhynswik, near Utrecht. Here he collected 'Memoirs relating to the History of the Bull *Unigenitus* in the Low Countries,' 4 vols. 12mo., 1755. He also composed a 'History of the Church of Utrecht,' and superintended an edition of the works of Arnauld, in 45 volumes.

BELLEGARDE, JEAN BAPTISTE MORVAN DE, who is known by a multitude of translations and other works, was born in the diocese of Nantes 1648, and is said to have quitted the Jesuits on account of his attachment to Cartesianism. He died in the community of St. Francis de Sales 26 April, 1734. His 'Reflections on Ridicule,' and 'Models of Conversation,' have been translated into English.

BELLE-ISLE, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTE FOUQUET, comte de, a marshal of France, born at Villefranche, in Rouergue, 22 Sept., 1684. Cardinal de Fleury made him governor of Metz, 1733, and in the following year gave him the command of the forces in Germany. In 1741 he was appointed marshal of France, and procured the duke of Bavaria to be elected emperor, to support which election he commanded an army in Germany, whose rapid progress was followed by great misfortunes. Shut up in Prague by Prince Lobkowitz, the count de Belle-isle found that he must either perish through want or escape from a force much superior to his own. Accordingly, on the night between the 16th and 17th Dec., 1742, he deceived Prince Lobkowitz, gained 24 hours' march upon him with 11,000 foot and 2500 horse, and arrived at Eger, 92 miles from Prague, on Dec. 26, without having been attacked, or suffering any further loss than that of 800 soldiers who perished on the road through cold. The garrison of Prague capitulated the same day. The count then compelled the king of Sardinia, who had penetrated into Provence, to repass the Var. As a reward for these services he was created a peer of France, 1748. He had been duke of Gisors since 1742, and his interest kept increasing till he became prime minister in 1757. The troubles of France lessened by degrees under his administration. Died 26 Jan., 1761.

BELLE-ISLE, NICOLAS FOUQUET, marquis de, a

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French statesman, born 1615. In 1633 he was constituted superintendent of the finances. Being charged with misappropriating the public money he was brought to trial, and sentenced to perpetual banishment. The king, however, changed the punishment, and he was confined, 1664, in the castle of Figuerol, where he died 23 March, 1680.

BELLENDEN, or BALLANDEN, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch poet and translator of the sixteenth century, was born, it is conjectured, in Haddingtonshire, or Berwickshire. His studies were commenced at St. Andrew's, and completed at Paris, where he took holy orders, and was created a doctor of the Sorbonne. On returning to his native country he became a great favourite with James V., himself a poet. He was appointed clerk of the accounts, and obtained the archdeaconry of Moray and the canonry of Ross. Being zealous in defence of the old religion, and finding all efforts ineffectual to check the progress of the Reformation, he retired to Rome, where he died 1550. His translation of Hector Boethius appeared first at Edinburgh in 1536 with this title—'The History and Chronicles of Scotland compilat and newly correctit and amendit be the reverend and noble clerk Mr. Hector Boeis, chanon of Aberdene, translated lately be Mr. John Bellen-den, archdene of Murray, and chanon of Rosse, at command of James the Fyfte, king of Scottis, imprintat at Edinbugh be Thomas Davidson, dwelling fornens the Fryere-Wynde,' folio. Another edition came out at Edinburgh in 1541, and a reprint, under the supervision of Mr. Maitland, appeared at Edinburgh, 3 vols. 4to., 1821. Introduced into the work are two poems by Dr. Bellen-den—'The Proheme of the Cosmographie,' and 'The Proheme of the History.' Bellen-den's translation of the first five books of Livy was printed in 1822 under the editorship of Mr. Maitland.

BELLENDEN, SIR JOHN, of Auchinold, a Scotch lawyer, was appointed a lord of session 1547, and died before April, 1577. He has often been confounded with John Bellen-den, D.D.

BELLENDEN, or BELLDENUS, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, was born in the sixteenth century, and educated at Paris, where he obtained a professorship in 1602. It is said that he was master of requests to James VI., who certainly had a great esteem for him, which Bellen-den returned by dedicating, first to Henry, prince of Wales, and afterwards to Prince Charles, his two works, 'Ciceronis princeps,' and 'Ciceronis consul;' both exhibiting, in passages selected from Cicero the duties of a prince and the rules of government. But what rendered these works most valuable were two pieces, one entitled 'Tractatus de processu et scriptoribus rei politicæ;' the other, 'Liber de statu prisici Orbis.' These appeared first in 1608, and again in 1612, and 1616. Dr. Samuel Parr republished them in 1787, with a very remarkable preface.

BELLENDEN, WILLIAM, a Scotch Catholic divine, was appointed prefect of the Scotch mission 1652-3, and dying 2 Sept., 1661, was buried in the cathedral of Elgin.

BELLENGER, FRANÇOIS, doctor of the Sorbonne, died at Paris 12 April, 1749, aged 61. He published French translations of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, of Rowe's continuation of Plutarch; an edition of the Psalms with an excellent preface and notes, and a critical essay on the works of

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Redin, &c. He also left in MS. a French version of Herodotus.

BELLET, CHARLES, a French priest, author of several religious works, was born at Quercy 1702, and died at Paris 20 Nov., 1771.

BELLEVOIS, a painter of sea pieces, died 1684.
BELLEW, RICHARD, an Irishman, and a native, is believed, of the county of Louth, studied the common law in Lincoln's Inn, and published 'Les Ans du Roy Richard le second collect ensemble hors de les Abridgments de Statham, Fitz-Herbert et Brook,' Iamo., Lond., 1585; and a book commonly known as 'Brook's New Cases,' under the following title:—'Astuns Novell Cases de les Ans et Temps le Roy Henry VIII., Edward VI., et la Reyne Marie, escrie ex la grand Abridgment compose per Sir Robert Brook, Chevalier, &c., la disperse en les Titules, mes icy Collecte sub Ans,' Lond., 1587.

BELLI, PAUL, a Jesuit, born 1588, at Messina, where he died 15 Jan., 1658. He composed, in Latin, a history of the Passion, and left a collection of one thousand eulogies of the Blessed Virgin.

BELLIARD, AUGUSTIN DANIEL, a distinguished French general and diplomatist, was born at Fontaine-Comte, in Poitou, 25 May, 1769, and died 30 Jan., 1832, at Brussels, where he was ambassador. His 'Memoires' were collected and edited by M. Vinet, one of his aides-de-camp.

BELLIEVRE, POMPONE DE, chancellor of France, was born at Lyons, 1629, and studied at Toulouse and Padua. He was appointed counsellor to the senate of Chambery, then superintendent of the finances, and president of the parliament of Paris, 1770. He rendered important services to the state in his embassies, and the various offices he was employed in under Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV. The last-named monarch sent him as ambassador to England, and in 1599 constituted him chancellor of France. Died 7 Sept., 1607.

BELLIN, JACQUES NICOLAS, a writer on marine geography, born at Paris 1703; died 21 Nov., 1772.

BELLINGER, FRANCIS, an English medical writer, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians 1708. For a time he practised at Stamford, but eventually removed to London, and died Sept., 1721. He was author of 'A Discourse concerning the Nutrition of the Fœtus in the Womb,' 8vo., London, 1717.

BELLINGHAM, RICHARD, governor of Massachusetts, was born in England about 1592, and died 7 Dec., 1672.

BELLINI, JACOPO, a Venetian painter, died 1470.

BELLINI, GENTILE, a Venetian painter, born 1421, died 1501. The sultan Mahomet II., having seen some of Gentile's paintings, was so charmed with them, that he wrote to the republic of Venice, entreating that the artist might be sent to him. Bellini went to Constantinople, and painted several beautiful pictures for the sultan, among them a decollation of St. John the Baptist. Mahomet admired the disposition and colouring of this work, but thought the neck was too long and too thick; and to prove that this was a real fault, sent for a slave, and ordered him to be beheaded in the presence of the artist, whom he desired to remark that the neck shrank very much when separated from the head. The painter was seized with the utmost terror at the sight of this horrid object, and had not a moment's rest until he obtained permission to return to his native country.

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BELLINI, JOHN, a Venetian painter, brother of Gentile, whom he surpassed in every branch of the art, died 1512, aged 90.

BELLINI, LAURENCE, an Italian physician and medical writer, was born at Florence, 1643, became professor at Pisa, and died 8 Jan., 1703.

BELLINI, VINCENT, a celebrated musical composer, born at Catania, in Sicily, 1802; died at Puteaux, near Paris, 23 Sept., 1835. His father and grandfather were both musical men; the former was a chapel-master. Bellini studied in the conservatory at Naples, and was a pupil of Zingarelli. His talent developed itself at a very early period, and before he had attained his twentieth year he had written the successful opera of 'Bianca e Fernando,' which was produced at the San Carlos, and at once created his reputation. Within the following year he brought out 'Il Pirata,' at the Scala at Milan, and from this period established a style peculiarly his own, and became the idol of the Milanese. This opera was succeeded by the 'Straniera,' at the same theatre. The opera of 'Zaira' followed next, and was first represented at Parma. His succeeding works were 'La Sonnambula,' for Naples; 'I Capuletti e Montecchi,' for Venice; 'Norma,' for Milan; 'Beatrice Tenda,' for Venice; and 'I Puritani,' for the Italian Opera at Paris.

BELLMAN, CHARLES MICHAEL, a Swedish poet, born 1741, died 1796.

BELLOCQ, PIERRE, a satirical poet, born at Paris, 1645; died 4 Oct., 1704. He was the friend of Molière and Racine.

BELLONI, JEROME, a celebrated banker of Rome, author of a 'Dissertation on Commerce,' died 1761.

BELLORI, JOHN PETER, an antiquarian writer, born at Rome, 1615. Queen Christina of Sweden appointed him her librarian and keeper of her museum, and Clement X. conferred upon him the title of Roman Antiquary. Died 1696.

BELLOSTE, AUGUSTIN, a French army surgeon, author of 'Le Chirurgien d'hôpital,' was born at Paris, 1654, and died 15 July, 1730.

BELLOT, HUGH, D.D., an English prelate, son of Thomas Bellot, Esq., of Great Moreton, Cheshire, was born in or about 1542, and educated at Cambridge. In 1585 he was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1595 was translated to Chester. Died 13 June, 1596. Dr. Bellot assisted Dr. William Morgan in translating the Bible into Welsh. He was a great persecutor of the Catholics.

BELLOTT, JOSEPH RÉNÉ, was born at Paris 18 March, 1826, and at the age of fifteen was admitted to the Naval School, which he left with a high reputation in 1843. He then entered upon active service, and passed several years upon the African and South American coasts, being on 1 Nov., 1847, promoted to the rank of enseigne de vaisseau, a grade answering to that of lieutenant in the army. In May, 1851, he obtained from the minister of marine permission to join the expedition then preparing to set out in search of Sir John Franklin, and he accordingly sailed in the 'Prince Albert,' sent out by Lady Franklin, and commanded by Mr. Kennedy. During that voyage he made various discoveries, which are shown in a map published by Mr. Arrowsmith. At a time when the commander and other officers were on shore at Port Leopold, the ship was drifted away, and M. Bellot took the command. After having been carried a considerable way to the

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southward, he steered to Batty Bay, on the west side of North Somerset, and proceeding on foot, regained his companions very far to the north, and brought them back to the ship, which passed the winter safely in Batty Bay. He afterwards accompanied his gallant commander in an excursion on foot. He was of small stature, but he dragged his own sledge, and accomplished a very difficult and arduous journey of at least 1100 miles over the ice, making in his way a great geographical discovery, to which his name was given, and which will remain for ever on the map of the world. 'Bellot's Strait' is attached to the narrow arm of the sea which separates the land of Somerset from Boothia Felix, the whole of that land having been previously supposed to form one continent. In 1852 M. Bellot was advanced to the rank of lieutenant. When Lady Franklin again fitted out a vessel under the same commander, Mr. Kennedy, young Bellot volunteered to accompany him a second time. Mr. Kennedy felt so much the superiority of Lieutenant Bellot that he would have been content to serve under him. Just at this period, however, the expedition of Captain Inglefield was resolved upon by the Admiralty, and Lieut. Bellot obtained permission to accompany it as a volunteer, hoping that he might thereby achieve something so decisive that when he returned to France he would be able to impress upon the French government the great advantage of sending out an expedition much further to the north than any that had yet been attempted. In point of assiduity Lieut. Bellot was an example to all on board the 'Phoenix.' Late and early he was at his duty. The dip of the needle occupied his attention by day: the night was devoted to scientific observations. At the time of his death Captain Inglefield had left the ship to endeavour to open a communication with Sir Edward Belcher, by a journey across the ice. Captain Pullen, returning in Captain Inglefield's absence, was desirous to make a further communication to him. Lieut. Bellot volunteered for this service, and left the ship with four British sailors, a sledge, and an India-rubber canoe. Very shortly after his quitting the ship a fatal storm arose, which destroyed the 'Breadalbane,' the consort of the 'Phoenix.' The same gale severed from the shore the ice upon which Lieut. Bellot was then travelling. He immediately sent two of the four men in the canoe to the land, but he was drifted rapidly away with the remaining two. When he observed the full extent of the danger, and hope was almost extinguished, he expressed his joy that the other two sailors were safe, and that he was with the two who were exposed to such imminent peril. The snow descending rapidly, he taught them the way to shelter themselves by accumulating it somewhat in the shape of a hut. Whilst they were thus protected he went twice to ascertain in what direction the floe was drifting. A third time he went forth, and returned no more. A violent gust of wind had carried him into a deep crack in the ice, and thus he perished by drowning, 18 Aug., 1853. The news of his untimely fate was received with the strongest expressions of regret and admiration both in France and England, and an obelisk to his memory was erected by public subscription in front of Greenwich Hospital, where he had embarked on board the 'Phoenix,' and bade his friends his last farewell. M. Lemer published Bellot's 'Journal d'un voyage aux mers

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polaires, exécuté à la recherche de Sir John Franklin, en 1851 et 1852. Précédé d'une notice sur la vie et les travaux de l'auteur,' 8vo., Paris, 1854.

BELLOTTI, PETER, an Italian painter, born 1625; died 1700.

BELLOY, PIERRE LAURENT BUIRETTE DE, a French dramatist, born at St. Flour, 17 Nov., 1727; died 5 March, 1775. His tragedies were brought out in the following order, 'Titus,' 1758; 'Zelmire,' 1760; 'Le Siège de Calais,' 1765; 'Gaston et Bayard;' 'Gabrielle de Vergy;' and 'Pierre le Cruel.'

BELLUCCI, ANTHONY, an Italian painter. Born 1654; died 1726.

BELMEIS, JOHN, commonly called *Joannes Eboracensis*, an English divine of the twelfth century. After studying in various universities, he was made canon and treasurer of York, which church he quitted and went to Rome, where he obtained the bishopric of Poitou in 1159. After filling that see above twenty years, he was preferred to the archbishopric of Lyons, which he held eleven years. He lived to be 90.

BELMEIS, or BEAUMES, RICHARD DE, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry I., which see he owed to the patronage of Roger Montgomery, earl of Shropshire. On his consecration in 1108, he was appointed warden of the marches between England and Wales, and lieutenant of the county of Salop. He expended the entire revenues of his bishopric on St. Paul's Cathedral, and in founding a convent of regular canons near Colchester. He died in 1127. This bishop is said to have written a poetical address to Henry I.

BELMEIS, RICHARD DE, nephew of the preceding, became also bishop of London, in the reign of Stephen. He was famous for his eloquence, and died in 1162. Some writers ascribe to him the black book of the exchequer.

BELOE, WILLIAM, an English divine, was the son of a tradesman at Norwich, where he was born, 1756. He was educated under the Rev. Mr. Raine, of Hartforth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, and afterwards removed to Dr. Parr's school at Stanmore, where he did not continue long, being matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, about 1775. He did not, however, take his first degree till 1779, at which time he was senior member of his college. Soon afterwards he returned to Norwich, where he became assistant to Dr. Parr, then head master of the grammar school of that city. Here Mr. Beloe continued three years, married, and having taken orders, obtained first the curacy, and afterwards the vicarage of Earlsam. Being, however, desirous of moving in a wider sphere, he removed to London. On the establishment of the 'British Critic,' he was appointed one of the editors, which brought him into public notice, and Lord Chancellor Rosslyn gave him the living of Allhallows, London Wall, to which the bishop of Lincoln added a prebend in his cathedral. His next preferment was that of assistant librarian to the British Museum, which situation he lost by having too credulously intrusted an unworthy person with some valuable prints in that depository. Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, gave him the prebend of St. Pancras, in the cathedral of St. Paul, which he held with his other church appointments until his death, on 11 April, 1817. Mr. Beloe was an elegant scholar, an accomplished poet, and a respectable divine. His works are, 'An Ode to

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his answers; 'The Rape of Helen,' from the Greek; 'Poems and Translations'; 'A Translation of Herodotus,' 4 vols. 8vo.; 'A Translation of Aulus Gellius,' 4 vols.; 'Miscellanies,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Translations of the Arabian Nights,' from the French, 4 vols.; 'Joseph,' translated from the French of Bitaulte, 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Anecdotes of Literature,' 6 vols. 8vo.; 'Brief Memoirs of the Leaders of the French Revolution'; 'The Sexagenarian, or Memoirs of a Literary Life,' 2 vols. The last-mentioned work is a curious piece of autobiography, in which Mr. Beloe gives an account of himself and his connections; it was published after his death with additions by an amateur friend.

BELON, PIERRE, a French physician and naturalist, born at Souletiere, a hamlet in the parish of Oise, in the Maine, about 1518. He acquired the friendship of cardinal de Tournon, and the esteem of Henry II. and Charles IX., but was killed near Paris by one of his enemies, in April, 1564. Belon left a volume of Observations, made during his travels in Judæa, Egypt, Arabia, and Greece, folio, 1555; 'A History of Birds'; 'A History of Fishes'; and other curious works on natural history.

BELOT, OCTAVIE, whose maiden name was Gachard, married first a gentleman named Belot, and secondly, the president Durey de Meynières. She composed several works in French, into which language she translated Johnson's 'Rasselas,' and Rameau's 'History of England.'

BELSHAM, THOMAS, a Unitarian divine, born at Bedford 15 April, 1750. He was educated at the Presbyterian academy at Daventry, of which he subsequently became principal tutor and director. From this appointment he retired, 1789, embracing the opinions then strenuously advocated by Dr. Priestley. He next became tutor to an academy at Hackney, and at his suggestion the Unitarian Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, was founded in 1791. In 1794 he succeeded Dr. Priestley as minister of a congregation at Hackney; and in 1805 became pastor of the congregation in Essex Street, Strand. He died at Hampstead 11 Nov., 1820. There is hardly any branch of theology, or of the scriptures or evidences of revelation, on which Mr. Belsham did not publish his thoughts. Among his numerous publications are two volumes of Discourses Doctrinal and Practical; Discourses on the Evidence of the Christian Religion; Elements of Logic and Mental Philosophy; A Calm Enquiry into the Scripture Doctrine concerning the Person of Christ; and a New Translation and Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul. He also had a principal share in the preparation of a new version of the New Testament, published 1808 by the Unitarian Society.

BELSHAM, WILLIAM, a political writer and historian, younger brother of the above, was born 1753, and died at Hammersmith, 17 Nov., 1827. He wrote several historical works, all of which were incorporated in his History of Great Britain to the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens in 1802, in 12 vols.

BELSON, JOHN, a Roman Catholic gentleman, was much esteemed on account of his knowledge of history and controversial matters, wherein he communicated his labours to Mr. White, Mr. Austin, Mr. Thomas Blount, Mr. Sergeant, and several other learned writers of his time. He was

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living 1688. Among other works he left a controversial book concerning tradition, entitled 'Tradidi vobis.'

BELSON, THOMAS, an English gentleman of fortune, who, refusing to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of Queen Elizabeth, was hanged, drawn, and quartered 5 July, 1589.

BELSUNCE DE CASTEL MORON, HENRI FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE, a French prelate, was born in Guienne, of a noble family, 4 Dec., 1671, and made bishop of Marsilles 1709. He has gained immortality by his conduct to his flock, in 1720, when Marsilles was visited by the plague, in which calamity he was magistrate, almoner, physician, and priest to his people. For this exemplary conduct, Louis XV. offered him, in 1723, the valuable bishopric of Laon, which he declined, saying that he would not leave a church for which he had devoted his life. Died 4 June, 1755. He wrote, 'L'Histoire des Evêques de Marsilles'; 'Des Instructions pastorales'; and 'La Vie de Mademoiselle des Foix Candale.' He founded a college at Marsilles.

BELZONI, JOHN BAPTIST, a distinguished traveller, was born at Padua about 1778. For a long time he wandered through different countries of Europe, leading the life of a mere adventurer, and in 1803 arrived in England. Subsequently he visited Egypt, where he entered into an engagement with the English consul to transport to Alexandria the colossal bust, erroneously called the Young Memnon, which is now deposited in the British Museum, but which, at that time, was half buried in the sand on the bank of the Nile near Thebes. The success of this enterprise opened to Belzoni a new career, in which his great physical strength, his persevering character, and his marvellous sagacity, gave him extraordinary advantages. He next disinterred the superb temple of Aousambal or Ipsambul, of which only the summit was visible above the sand which had accumulated around it in the course of ages. He next undertook an excursion into the valley of Beban-el-Molouk, or valley of the Tombs of the Kings, situated at the back of the hills in the neighbourhood of Thebes. Here he discovered, in a rock which seemed to have never been opened by the hand of man, a long subterranean passage, the walls of which were covered with sculptures and paintings. This passage led to a hall containing an alabaster sarcophagus. Dr. Young conjectured that it was the tomb of King Sammuthis, but this is doubted by other eminent Egyptologists. Of this interesting monument of antiquity, Mr. Belzoni constructed a perfect model, which was afterwards exhibited in London. On his return to Cairo he undertook another important enterprise. A fellow-countryman of his had examined a subterranean passage under the great pyramid, and Belzoni conceived the possibility of penetrating into the second pyramid, that of Chephren. This undertaking likewise was crowned with success. There is not space in this work for an enumeration of all the expeditions, excavations, and researches by which his sojourn in Egypt was signalled. In 1819 he quitted this scene of his honourable labours, and after a flying visit to his native city, proceeded to London, where he published a 'Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia,' 8vo., 1820. Being still animated with a passion for travelling,

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he planned an expedition into the interior of Africa, and at the beginning of the year 1823 arrived at Fez, where he made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain from the emperor of Morocco permission to accompany a caravan which was about to start for Timbuctoo. He was then reduced to the necessity of starting from the coast of Guinea, but being soon afterwards seized with dysentery he returned to Gato, in the kingdom of Benin, where he died 3 Dec., 1823.

BEMBO, PETER, a cardinal, and one of the most celebrated Italian writers, was born at Venice 20 May, 1470. Love inspired him with poetical enthusiasm, and he had three sons and a daughter by a woman who was at once his mistress and his muse. She died 1535. Bembo was chosen by Leo X. for his secretary, and he was created cardinal in 1538 by Paul III., who afterwards gave him the bishopric of Bergamo. Reclaimed from the errors of his youth, he fulfilled with exemplary assiduity every duty of the episcopal office. Died 18 Jan., 1547. His works in Latin and Italian, which are all marked by extreme elegance of style, were printed at Venice 1729, 4 vols. folio. The principal are, 'Rerum Venetarum histor. lib. XII.,' 'Le Prose divise in tre libri, nelle quali si ragiona della volgar lingua,' 'Gli Asolani,' 'Lettere volgari,' 'Epistolæ,' 'Carmina,' 'Le Rime.'

BEMMEL, CHARLES SEBASTIAN, a painter, born at Bamberg 1745; died at Nuremberg 1796. His favourite subjects were landscapes, sea pieces, tempests, fires, and representations of scenery at sunrise and sunset.

BEMMEL, WILLIAM VAN, a landscape painter, born at Utrecht 10 June, 1630; died at Nuremberg 10 Nov., 1708. His son *John George* (born 1669; died 1723), painted battle pieces.

BENAVIDIUS, MARK, a celebrated lawyer of Padua, was born in that city 25 Nov., 1489, and died 2 April, 1582. He wrote several legal works in Latin. He was known by the name of *Mantova*, or *Marco Mantuano*.

BENBOW, JOHN, an English admiral, born at Shrewsbury 1650. He was bred to the sea, and at the age of thirty became master and part owner of the 'Benbow' frigate. When attacked by a Salcee rover, he defended himself bravely with a crew very inferior in number to his assailants, and after the Moors had boarded his vessel, they were driven out of it again with the loss of thirteen men. On his return to England James II. gave him the command of a ship in the royal navy. After the Revolution he rose by pure merit to the first rank in his profession, and in 1702 had the command of the West India squadron, when he fell in with the French fleet under the command of Du Casse. Several of his officers had taken some disgust, and permitted him to sustain, almost alone, the whole fire of the enemy. For four days did this intrepid seaman, assisted by only one ship, pursue and engage the French fleet, while his cowardly officers remained mere spectators of his activity and bravery. In the engagement his leg was shattered by a cannon ball, and he died of his wounds at Jamaica 4 Nov., 1702. Two of his officers, Kirby and Wade, were tried by a court-martial and shot.

BENBOW, JOHN, son of the admiral, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar the same year that his father died. A long residence among the natives so altered his manners that when he returned to his own country his friends found no

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longer the liveliness and ease which they had previously admired in him, but a melancholy and habitual taciturnity. He died several years afterwards in privacy. He did not write, as was generally supposed, an account of his stay at Madagascar, but the barren journal which he kept was accidentally burnt at his brother's lodgings in 1714.

BENCE, JEAN, a pious and learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, was born at Rouen. He attached himself to cardinal de Berulle, and was among the first founders of the congregation of the oratory in France. He died at Lyons 24 April, 1642, aged 74. He left a manual, 'Sur les Evangiles,' and 'Sur les Epitres de St. Paul et Canoniques.'

BENCI, or BENCIO, FRANCIS, a learned Italian Jesuit, was born at Acquapendente 1542, and died at Rome 6 May, 1594. An edition of his works was printed at Lyons in 1603.

BENCIUS, or DE BENCIIIS, HUGO, called *Hugh of Sienna*, from his native place, was professor of medicine at Parma, and afterwards, it is said, at Ferrara. He died at Rome 1438. He wrote commentaries on Hippocrates, Galen, and Avicenna.

BENCIVENNI, JOSEPH, keeper of the gallery at Florence, of which he wrote a description, died in that city 31 July, 1808, aged 77. He also published a *Life of Dante*; *Dialogues of the Dead*, &c.

BENDISH, BRIDGET, daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, whom she resembled in behaviour and personal arrogance. After managing her salt works at Southtown, in Suffolk, with all the fatigue of a menial servant, she sometimes spent the evening at the public assembly at Yarmouth, where her princely behaviour and dignified manners gained for her the respect of her neighbours. This remarkable woman, who in public life might have acquired some celebrity by the strong powers of her mind, died in retirement 1727, revering the memory of her grandfather as a hero and a saint.

BENDLOWES, or BENLOWES, EDWARD, an English poet, was born 1613, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He squandered away a handsome fortune in a very indiscreet manner, and died poor at Oxford 18 Dec., 1686. He was treated by the needy poets as the *Mecænas* of the age, and many books were dedicated to him with the most fulsome compliments. His own publications are numerous, but now forgotten; the principal is entitled 'Theophila; or, Love Sacrifice, a divine poem,' with the author's portrait prefixed, folio, 1624.

BENDLOWES, WILLIAM, an English lawyer, was born in Essex, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Afterwards he was called to the bar, and represented several Cornish boroughs in parliament. In 1555 he was made a serjeant-at-law. During the latter part of Queen Mary's reign and the earlier part of that of Elizabeth he was the only practising serjeant. It is said that throughout his life he steadily adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. Dying 19 Nov., 1584, he was buried at Great Bardfield, Essex. His 'Reports' were published in 1689. Some Reports by him had been published at the end of Ashe's *Tables to the Year Books*, &c., and were reprinted with Keilway's 'Reports,' 1688. Other reports of his appeared with certain cases in the times of James I. and Charles I., folio, London, 1661. This latter work is cited as 'New Bendlowes.'

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BENEDETTI, ALEXANDER, an early Italian physician and writer on anatomy, was born at Legnano, near Verona, and died 1525.

BENEDETTO, LE. See CASTIGLIONE.

BENEDETTO DA MAJANO, a celebrated Florentine architect, born 1444; died 1498.

BENEDICT. See **BENEDETTI** and **BENOIT**.

BENEDICT, ST., one of the first institutors of the monastic life in the west, was born in the territory of Nursia, in the duchy of Spoleto, 480. He retired into the desert of Subiaco, where he founded twelve monasteries in a short time, and in 529 went to Monte Cassino, destroyed a temple there dedicated to Apollo, and laid the foundation of a celebrated monastery. It was there that St. Benedict composed his rule, which, in the opinion of St. Gregory, is the best written and most complete of all the monastic rules. The Benedictine order soon spread through Europe, and gave many saints and learned men to the church. St. Benedict died at Monte Cassino about 543. His works are in the library of the fathers. St. Gregory has written his life. Festival March 21.

BENEDICT, ST., abbat of Aniane, in Languedoc, was born 751, and died 11 Feb., 821. He left a work entitled 'Concordia Regularum,' published in 1638.

BENEDICT I., a Roman, called also *Bonusus*, succeeded Pope John III. 574, and died 25 July, 578. He displayed great zeal and charity when Rome was afflicted by famine and the Lombards.

BENEDICT II., a Roman, succeeded Pope Leo II. 26 June, 684, and died 8 May, 685. He was a pious and learned pontiff, and a diligent student of the Holy Scriptures. Constantine Porphyrogenitus had so high a respect for his virtue that he permitted the clergy to elect the popes without the intervention of the exarchate or the emperor.

BENEDICT III., a Roman, elected Pope, 1 Sept., 855, and consecrated, notwithstanding his resistance, 29 Sept. following. He was mild, humble, pious, and bore with admirable patience the magnitudes offered by the anti-pope, Anastasius, who was driven away by his own partisans. Died 10 March, 858.

BENEDICT IV., a Roman, elected Pope, 900. He was particularly attentive to the poor, and governed with great wisdom. Died 20 Oct., 903.

BENEDICT V., having been elected Pope during the schism of the anti-pope, Leo VIII., was carried to Hamburg by the Emperor Otho, who took Rome, 964. He died at Hamburg, 5 July, 965.

BENEDICT VI., a Roman, elected Pope, 22 Sept., 973. Cardinal Boniface caused him to be strangled in prison, 974, and afterwards placed himself in the papal chair.

BENEDICT VII., bishop of Sutri, succeeded Pope Benedict VI., 975, governed the church wisely, and died 6 July, 984.

BENEDICT VIII., bishop of Porto, was elected Pope, 7 June, 1012. He called in the assistance of the emperor, Henry II., against the anti-pope, Gregory; defeated the Saracens in Italy, and made war with the Greeks in Apulia. When Henry went to be crowned, Benedict changed the form, demanding of him, on the steps of St. Peter's church, 'Wilt thou be faithful in all things to me, and the popes my successors?' It was the opinion of those times that the title of emperor could be conferred by the Pope only. This pontiff died 10 July, 1024, after having held a council at Pavia.

BENEDICT XIII.

BENEDICT IX., named *Theophylactus*, son of Alberic, earl of Tusculum, succeeded his uncle John XIX., 1033. His youth and ignorance drew him into scandalous vices, which occasioned his being driven from the papal chair, 1044, and raised schisms; but he was reinstated through the interest of the earls of Tusculum, and died 1054. Some writers do not rank him among the Popes.

BENEDICT X., bishop of Velletri, was elected Pope, and opposed Nicholas II., 1058; but he submitted, and died 18 Jan., 1059. Peter Damien and some other writers do not reckon him among the number of the Popes.

BENEDICT XI., St., *Nicholas Boccasini*, was son of a shepherd, or, according to some, of a scrivener, of Treviso, and was born 1240. He was elected general of the Dominicans 1296, and created cardinal two years afterwards by Boniface VIII., who entrusted him with affairs of importance. At last he was elected Pope, 22 Oct., 1303, and shortly afterwards annulled the bulls of Boniface VIII. against Philip the Fair, and revoked the condemnation of the Colonnas. This pontiff's mother going to his palace in a rich dress, he refused to see or own her, but when she had resumed her old tattered clothes, he acknowledged his parent, and received her with great joy in presence of all the Roman court. Benedict XI. governed the church with great wisdom, and died by poison, at Perugia, 6 July, 1304, leaving Commentaries on part of the Holy Scripture and other works. Festival, July 7.

BENEDICT XII., *Jacques de Nouveau*, surnamed *Fourver*, a learned and pious Pope, was born at Saverdun in France, being the son of a miller, or a butcher. He entered the Cistercian order, became doctor of the Sorbonne, abbat of Fond-Froide, bishop of Pamiers, then of Mirepoix, and cardinal 1327. He was then called the White Cardinal, in allusion to his monk's habit. At last he was elected Pope at Avignon, 20 Dec., 1334. He confirmed the censures passed upon Louis of Bavaria, and condemned the Fratricelli. This pontiff was admired for his conduct in the disposal of benefices, always giving the preference to the learned and virtuous. He reformed the religious orders, and published a Constitution upon the State of Departed Souls, 22 Feb., 1336, in which he says, that the souls of the blessed are in paradise after death, before their reunion with the body and the general judgment, and that they see God face to face. He died at Avignon in great reputation for sanctity, 25 April, 1342. Some of his works remain.

BENEDICT XIII., *Vincent Mary Orsini*, a Pope, illustrious for his birth and piety, born 2 Feb., 1649, being son of Ferdinand Orsini. He took the Dominican habit at Venice 1667, and having finished his studies was made cardinal 1672, archbishop of Manfredonia 1675, of Cesena 1680, of Benevento 1685, and elected Pope 29 May, 1724. This pontiff was mild, humble, charitable, and animated by a spirit of true piety. He discharged all his episcopal duties as a holy bishop, and held frequent synods and councils in the dioceses under his government. His assiduity in prayer, his fasts, abstinence, mortifications, his zeal for sound doctrine and pure morality, with his strict attention to promote the observance of ecclesiastical discipline, edified the whole church. He confirmed the bull 'Unigenitus' in a council held at Rome 1725, and afterwards approved the doctrine of the

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Thomists on grace and predestination. Died 21 Feb., 1730. His sermons were printed at Florence 1708, folio.

BENEDICT XIV., Prosper Lambertini, was born at Bologna 13 March, 1675. He was appointed canon of St. Peter's, and then successively archbishop of Theodosia and bishop of Ancona. He received the cardinal's hat 1728, was deputy of the congregation of the holy office the same year, became archbishop of Bologna 1731, and succeeded Pope Clement XII. 17 Aug., 1740, when he took the name of Benedict XIV. He zealously endeavoured to calm the dissensions which had arisen in the church, patronised arts and sciences, founded several academies at Rome, and declared openly in favour of the Thomists. This pope did justice to the memory of the celebrated Cardinal Noris, published the bull 'Omnium Sollicitudinum' against the Chinese ceremonies, and addressed a brief to Cardinal Saldanha for the reformation of the Jesuits, which was the foundation of their destruction. He also established a congregation to compose a body of doctrine, by which the troubles of the church might be calmed. This pontiff was a very able canonist, and well acquainted with ecclesiastical history and antiquities. Though he governed with great wisdom, and was very zealous for religion, he was lively in his conversation and fond of saying *bons mots*. Died 5 May, 1758. His works were published before his death in sixteen folio volumes. The last four contain his briefs, bulls, &c. The first five are 'A Treatise on the Beatification and Canonization of Saints,' 1764, in which the subject is exhausted. The sixth contains the actions of the saints whom he canonized. The next two consist of supplements and remarks on the preceding ones. The ninth treats of the Sacrifice of the Mass, and the tenth on the Festivals instituted in honour of Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin. The eleventh is entitled 'Ecclesiastical Institutions,' an excellent work, containing his instructions, mandates, letters, &c., while he held the sees of Ancona and Bologna. The twelfth is a very good 'Treatise on Diocesan Synods.' All the above works are in Latin.

BENEDICT BISCOP, or EPISCOPUS, a famous abbat, born of a noble family in Northumberland, about 629. In his twenty-fifth year he went to Rome and embraced the monastic profession, which at his return he established in Britain. In 665 he obtained the government of the monastery of Canterbury which he resigned two years afterwards and went again to Rome, from whence he brought a large collection of books. Then he visited the court of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, who gave him a tract of land on the east side of the river Wear, where he built a monastery called Wearmouth. In 678 he took a fourth journey to Rome, and returned laden with books, relics, and pictures. In 682 he founded the monastery of Jarrow, near Newcastle, soon after which he visited Rome again, and returned with another supply of books and pictures. He died 12 Jan., 690, and was buried in the monastery of Wearmouth. He wrote rules for the monastic life and some other pieces.

BENEDICT, abbat of Peterborough, was educated at Oxford, and became a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, of which society he was afterwards elected prior. He wrote the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury with such candour that Henry II. made him abbat of Peterborough. In

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1101 he was appointed keeper of the great seal, but did not long enjoy that dignity, dying on Michaelmas day 1193. He wrote the History of Henry II. and Richard I., of which Hearne published an edition in 8vo. 2 vols., Oxford, 1735.

BENEDICT, a Spanish anti-pope, called *Peter de Luna*, was created cardinal 1375, and elected Pope on the death of Clement VII. 28 Sept., 1394. He took the name of Benedict XIII., and being solicited by the Christian princes, cardinals, and bishops to resign, obstinately refused to do so. Although he was declared a schismatic at the councils of Pisa and Constance, he persisted in his obstinacy. Died 23 May, 1423.

BENEDICT, FATHER, a celebrated Maronite, born at Gusta, in Phœnicia, 1663, of a noble family. When only nine years old he was sent to the Maronite College at Rome, where he made great progress in the oriental languages. On his return to the east he applied himself to preaching the gospel. The Maronites of Antioch sent him back to Rome as a deputy from their church. Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany, invited Benedict to his court, hoped many honours and favours upon him, and made him professor of Hebrew at Pisa. He entered among the Jesuits at the age of forty: his amiable temper, integrity, and profound skill in the oriental languages procured him the esteem of all the learned. He died 22 Sept., 1442, at Rome, aged eighty. He published the first volumes of that excellent edition of St. Ephraim which was continued and finished by Assemani.

BENEFIELD, SEBASTIAN, D.D., a divine, born at Presbury, Gloucestershire, 12 Aug., 1559, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1608 he was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, which office he held fourteen years, and then retired to his rectory of Meysay-Hampton, Gloucestershire, where he died 24 Aug., 1630. He published 'Doctrinæ Christianæ sex Capita totidem prælectionibus in schola theologica Oxoniensi pro forma habitis discussa et disceptata,' 1610; 'Prælectiones de perseverantia Sanctorum,' and other theological works.

BENESE, or BENYSE, RICHARD DE, an Augustinian canon of the priory of Merton in Surrey, was installed precentor of Hereford 11 Nov., 1538. After the dissolution of monasteries, he was presented to the rectory of Allhallows, Honey Lane, London, 11 Oct., 1540. In April, 1542, he was admitted to the prebend of Farnendon-cum-Balderton in the church of Lincoln; and at one period he appears to have been parson of Long Ditton, Surrey. Died 1546. He was author of the following work, which was edited by Thomas Paynell, who was also a canon of Merton, and who succeeded Benese in the rectory of Allhallows. 'The Boke of measurynge of Lande, as well of woodlarke as plowland, and pasture in the felde: and to compt the true nombre of Acres of the same. Newly invented and cempyled by Syr Richarde de Benese,' 16mo., London (Tho. Colwell), licensed 1562. There is another edition, the title of which begins, 'This Boke Newly Imprinted sheweth the maner of measurynge of all maner of Lande,' &c., Southwark (J. Nicholson), 16mo.

BENEVOLI, ANTHONY, a surgeon, and medical writer of Florence, celebrated for his skill in treating ruptures and disorders of the eyes. Born 1685; died 7 May, 1750.

BENEVOLI, HORACE, a composer of church

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music, was born at Rome 1602, and died 17 June, 1672.

BENEZET, ST., an architect, who is supposed to have built the famous bridge at Avignon, died 1184. Festival, April 14.

BENEZET, ANTHONY, a philanthropist, was born at St. Quentin in Picardy, of a Protestant family, 31 Jan., 1713. His parents removed to London in 1715, and thence in 1731 to Philadelphia, where Anthony adopted Quaker principles, and devoted himself to the cause of negro emancipation, on which subject he wrote several works. Died 8 May, 1784.

BENGEL, JOHN ALBERT, a Lutheran theological critic, of the Pietist school, was born at Winnenden in Württemberg, June, 1687, and died 2 Dec., 1752.

BENGER, ELIZABETH OGILVY, an English authoress, born at Wells 1778. After the death of her father, who was a purser in the navy, she and her mother resided in Wiltshire, on the slender provision left by him. At the early age of fifteen she published a poem, which certainly gave promise of future excellence; and early in her literary career she was induced to look towards the stage for both emolument and fame, but was soon disgusted with the delays and disappointments she experienced in that quarter. She now published a poem on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and two novels, but these latter did not bear her name. Her success, however, was not decided until she embarked in biography, and produced in succession her *Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton*, *Memoirs of John Tobin*, and notices of Klopstock and his Friends, prefixed to a translation of their Letters from the German; and finally, rising to the department of history, her *Life of Anne Boleyn*, and *Memoirs of Mary, Queen of Scots*, and of the Queen of Bohemia. Died 9 Jan., 1827.

BENI, PAUL, a native of Candia, was born 1552, and became professor of polite literature at Padua, where he died 12 Feb., 1625. He wrote several works in Latin and Italian.

BENIERE, THOMAS, a sculptor, born in England, of French parents, 1603; died in London, 1693.

BENIGNUS, ST., the apostle of Burgundy, is said to have been a disciple of St. Polycarp. He went to France in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and suffered martyrdom at Dijon.

BENIGNUS, or BEINEN, ST., was a disciple of St. Patrick, by whom he was appointed to the see of Armagh, after that apostle had resigned it. He gave up his bishopric three years before his death, which occurred 9 Nov., 468.

BENINI, VINCENT, a physician and medical writer of Padua, was born 1713, and died 1764.

BENITE, or BENIZZI, ST. PHILIP. See PHILIP.

BENIVIENI, JEROME, an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1453; died 1542. His '*Canzone del Amore celeste e divino*' are much esteemed.

BENJAMIN of Tudela, a celebrated Rabbi, was born at Tudela in Navarre, and died 1173. He possessed almost all the synagogues in the world, to gain a thorough knowledge of the manner and customs of the Jews, of which he has given an abridged account, printed at Constantinople, 1543. See. An English translation, by the Rev. B. Gerdes, was published in 1783.

BENN, WILLIAM, a Puritan divine, born at or near Egremont, Cumberland, in Nov. 1600, and educated at St. Bees, whence he removed to

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Queen's College, Oxford, though he left the university without a degree. In 1629 he was presented to the rectory of All Saints, Dorchester, but was ejected from it in 1602. Died 22 March, 1680. His works are an 'Answer to Mr. Francis Bampfield's Letter, in vindication of the Christian Sabbath against the Jewish;' and a volume of sermons on 'Soul prosperity.'

BENNET, BENJAMIN, a dissenting minister, was born 1674, at Temple Hall, in the hamlet of Whelshburgh, Leicestershire. After going through his academical exercises he settled as a preacher at the place of his nativity, from whence he removed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he died 1 Sept., 1726. His works are 'A Memorial of the Reformation,' 8vo., 1721, a work full of prejudice against the national establishment; 'A Defence of the Memorial;' 'Discourses on Popery;' 'Irenicum; or a Review of some late Controversies about the Trinity, private judgment, church authority, &c.;' 'Sermons on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures;' and 'Christian Oratory.' This last work went through many editions, and was exceedingly popular. Mr. Bennet's funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Worthington.

BENNET, CHRISTOPHER, M.D., was born at Raynton, Somersetshire, 1617, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians, and in very considerable practice in the metropolis. He died 30 April, 1655. Bennet wrote 'Theatri Tabidorum Vëstibulum,' 8vo., 1654; 'Exercitationes Diagnosticæ,' 1655; and corrected and enlarged Dr. Moufet's 'Health's Improvement.'

BENNET, HENRY, Earl of Arlington. See ARLINGTON.

BENNET, HENRY, a native of Carlisle, translated from Latin into English Melancthon's *Life of Luther*, 12mo., London, 1561, and the *Lives of Ecolompadius and Zuuinglius*.

BENNET, JOHN, an English musical composer, published 'Madrigals for four Voices,' 1599.

BENNET, SIR JOHN, LL.D., an eminent civilian and diplomatist, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., died in London, 1627. He was grandfather of Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington.

BENNET, JOHN, was born at Westminster, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1680; M.A., 1683). Died 6 Oct., 1766. He was author of 'Constatius the Apostate,' in answer to Dr. Samuel Johnson's celebrated work entitled 'Julian the Apostate.'

BENNET, ROBERT, an English prelate, was son of Leonard Bennet, of Baldock, Hertfordshire, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which society he was admitted a minor fellow 8 Sept., 1567, and a major fellow 7 April, 1570. Afterwards he became chaplain to Lord Burghley; master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, 1583; dean of Windsor, 1595; and registrar of the order of the Garter 1596. He was consecrated bishop of Hereford 20 Feb., 1602-3, and died 20 Oct., 1617. He was author of a Latin preface, before William Whitaker's translation of Bishop Jewell's Defense against Father Harding, folio, Geneva, 1585.

BENNET, ROBERT, B.D., a nonconformist divine, was educated at Oxford, and was presented by Lord Wharton to the rectory of Waddeston, in the county of Buckingham, where he continued till he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He afterwards settled at Aylesbury, where

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he preached privately to a small congregation, and from thence removed to Abingdon, where he died 6 April, 1687. He was author of 'A theological Concordance of the synonymous words in Scripture,' 8vo., 1697.

BENNET, Sir THOMAS, LL.D., a distinguished English civilian, one of the masters in ordinary of the court of Chancery, died 27 June, 1670, æt. 78, and was buried in the parish church of Wroughton, Wiltshire.

BENNET, THOMAS, a grammarian, born at Windsor, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1666; M.A. 1669). He afterwards became vicar of Steventon, and minister of Hungerford, Berkshire, where he died in Aug., 1681. He published in 1673, 'A short introduction of grammar for the Latine Tongue,' which was called 'Dr. Fell's,' or 'the Oxford' grammar.—*Al. West.*

BENNET, THOMAS, D.D., an English divine, was born at Salisbury 7 May, 1673, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts and obtained a fellowship. In 1700 he was presented to the rectory of St. James, Colchester, and on 20 Feb., 1716, became lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark. He afterwards was collated to the rectory of St. Giles, Cripplegate. Died 9 Oct., 1728. Dr. Bennet was a man of learning and an acute controversialist. His books are chiefly polemical. The principal are 'A Confutation of Popery;' 'A Discourse of Schism;' 'Devotions;' 'A Confutation of Quakerism;' 'A brief History of the joint use of precomposed set Forms of Prayer;' 'A paraphrase with annotations upon the book of Common Prayer;' 'The Rights of the Clergy;' 'Essay on the thirty-nine articles,' against Anthony Collins; 'A Discourse of the ever-blessed Trinity in Unity;' and a Hebrew Grammar.

BENNET, WILLIAM, bishop of Cloyne, was born near London, 1745, and educated at Harrow School and Emanuel College, Cambridge. After having taken the degrees of B.A. and M.A., he obtained a fellowship, and became tutor of his college. Among his pupils was the earl of Westmoreland, who, on being nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, took him to Dublin, in the capacity of chaplain; and, in 1790, promoted him to the united bishoprics of Cork and Ross; from which, having previously taken the degrees of B.D. and D.D., he was translated, in 1794, to the see of Cloyne. He married a daughter of the Rev. N. Mapletost, of Northamptonshire, but died without issue 16 July, 1820. Although a profound scholar, and a man of great abilities, his literary labours appear to have consisted chiefly of communications to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a fellow, and of hints to Nichols and Polwhele, for their respective histories of Leicestershire and Cornwall.

BENNETT, JAMES, D.D., an Independent minister, born in London 22 May, 1774. In 1790 he became pastor of a congregation at Romsey, Hampshire, where he remained till 1823, when he was appointed principal, and theological tutor of Rotherham College, and minister of Masborough chapel. He obtained from Yale College the diploma of D.D. Subsequently he removed to the metropolis, and in 1840 he was chosen chairman of the Congregational Union. Died 4 Dec., 1862. Dr. Bennet was a voluminous author. Besides several single sermons, preached on special

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occasions, he published the life of the Rev. Risdon Darracott of Taunton; 'Lectures on the Evidences of Revelation;' 'Lectures on the History and Preaching of Christ,' 8vo., 4 vols.; 'Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles;' the Congregational Lecture for 1841, on the Theology of the Early Christian Church; and (jointly with Dr. Bogue) the 'History of Dissenters,' second edition, 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1833.

BENNING, JOHN BODECHER, professor of philosophy at Leyden, was born about 1666, and died 1642. His 'Opuscula,' containing Latin poems and dissertations, were published at Leyden 1631.

BENNO, was created a cardinal by the antipope Guibert, who assumed the name of Clement III. He composed, among other pieces, a bitterly satirical 'Life of Gregory VII.' Benno died about the close of the eleventh century.

BENNOIT. See **BENEDICT.**

BENNOIT, ELIE, a French Protestant divine, author of a History of the Edict of Nantes, &c., was born at Paris, 20 Jan., 1640, and died at Delft, 15 Nov., 1728. He was not happy in his domestic life, and draws a very disadvantageous portrait of his wife—'Avara, procaz, jurgosa, inconstans et varia, indefessa contradicendi libidines, per annos 47, miserum conjugem omnibus diris affectis.'

BENNOIT, GUILLAUME PHILIPPE, an engraver, born in France, 1725, settled, during the latter part of his life, in London, where he died 1780.

BENNOIT, RENÉ, a French theologian, born at Savenières, near Anger, 1521. He became doctor of the Sorbonne, curate of St. Eustache at Paris, confessor to Mary, queen of Scots, and professor of divinity in the college of Navarre. He contributed greatly to the conversion of Henry IV., and was his confessor. That prince nominated him to the bishopric of Troyes, but the court of Rome refusing to grant the bulls, Benoit enjoyed only the temporalities of the see. He died dean of the faculty of divinity at Paris, 7 March, 1608. He published a French version of the Bible, differing very little from that of Geneva. This was condemned by Gregory XIII., 1575. All his other works, which are very numerous, are Catholic.

BÉNOUVILLE, FRANÇOIS LÉON, a French painter, born at Paris 1821; died 1859.

BENSERADE, ISAAC DE, a French wit and poet, born at Lyons-la-Forêt in Normandy 1622. From his childhood he was distinguished by his wit and repartees. He had a pension from Cardinal Richelieu, on whose death, however, he wrote this satirical epitaph:—

'Cy gist, oui gist, par la mort bleu,
Le cardinal de Richelieu,
Et ce qui cause mon ennui,
Ma pension avec lui.'

Subsequently he received marks of esteem from Cardinal Mazarin and the queen mother, and in 1674 he was admitted a member of the French Academy. For some time previous to his death, which took place 19 Oct., 1691, he devoted himself entirely to religious exercises. His poems were collected in two volumes 12mo., 1698. He was author of several tragedies.

BENSLEY, THOMAS, an eminent printer of London, died at Clapham Rise 11 Sept., 1835. He was the son of a printer in the neighbourhood of the Strand, where he himself first established a business, but he afterwards removed to Bolt Court, Fleet Street, where he succeeded Mr. Edward Allen,

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the 'dear friend' of Dr. Johnson. Among many beautiful specimens of typography which issued from Mr. Bensley's press were Macklin's Bible; Thomson's 'Seasons,' 1797; Hume's 'History of England,' 10 vols. folio; and Astle's 'Origin of Writing,' 1803.

BENSON, GEORGE, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, Sept., 1699, and educated first at Whitehaven, and lastly at Glasgow. About 1721 he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Abingdon, Berkshire, from whence he removed to Southwark 1729, and in 1740 succeeded Dr. Harris, at Crutched Friars. About this time he received the degree of D.D. from a Scotch university. Died 6 April, 1762. His writings are, 'On the Reasonableness of Prayer;' 'An Illustration of some of St. Paul's Epistles;' 'History of the Raising of Christianity,' 3 vols.; 'Tracts on Perseverance; The Life of Christ; and Sermons. His posthumous works were published in 1764, 4to. Dr. Benson was a man of learning, but an Arian; and, like some other scholars, affected to introduce a alteration in the orthography of the English language.

BENSON, JOSEPH, a dissenting minister, born at Kirk Oswald in Cumberland 25 Jan., 1748. In 1766 he received from John Wesley the appointment of classical master at Kingswood Academy, of which he became principal in 1771. He afterwards became a Wesleyan minister, and preached extensively at London, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Worcester. Died 16 Feb., 1821. Among his works are 'Remarks on Dr. Priestley's System of Necessitism;' 'An Essay on the Separate Existence of the Soul;' 'A Vindication of the Methodists, in Answer to the Bishop of Lincoln;' the life of his brother the Rev. J. W. Fletcher; 'A Commentary on the Historical Books of the Old and New Testament;' 'An Answer to the Defence of Kilham;' and a volume of Sermons. He also edited the 'Methodists' Magazine, from August, 1802, up to the period of his death.

BENSON, MARTIN, an English prelate, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxon. On entering into orders he accompanied the Emperor in his travels, and on his return was appointed chaplain in ordinary to George II. He obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and the archdeaconry of Berks, with the rectory of Bletchley, Buckinghamshire. His next promotion was a prebend in the church of Durham, and in 1734 he was consecrated bishop of Durham. He died 30 Aug., 1752. The bishop was a man of unaffected piety, great charity, and industry accomplished. His only published work is a sermon preached before the House of Lords on 26 Jan., 1731.

BENSON, WILLIAM, the last abbat, and first abbot of Westminster, died Sept., 1549.

BENSON, WILLIAM, an English critic, son of Sir William Benson, was born in London, 1682. Inheriting a good fortune, he was appointed high sheriff of Wiltshire 1710, at which time he attracted notice by a printed letter to Sir Jacob Banks, in which he asserted that the national liberty was in danger. For this he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons, but no further proceedings took place. In the first parliament of George I. he sat for Shaftesbury, and in 1718 was made surrogate-general, in the room of Sir Christopher Wren; but he was soon displaced for his ignorance, in reporting that the House of Lords was in danger of

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falling, when it was found to be in a perfectly safe condition. He was, however, in some measure consoled by the assignment of a considerable debt due to the Crown in Ireland, and by the reversion of one of the two offices of auditor of the imprests, which he enjoyed after the decease of Mr. Edward Harley. His death took place at Wimbleton in Feb., 1754. Mr. Bentham published 'Virgil's Husbandry, with notes critical and rustic,' 1724; 'Letters concerning poetical translations, and Virgil's and Milton's arts of verse,' 1739; an edition of Arthur Johnston's 'Psalms,' with a 'Preliminary discourse.' To this discourse he afterwards published a conclusion, and also a supplement, in which is contained a comparison between Johnston and Buchanan. But he has obtained more honour by having liberally patronised men of letters, and by erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Milton.

BENT, JOHN VANDER, a Dutch landscape painter, born 1650; died 1690.

BENTHAM, EDWARD, D.D., an English divine, was born at Ely 23 July, 1707. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, from whence in 1723 he removed to Corpus Christi, and in 1731 was chosen fellow of Oriel College. The year following he took his degree of M.A. In 1743 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford, of which church he was afterwards treasurer. In 1749 he proceeded to his doctor's degree, and in 1754 was promoted to the fifth stall in his cathedral. On the death of Dr. Fanshaw he was nominated regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and in 1763 was removed to the eighth stall in the church of Hereford. He died 1 Aug., 1776. Besides some single sermons, Dr. Bentham published 'An Introduction to Moral Philosophy,' 8vo.; 'A Letter to a young Gentleman on Study; with a Letter to a Fellow of a College,' 8vo.; 'Advice to a young man of rank, upon coming to the University;' 'Reflections on Logic, with a vindication of the same,' 8vo.; 'Funeral Eulogies upon military men, from the Greek,' 8vo.; 'De Studiis Theologicis Prælectio;' 'Reflections upon the Study of Divinity, with heads of a Course of Lectures,' 8vo.; 'De Vita et Moribus Johannis Burton, S. T. P.,' 'An Introduction to Logic,' 8vo.; 'De Tumultibus Americanis deque eorum concitoribus similis meditatio.' Cole remarks in his MSS., 'In good truth, it is well that he is not in the Biographia, which is, or ought to be, a Temple of Fame for eminent persons of England and Ireland, but by no means for every little professor or writer. I personally knew and was acquainted with Dr. Bentham, who, I verily believe, was a very honest, virtuous, good man: a good husband, and father, and an excellent brother, but as poor a creature both in conversation, manner, and behaviour as I have generally met with—a plodding, industrious man, bred under his cousin John Burton of Eton, who pushed him forward, and rather got the start of him, both on the merit of being Whigs at Oxford in Sir Robert Walpole's time, when they were scarcer than at present, though not so abundant as with us [i.e., at Cambridge]. I know they have a collection for a life of him, drawn up by Alderman Bentham, who was to have brought it to me, but his sudden death prevented it. The professor had designed a monument and epitaph for his father and mother in Ely Cathedral, which I have seen, but suppose it will now be neglected, for James is as poor as a rat, being long

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helped out by his brother, and when Bishop Keene gave him, more for his own convenience than to accommodate Mr. Bentham, a stall at Ely, he took his living from him, to give it to Ward, his chaplain."

BENTHAM, JAMES, F.S.A., brother of Edward, mentioned above, was born at Ely about 1709. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1733 was presented to the vicarage of Stapleford, in the same county, which he resigned three years afterwards on being appointed minor canon of Ely. In 1767 he was presented to the vicarage of Wymondham, Norfolk, but resigned it the next year for the rectory of Feltwell St. Nicholas, which he exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Northwold, and this again for a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Ely, to which was added in 1783 the rectory of Bow-Brickhill, Bucks. Died 17 Nov., 1794. He was author of 'The History and Antiquities of the conventual and cathedral church of Ely,' 4to., 1771, and again 1813; and 'Considerations and Reflections upon the present state of the Fens near Ely,' 1778.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, a celebrated writer on legislation, and political and domestic economy, was the son of an attorney in Red Lion Street, Houndsditch, London, where he was born 15 Feb., 1747-8. He was a very precocious child. At the age of five he had read Rapin's History of England, had acquired a knowledge of musical notes, and could play on the violin. Such, too, was the contemplative turn of his mind, and the clearness and accuracy with which he observed everything that came under his notice, that he had, at this time, acquired the name of 'the philosopher' among the members of his family. He had read Télémaque in French at the age of seven; and at eight was placed at Westminster School, where he soon became distinguished. He was admitted in his fourteenth year of Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. at the age of sixteen, and M.A. at the age of twenty. Being destined for the legal profession, he attended the celebrated Vinerian lectures of Sir William Blackstone, having previously become a student of Lincoln's Inn. 'By the command of my father,' he says, in his Indications respecting Lord Eldon, 'I entered into the profession; and in the year 1772, or thereabouts, was called to the bar.' He then practised, for a while, in the courts of equity, and acquired some reputation by the ability he there displayed. Some abuses, however, with which he became acquainted in the office of the masters in chancery soon disgusted him with his profession, and he obtained his father's permission to abandon it. 'I found it,' he remarks, 'more to my taste to endeavour to put an end to these abuses, than to profit by them.' His first printed work appeared in 1776 under the title of 'A Fragment on Government,' professing to be an examination of Blackstone's Commentaries on that head. In 1778 he published his View of the Hand Labour Bill; and in 1780 appeared his Principles of Morals and Legislation. In 1785 he went to Paris, for the third time; and afterwards, by way of Italy, Greece, and Turkey, on a visit to his brother at Crecholl in Russia, where he is said to have written his treatise on the Usury Laws. In 1787 was published his Defence of Usury, showing the impolicy of restraints laid on pecuniary bargains; in 1789 appeared his Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation; and in the following year, having conceived the

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idea of making convicts useful, he made that design public in the Panopticon, or Inspection House, in 2 vols. 8vo., in which he developed the plan that has since been partially adopted in the Penitentiary at Millbank. The death of his father, in 1792, put Mr. Bentham in possession of a fortune, which enabled him to bestow exclusive attention to his favourite subjects; and in that year, he printed his Truth *versus* Ashurst, &c.; and in 1795, Supply without Burthen, or Escheat *vice* Taxation; to which he prefixed his Protest against Law Taxes. The great work, however, by which his name became celebrated throughout Europe was fated to appear in a foreign language. It was published in French, at Paris, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1802, under the title of 'Traité de Legislation Civile.' This work was translated into French, and edited by Etienne Dumont. Bentham's next works were, A Plea for the Constitution; Scots Reform considered, with respect to the Regulations of the Courts of Justice. In 1812 another of his works, in 2 vols. 8vo., was translated into French, and published at Paris, by M. Dumont, under the title of 'Theorie des Peines et des Récompenses.' This was followed by a tract On the Law of Evidence; and Swear not at all; Table of Springs of Action; and Chrestomathia: Part I., explanatory of a proposed school for the New System of Instruction to the higher Branches of Learning, 1816; Part II., being an Essay on Nomenclature and Classification, including a critical examination of the Encyclopaedical Table of Lord Bacon, 1817. In the year last mentioned, he published his Plan of Parliamentary Reform, in which he heartily advocated universal suffrage. He next published, in succession, Papers relative to Codification, and his Church of Englandism, which latter brought down upon him no small share of odium, from the free manner in which the subject was handled. From 1819 to 1827 several productions of his pen continued to appear at intervals, and in the latter year Mr. Mill published, from the MSS. of Mr. Bentham, 'The Rationale of Judicial Evidence, specially applied to English Practice,' 5 vols. 8vo. He died in Queen Square Place, Westminster, where he had resided nearly half a century, 6 June, 1832. Besides the works already named, he was author of numerous productions both in French and English, and of contributions to the Westminster Review and Young's Annals of Agriculture. To the writings of Bentham, though their operation has been in a great measure unseen, may be attributed that extensive change in the character of reforming opinions, which has led to the enlightened views now taken of constitutional questions and to the consequent practical effects.

BENTHAM, SIR SAMUEL, brother of Jeremy Bentham, was born in England 1757, and became a brigadier-general in the Russian service, and a knight of the order of St. George of Russia. On returning to his native country he was appointed inspector-general of naval works, and afterwards civil architect and engineer of the navy. Died in London 30 April, 1831. He was author of several works on the administration of the navy. His Life has been written by Mrs. Maria Sophia Bentham, 8vo., London, 1862.

BENTHAM, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born at Sherburn, Yorkshire, about 1513, and admitted fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1546. In Queen Mary's reign he was deprived of his fellowship, whereupon he went abroad, but re-

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turned privately and superintended a Protestant congregation in London till the accession of Elizabeth, when he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Died 21 Feb., 1578-9. He wrote an Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, and translated into English some parts of the Old Testament.

BENTINCK: earls and dukes of Portland. See PORTLAND.

BENTINCK, Lord WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERICK CAVENDISH, commonly called Lord George Bentinck, second son of the fourth duke of Portland, was born 27 Feb., 1802, and received his education at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Having served for several years in the Guards, he became private secretary to his uncle, Mr. Canning, then prime minister, and in this capacity gave proofs of great ability for the conduct of public business. In 1828 he succeeded his uncle, Lord William Bentinck, as M.P. for Lynn Regis, which constituency he continued to represent during the remainder of his life. Till within three years of his death he was little known out of the sporting world. When, however, in 1846 Sir Robert Peel openly declared in favour of free trade, the advocates of the corn laws, left without a leader, after making several ineffectual attempts at organization, discovered that Lord George Bentinck was the only man around whom the several sections of the opposition could be brought to rally. His sudden elevation to so prominent a position took the public by surprise; but he soon gave convincing evidence of powers so formidable that the position of the Protectionist party at once assumed an imposing aspect. Towards Sir Robert Peel, in particular, his hostility was marked and uncompromising. On entering on his new position he at once broke off his connection with the Turf, and sold his magnificent stud. Having held no high office under government, his qualifications as a statesman never found any scope beyond the negative achievements of a leader of opposition; but it may be safely affirmed that nothing but his untimely death could have prevented his acquiring a high position among British statesmen. This sudden event, caused by the rupture of a vessel in the heart, took place 21 Sept., 1848, as he was walking near Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire. His life has been written by Mr. Benjamin Disraeli.

BENTINCK, Lord WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, commonly called Lord William Bentinck, was born 14 Sept., 1774, being the second son of the third duke of Portland. He served for many years in the army, and in 1803 was appointed governor of Madras, where he displayed a wise and liberal policy, as well as great skill in the command of the army. He returned to England in Jan., 1808. After being sent on an important mission to the Supreme Junta in Spain, he was appointed minister at the court of Sicily, and commander-in-chief of the English forces in that island. He quitted Sicily 1814, and in the following year attained the full rank of general. In 1829 he went out to India as governor general, and held that post till 1837. His death took place at Paris 17 June, 1839.

BENTIVOGLIO, CORNELIUS, a cardinal, born at Ferrara 1668; died at Rome 30 Dec., 1732. His principal works are a translation of Statius, and Sonnets.

BENTIVOGLIO, GUY, a cardinal, born at Ferrara 1579, of an ancient family which has produced many great men. After having been nuncio

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in Flanders and France, he was raised to the purple 1621. Urban VIII. found in him a faithful and disinterested friend; all good people loved and esteemed him; and had he lived longer he would in all probability have been elected Pope. Died 7 Sept., 1644. He left a History of the Civil Wars of Flanders; an Account of Flanders; Letters; and Memoirs.

BENTIVOGLIO, HERCULES, an Italian poet, born at Bologna 1506; died 6 Nov., 1573. His 'Opere Poetiche' were printed at Paris in 1719.

BENTLEY, Sir JOHN, a gallant British admiral, died 14 Dec., 1772.

BENTLEY, JOHN, an English writer, author of 'The Divine Loges,' 1803, and other theological and controversial works, died at Highbury Grange, near London, 4 Sept., 1835, aged 83.

BENTLEY, JOSEPH CLAYTON, a painter and engraver, born at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1809. He was brought up as a landscape painter. In 1832 went to London, principally for the purpose of learning the art of engraving, and placed himself under Mr. R. Brandard. His progress was extraordinarily rapid, and his name, in a short time, appeared in many illustrated serial publications. He still, however, found time to follow up his favourite pursuit of painting, and his pictures appeared in various exhibitions both in London and the provinces. For a considerable time before his death he was engaged in copying many of the paintings to be engraved for the 'Gems of European Art.' Some of these were engraved by him. He also executed engravings of some of the pictures in the Vernon Gallery, for the 'Art Union Monthly Journal.' Died 9 Oct., 1851.

BENTLEY, NATHANIEL, an eccentric character, known as 'Dirty Dick,' who at one period kept a celebrated emporium for wares of all sorts in Leadenhall Street, London. In his early days, Bentley was called the beau of Leadenhall Street, and might be seen in all places of public resort, dressed as a man of fashion. He not only spoke French and Italian fluently, but his demeanour was that of a polished gentleman. As the story goes, our young tradesman made proposals to the daughter of a wealthy citizen, but by some untoward event the match was broken off. Time passed on, and the once fashionable beau became known as 'Dirty Dick,' the inveterate enemy of soap and towels. It was in February, 1804, that Bentley finally quitted his warehouse in Leadenhall Street, in which for forty years he had conducted business among cobwebs and dust. He then took a house in Jewry Street, Aldgate, where he resided three years; but his landlord refusing to renew the lease, he removed to Leonard Street, Shoreditch, taking with him a stock of spoiled goods of the value of £10,000. Here he was robbed of a considerable sum by a woman with whom he was imprudent enough to form a connection in his old age. To divert his mind from the contemplation of his misfortune, he travelled from one place to another until he reached Haddington, in Scotland, where he died almost penniless, about the close of the year 1809.—*Notes and Queries.*

BENTLEY, RICHARD, D.D., an eminent critic and divine, was the son of a mechanic at Wakefield, Yorkshire, where he was born 27 Jan., 1661-2. He was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. The first specimen of his literary acquirements was his

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Boyle's Lectures, in which he displayed great powers of mind, supported by the profound philosophy of Newton, and the clear reasoning of Locke; on the being and power of a God. For this he was made librarian at St. James's, and while holding this situation became involved in a quarrel, which gave rise to a celebrated controversy. The Hon. Mr. Boyle had obtained the use of a MS. from the library to complete the edition of the 'Epistles of Phalaris,' which he was about to publish, and when Bentley demanded the book sooner than was expected, the request was regarded as an affront, and a war of words arose, which drew forth on both sides the most brilliant and spirited exhibition of wit, criticism, and erudition. In 1700 Bentley was made master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to which were added the archdeaconry of Ely, a benefice in the isle, and the office of chaplain to the king. In the government of his college, Bentley was arbitrary, and the fellows complained to the visitor, the bishop of Ely, and charged him with embezzling the money of the college, an accusation which created the most violent contentions, and which, at last, after twenty years' continuance, established the innocence of the master. As divinity professor he also exposed himself to the obloquy of the university; he refused to admit, without the fee of four guineas, several persons to the degree of doctor, for which measure he was suspended and degraded by the university. An appeal was made to the king, and the matter was referred to the judges of the King's Bench, who reversed the proceedings, and directed his honourable restoration. During these struggles Bentley preserved his unshaken firmness of mind, and his time was devoted to laborious criticism. His editions of Terence, Homer, Phædrus, Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' &c., evince the great powers of his mind, and the most extensive acquaintance with classical literature. After nearly ten years of gradual decay, this great scholar died in his college 14 July, 1742. In his private character Dr. Bentley was hospitable, warm in his friendship, and respected and beloved as the master of a family. Dr. Bentley also published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, with critical observations on Malala's chronology, 1691; and an answer to Collins's 'Discourse on Free Thinking.' A succinct chronological account of the interminable disputes between Dr. Bentley and the fellows of his college is given in Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge,' iv. 217, 218.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, son of Dr. Bentley, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, under his father, on whose death he married and went to France, where by his imprudent conduct he fell into great embarrassments. He was afterwards relieved by Horace Walpole, with whom he resided for some time. Subsequently he obtained a small situation under government. Died 23 Oct., 1782. He designed many of the embellishments at Strawberry Hill; and also those for the edition of Gray's poems, printed at that place. He published 'Patriotism,' a satirical poem against Wilkes; 'The Wishes,' a drama; 'A Practical Epistle to Lord Melcombe'; 'Philodamus,' a tragedy; and 'The Prophet.'

BENTLEY, THOMAS, a noted manufacturer of porcelain, partner of the celebrated Josias Wedgwood. He was born at Scampton, Derbyshire, 1 Jan., 1730, and died 26 Nov., 1780. His epitaph in Chiswick Church concludes thus:—'He thought

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with the freedom of a philosopher, he acted with the integrity of a virtuous citizen. Friend and partner of Josias Wedgwood, he contributed largely to the embellishment and perfection of the manufacture of which this monument is composed.' It has been frequently, but erroneously, stated that Wedgwood's partner was Thomas Bentley, the son of Dr. Richard Bentley, the distinguished critic.

BENTLEY, THOMAS, nephew of Dr. Richard Bentley, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He published editions of Horace, Cicero 'De Finibus,' and the same writer's 'Paradoxa,' and of Callimachus.

BENVENUTI, CHARLES, a Jesuit, born at Leghorn 1716; died at Warsaw, 8 Sept., 1789. He wrote 'Reflections on Jesuitism,' and some treatises on mathematics and natural philosophy.

BENVENUTO, CELLINI. See CELLINI.

BENWELL, WILLIAM, an able divine and elegant scholar, born at Caversham, Oxfordshire, 1705. From Reading School, where his abilities were directed by the classic taste of his brother-in-law, Dr. Valpy, he entered Trinity College, Oxford, 1783. In the university the same ardent application continued to mark his progress; and his Latin poem obtained in 1785 the chancellor's prize. The subject was the plundering of Rome by Alaric, and it was treated with all the energy of description, and the majestic dignity of the Mantuan bard. Two years afterwards he obtained another prize for an English essay on the arts in which the moderns have excelled the ancients. The same year he entered into orders, and in 1790 was elected fellow of his college, where he gained the respect of the society, as an active tutor. In 1794 he obtained the living of Hale Magna, which he soon resigned for Chilton in Suffolk. In June, 1796, he married the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Loveday of Caversham, and eleven weeks afterwards was borne to the grave. He resided at Milton, Wiltshire, and during a fever in the village he exerted himself in affording consolation to the poor sufferers, and unhappily caught the infection, which after ten days proved fatal, 6 Sept., 1796. He was buried at Caversham. At his death Mr. Bonwell was engaged in publishing Xenophon's 'Memorabilia,' the first half of which was already in print.

BENYOWSKI, COUNT MAURICE AUGUSTUS DE, an adventurer, born in Hungary, 1741. He served in the imperial army, which he quitted, and entered into that of the Poles, who had formed a confederacy against Russia. Being taken prisoner, he was sent to Kamtschatka, where the governor committed to his care the education of his son and three daughters. The youngest daughter fell in love with him, and her parents consented to the match. Benyowski, however, had other objects in view, and formed a conspiracy against the governor, who fell in defending the fort. The count and his companions then quitted Kamtschatka in a small vessel, and after traversing the Pacific Ocean arrived at Macao. Here he entered into the service of the French East India Company, but afterwards formed a settlement on the island of Madagascar, where he assumed the sovereignty; and was slain in an action with the French, 23 May, 1786. His 'Memoirs' were published in 1790, 2 vols. 4to.

BENZELIUS, ERIC, archbishop of Upsala in Sweden, wrote an abridgment of Ecclesiastical

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History, and superintended the Swedish translation of the Bible, published in 1703. Born 1642; died 17 Feb., 1700.

BENZELIUS, ERIC, son of the preceding, was born 1675, and became bishop of Gottenburg, and ultimately archbishop of Upsala. Died 1743. He wrote several works in Latin, on the ecclesiastical and literary history of Sweden, and a treatise on the literature of the Jews.

BENZONI, JEROME, was born at Milan about 1610. In 1541 he went to South America, where he collected a number of observations, which he published at Venice in 1565, under the title of 'Storia del Mondo-Nuovo.'

BIOLCO, or BIOLCO, ANGELO, an Italian poet, surnamed *Il Ruzzante*, was a native of Padua, and died 17 March, 1542, aged 40. He composed five comedies in the Paduan dialect, all of which acquired great popularity.

BERALDUS, AURELIUS. See **BÉRAULD.**

BERANGER, JEAN PIERRE, the great French writer, was the son of a poor tailor at Paris, where he was born 17 Aug., 1780. He was little cared for by his father, who allowed him to wander about the streets with any associates that chance might throw in his way. At the age of 9 he was sent to live as tavern boy with his maternal aunt, who kept a small inn in the suburbs of Peronne. When 14 years old he was apprenticed to a printer at Peronne, having acquired what little he knew at the 'Institut Patriotique,' a branch of the school founded by M. Ballu de Bellanzese upon the system of J. J. Rousseau, for the dissemination of liberal principles. While at Peronne, he published, without exciting any attention, a small volume of songs, entitled 'The Garland of Roses.' At the age of 17 he returned to Paris, and tried his hand in several styles of versification; but he neither valued himself nor those about him that he was born a poet. He also wrote a comedy, but being unable to get it accepted at any of the theatres, he threw it into the fire. For more than a year he followed no settled occupation, and during that period, it is said, he composed his best songs. He was resolved to collect all his poems, and to send them to Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Consul. The prince appreciated Beranger's merit, and took the young poet under his patronage, but unfortunately became an exile before he had the opportunity of carrying out his benevolent intentions. On his arrival at Rome, however, he transmitted to Beranger an order to receive and pay the salary coming to him as a member of the Institute. The aid thus afforded was most seasonable, and Beranger was soon able to find employment for his pen. His genius began to attract notice in high places. In 1813 he was elected a member of the Society of the Caveau, the resort of the most distinguished literary men of the time; and, encouraged by the cordial reception his songs met from its frequenters, he resolved to devote himself exclusively to that class of composition. Towards the latter part of the year 1815, when the first collected edition of his songs made its appearance, he had begun to be widely known to the French public. His second series of songs, published in 1821, cost him his place and three months' imprisonment in the prison of St. Pelagie; while a third (1828) subjected him to nine months' imprisonment in La Force and a fine of 10,000 francs. The fine, however, was paid by the poet's admirers, and the prison in which he was incarcerated

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became the rendezvous of the most celebrated men of the day. From behind his prison bars Beranger kept up so deadly a fire on the government that he contributed more effectually to destroy it than all the blows of the heroes of the Three Days. But after having rendered such important assistance in winning the battle, he refused to accept any share of the spoil. He retired first to Passy, next to Fontainebleau, and finally to Tours, where he completed what he called his 'Memoires Chantants,' by the publication of his fourth volume of songs. At the revolution of February he was elected to the constituent assembly, but resigned that post very shortly afterwards. He then took up his residence at Passy, but subsequently removed, for the sake of medical advice, to Paris, where he expired 16 July, 1857.—*Ann. Reg.*

BERARDIER DE BATAUT, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, a doctor of the Sorbonne and grand master of the college of Louis-le-Grand, was born 1720, at Paris, where he died 1794. He wrote an Abridgment of Universal History and other works.

BERAUD, LAURENT, a French Jesuit, highly distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and astronomy, was born at Lyons, 5 March, 1703, and died 26 June, 1777. Montucia, Lalande, and Bossu were his pupils.

BÉRAULD, NICHOLAS, or BERALDUS, AURELIUS, a French scholar, was born at Orleans, 1475, and died 1550. He was preceptor to Cardinal Coligni, to his brother the admiral, and to Châtillon. Erasmus kindly acknowledges the kind hospitality of Berauld when, in 1500, the great scholar of Rotterdam was travelling *via* Orleans to Italy, and highly praises the elegance of his style. Berauld's principal works are 'Oratio de pace restituta et de fudere sancito apud Cameracum,' 1528; 'Metaphrasis in Œconomicon Aristotelis,' and 'Enarratio in psalmos lxxi. et cxxx.' He also edited Pliny's Natural History; the works of William, bishop of Paris; and a Greek and Latin Lexicon.

BERAULT-BERCASTEL, ANTOINE HENRI, a French ecclesiastic, who died about 1794, published a poem on the Promised Land; and an 'Ecclesiastical History' in 24 vols. 12mo.

BERCHAN, ST., an Irish prophet, is said to have written 'The Acts, or a Panegyric on St. Columb,' and to have flourished about 570.

BERCHEM. See **BERGHEM.**

BERCHET, PETER, an artist, born in France, 1659. In 1681 he came to England, where he worked under Roubour, a French painter of architecture; and afterwards he was engaged in different works for several of the English nobility. The ceiling in the chapel of Trinity College, Oxford, was painted by this master, who also painted the staircase at the duke of Schomberg's in London, and the summer house at Knaclagh. Died in London 1720.

BERCHORIUS, PETER, called also Bercheure, Berchoire, Bercorius, and Bercherius, was born in the beginning of the fourteenth century at St. Pierre-du-Chemin, near Maillezais, in Poitou. He entered the Benedictine order, became prior of St. Elol, near Paris, and died 1362. He translated Livy into French, and was also author of 'Reductorium Repertorium, et Dictionarium morale utriusque Testamenti,' which was several times printed. Walton also ascribes to him the 'Gesta Romanorum.'

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BERCHTOLD, Count **LEOPOLD DE**, a distinguished German philanthropist, born 1738; died 26 July, 1809. For more than fifteen years he travelled over Europe, Asia, and Africa, everywhere distributing gratuitously little works tending to popularise his ideas on matters of benevolence and public utility. He was one of the most active and influential supporters of the Royal Humane Society of London. He fell a victim to his zeal in attending the sick and wounded Austrian soldiers after the disastrous battle of Wagram.

BERCKRINGER, **DANIEL**, professor, first of philosophy, and afterwards of eloquence, at Utrecht, died 24 July, 1667. His principal works are 'Exercitationes ethicæ, æconomicae, politicae'; and 'Dissertatio de Cometis.'

BERE, **RICHARD**, a Benedictine monk, who having taken degrees in divinity in the university of Oxford, in 1503, was afterwards chosen abbat of Glastonbury. Died 20 Jan., 1524. His learning and extensive charity to the poor are acknowledged by many learned and good men of that age, and among others Erasmus takes notice of his extraordinary qualifications. He rebuilt several apartments of his monastery and founded an almshouse for ten poor women.

BEREGANI, **NICHOLAS**, Count, an Italian poet, dramatist, historian, and translator, born at Vincenza, 21 Feb., 1627; died at Venice, 17 Dec., 1713. His Italian translation of Claudian is highly esteemed.

BERENGARIA, daughter of Sanchez, king of Navarre, was married, 12 May, 1191, in the island of Cyprus, to Richard I., king of England, who was then going on a crusade to the Holy Land. She accompanied the king to Palestine, and when he was returning she was sent before him, with her sister Joan, to Sicily, and from thence she sailed to England. Richard had no children by her. She died about 1230.

BERENGARIUS, or **BERENGER**, was born at Tours about 1000. He became rector of St. Martin de Tours, and in 1030 archdeacon of Tours. He dared to deny transubstantiation, maintaining that the sacrament of the Eucharist did not contain the body and blood of Jesus Christ, but was merely a figure of it. He was condemned in the councils of Tours, Verceil, and Paris. At that of Tours he retracted, and promised upon oath to profess the faith of the church in future, but beginning to dogmatize again some time afterwards, he was compelled to make a confession of faith at the council of Rome, 1059. Berenger retracted again at the council of Rouen 1063; of Poitiers 1075; of Rome 1078; and lastly at that of Bordeaux 1080. He afterwards retired to the island of St. Côme, near Tours, where he died 6 Jan., 1088. As late as the year 1770, Lessing published his treatise 'De corpore et sanguine Jesu Christi.'

BERENGARIUS, or **BERENGER**, **JAMES**, an anatomist of Carpi, in Modena, whence some have called him *Carpus* or *Carpensis*. He taught at Bologna and Pavia, and died at Ferrara 1550. He made some important discoveries and wrote some Latin treatises on anatomy.

BERENGER I., king of Italy, assumed the sovereignty 888, on the death of Charles I.; was crowned emperor 915; and after being defeated by Rodolph king of Burgundy, was assassinated in March 924.

BERENGER II. was the son of Albert, marquis of Yvre, by a daughter of the preceding. By

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means of Otho, emperor of Germany, he was crowned king of Italy 950; but his conduct was so arbitrary that the same emperor deposed him, and sent him prisoner into Germany, where he died 966.

BERENGER, **JEAN PIERRE**, a miscellaneous writer, author of a History of Geneva, &c., was born at Geneva 1740, and died at Lausanne 1770, having been banished from his native city in consequence of his having attempted to excite an insurrection there.

BERENGER, **LAURENT PIERRE**, a French miscellaneous writer, born 1749; died 1822. Among his works are 'Nouveau Règne,' a poem; 'Le Portefeuille d'un Troubadour;' 'Voyage en Provence;' and 'Les Scieries Provençales.'

BERENGER, **RICHARD**, many years gentleman of the horse to his majesty, a man of considerable literary talents, and for his personal accomplishments called, by Dr. Johnson, 'the standard of true elegance,' published in 1771, 'The History and Art of Horsemanship,' 2 vols. 4to., illustrated with plates. The history, which occupies the first volume, displays much research and acquaintance with the classics and with other writers of remote antiquity. Previously to this, Mr. Berenger contributed three excellent papers, No. 79, 156, and 202, to the 'World,' and in Dodsley's collection are a few of his poems, written with ease and elegance. He died in his 62nd year, 9 Sept., 1782.

BERENGER DE LA TOUR, a French poet, who died, it is supposed, about 1559.

BERENICIUS, a curious character, who appeared in Holland, 1670, and maintained himself by grinding knives and sweeping chimneys. He could repeat by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, Cicero, Pliny, &c., and he was well versed in all modern languages, and could translate passages extempore from gazettes into Greek and Latin verse. He was at last suffocated in a bog, into which he had fallen while in a state of intoxication.

BERESFORD, **JAMES**, was born at Upham, Hampshire, 28 May, 1764, and educated at Charterhouse School and Merton College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow. In 1812 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire, where he died 29 Sept., 1840. He wrote a large number of works, but that which brought him most literary celebrity was 'The Miseries of Human Life; or the Last Groans of Timothy Testy and Samuel Sensitive, with a few Supplementary Sighs from Mrs. Testy. With which are interspersed Varieties incidental to the principal matter, in prose and verse,' 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1806-7. Among the other productions of his pen are a translation of the Æneid into English blank verse; the Song of the Sun, imitated from the ancient Icelandic collection, called the Edda; The Cross and the Crescent, an heroic metrical romance; Tour of Sentiment; Imitations of Modern History, Writing, Novel-writing, and Biography; and a number of contributions to a periodical called the 'Looker-on.'

BERESFORD, **WILLIAM CARR**, Viscount Beresford, was an illegitimate son of the first marquis of Waterford, and was born 2 Oct., 1768. He entered the army, and greatly distinguished himself in numerous engagements. When in Portugal he succeeded, by enforcing strict discipline, in making the army of that country highly efficient. Indeed,

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in the art of quickly turning swarms of peasants into legions of clever soldiers he had no rival. For his services at Busaco he was elected a K.B., 18 Oct., 1810. His greatest achievement, however, was the victory he gained over the French under the command of Soult at Albuera, 16 May, 1811. For this he received the thanks of Parliament. He was created Baron Beresford, 17 May, 1814; Viscount Beresford, 22 April, 1823; promoted to the rank of general in the army, 1825; and died without issue at Bedgebury Park, Kent, 8 Jan., 1854.

BERG, JOHN PETER, a German divine and writer, born at Bremen, 3 Sept., 1737; died at Duisburg, 3 March, 1800.

BERG, MATTHIAS VANDEN, a painter, born at Ypres 1615; died 1647.

BERGALLI, CHARLES, a Minorite friar, was a native of Palermo, where he died 17 Nov., 1679. He wrote a work entitled 'De objecto philosophiæ.'

BERGALLI, LOUISA, a poet and dramatist, born at Venice, 1703; died about 1760. She married Count Gaspard Gozzi, by whom she had five children.

BERGAMO, JAMES PHILIP of, whose family name was *Forciti*, was born 1434, near Bergamo, at Salsia, an estate belonging to his family, which was noble and ancient. He entered among the Augustinians, acquired reputation by his merit and learning, and died at Bergamo, in a monastery of his order, 15 June, 1520. He wrote a Chronicle; a treatise on Illustrious Women; and a tractate entitled 'Confessionale,' or 'Interrogatorium.'

BERGELLANUS, JOHN ARNOLD, the author of a Latin poem in praise of printing, which first appeared in 1540 or 1541.

BERGEN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS DE, a German naturalist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 11 Aug., 1704, studied under Boerhaaven, was admitted a physician in his native town 1731, professed anatomy and botany there with distinction, and died 7 Oct., 1760. He composed several anatomical and botanical treatises in Latin.

BERGEN, DIRK, or THEODORE VAN DEN, a Dutch painter of landscape and animals; born about 1645; died 1689. He resided in England many years.

BERGERAC, SAVINIEN CYRANO DE, born about 1620 in the castle of Bergerac in Perigord, was at first very indifferently educated by a poor country priest. He afterwards went to Paris and gave himself up to every kind of dissipation. He then entered as a cadet in a regiment of guards, and endeavoured to acquire a reputation on the score of bravery, by acting as second in many duels, besides those in which he was a principal, and scarcely a day passed on which he had not some affair of this kind on his hands. Whoever observed his nose, which was a very remarkable one, with any attention, was sure to be involved in a quarrel with him. The courage which he showed on those occasions and some desperate actions in which he distinguished himself when in the army, procured him the name of the *Intrepid*. After being severely wounded in battle he quitted the army, and devoted his whole time to literary pursuits. Among his works are a tragedy on the death of Agrippina, widow of Germanicus; 'The Pedant,' a comedy; 'Comic History of the States and Empires of the Moon;' and 'Comic History of the States and Empires of the Sun.' From the two latter works Swift, in his 'Gulliver's Travels,'

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Fontenelle, in his 'Plurality of Worlds,' and Voltaire, in his 'Micromegas,' have borrowed many ideas. In a collected form Bergerac's works passed through many editions. He died 1655.

BERGHEM, or BERCHEM, NICHOLAS, a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Haarlem, 1624; died 18 Feb., 1683.

BERGIER, NICOLAS, was born at Rheims, 1 March, 1567, became professor in the university there, afterwards an eminent advocate, and died 15 Sept., 1633. His most esteemed works are 'History of the Great Roads of the Roman Empire;' and 'Dessein de l'Histoire de Reims.'

BERGIER, NICOLAS SYLVESTRE, a French priest, born at Darnay in Lorraine, 31 Dec., 1718, became theological professor and then principal of the college of Besançon, canon of Paris, and confessor to the king. Died 9 April, 1790. Bergier was one of the most formidable opponents of modern philosophical theories. His works are 'Elements primitifs des Langues, découverts par la comparaison des racines de l'hebreu avec celles du grec, du latin, et du français;' 'L'Origine des Dieux du Paganisme;' a French translation of Hesiod; 'Certitude des Preuves du Christianisme;' 'Désisme réfuté par lui-même;' 'Apologie de la Religion Chrétienne;' 'Examen du Matérialisme;' 'Traité dogmatique de la vraie religion;' and the 'Theological Dictionary' in the 'Encyclopédie.'

BERGLER, JOSEPH, an historical painter, was born at Salzburg, 1 May, 1753, became director of the Academy of Arts at Prague, and died 25 June, 1829.

BERGLER, STEPHEN, a man of learning in the eighteenth century, who led an unsettled life at Leipsic, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, and was almost always in the booksellers' pay. He translated the 'Treatise on Offices' of Manrocordato, despot of Moldavia, which procured him that prince's favour, and he repaired to his court; but, finding him dead, went into Turkey, where he apostatized, and died miserably. His notes on Aristophanes are inserted in the edition of Burmann, 1760, 2 vols. 4to.

BERGMANN, FORBERN OLOFF, a celebrated chemist, born at Catherineberg in Sweden, 20 March, 1735; died 8 July, 1784. He was professor at Upsala, and made many important discoveries on the nature of fixed air and the causes of volcanoes.

BERIGARD, CLAUDE GUILLERMET, sieigneur DE, was born at Moulins 15 Aug., 1578, and became professor of philosophy first at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died 1663. His works are 'Circulus Pisanus, de veteri et peripatetica Philosophia;' and 'Dubitationes in Dialogum Galilæi pro terræ immobilitate.'

BERING, VITUS, a Danish poet, born 1617; died 1675. He became historiographer to the king of Denmark, and a member of the council of finances. His works are 'Florus Danicus,' 1608, fol.; and various poems in the 'Deliciæ quorundam Danorum.'

BERING, VITUS. See **BEHRING**.

BERINGTON, CHARLES, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Hierocæsaria 1 Aug., 1786, and appointed vicar apostolic of the midland district. He died 8 June, 1798, in an apoplectic fit, as he was returning from a visit at Sedgley Park to his house at Long Birch, Staffordshire. The 'Gentleman's Magazine' describes Bishop Berington as 'a prelate whose amiable virtues gave an impressive charm to the truths of religion; a scholar of great classical tastes; a man

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whose judgment was profound, whose manners were peculiarly conciliating, and whose hilarity of conversation rendered him the delight of society.'

BERINGTON, JOSEPH, an English divine of the Roman communion, was born in Shropshire, of Catholic parents, about 1743, and being destined for the priesthood, was sent at an early age to the college of St. Omer. During twenty years he exercised the functions of the clerical office in France. He then returned to his native country, and was stationed at Buckland, Berkshire, where he died 1 Dec., 1827. Mr. Berington was a learned and able writer, but many of his opinions were regarded as doubtful at least, if not heterodox, by the great majority of his co-religionists. His works are 'Letter on Materialism, and Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind,' 8vo., 1776; 'Immaterialism delineated, or a View of the first principles of things,' 8vo., 1779; 'A letter to Dr. Fordyce, in answer to his sermon on the delusive and persecuting spirit of Popery,' 1779; 'The state and behaviour of English Catholics, from the Reformation till 1780, with a view of their present wealth, number, character, &c.:' 'Address to the Protestant Dissenters who have lately petitioned for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts,' 8vo., 1786; 'History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloise, comprising a period of eighty-four years, from 1079 to 1163, with their genuine letters, from the collection of Amboise,' 1787; 'Reflections, with an Exposition of Roman Catholic principles, in reference to God and the Country,' 8vo., 1787; 'Account of the present state of Roman Catholics in Great Britain,' 8vo., 1787; 'On the Depravity of the Nation; with a view to the promotion of Sunday Schools,' 8vo., 1788; 'The Rights of Dissenters from the Established Church, in relation principally to English Catholics,' 8vo., 1789; 'History of the reigns of Henry II. and of Richard and John, his sons; with the events of this period, from 1154 to 1216; in which the character of Thomas à Becket is vindicated from the attacks of George Lord Lyttelton,' 4to., Birmingham, 1790; 'Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani; giving an account of his agency in England, in the years 1634, 5, and 6; translated from the Italian original, and now first published. To which are added, an Introduction and a Supplement, exhibiting the state of the English Catholic Church, and the conduct of the parties before and after that period, to the present times,' 8vo., 1793, which led to the publication of 'Remarks,' by the Rev. Charles Plowden, who expressed doubts as to the authenticity of the MS.; 'An Examination of Events termed miraculous, as reported in Letters from Italy,' 1796, in which work he evinced unequivocally the difference of his sentiments from those of the majority of Catholics respecting modern miracles; 'A History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Catholic Religion in England,' 8vo., London, 1813, which is the same, excepting the title-page, as the 'Memoirs of Panzani;' 'The Faith of Catholics confirmed by Scripture, and attested by the Fathers of the first five centuries of the Church' (in conjunction with Dr. John Kirk), 8vo., London, 1813, second edition, 1830, third edition, revised and enlarged by the Rev. J. Waterworth, 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1846; and 'A Literary History of the Middle Ages; comprehending an account of the state of learning, from the close of the reign of Augustus to its revival in the fifteenth century,' 4to., London, 1814, 8vo., London, 1840.

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BERKELEY, GEORGE, earl of Berkeley, was born in or about 1628, being son of George, thirteenth Lord Berkeley, to whose title he succeeded in 1658. King Charles II. created him Viscount Dursley, and in 1679 advanced him to the rank of earl of Berkeley. In the reign of James II. he was a member of the Privy Council, but on the flight of that unfortunate monarch he signed the declaration in favour of the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. Died 14 Oct., 1698. He bestowed upon Sion College a very valuable library, which was collected by Sir Robert Coke, and composed a work entitled 'Historical Applications, and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects, written by a Person of Honour,' 12mo., 1670.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, an Irish prelate, was born at Kilerin, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny, 12 March, 1684. He was educated first at Kilkenny School, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, of which society he was elected a fellow in 1707. Though falsely styled a Jacobite, he was introduced to Queen Caroline, and his opinions and conversation were courted by men of all parties. By the recommendation of Swift, he went as chaplain to Lord Peterborough, ambassador to the king of Sicily, and afterwards he spent four years on the continent as tutor to the son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher. During his travels in Apulia, he communicated some ingenious observations on the tarantula to Dr. Freind, and also made some valuable collections for a natural history of Sicily, which were unfortunately lost on his passage to Naples. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of Grafton, viceroy of Ireland, where his fortune was increased by a legacy of about £4,000 from the celebrated Vanessa, who repaid the coldness and cruelty of Swift by bestowing her property on his more deserving friends. In 1724 he was made dean of Derry, but in the midst of an easy fortune, he formed the wild scheme of erecting a college in the Bermuda islands, for the conversion of the savage Americans; and though he was supported by the patronage of the king, the pretended piety of the minister, and the promise of a grant of £10,000, he proved the abortion of his hopes, after residing nearly two years at Newport in America, and he returned to England in disgust. He was raised to the see of Cloyne 1735, and twelve years later refused a proffered translation to Clogher. In 1752 he went to reside at Oxford, in quest of literary retirement, as well as to superintend the education of his son, and died there suddenly 14 Jan., 1753. His private character was truly great and exemplary, so that Pope's panegyric is far from misapplied when attributing 'to Berkeley every virtue under heaven.' As a scholar and philosopher he ranks high. His 'Theory of Vision,' 1709; his 'Principles of Human Knowledge,' 1710; and his 'Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous,' 1713, in opposition to sceptics and atheists, display great vigour of thought, strength of reasoning, and subtle argumentation. He also wrote 'Sermons;' 'The Minute Philosopher;' some mathematical disquisitions; and 'Siris;' a chain of philosophical reflections and inquiries concerning the virtues of Tar Water, a medicine which had been useful to himself in a case of nervous colic.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, LL.D., son of the preceding, was born in London 28 September, 1733. He received his education under his father, and became student of Christ Church, Oxford. On

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taking orders he obtained the vicarage of East Gosson, in Berkshire, next the vicarage of Bray, and afterwards the rectory of St. Clement's Danes, in the Strand. He was also presented to the chancellorship of Brecon, and a prebendal stall at Canterbury. He died 6 Jan., 1795. Several of his sermons have been printed. Dr. Berkeley married Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Henry Fincham, by whom he had four children. His widow died at Kensington 4 Nov., 1800. She was a very extraordinary woman, and contributed many curious papers, written in a strange manner, to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' Her son, George Monk Berkeley, published, in 1789, a volume, entitled 'Literary Relics.'

BERKELEY, Sir ROBERT, an English judge, second son of Rowland Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley, Worcestershire, was constituted a justice of the court of King's Bench 11 Oct., 1632. In the reign of Charles I. he, with eleven of his brethren, gave his opinion in favour of ship-money. For this he was afterwards impeached of high treason, deprived of his judicial office, fined £20,000, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Tower during the pleasure of the House of Lords. Having made some satisfaction for his fine to the parliament he was, by their authority, discharged from the remainder of it, and set at liberty after he had been shut up in the Tower for more than seven months. He afterwards suffered greatly by the plunderings and exactions of the rebels, and a little before the battle of Worcester the Presbyterians, though engaged in the king's service, displayed their animosity against him, and burnt his house at Spetchley to the ground. Died 5 Aug., 1656, æt. 72.

BERKELEY, Sir WILLIAM, an English admiral, was son of Sir Charles Berkeley, and brother of Charles, earl of Falmouth. He was vice-admiral of the white squadron, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, which began 1 June, 1666, and continued four days. Prompted by his usual courage, he steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was soon overpowered by numbers. He was found dead in his cabin, 1 June, 1666.

BERKELEY, Sir WILLIAM, the son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, was born in London, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. In 1646 he went to Virginia, whither he invited many royalists, to settle there as a refuge from the rebels, but who deprived him of the government, to which he was restored in 1660. He died at Twickenham, 13 July, 1677. His works are 'The Lost Lady,' a tragic-comedy; 'Cornelia,' a play, not printed; A Description of Virginia, folio. In Francis Moryson's edition of 'The Laws of Virginia,' 1662, the preface informs us that Sir William was the author of the best of them.

BEKKENHOUT, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Leeds, about 1730, and intended for the mercantile profession, which he quitted, and entered first into the military service of Prussia, and next into that of England. In 1760 he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1765. While at Edinburgh he published his 'Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae,' a book of considerable merit. In 1778 he attended the British commissioners to America, and on his return obtained a pension. Died 3 April, 1791. Some of his works possess con-

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siderable merit; among these are his 'Biographia Literaria, or a Biographical History of Literature;' 'Pharmacopœia Medici;' 'Outlines of a Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Symptomatology;' and 'Letters to his Son.'

BERKHEY, JOHN LEFRANÇOIS VAN, a Dutch naturalist and poet, born 3 Jan., 1729; died 13 March, 1812.

BERKHEYDEN, JOB and GERARD, two Dutch painters, born at Hadriem. The eldest excelled in landscapes, and was drowned in one of the canals of Holland, June, 1698, aged 70; the other was happy in his views of towns, palaces, &c. He died 23 Nov., 1693.

BERKLEY. See **BERKELEY.**

BERMINGHAM, MICHEL, a medical writer, was born in London, and became a member of the academy of surgery at Paris. He published 'Maniere de bien nourrir et soigner les enfans nouveaux,' 4to., 1750; and a translation of the statutes of the doctors regent of the Faculty of Paris.

BERNABEL, JOSEPH HERCULES, a musical composer, born at Caprarola, in the States of the Church; died at Munich, 1690. His son, *Joseph Anthony* (died 1732), was also an eminent composer.

BERNACCHI, ANTONIO, an Italian singer, engaged by Handel in 1716, for the opera in London. He finally returned to Italy, 1720. After quitting the stage he established a school for singing at Bologna.

BERNADOTTE, JEAN BAPTISTE JULES. See **CHARLES XIV.** of Sweden.

BERNAERT, NICASUS, a Dutch painter, who died 1603, aged 70.

BERNAERTS, JOHN, in Latin *Bernartius*, a learned advocate of Mechlin, was born in that city 1568, and died 16 Dec., 1601. He published a commentary on Statius; and 'The Life and Martyrdom of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland.' The latter work is in Flemish.

BERNARD. See **BARNARD.**

BERNARD, ST., of Menthon, was born in Savoy 923, and died at Novara in the Milanese 28 May, 1008. He laboured strenuously to convert the uncivilized inhabitants of his country to Christianity, and to forward his humane purposes, founded two monasteries in the passes of the Alps, for the relief of pilgrims and travellers; and they still subsist, a monument of his benevolence, and a happy asylum to the weary.

BERNARD, ST., the last of the holy fathers, was born 1091, of noble and pious parents, at Fontaine in Burgundy. At the age of twenty-three, he took the religious habit at Cîteaux, from whence he was sent to the abbey of Clairvaux, which was founded in 1115, to be its first abbat. He had 700 novices in a short time, and saw a pope, six cardinals, above thirty bishops, and a considerable number of excellent men, make profession in his monastery. So great was St. Bernard's reputation for abilities, prudence, and holiness, that the pope, bishops, kings, and princes, were happy to choose him for the arbiter of their disputes, and he was consulted on all affairs of importance. It was by his advice that Innocent II. was acknowledged sovereign pontiff, and he put an end to the schism, by engaging the anti-pope, Victor, to a voluntary abdication. St. Bernard wrote against Abailard, refuted the errors of Peter de Bruys, opposed the monk Raoul, who preached that all the Jews ought to be destroyed; prosecuted the followers of Ar-

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nauld of Brescia; stood up against Gilbert de la Force, and Eon de l'Etoile; drew up rules for the Templars, and preached, under Louis 'the younger,' in favour of the Crusade, which was not attended with all the success that had been hoped for. He died 20 Aug., 1153, aged 63. He founded one hundred and sixty monasteries, and is said to have wrought miracles. The best edition of St. Bernard's works is that published by Mabillon, 1690, 2 vols. folio, which is preferred to the edition of 1719.

BERNARD, ANDREAS. See ANDREAS.

BERNARD, of Brussels, a painter, died 1540. He was famed for his hunting pieces, in which he introduced his patron, Charles V.

BERNARD, of Thuringia, a fanatical hermit, who in the tenth century announced the immediate end of the world, and with such effect that a solar eclipse at that time was interpreted as a completion of the prophecy, and all, in consternation, fled to caves and mountains.

BERNARD, CATHERINE, was born at Rouen, 1662, and died at Paris, 6 Sept., 1712. She wrote poetry with ease and elegance, and thrice obtained the prize at the French Academy. Her tragedies, Brutus and Laodamia, written in conjunction with Fontenelle, were received with applause, and she was rewarded with a pension of 200 crowns by Louis XIV.

BERNARD, CHARLES, a French writer, author of a History of Louis XIII. and other works, was born at Paris, 1571, and died 1640.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, called *Father Bernard*, or *The Poor Priest*, was born at Dijon, 16 Dec., 1588, and died 23 March, 1641. In his younger years he led rather a dissipated life, but afterwards repented, and distinguished himself by his zeal on behalf of the poor, and in preparing criminals for death. He founded the seminary of the Thirty-three at Paris.

BERNARD, EDWARD, a learned critic and astronomer, was born at Paulerspury, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, 2 May, 1638. He received his education at Northampton, and next at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford. He studied not only philosophy and mathematics, but Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic. In 1668 he visited Leyden, to consult some oriental manuscripts presented to that university by Scaliger, and in 1673 he was appointed successor to Sir Christopher Wren, as Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. A plan being projected of publishing all the ancient mathematicians, he compared whatever was most curious in the Bodleian and other libraries, and presented the public with a specimen of the work, which, however, was never completed. He was sent, in 1676, to Paris, by King Charles II., to superintend the education of his two natural children by the duchess of Cleveland, but the reserved manners of the professor were not in unison with the dissipation of a court, and at the expiration of a year he retired from a situation which suited neither his taste nor his inclination. As he had been obliged to give up his preferences on his election to the professorship, he began now to be tired with an office which confined his attachments and pursuits; and he resigned it in 1691 to take the living of Brightwell, Berkshire. Died at Oxford, 12 Jan., 1696-7. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published *A Treatise of the ancient Weights and Measures*, printed first

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in English and afterwards in Latin; *Private Devotions*, with an Explication of the Commandments; 'Orbis eruditi Literatura à characterè Samantico deducta,' a folio copperplate sheet; 'Etymologicum Britannicum,' at the end of Dr. Hickes's 'Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica;' an edition of Guise's 'Misnæ pars prima;' *Chronologia Samaritanæ Synopsis*; *Annotationes in Epistolam S. Barnabæ*; *Short Notes upon Cotelerius's edition of the Fathers*; *Vetrum Testimonia de Versione LXXII.* Interpretum.

BERNARD, FRANCIS, M.D., physician to James II., died 9 Feb., 1697-8. He was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. His valuable collection of scarce and curious books was sold by auction in 1698, and fetched no less than £1600, clear of all expenses—a large amount in those days.

BERNARD, Sir FRANCIS, was born at Brightwell, Berkshire, about 1717, and educated at Westminster School, from whence, in 1729, he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1736). He next became a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1758 he was appointed governor of New Jersey, and in the following year was transferred to the government of Massachusetts Bay, which he administered for ten years. He was created a baronet 1769, and at the commencement of the rebellion returned to England. Died 16 June, 1779. He published the Latin Odes of Anthony Altop, 1752; a Letter, with an Appendix, to Lord Hillsborough, on the subject of the province of Massachusetts Bay; and 'Select Letters,' 1774, explaining his conduct during the American Revolution.

BERNARD, GIFFARD, translated into English, in 1779, Bemetzrieder's 'Treatise on Singing.' He also composed some vocal music.

BERNARD, HERMAN HEDWIG, for many years Hebrew teacher in the university of Cambridge, died 15 Nov., 1857, aged 72. He was author of 'Selections from Maimonides, with Notes;' 'A Grammar of the Hebrew Language;' 'The Guide of the Hebrew Student, containing an Epitome of Sacred History, with easy passages in Hebrew;' and 'The Book of Job, as expounded to his Cambridge pupils.'

BERNARD, JAMES, was born at Nions, in Dauphine, 1 Sept., 1658, and educated at Geneva. On the persecution of the Protestants he fled to Switzerland, and next to Holland, becoming minister of Ganda and professor at the Hague. William III., who hated his republican principles, refused to confirm his appointment to a church at Leyden, and it was not till 1705, after the king's death, that he appeared as public preacher there. He was also professor in the university. Died 27 April, 1718. He wrote 'Histoire Abrégée de l'Europe;' a Supplement to Moreri's Dictionary, &c.

BERNARD, JOHN, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1543-4; M.A. 1547), and took priest's orders. In Queen Mary's reign he composed a Latin treatise, which was published by his brother Thomas in 1568, after the death of the author. An English translation, by Anthony Marten, appeared in 1570, under the title of 'The Tranquillitie of the mind: an excellent Oration directing every man and woman to the true tranquillity and quietness of the minde.'

BERNARD, or BARNARD, JOHN, son of John Barnard, D.D., the biographer, who has been already mentioned under Barnard, was educated at

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Oxford, and took orders in the established church, but turned Catholic in the reign of James II., who, by a mandamus dated 28 March, 1687, caused his election as reader of moral philosophy at Oxford. He resigned this appointment in 1688, and followed King James to Ireland, but subsequently returned to his own country, and, as report went, to his former belief. He was afterwards employed in continuing, correcting, and enlarging the great Geographical Dictionary of Edmund Bohun, printed at London, folio, 1693, to which he prefixed *Retrospectus* on Moreri's Historical Dictionary.

BERNARD, JOHN, an English actor, author of 'Retrospections of the Stage,' a work published after his death, which took place in London, 1828.

BERNARD, JOHN FREDERIC, a learned publisher and editor of Amsterdam, died 1752. Among the works edited by him are 'Recueil de voyages au Nord,' 10 vols.; Picart's 'Religious Ceremonies,' 9 vols.; 'Superstitions anciennes et modernes,' 2 vols.

BERNARD, JOHN STEPHEN, a learned physician and medical writer of Leyden, was born at Berlin 1718, and died Aug., 1793.

BERNARD, NICHOLAS, D.D., a learned divine, was admitted a pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 24 May, 1617, and graduated B.A., 1620, M.A. 1624. He was afterwards incorporated D.D. in the same university, having taken that degree at Dublin. Archbishop Usher, to whom he was chaplain, appointed him dean of Ardagh. In 1642 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Whitchurch, Shropshire. Having complied with the ruling powers, he was made chaplain to Cromwell, one of his almoners, and preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. His death took place in the winter of 1661. His works are 'The penitent Death of a woful Sinner, or the penitent Death of John Atherton, bishop of Waterford,' 1641 and 1642; 'Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda;' 'A Dialogue between Paul and Agrippa;' 'A Farewell Sermon preached at Drogheda;' 'The Life and Death of Archbishop Usher;' 'The Judgment of the late Archbishop of Armagh, on the extent of Christ's Death; secondly of the Sabbath, &c.:' a defence of this last work against Dr. Heylyn; 'Defections of the Ancient Church;' and 'Clavi Traces, or nails fastened by some great masters of assemblies, confirming the king's supremacy, the subject's duty, and church government by bishops: being a collection of some pieces written on these subjects by Archbishop Usher, Mr. Hooker, Bishop Andrews, and Dr. Hadrian Saravia; with a preface by the bishop of Lincoln,' 4to., London, 1651.

BERNARD, PIERRE JOSEPH, the son of a sculptor at Grenoble, was born 1710, and educated by the Jesuits of Lyons. Though he possessed wit and a lively genius, his compositions failed to procure him bread; so that for two years he was engaged as clerk to a public notary. He then came under the notice of marshal de Coigny, whose death, in 1756, left him without a patron. He afterwards gained friends at Paris till, in 1771, the sudden loss of his memory cut short the happiness of his life. Died 1 Nov., 1775. He wrote some operas and light pieces, which, on account of their ease and elegance, have procured for him the name of *le gentil Bernard*.

BERNARD, RICHARD, an English divine, was born 1566, and died in March, 1641. For twenty years he was rector of Batcombe, Somersetshire.

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He was author of 'Thesaurus Biblicus,' a laborious work, formerly much used by way of concordance. He also drew up an 'Abstract and Epitome of the Bible,' and, in 1627, published 'A Guide to Grand Jurymen with respect to Witches.' Besides the above he was the author of an allegorical work which, it has been supposed, furnished the idea of the Pilgrim's Progress. It is entitled, 'Isle of Man, or Legal Proceedings in Manshire against Sin,' 1635.

BERNARD, SALOMON, an engraver, called *Le Petit Bernard*, was born at Lyons about 1512. He was alive in 1580.

BERNARD, SAMUEL, an historical painter, who died at Paris 1687, aged 72. His son *Samuel*, was, on account of his wealth, called the Lucullus of his age. He was in the court of Louis XIV., and died 1739, aged 88.

BERNARD, SIMON, a French general and military engineer, born, 1779; died 5 Nov., 1839.

BERNARD, or BERNARDI, THEODORE, a painter, was born in Amsterdam, and studied under various masters, particularly Titian. Vertue was of opinion that this artist painted the pictures of the kings and bishops in Chichester Cathedral.

BERNARD, SIR THOMAS, D.C.L., son of Sir Francis Bernard, mentioned above, was born at Lincoln, 27 April, 1750. He received his education at Harvard College, in New England, and on his return to his native country, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1780 he was called to the bar, but did not practise in the courts, contenting himself with the conveyancing business. In 1795 he was appointed treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, the estates belonging to which were vastly improved by his management. The year following, in conjunction with some friends, he instituted the 'Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor,' the reports of which evince his philanthropic spirit. He also promoted various other societies and charities, particularly the Royal Institution, the British Gallery, the Free Chapel in St. Giles's, and other establishments. In 1809 he succeeded to the title of baronet, on the death of his brother in the West Indies. About this time he was created doctor of civil law at Oxford, and he was also chancellor of the diocese of Durham. He died at Leamington Spa, in Warwickshire, 1 July, 1818. His writings are 'Observations on the proceedings of the Friends of the Liberty of the Press,' 8vo.; 'A Letter to the bishop of Durham on the Measures under consideration for promoting the Relief of the Poor,' 8vo.; 'The New School,' 8vo.; 'The Barrington School, being an account of the Supply of Fish for the poor,' 8vo.; 'Spurina, or the Comforts of Old Age,' 8vo.; 'Case of the Salt duties,' 8vo.; 'The Cottagers' Meditations,' 12mo.; 'Dialogue between Monsieur Francois and John English,' 8vo.

BERNARD A SANCTO FRANCISCO, D.D., an English Franciscan, whose family name was Eyston, was, for a considerable time, professor of theology at Douay, and died 17 May, 1709. He was author of 'The Christian's Duty,' and a treatise on 'The Creed, Decalogue, and the Sacraments,' 4to., Aire, 1664.

BERNARDEZ, DIEGO, an elegiac poet, called the *Portuguese Theocritus*, the friend of Camoens, was born about 1540, and died 1596.

BERNARDI, FRANCESCO, commonly called SENESINO, an excellent soprano singer, born at Sienna, about 1680. Handel engaged him at a

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large salary for his opera in London, where he made his *début* in 1721. Died about 1750.

BERNARDI, JOHN, an engraver of gems, born at Castel-Bolognese, about 1495; died at Faenza 1555.

BERNARDI, JOHN, an adventurer, commonly called Major Bernardi, was born at Evesham, Worcestershire, 1657, being descended from an honourable family at Lucca in Italy. His father settled in England, and the son became a soldier in the service of the prince of Orange, who gave him a captain's commission. The English regiments being recalled by King James II. proved the ruin of Bernardi, who in 1696 was sent to Newgate, on the charge of being concerned in a plot to assassinate King William. Though he was never brought to trial, nor any evidence adduced against him, he was kept in confinement above forty years. He died in Newgate, 4 Sept., 1736, leaving a widow and numerous family wholly destitute of subsistence.

BERNARDI, STEPHEN, an eminent composer of masses and madrigals, flourished from 1611 to about 1634; and in 1623 was chapel-master of the Ducmo at Verona. He published a didactic work entitled '*Porta Musicale*.'

BERNARDIN OF SIENNA, ST., a celebrated Franciscan, vicar-general of the strict observance of St. Francis in Italy, was born 1383, at Massa-Carrara, of a noble and ancient family. The greater part of his life was spent at Sienna, which was his father's native place, from whence he was called St. Bernardin of Sienna. His humility, patience, preachings, zeal in assisting those who had the plague, and the miracles ascribed to him, have acquired him immortal glory. He introduced a reformation in the strict observance of St. Francis, founded near three hundred monasteries, and refused the bishoprics of Sienna, Ferrara, and Urbino. He died 30 May, 1444, at Aquila, aged 61, and was canonized by Nicholas V. six years after. This example, among many others, proves the ignorance of those who imagine that saints are never canonized till they have been dead 100 years. The best edition of St. Bernardin's works is that published by P. John de la Haye, 1636, 2 vols. folio. They are almost all religious tracts.

BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE, JACQUES HENRI, a French writer, was born at Havre de Grace 1737. His education was liberal; but a great part of his youth was spent in rambling from one country to another. At length he entered into the corps of military engineers; but quitted it and went to Russia, where he obtained a commission as lieutenant. At the expiration of eighteen months he joined the Poles, and was taken prisoner; but was soon released, and returned to Paris. He now sailed for the isle of France; but being dissatisfied with the situation, he revisited his native country, and in 1773 published a relation of his voyage. In 1784 appeared his '*Studies of Nature*,' which became a popular work, and the author was made intendant of the Botanical garden, with a liberal salary. In 1789 came out his beautiful tale of '*Paul and Virginia*;' and about the same time his '*Indian Cottage*.' He died in 1814, leaving a work entitled '*The Harmonies of Nature*,' which has been translated into English; as also have all his other writings.

BERNARDONI, PETER ANTHONY, an Italian poet, born at Vignola in the duchy of Modena,

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30 June, 1672, became imperial poet at the court of Vienna, and died at Bologna, 19 Jan., 1714.

BERNEGGER, MATTHIAS, a learned critic and classical scholar, author of numerous works in Latin, was born at Hallstadt in Austria, 8 Feb., 1582, and became rector of the college and professor of history at Strasburg, where he died 3 Feb., 1640.

BERNERS, JOHN BOURCHIER, Lord, son of Humphrey Bouchier, eldest son of Sir John Bouchier, knight, Lord Berners of Hertfordshire, was born about 1474, and after an academical education at Balliol College, Oxford, was sent to travel. King Henry VII. employed him to quell the rebellion in Cornwall and Devon, headed by Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, about 1495. In the sixth year of Henry VIII. he was constituted chancellor of the exchequer for life. Afterwards he was appointed lieutenant of Calais, where he died 16 March, 1532-3. He wrote '*Of the duties of the Inhabitants of Calais*;' '*Itē in vineam meam*,' a comedy, which, according to a custom of those times, was acted in the great church at Calais after vespers; '*The history of the moost noble and valyaunt knight, Arthur of lytell brytayne*, translated out of frensshe in to englysshe by noble Johan bourgheher knight, lorde Berners;,' '*The famous Exploits of Hugh of Burdeaux*,' 3rd edit., 4to., 1601; '*The Castle of Love*,' a romance, translated from the Spanish; a translation of '*The Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius, Emperour, and eloquent oratour*,' frequently printed; and a noted translation of Froissart's '*Chronicles*.'

BERNERS, or BARNES, JULIANA, an early female writer, was a native of Essex, daughter of Sir James Berners, and sister to Richard Lord Berners, so that she must have been born about 1388. She had a liberal education and became prioress of Sopewell nunnery, a cell belonging to the abbey of St. Alban's. She was a beautiful woman, and very fond of masculine exercises, such as hawking and hunting, upon which she wrote a celebrated work, which is said to have been first printed at St. Alban's in 1481. There were several other editions, some of which include a treatise on the blazon of coat armour, though in all probability this was not compiled by Juliana Berners.

BERNI, or BERNIA, FRANCIS, born about 1490, at Lamporecchio in Tuscany, became a canon of Florence, and died 26 May, 1536. He distinguished himself so much as a satirical poet, that a species of burlesque was called, among the Italians, Berniasque. His '*Orlando Inamorato Rifatto*' is much esteemed.

BERNI, COUNT FRANCIS, an orator and poet, born at Ferrara 1610; died 13 Oct., 1673.

BERNIER, FRANÇOIS, a native of Angers, was born about 1620, studied at Montpellier, and travelled to the Holy Land, Cairo, and Suez, and the Mogul empire, where he resided twelve years, eight of which were spent in the capacity of physician to the Emperor Aurungzebe. He wrote an account of his travels on his return to Paris, where he died 22 Sept., 1688.

BERNIER, JEAN, a physician, was born at Blois about 1622, and practised his profession at Paris, where he died 18 May, 1698. His works are '*Histoire de la ville de Blois*;' '*Histoire chronologique de la médecine*;' '*Anti-Menagiana*;' '*Jugement sur Rabelais*;' and '*Recueil de réflexions, pensées, et bons mots*,' published under the pseudonym of J. de Popincourt.

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BERNIER, NICOLA, a French musician, was born at Mantes, 28 June, 1664, and became master of the chapel royal at Paris, where he died 5 Sept., 1734. His 'Motets,' his 'Miserere,' and his cantatas are highly esteemed.

BERNINI, JOHN LACRENCE, born at Naples 1598, became celebrated for his skill in painting, architecture, sculpture, and mechanics. No fewer than fifteen of his pieces adorn St. Peter's at Rome, the most admired of which are the altar and tabernacle and St. Peter's chair. He died at Rome, 28 Nov., 1680. It is said that on viewing the picture of Charles I. by Vandyke, from which he executed three busts, he exclaimed that he had never seen so unfortunate-looking a face before.

BERNIS, FRANÇOIS JOACHIM DE PIERRES DE, a French cardinal and archbishop of Albi, was born at St. Marcel de l'Ardeche, 21 May, 1715, and died at Rome 3 Nov., 1794. He acquired some distinction as a poet.

BERNO, founder and first abbat of the abbey of Cluny, died 1 Jan., 927, in great reputation for sanctity.

BERNO, abbat of Richenau, was a native of France, and died 7 Jan., 1045. He was distinguished as a poet, orator, musician, philosopher, and divine. His treatise on the Mass, and his life of Udoric, bishop of Augsburg, have been printed.

BERNOULLI, DANIEL, son of John, mentioned below, was born at Groningen, 9 Feb., 1700, and died 17 March, 1782. He was intended for a mercantile profession, but following the pursuits of his father, he visited Italy and Russia, and was appointed to a professorial chair at Basle. His learning was extensive, and he gained or divided nine prizes with the most illustrious literati of Europe, an honour attained by no other except Euler, his pupil and friend.

BERNOULLI, JAMES, a celebrated mathematician, born at Basle 1654. He studied in his native town, and pursued the bent of his genius in mathematical learning. He travelled to Geneva, France, Flanders, and England, where his reputation had preceded him, in consequence of his learned treatise on the comet of 1680. He was invited to fill the professorial chair at Heidelberg 1684, but declined the offer. Three years afterwards, however, he succeeded to a vacant chair in his native city. Died 16 Aug., 1705. His discoveries in mathematics, especially the properties of the curve, have immortalised his name.

BERNOULLI, JAMES, son of John, the astronomer royal, was born at Basle, 17 Oct., 1759, became professor first of natural philosophy in his native city, then professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg. He was drowned in the Neva, 3 July, 1789.

BERNOULLI, JOHN, was born at Basle, 4 Nov., 1744, and died at Berlin, where he was astronomer royal, 13 July, 1807. He published a large number of works on astronomy and other subjects.

BERNOULLI, JOHN, brother to James, was professor of mathematics at Groningen in 1695, and afterwards succeeded his brother at Basle, where he was born in 1667, and where he died 1 Jan., 1748. He visited France, and gained the friendship of Malebranche, La Pierre, Cassini, Leibnitz, and Newton. His works were published at Geneva, 1742, in 7 vols. 4to.

BERNSTORF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, Count, a celebrated statesman, born of a noble family at Hanover, 13 May, 1712. After visiting several European courts he settled in Denmark, at the

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desire of Frederic V., who made him prime minister, in which situation he distinguished himself by forming excellent institutions, encouraging commerce, patronising men of letters, and improving agriculture. During the seven years' war he preserved a perfect neutrality, and by his skillful management succeeded in adding Holstein to the Danish dominions. Died 18 Feb., 1772. His nephew, Count Andrew Peter Bernstorff, who was born 1735, succeeded his uncle as minister for foreign affairs, and died 21 Jan., 1797.

BEROALDE, MATTHIEU, a French Protestant, author of 'Chronicon, sacræ Scripturæ auctoritate constitutum'; died 1576.

BEROALDE DE VERVILLE, FRANÇOIS, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 28 April, 1558. After his father's death he returned to the church of Rome, and taking orders became canon of St. Gatien at Tours. Died about 1612. He was a good mathematician and mechanic, but excessively vain, and a pretender to alchemy. Among his works are 'Apprehensions Spirituelles'; 'Histoire véritable, ou le Voyage des Princes fortunés'; 'Le Cabinet de Minerve'; and 'Moyen de parvenir.'

BEROALDO, PHILIP, the elder, one of the most eminent scholars of the fifteenth century, was born 7 Dec., 1453, at Bologna, where he became professor of belles lettres. His chief merit was the publication of good editions of the ancient Roman authors, with learned commentaries. Died 7 July, 1505.

BEROALDO, PHILIP, the younger, nephew of the preceding, was born at Bologna, 1 Oct., 1472, and became professor of polite literature there 1496. He afterwards went to Rome, and was appointed librarian of the Vatican. Died 1518. He published 'Taciti Annalium libri quinque priores,' and 'Odarum libri tres, et epigrammatum liber unus.' Of the latter work there are no fewer than six French translations.

BEROSUS, priest of the temple of Belus at Babylon, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, wrote a history of Chaldæa, fragments of which are preserved in the writings of several ancient authors, particularly Josephus and Eusebius. The five books of antiquities printed under the name of Berosus, by Annii Viterbo in 1545 are forgeries.

BERQUIN, ARNAUD, a French writer, born at Bordeaux about 1749; died 21 Dec., 1791. He wrote 'Idyls' and some romances, but afterwards applied himself to the composition of books for children. His 'Ami des Enfants' was translated into English.

BERQUIN, LOUIS DE, a gentleman of Artois, who was executed at Paris for heresy, 17 April, 1539. He wrote some polemical works.

BERRETINI, NICHOLAS, an Italian painter, born 1617; died 1682. He was a disciple of Carlo Maratti.

BERRETINI, PETER. See CORTONA.

BERRI, JEAN DUC DE, third son of John king of France, was born 30 Nov., 1340, and died 15 June, 1416.

BERRIDGE, JOHN, a divine, was born at Kingston, Nottinghamshire, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1738; M.A. 1742). Having taken orders he became conspicuous by advocating extreme 'evangelical' doctrines. The late William Cole remarks in his MS. collections:— 'This man I was acquainted with when I was at Clare Hall, and a scholar of Mr. Freeman's founda-

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tion; at which time he was looked upon as rather of an odd and melancholy turn. He was educated among the dissenters, and while fellow resident much frequented their company. He has now the honour to be head of a sect called 'Berridges' in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, and at Waterbeche used frequently to preach in a barn, where he to this day contributes to the support of many labourers, gardeners, collar-makers, tailors, &c., as preachers, who go from thence on Sundays to neighbouring villages to preach.' In 1749 he accepted the curacy of Stapleford, near Cambridge, and in 1755 was presented by Clare Hall to the vicarage of Everton, Bedfordshire, where he continued to reside until his death on 22 Jan., 1793. Mr. Berridge was an intimate friend of Wesley, Whitefield, and other divines of that class. He published a hymn-book in 1760, chiefly a collection from various authors; but he subsequently destroyed all the copies of this work that he could meet with. He was author of 'The Christian World unmasked: Pray Come & Peep;' and 'Sion's Songs; or, Hymns composed for the use of them that love and follow the Lord Jesus Christ in Sincerity,' 1785. An edition of his works, with a memoir of his life, numerous letters, anecdotes, outlines of sermons, and observations on passages of Scripture, was published by the Rev. Richard Whittingham, vicar of Potton, Bedfordshire, 8vo., London, 1838.

BERRIMAN, JOHN, was born 1689, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. After taking orders he was for many years curate of St. Swithin, and lecturer of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. In 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Alban's, which he retained until his death, 8 Dec., 1768, being then the oldest incumbent in London. He published in 1741 'Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's lecture,' entirely of the critical kind, and giving an account of above one hundred Greek MSS. of St. Paul's Epistles, many of them not before collated.

BERRIMAN, WILLIAM, D.D., son of a London apothecary, was born 24 Sept., 1688, and at seventeen years of age became a member of Oriel College, Oxford. Afterwards he was appointed curate and lecturer of Ailhallows, Thames Street, London, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. In 1720 he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, who collated him to the living of St. Andrew Undershaft. He was elected a fellow of Eton College 1727, and died 5 Feb., 1749-50. His writings are, 'A seasonable Review of Mr. Whiston's Account of primitive Doxologies,' 1719; 'An historical account of the Trinitarian Controversy, in eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture,' 1725; 'A Defence of some Passages in the Historical Account,' 1731; 'Brief Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Introduction to the History of the Inquisition,' 1733; 'A Review of the Remarks;' 'Sermons at Boyle's Lectures,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1733; and 'Christian Doctrines and Duties explained and recommended,' 2 vols. 8vo. The last work was published after the author's decease by his brother, John Berriman, M.A.

BERRÖW, CAPEL, an English divine, was probably the son of Capel Berröw, who for forty years was curate of Northill, Bedfordshire, and who died 28 Oct., 1751. The son was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford (B.A. 1738). He afterwards, however, became a member of Christ's College, Cam-

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bridge, where he took his M.A. degree 1758. Having taken orders he became rector of Rossington, Northamptonshire; lecturer of St. Benet's and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, London; and chaplain to the judges and sergeants of Sergeants' Inn. He died at his apartments, Jermyn Street, St. James's, 5 Oct., 1782. He was author of 'A pre-existent Lapse of human souls, demonstrated from reason,' 8vo., London, 1762; 'A Lapse of Human Souls in a state of Pre-existence the only original sin, and the ground work of the Gospel dispensation,' 8vo., London, 1766; and 'Theological Disquisitions,' 4to., London, 1772.

BERRUGUETE, ALONZO, a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, died at Madrid 1545.

BERRUYER, JOSEPH ISAAC, a French Jesuit, born at Rouen 7 Nov., 1681; died at Paris 18 Feb., 1758. His 'History of the People of God' was condemned by the Pope.

BERRY, SIR EDWARD, Bart., a British admiral, died at Bath 13 July, 1831, aged 63.

BERRY, SIR JOHN, a naval commander, born at Knowston, Devonshire, 1635. He distinguished himself at the battle of Southwold Bay, for which he was knighted. In 1682 he commanded the 'Gloucester' frigate, in which he was conveying the duke of York to Scotland, when by the carelessness of the pilot the ship was lost off the Humber. Sir John, however, saved the duke, for which he was promoted to a flag, and commanded as vice-admiral under Lord Dartmouth at the demolition of Tangier. On his return he was made a commissioner of the navy, which office he held with his other appointments after the Revolution. He was accidentally poisoned on board his ship at Portsmouth 14 Feb., 1691.

BERRY, WILLIAM, an ingenious Scotch artist, was born about 1730, and served his time to Mr. Proctor, a seal engraver in Edinburgh. For a long time he was employed in cutting heraldic seals. During the course of his life, however, he executed ten or twelve heads after the antique, in which he attained great excellence. Among these were the heads of Thomson the poet, Mary queen of Scots, Oliver Cromwell, Julius Caesar, a young Hercules, and Mr. Hamilton of Bangour, the poet. Died 3 June, 1783.

BERRYAT, JEAN, a French physician, chiefly known as the projector of the 'Collection Académique,' containing extracts from the most important articles in the memoirs of various learned societies. Died 1754.

BERSMANN, GREGORY, a German writer, born at Annaberg, in Misnia, 11 March, 1538; died 5 Oct., 1611. He put into verse the Psalms of David, and published editions of Virgil, Ovid, Æsop, Horace, Lucan, Cicero, and other authors of antiquity.

BERTAUT, JEAN, a French poet and prelate, was born at Caen 1552, and became first chaplain to Queen Catherine de Medicis, secretary of the cabinet and reader to Henry III., counsellor of state, abbat of Aulnai, and lastly bishop of Sées. He composed poems, sacred and profane, canticles, songs, sonnets, and psalms. Died 8 June, 1611.

BERTELSE, JOHN, a Benedictine monk, was born at Louvaine, and died at Echternach 19 June, 1607. He wrote in Latin a catalogue of the abbats of Echternach, and a History of Luxemburg.

BERTHAULD, PIERRE, a French historian, was born at Sens 1600, became a priest of the Gratory and dean of Chartres; and died 19 Oct., 1681. His

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'*Rosus Gallicus*' and '*Rosus*' being regarded as the best abridgements of French history; but the work from which he derived most reputation was his learned dissertation, '*De An.*'

BERTHEAU, CHARLES, a French Protestant minister, born at Montpellier 1660. In 1685 he came to England, and the following year was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church in Threadneedle Street, London, where he discharged the duties of the pastoral office for about forty-four years. Died 25 Dec., 1732. He published two volumes of French sermons, one of which is on the singular subject of inquiring after *æternitas* in a Christian manner.

BERTHET, JEAN, a French ecclesiastic, was a member first of the society of Jesus, and next of the order of St. Benedict. He wrote a treatise on the Real Presence, and many other learned works. Born 24 Feb., 1622; died 1692.

BERTHIER, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS, a French Jesuit of eminent piety and extensive erudition, born 7 April, 1704; died 15 Dec., 1782. He continued Father Brumoy's '*History of the Gallican Church*,' and for seventeen years conducted the '*Journal de Trevoux*' to the satisfaction of the learned and the public in general, though he incurred the wrath of Voltaire, whom he had criticised with the severity of justice. He also published '*Commentaire sur les Pseaumes et sur Job*,' '*Oeuvres Spirituelles*,' and '*Refutation du Contrat Social*.'

BERTHIER, LOUIS ALEXANDRE, a marshal of France, prince of Neuchâtel and of Wagram, was born at Versailles 20 Nov., 1753; died 1 June, 1815.

BERTHOLET-FLEMAEL, a painter, born at Lege 1614. He improved himself at Rome by copying the works of the best masters, and in 1647 returned to his native place, but afterwards went to Paris, where he became a professor in the academy of painting. Died 1675. His pictures are enriched with architectural representations in a fine style.

BERTHOLET, CLAUDE LOUIS, a distinguished chemical philosopher, was born at Talloire, near Arancy, in Savoy, 9 Dec., 1748. After studying at Chambéry and Turin, he went to Paris, where he continued chiefly to reside during the remainder of his life. He obtained the appointment of physician to the duke of Orleans, and shortly afterwards published his '*Essays*' on various chemical subjects. In 1781 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and a few years afterwards was appointed government commissary and superintendent of dyeing processes. When the French Revolution broke out he visited almost every part of France for the purpose of pointing out the means of extracting and purifying saltpetre, then much needed for the manufacture of gunpowder. In 1796 he proceeded, in company with Monge, to Italy, in order to select works of science and art to be sent to the French capital. On this occasion he became acquainted with Bonaparte, which led to his joining the expedition to Egypt, and the subsequent formation of the Institute of Cairo. Under the emperor he was created count, and after the restoration of the Bourbons he was made a peer of France. Died 6 Nov., 1822. Berthollet wrote more than eighty memoirs, which were mostly inserted in the '*Annales de Chimie*,' the '*Journal de Physique*,'

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or the '*Memoirs d'Arcueil*.' He aided Pourcroix and Guyton de Morveau to found a new chemical nomenclature, which was of great advantage to later writers on chemistry. In a paper on Soaps, he showed that they are chemical compounds, and not mere mixtures of the ingredients. In his '*Essai de Statique Chimique*,' he combated Bergman's views concerning chemical affinity: but his own views have not met with much support from later chemists. He discovered the ammonium of silver (fulminating silver). His papers contain a multitude of interesting facts which his experiments had brought out; but the subsequent discoveries of Davy in some cases overturned the hypotheses which Berthollet formed for the explanation of his facts.—*Penny Cycl.*

BERTHOLON DE ST. LAZARE, NICHOLAS, a French philosopher and Lazarist father, a native of Lyons, who died in 1799, was first distinguished at Montpellier, as professor of natural philosophy, and afterwards as professor of history in his native city. He was the friend of Dr. Franklin, and according to his plan, was employed to erect a great number of conductors, to preserve buildings from lightning, at Paris and Lyons. He published a number of works on electricity and physical science.

BERTHOUD, FERDINAND, an eminent French marine clock-maker, a member of the Institute, of the Royal Society of London, and of the league of honour, was born at Plancemont in Neuchâtel, 19 March, 1727; and died 20 June, 1807. He published a number of works on horology.

BERTI, ALEXANDER POMPEY, an Italian ecclesiastic of the congregation of the Mother of God, was born at Lucca, 23 Dec., 1686; and died at Rome, 23 March, 1752. He was one of the most distinguished members of the society of Arcadians at Rome, and of many other societies. Mazzuchelli gives a list of twenty-four works published by him, and of twenty-one that remained in MS.

BERTI, JOHN LAURENCE, a famous Augustinian, born at Serravezza in Tuscany, 28 May, 1605; died at Pisa, 26 May, 1766. His grand work '*De disciplinis theologis*' appeared at Rome in 8 vols. 4to. This work being attacked as favourable to the Jansenists, the author, at the suggestion of Pope Benedict XIV., wrote a vindication of himself in 2 vols. 4to. He also wrote an ecclesiastical history in Latin, dissertations, dialogues, panegyrics, academical discourses, and some Italian poems.

BERTIE, ROBERT, earl of Lindsey. See LINDSEY.

BERTIE, WILLOUGHBY, earl of Abingdon. See ABINGDON.

BERTIER, JOSEPH ÉTIENNE, a priest of the oratory, was born at Aix in Provence, 1710; and died 15 Nov., 1783. He wrote two works, which once attracted the attention of naturalists, viz., '*Physique des corps animés*,' 1755; and '*Physique des comètes*,' 1760.

BERTIN, ANTOINE, a French amatory poet, born in the isle of Bourbon, 10 Oct., 1752; died at St. Domingo, June, 1790. He entered the military service of France, and became a captain of horse and a chevalier of St. Louis. His collected works first appeared at Paris in 1785, 2 vols. 18mo.

BERTIN, EUPHÈRE JOSEPH, a French anatomist, born at Tremblay, in Brittany, 21 Sept., 1712; died 25 Feb., 1781. He published a '*Treatise on Osteology*,' and other anatomical works.

BERTIN, NICOLAS, a painter, born 1664, at Paris, where he died 1736.

BERTIN, THEODORE PIERRE, a French writer

BERTINI.

and translator, born at Donemarie near Provins, 1751; died at Paris, 1819. The best known of his works is 'Système universel et complet de Sténographie,' 8vo., Paris, 1792, an adaptation to the French language of Taylor's system of short-hand.

BERTINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian physician and medical writer, of Florence, was born at Castel Fiorentino, 28 Dec., 1658, and died 10 Dec., 1726.

BERTINI, JOSEPH MARIA XAVIER, son of the preceding, excelled his father as a medical practitioner, and died 1756. He published a celebrated discourse on the medicinal use of mercury.

BERTINI, SALVATORE, a musical composer, born 1721, at Palermo, where he died, 1794.

BERTIUS, PETER, an eminent geographical writer, was born at Beveren in Flanders, 14 Nov., 1565, and received his education in the suburbs of London, under Christian Rychius, and his learned daughter-in-law, Petronia Lansberg. In 1606 he was appointed regent of the college of Leyden, but was deprived of this preferment on account of his having taken part with the disciples of Arminius. About 1620 he went to France, and embraced the Catholic religion. He had previously been honoured with the title of cosmographer to Louis XIII., and he was now appointed professor of rhetoric in the college of Boncourt, then historiographer to the king, and lastly assistant to the regius professor of mathematics. Died 3 Oct., 1629. Bertius wrote many works, theological and geographical, but the former are now forgotten. Of the latter the most esteemed are 'Theatrum Geographiæ veterum,' 2 vols. folio; 'Commentariorum rerum Germanicarum libri tres;' 'Notitia chorographica episcopatum Gallicæ;' and 'Brevarium orbis terrarum.'

BERTOLI, JOHN DOMINIC, an Italian antiquary and ecclesiastic, was born at Mereto in Friuli, and died some time after 1750. His principal work is 'The Profane and Sacred Antiquities of Aquileia.'

BERTON, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, who flourished about 1381. He was chancellor of the university of Oxford, and in that capacity caused the opinions of Wicliff to be declared heretical. He wrote several treatises against Wicliff's doctrines.

BERTOUX, GUILLAUME, a French Jesuit, born 14 Nov., 1723. On the suppression of the society he was appointed canon of Sens, where he died. His works are 'Histoire poétique tirée des poètes Français;' 'Anecdotes Françaises depuis l'établissement de la monarchie jusqu'au règne de Louis XV.;' and 'Anecdotes Espagnoles et Portugaises,' 2 vols. 8vo.

BERTRAM. See **RATRANMUS.**

BERTRAM, CORNELLE BONAVENTURE, a Protestant minister, born at Thouars, in Poitou, 1531, became professor of Hebrew successively at Geneva, Frankenthal, and Lausanne, at which latter city he died, 1594. He published 'A dissertation on the Republic of the Hebrews;' 'A revision of the French Bible of Geneva, according to the Hebrew text;' an edition of Pagnini's 'Thesaurus linguæ sanctæ;' 'A parallel of the Hebrew Tongue with the Arabic;' and 'Lucubrations Frankendalenses.'

BERTRAM, PHILIP BNEST, professor of law at Halle, was born at Zerbst, 1726, and died 13 Oct., 1777. He wrote in German 'An Essay on the History of Learning;' 'History of the house and principality of Anhalt;' and a continuation of Ferrera's 'History of Spain.'

BERZELIUS.

BERTRAND, ELIAS, an ingenious Swiss writer, long known by his labours in various branches of philosophy and literature, and especially in natural history, and political and rural economy, was born at Orbe, in Switzerland, 1712, and was living in 1782. The date of his decease is not recorded.

BERTRAND, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French physician and medical writer, born 12 July, 1670; died 10 Sept., 1752.

BERTRANDI, JOHN AMBROSE MARIA, an eminent surgeon and anatomist, born at Turin, 18 Oct., 1723; died 6 Dec., 1765. His principal publication was 'Trattato delle operazioni di Chirurgia,' 2 vols. 8vo.

BERULLE, PIERRE DE, a cardinal, born 14 Feb., 1575, of a noble family in Champagne. He distinguished himself by his learning and virtue, and was the friend of St. Francis of Sales, and the Blessed Cæsar de Bus. He first established the Spanish order of Carmelite nuns, and the congregation of the Oratory in France. Urban VIII. created him a cardinal, 1627. He accompanied Queen Henrietta Maria into England, where he was treated with great distinction, and received abundant marks of esteem. He died in the act of celebrating mass, 2 Oct., 1629. Several of his works have been printed. It was at the instance of Cardinal de Berulle that Des Cartes resolved to publish his philosophy.

BERVIC, JEAN GUILLAUME BALVAY, an engraver, born at Paris, 25 May, 1756; died 25 March, 1822.

BERWICK, JAMES FITZJAMES, Duke of, natural son of James II., by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He was born at Moulins, in 1671, and entered early into the French service. At the age of fifteen he was wounded at the siege of Buda. In 1688 he was sent to Ireland, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry and the battle of the Boyne. He was afterwards employed on various services, for which he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. He gained the victory of Almanza over the English and their allies, which fixed Philip V. on the throne of Spain. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Philipsburgh, 12 June, 1734.

BERYLLUS, bishop of Bostra, in Arabia, flourished about 230. He asserted that Christ before his incarnation had no proper existence, nor any divinity but that of the Father residing in him. Origen had a conference with him on this subject, and Beryllus, convinced by his arguments, renounced his heresy.

BERZELIUS, JAMES, Baron, a distinguished chemist, professor of chemistry in the university of Upsala, was born in the village of Vafversunda, in Ostgothland, 29 Aug., 1779. He studied at the university of Upsala, and in 1799 became assistant to Dr. Hedin, superintendent physician of the mineral waters of Medevi. His first published essay was a dissertation, written in conjunction with Ekeberg, upon these waters. He graduated at Upsala 1804, and afterwards became assistant to Andrew Spaurmann, professor of medicine, botany, and chemical pharmacy, at Stockholm. On the death of Spaurmann, Berzelius succeeded to the chair, 1806. In 1810 he was made president of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and in the same year received the appointment of assessor of the medical college, and was made a member of the royal sanitary board. At this time, though only about thirty years of age, he had acquired great reputation as a chemist. He had published a work on

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zonal chemistry containing many original investigations respecting the fluids of the animal body, and which was subsequently translated—as indeed were his other works—into almost every European language. In 1812 he visited England, where he was most cordially received. In 1815 he was made a knight, and in 1821 a knight-companion of the order of Vasa. He received the grand cross in 1820, and was created a baron in 1835. Died at Stockholm 7 Aug., 1848. He published several most valuable works on chemical science, besides contributing a vast number of communications to the 'Transactions' of various learned societies. In a century which has produced a greater number of distinguished chemists than, perhaps, of any other class of men of science, Bessel stands out as a star of the first magnitude, his patient labours having done more to lay the foundations of organic chemistry than those of any other chemist.

BESLER, BASIL, an apothecary and botanist of Nuremberg, born 1561; died 1639. He published a magnificent work entitled 'Hortus Eystettensis,' Nurem., 1613.

BESLER, MICHAEL ROBERT, a physician at Nuremberg, son of the preceding, was born 1601, and died 8 Feb., 1661. He published several works on botany and natural science.

BESLY, JEAN, king's advocate at Fontenay-le-Comte, and an able French antiquary, was born at Combolles-les-Royaux, in Poitou, 1572, and died 15 May, 1644. His principal works are a History of the Earls of Poitou and the Dukes of Guéneuc; and a collection of documents respecting the bishops of Poitiers.

BESOIGNE, JEROME, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris, 1686; died 25 Jan., 1763. He wrote a History of the Abbey of Port Royal, and other works.

BESOLD, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent legal and historical writer, born at Tubingen 1577, became professor of law at Ingolstadt, where he died 15 Sept., 1658.

BESPLAS, JOSEPH MARIE ANNE GROS DE, a French divine, highly distinguished for pulpit eloquence, was born 13 Oct., 1734, and died 26 Aug., 1783. He published a treatise 'Of the Uses of public happiness;' and an 'Essay on the eloquence of the pulpit.'

BESSARION, JOHN, one of the revivers of literature in the fifteenth century, was born at Trebizonde, 1379, or 1395. He entered the order of St. Basil, and passed twenty-one years in a monastery of Peloponnesus, employed in the study of divinity and polite literature. In 1438, when the emperor, John Paleologus, formed the design of going to the council of Ferrara, to reunite the Latin and Greek churches, Bessarion was one of the ecclesiastics whom he selected to accompany him into Italy. In the end, Bessarion gave in his adhesion to the Latin church, and to reward his zeal, Pope Eugenius IV. created him a cardinal-priest, 1439. He obtained the confidence and friendship of several popes. Nicholas V. appointed him archbishop of Siponto, and cardinal-bishop; and Pius II. conferred on him the title of patriarch of Constantinople 1463. He was employed on four important embassies, the last being to Louis XI. of France, who, it is said, offered him such gross personal indignities, that he died of chagrin. However this may be, his death occurred at Ravenna, as he was journeying back to Rome,

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19 Nov., 1472. His body was conveyed to Rome, and the Pope attended his funeral, an honour never bestowed before on any cardinal. His most celebrated works were his Latin translations of Xenophon's 'Memorabilia,' and Aristotle's 'Metaphysics;' and his treatise 'Contra calumniatorem Platonis,' against George of Trebizonde.

BESSEL, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a Prussian astronomer, born 1784; died 17 March, 1846.

BESSEL, GONFRAY DE, abbat of the Benedictine monastery of Gottwisch in Austria, was born 5 Sept., 1672, and died 20 Jan., 1749. The 'Chronicon Gottwicense' has been attributed to him, though there is reason for believing that the real author was Francis Joseph de Hahn, afterwards bishop of Bamberg. Bessel published the letters of St. Augustine to Optatus, 'On the punishment of infants who die unbaptized.'

BESSIERES, JEAN BAPTISTE, duke of Istria, a marshal of France, born 6 Aug., 1768; died 1 May, 1813.

BEST, SAMUEL, known as *the Prophet*, died a Bridport 4 March, 1825, aged 87. During the last thirty years of his life he entertained the idea that he should be the leader of the children of Israel to rebuild the city of Jerusalem.

BESTE, HENRY DIGBY, an English novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born 21 Oct., 1768, being the son of a prebendary of Lincoln. He became a commoner of University College, Oxford, and afterwards a demy of Magdalen College, where he proceeded M.A. 1791. He was afterwards elected to a fellowship, which he vacated on the family estate coming to him on the death of his mother. Thereupon he retired to Lincoln, where he resided for some time. He had taken deacon's orders, and was very active as a preacher, but doubts sprang up in his mind concerning the character of the Established Church, and the result was that in 1798 he was reconciled to the Church of Rome. Subsequently he travelled abroad, and died 23 May, 1836. His works are 'The Christian Religion briefly defended against the Philosophers and Republicans of France,' 8vo., London, 1793; 'Four Years in France, or a Narrative of an English Family's residence there during that period, preceded by some account of the conversion of the author to the Catholic Faith' (*anon.*), 8vo., London, 1826; 'Personal and Literary Memorials' (*anon.*), 8vo., London, 1829; and 'Poverty and the Baronet's Family, a Catholic Story,' 12mo., London, 1846.

BESTON, or BESODUNUS, JOHN, D.D., prior of the Carmelite monastery at Lynn, Norfolk, died 1428. He composed, in Latin, several works on theology and the scholastic philosophy.

BETHAM, EDWARD, B.D., was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Having taken orders, he was elected a fellow of Eton, and presented to the living of Greenford, Middlesex. Died 1783. He gave £2000 for the maintenance of the botanical garden at Cambridge, and founded and endowed a charity school in his parish.

BETHAM, JOHN, D.D., an English divine, born in Warwickshire, and educated in the English college at Douay, where he completed his studies, and was ordained priest. Afterwards he went to Paris, and was there created D.D. He was appointed chaplain and preacher to James II., and followed his royal master to St. Germain's, being afterwards preceptor to the Chevalier St. George. Died 1709. He wrote 'A Sermon before King

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James II., 25 March, 1686,' 4to., London; and 'Observations upon the Bulla Plantata, at the request of the Pope's nuncio,' MS. He established St. Gregory's seminary at Paris.

BETHAM, PETER, an early English translator, published 'The Precepts of Warre, set forth by James Erle of Purtilia, and translated into English by Peter Betham,' 8vo., London, 1544, with a dedication to Lord Chancellor Audley.

BETHAM, Sir WILLIAM, F.S.A., was son of the Rev. William Betham, some time of Stonham Aspel, Suffolk. He was born at Stradbroke in the county about 1780, and was originally bred to the business of a printer in London, but having a natural taste for genealogy and antiquities, he engaged in the revision of the third and fourth volumes of the second impression of Gough's edition of Camden's 'Britannia.' About 1805 he went to Dublin, as clerk to Sir Chichester Fortescue (then Ulster king-at-arms) and Athlone pursuivant. In or before 1809 he was appointed deputy Ulster; and on the death of Sir Chichester in 1820, he became Ulster king. In 1812 he was appointed genealogist attendant on the order of St. Patrick, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood from the lord lieutenant. Soon after his arrival in Ireland he was also appointed deputy keeper of the records of the Birmingham Tower at Dublin Castle. These official appointments were less desirable from their actual emoluments than from the facilities which they afforded for pursuing the researches connected with his professional engagements as a herald. Sir William was an ardent investigator into the ancient remains of Ireland, and was also much devoted to the study of the Celtic languages and the philology of the Irish tongue. He was a sub-commissioner on the Irish Record Commission, a member of, and secretary to, the Royal Irish Academy, and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He died at his residence, Rochfort House, Blackrock, near Dublin, 26 Oct., 1853. His works are 'Irish Antiquarian Researches, or Illustrations of Irish History,' 1827-8; 'Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary, and the Constitutional Legislature of the United Kingdom,' 1830; 'The Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the Early Parliaments of Ireland,' 1834; 'The Gael and Cymbri; or, an Inquiry into the Origin and History of the Irish, Scots, Britons, and Gauls; and of the Caledonians, Picts, Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons,' 1834; 'Etruria Celtica, Etruscan Literature and Antiquities investigated; or the Language of that people compared and identified with the Herno-Celtic, and both shown to be Phœnician,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1842. His greatest MS. work was his Index to the names of all persons mentioned in the wills at the Prerogative Office in Dublin. It consists of forty large folio volumes.

BETHEL, SLINGSBY, an Independent and a republican, was one of the most active of that party who were for excluding the duke of York from the crown. He was one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, 1680. He wrote 'The Interest of the Princes and States of Europe,' 8vo., London, 1694, at the end of which is a narrative of the proceedings of the parliament which sat in the protectorate of Richard Cromwell; 'Observations on a Letter written by the D. of B.,' and 'The World's Mistake in Oliver Cromwell.'

BETHENCOURT, JEAN DE, baron of St. Martin-le-Gaillard in the comté of Eu, in France, and

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chamberlain to Charles VI., succeeded in taking possession, in the name of France, of the Canary Islands. Died 1425.

BETHUNE, ALEXANDER, a literary peasant, born at Upper Rankellor in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, about the end of July, 1804. He was brought up as a common labourer, and only earned a shilling a day. His leisure hours were diligently devoted to literary pursuits, and besides contributing several tales and other pieces to the periodicals of the day, he completed a series of 'Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry,' a work which, on its publication in 1838, was justly admired for its truthfulness and vigorous delineation of rustic character, as well as the author's general knowledge of human nature. Afterwards, in conjunction with his brother John, he wrote a series of 'Lectures on Practical Economy,' 1839; but it did not meet with the success which had been anticipated. In 1842 he visited Edinburgh, and entered into arrangements for the publication of 'The Scottish Peasant's Fireside,' which appeared in the following year. He died at Newburgh, 13 June, 1843. His Life, with selections from his correspondence, and Literary Remains, was published in 1845 by William M'Combie.—Anderson.

BETHUNE, Sir HENRY LINDSAY, baronet, of Kilconquhar in Scotland, was born 12 April, 1787, and in early life entered the military service of the East India Company, in which he attained the rank of major. Afterwards he went to Persia for the purpose of instructing the celebrated Abbas Mirza, crown prince, in the organization of his artillery, and succeeded in gaining his entire respect and confidence. After a period of about sixteen years spent in the service of Persia, he returned to his native country, where he resided till 1834. The throne of Persia had then devolved on Mahomed Mirza, son of the gallant Abbas Mirza, who had died in his father's life-time. Mahomed's succession, however, was opposed by Zulli Sultan, the younger son of Abbas, and uncle of Mahomed. This being the state of affairs, Lord Palmerston despatched Bethune to Persia as the accredited agent of the British government. He warmly espoused the cause of Mahomed, attacked the rebel force, and took Zulli Sultan prisoner. For this service he was made master-general of artillery to the shah. He returned to his native country in 1835, and in the following year was created a baronet. In 1850 he again visited Persia, and died at Tabreez, 19 Feb., 1851.—Anderson.

BETHUNE, JOHN, younger brother of Alexander, mentioned above, was born in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, 1812. Like his talented brother, he was a day-labourer nearly all his life. He contributed five pieces to his brother's 'Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry,' and in conjunction with his brother wrote 'Lectures on Practical Economy.' He likewise contributed a number of poems to the 'Scottish Christian Herald,' and wrote some pieces for the 'Christian Instructor.' Died 1 Sept., 1839. A collection of his poems, preceded by a memoir, was published shortly after his death by his brother Alexander.—Anderson.

BETHUNE, JOHN DRINKWATER, a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, was born at Latchford, Cheshire, 9 June, 1762; and died at Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, Surrey, 16 Jan., 1844. He wrote a valuable 'History of the Siege of Gibraltar,'

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which went through four editions; and a 'Narrative of the Battle of St. Vincent.'

BETHUNE, JOHN ELLIOT DRINKWATER, a German scholar and miscellaneous writer, elder son of Lieutenant-colonel Bethune, mentioned above, was born about 1801, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1823). He went to the bar, and in 1848 was appointed fourth ordinary (or legislative) member of the Supreme Council of India. This office he retained till his death, which took place at Calcutta 12 Aug., 1851. His greatest achievement in India was the establishment of a school in European bands for native females of the higher classes. He was author of 'The Maid of Orleans, translated from Schiller,' 8vo., London, 1835 (privately printed); 'Grant's Farm Journal, for keeping on an improved plan accounts of the daily work, income, and outgoings on a farm; with convenient arrangements for ledgering them,' folio, Edinburgh, 1843; and 'Specimens of Swedish and German Poetry translated. Part I. Poems of Esaias Tegner. Part II. Schiller's Maid of Orleans,' 8vo., London, 1848. He also contributed memoirs of Galileo and Kepler to the 'Lives of Eminent Persons,' published by the Useful Knowledge Society about 1833.

BETHUNE, MAXIMILIEN DE, duke of Sully. *See* SULLY.

BETHUNE, PHILIPPE DE, earl of Sully and Chamberlain, a French diplomatist, died 1649, aged 88.

BETTERTON, THOMAS, a famous actor, was son of an under-cook to Charles I., and was born in Tothill Street, Westminster, 1635, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller. In 1656 he made his first appearance in Sir William Davenant's company. At the Restoration he belonged to the king's company in Drury Lane, and was sent by Charles II. to Paris to observe the French stage. He excelled in Shakspeare's principal characters, such as Hamlet, Othello, Brutus, and Hotspur. In 1695 he opened a new playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but the speculation was unsuccessful. He died 28 April, 1710, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was author of 'The woman made a justice,' comedy; 'The Unjust Judge, or Appius and Virginia,' a tragedy, altered from the original of John Webster; and 'The amorous widow, or the wanton wife,' a play written on the plan of Moliere's 'George Dandin.'

BETTI, ZACHARY, a poet, born 16 July, 1732, at Verona, where he died 1788. The work on which his reputation chiefly rests is his poem on the unknown.

BETTINELLI, XAVIER, an eminent Jesuit, born at Mantua 18 July, 1718; died 13 Sept., 1808. His works were collected in 24 vols. 12mo., Venice, 1801. The principal are, 'Ragionamenti filosofici;' 'Dell' entusiasmo delle belle arti;' 'Dialoghi d'amore;' 'Risorgimento negli studi, nelle arti e ne' costumi dopo il mille;' 'Delle lettere e delle arti Mantovane; lettere ed arti Modenesi;' 'Lettere dieci di Virgilio agli Arcadi;' 'Letters on the fine arts from a lady to her friend;' 'Poetical Pieces;' 'Tragedies;' 'Lettere a Leticia Cidonia sopra gli epigrammi;' and 'Essay on Eloquence.' As a poet, critic, metaphysician, and historian, Bettinelli's merit is esteemed by his countrymen as of the highest order.

BETTINI, DOMINIC, a painter, born at Florence 1644; died at Bologna 1705.

BETTINI, MARIO, an Italian Jesuit, professor at Parma, was born 6 Feb., 1582, at Bologna, where

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he died 7 Nov., 1637. His works consist of Latin poetry and mathematical treatises.

BETTS, JOHN, M.D., a native of Winchester, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards practised medicine in London with great success, being especially patronised by his co-religionists the Roman Catholics. He was physician in ordinary to Charles II. His works are, 'De Ortu et Natura Sanguinis,' 8vo., London, 1669; 'Medicinæ cum Philosophia naturalis Consensus,' 8vo., London, 1692; and 'Anatomia Thomæ Parri, annum centesimum quinquagesimum secundum et novem Menses agentis, cum clariss. Viri Gulielmi Harveyæ aliorumque adstantium Medicorum Regiorum Observationibus.' His son, *Edward Betts*, also became a M.D.; acquired a high reputation as a physician; and died 12 April, 1687.

BETULEIUS, SIXTUS, was born at Memmingen, in Swabia, 2 Feb., 1500, and became principal of the college of Augsburg, where he died 19 June, 1554. He published Notes on Lactantius; Commentary on Cicero, 'De Natura Deorum;' three dramatic pieces, Susannah, Judith, and Joseph; 'Novi Testamenti Concordantia Græca;' and 'Oracula Sybillina Gr. cum castigationibus.'

BETUSSI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet, translator, and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Bassano, and died after 1565. In his studies and morals he unfortunately took for his guide the infamous Peter Aretin.

BEUF, JEAN LE. *See* LEBEUF.

BEUGHEM, CORNELIUS DE, a bookseller of Emmerick, who published seven Latin works on bibliography between 1680 and 1688.

BEULANIUS, a divine and historian of the seventh century, was a Briton by birth, and teacher of the celebrated Nennius, who was afterwards abbot of Bangor. He is said to have written a work, 'De Genealogis Gentium.'

BEULANIUS, SAMUEL, son of the preceding, was born in Northumberland, and educated in the Isle of Wight, of which he wrote a description. He also composed in Latin 'Annotations upon Nennius;' 'History of the actions of King Arthur in Scotland;' and an 'Historical Itinerary.' Flourished A.D. 650.

BEUMLER, MARK, a Protestant minister, author of many theological, philological, and philosophical works, was born at Volketswyl, in the canton of Zurich, 1555, and died 1611.

BEURS, WILLIAM, a Dutch painter, born at Dort 1656; died about 1690.

BEUTHER, MICHAEL, a German writer, born at Carlostadt 18 Oct., 1522; died 27 Oct., 1587. He was professor of history at Strasburg, and published many learned works.

BEVAN, JOSEPH GURNEY, a Quaker author, was born in London 18 Feb., 1753, and became partner with his father, who carried on the business of a chemist and druggist in Plough Court, Lombard Street. In 1796 he removed to Stoke Newington, and gave his attention almost exclusively to matters connected with the Society of Friends. He died at Stoke Newington 12 Sept., 1814. His works are, 'A Refutation of some of the more modern misrepresentations of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, with a Life of J. Nayler; also a summary of the history, doctrine, and discipline of Friends,' 8vo., London, 1800; 'An Examination of the first part of a pamphlet called An Appeal to the Society of Friends,' 8vo., 1802; 'A short Account of the Life

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and Writings of Robert Barclay,' 18mo., 1802; 'Thoughts on Reason and Revelation, particularly the Revelation of the Scriptures,' 8vo., London, 1805, 1853; 'The Life of the Apostle Paul, as related in Scripture, but in which his Epistles are inserted in that part of the History to which they are supposed respectively to belong; with select notes, critical, explanatory, and relating to persons and places,' 8vo., 1807, 1811; 'Memoirs of the Life of Isaac Pennington, to which is added a Review of his Writings,' 8vo., 1807; 'Memoirs of the Life and Travels in the service of the Gospel of Sarah Stephenson,' 8vo., 1807; 'A Reply to so much of a Sermon by P. Dodd as relates to the scruples of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, against all Swearing,' 8vo., London, 1808; 'Piety Promoted, in brief memorials and dying expressions of some of the Society of Friends. The tenth part. To which is added an Historical Account of the preceding parts,' 2nd edition, 12mo., London, 1811; 'Selections from a work entitled Piety Promoted, containing brief memorials and dying expressions of some of the Society of Friends,' 12mo., London, 1855, 1856. In 1821 there appeared at London a thin 8vo. volume, containing 'Extracts from the Letters and other Writings of the late Joseph Gurney Bevan, preceded by a short memoir.'

BEVER. *See* CASTORIUS.

BEVER, THOMAS, LL.D., a learned civilian, born at Mortimer, Berkshire, 1725, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree and obtained a fellowship. In 1758 he was admitted of Doctors' Commons, and was afterwards appointed judge of the cinque ports and chancellor of Lincoln and Bangor. Died 8 Nov., 1791. His works are, 'A Discourse on the Study of Jurisprudence and the Civil Law,' and 'The History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State, and the Rise, Progress, and Extent of the Roman Laws.'

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born in 1636-7 at Barrow, Leicestershire, of which parish his grandfather, father, and brother were successively vicars. In 1653 he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1656; M.A. 1660; D.D. 1679). At the university he applied himself so closely to his studies, particularly to oriental learning, that at the age of eighteen he wrote a Latin treatise on the excellence and use of the oriental tongues, which he published in 1658. Soon after his ordination by Bishop Sanderson he was presented to the vicarage of Ealing, Middlesex, which he resigned 1672, on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He acquired great popularity as a preacher, and was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1691 he refused an offer of the see of Bath and Wells, then vacant by the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, but he afterwards accepted the bishopric of St. Asaph, and was accordingly consecrated 16 July, 1704. He died 5 March, 1707-8, and was buried in St. Paul's. He left the greater part of his estate to the societies for propagating the Gospel and promoting Christian knowledge. Besides the treatise already mentioned, he wrote 'Institutionum Chronologicarum libri duo,' *Συνοδικον*, sive *Pandectæ Canonum SS. Apostolorum*, &c.; 'Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Primitivæ vindicatus et illustratus'; 'The Church Catechism explained'; 'Private Thoughts upon Religion'; 'The great necessity

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and advantage of Public Prayer and frequent Communion'; 'One hundred and fifty Sermons and Discourses on several subjects'; 'Thesaurus Theologicus; or a complete system of Divinity'; a defence of Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms; and 'Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles.'

BEVERINI, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated preacher, born at Lucca 5 May, 1629; died 24 Oct., 1686. He published poems in Latin and Italian; discourses; a translation of the *Æneid* in ottava rima; and many other works.

BEVERLAND, ADRIAN, born at Middleburgh in Zealand 1653, was a man of genius, but prostituted his talents by employing them in the composition of loose and obscene pieces. He became an advocate, but his passion for literature diverted him from legal pursuits. In 1672 he was at the university of Oxford. His Treatise on Original Sin, published in 1673, was so offensive that he was committed to prison at the Hague, and his book condemned to be burnt. He was, however, set at liberty on paying a fine, and he subsequently visited Utrecht and Leyden; but his behaviour gave such offence that he deemed it prudent to come to England, where Isaac Vossius procured him a pension. His income was inconsiderable, yet he spent the greater part of it in purchasing scarce books, obscene designs, pictures, medals, and strange shells. Afterwards he seems to have repented of his irregular life, and as an atonement is said to have composed his treatise 'De Fornicatione cavenda admonitio, sive adhortatio ad pudicitiam et castitatem,' 8vo., Lond., 1698. His sincerity, however, has been suspected. After the death of Vossius, he fell into the most extreme poverty, and incurred universal hatred on account of the numerous personal satires which he had written. He died insane about 1712. Beverland was master of a good Latin style; indeed, what was said of Petronius has been applied to him—that he was 'scriptor purissimæ impuritatis.'

BEVERLEY, ST. JOHN OF. *See* JOHN.

BEVERNINCK, JEROME VAN, a Dutch statesman, born 1614. He was sent ambassador to Cromwell, 1654, and brought about a peace between England and Holland. Died 30 Oct., 1690.

BEVERWICK, JOHN VAN, a physician of Dort, born 17 Sept., 1594; died 19 Jan., 1647. His works were printed in Flemish, at Amsterdam, 1656, 4to.

BEVILL, ROBERT, a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, author of 'A Treatise on the Law of Homicide and of Larceny at Common Law,' 8vo., Lond., 1799, died 1824.

BEVIN, ELWAY, an eminent musician in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was for some time one of the gentlemen of the Royal Chapel, but was expelled in 1636 or 1637, on account of his having turned Roman Catholic. He composed some church services and anthems, and published 'A briefe and short Instruction of the art of Musicke,' 4to., 1631.

BEVIS, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a learned physician and astronomer, born near Old Sarum, Wiltshire, 1695. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and having taken his degrees went abroad, after which he commenced practice in London. In 1738 he had collected a number of astronomical instruments, and built an observatory at Stoke Newington. In 1745 he undertook to publish by subscription a work, entitled 'Uranographia Bri-

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tannica, similar to that of Bayer; but though he was at a great expense in having the plates engraved, he lost them by the failure of the persons whom he employed, and the work was never completed. Dr. Bevis published Halley's astronomical tables; several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; two pamphlets, one entitled 'The Satellite Sliding-rule,' and the other 'An experimental Inquiry into the Virtues of the Mineral waters of Bagnigge Wells.' His name is also on the title-page of a small pocket dictionary of the English language, though he only wrote the preface. Died 1771. He left in MS. a translation of Lalande's Astronomy.

BEWICK, JOHN, an engraver on wood, brother of Thomas, mentioned below, was born 1760, and died 5 Dec., 1795.

BEWICK, ROBERT ELLIOTT, son of Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood-engraver. He carried on his father's business after the death of the latter, and possessed many of the excellences of his parent. Died at Gateshead, 27 July, 1849.

BEWICK, THOMAS, the restorer of the art of engraving on wood, was born, 12 Aug., 1753, at Cherry-burn in the parish of Ovingham, Northumberland. His early propensity to observe natural objects, and particularly the manners and habits of animals, and to endeavour to express them by drawing, in which, without tuition, he manifested great skill at an early age, determined his friends as to the choice of a profession for him. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to Mr. Ralph Beilby, a copper-plate engraver of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he paid short visits to London and Scotland, and then entered into partnership with his late master. About this time he engraved the woodcuts for an edition of Gay's 'Fables,' 1779. Subsequently there appeared a 'General History of Quadrupeds,' 1790, the woodcuts in which were executed by Bewick, and were acknowledged to be superior to anything of the kind that had previously appeared. In preparing this work he had the assistance of his brother John, who also co-operated with him in bringing out illustrated editions of Goldsmith's 'Traveller,' Barbed's 'Hermit,' and Somerville's 'Chace,' which was the last work on which John Bewick (who died 1795) was engaged. Thomas's best work, which exhibits him as a naturalist as well as an artist, was his 'History of British Birds,' commenced in 1797, and completed in 1804. He died at his residence near the Windmill Hills, Gateshead, 8 Nov., 1828.

BEWLEY, WILLIAM, of Massingham, Norfolk, died 5 Sept., 1783, at the house of Dr. Burney, in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, London. The 'Gentleman's Magazine,' in recording his death, remarks, 'He will be much lamented by all men of science, as his great abilities, particularly in electricity, chemistry, and anatomy, had penetrated through the obscurity of his abode and the natural modesty and diffidence of his disposition.'

BEXLEY, NICHOLAS VANSITTART Lord, son of Henry Vansittart, sometime governor of Bengal, was born 29 April, 1766, and received his education at Mr. Gilpin's school at Cheam in Surrey, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1791). He was subsequently called to the bar, and distinguished himself by the production of various political and financial pamphlets, which attracted general attention. He was first returned to par-

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liament for Hastings in 1796. In 1801 he was sent to Denmark in the character of minister plenipotentiary, with the view of detaching that country from the Northern Alliance, but the negotiation failed. In the same year he was appointed joint secretary to the Treasury, and after filling other offices under the crown, he succeeded Mr. Perceval as chancellor of the exchequer 1812. This important office he occupied till Jan., 1823, and on his retirement he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bexley. He had a great reputation for skill in financial matters. Died at Footscray Place, Kent, 8 Feb., 1851.

BEXON, GABRIEL LEOPOLD CHARLES AMÉ, a French ecclesiastic and miscellaneous writer, born at Remiremont, March, 1748; died at Paris 15 Feb., 1784.

BEXON, SCIPIO JEROME, a French jurist, brother of Gabriel, mentioned above, was born 1753, and died 17 Nov., 1825.

BEYER, or BEIER, AUGUSTUS, a German Protestant minister, author of some bibliographical works, was born 21 May, 1707, and died 1741.

BEYER, GEORGE, a lawyer, born at Leipsic 1665; died 1714. He wrote 'Notitiæ auctorum juridicorum;' and 'Declinatio juris divini naturalis et positivi universalis.'

BEYERLINCK, LAURENCE, a Dutch ecclesiastic, and a voluminous author, was born at Antwerp, April, 1578; and died there 7 June, 1627. His principal works are 'Apophthegmata Christianorum;' 'Promptuarium morale;' and 'Magnum Theatrum vitæ humanæ,' 8 vols. folio. 'This last work is a mass of theology, history, politics, philosophy, &c., in alphabetical order, containing all the knowledge of that time upon the various subjects.'

BEYLE, MARIE HENRI, a French politician and author, born 1783; died 23 March, 1842.

BEYMA, JULIUS, an eminent jurist, born at Dockum, in Holland 1539 or 1546; died 1598.

BEYS, CHARLES, a French poet, the friend of Scarron, was born 1610, and died 26 Sept., 1659.

BEYS, GILES, a printer, who was the first, after those who printed the works of Ramus, that made a distinction in his printing between the consonants *j* and *v*, and the vowels *i* and *u*. Ramus was the inventor of this distinction, and employed it in his Latin grammar of 1557; but we do not find it in any of his works printed after that time. Beys adopted it first in Claude Mignaut's Latin Commentary on Horace. He died at Paris, 19 April, 1593.

BEYSSER, JEAN MICHEL, a French general, born 1754, who was executed by order of the revolutionary tribunal, as an accomplice of Danton, 13 April, 1794.

BEZA, THEODORE, one of the chief promoters of the Reformation, was born at Vezelai, a small town of Nivernais, in France, 24 June, 1519, and educated for the bar at Orleans. Here he imbibed the principles of the reformed religion, on which he retired to Geneva, and shortly afterwards he was chosen to the Greek professorship at Lausanne. After reading there about ten years he became assistant to Calvin in the church and university of Geneva. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre, by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the Catholic divines. In the civil war, which broke out not long afterwards, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, and in 1570 went to France to assist at the

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synod of Rochelle, where he was chosen moderator. Died 13 Oct., 1695. His polemical pieces are forgotten, but his Latin poems, printed in 1548, are still read. A Greek MS. of the New Testament, which once belonged to Beza, is now in the public library at Cambridge. It was published by Dr. Kipling.

BEZOUT, ÉTIENNE, a French mathematician, born at Nemours, 31 March, 1730; died at Paris 27 Sept., 1783. He wrote a 'Course of Mathematics'; 'General Theory of Algebraic Equations,' and other works.

BIACCA, FRANCIS, an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, author of a defence of Josephus's history, and other works, was born at Parma 12 March, 1673, and died 15 Sept., 1735.

BIANCANI, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, born at Bologna 1566; died at Parma 7 June, 1624. He was author of 'Cosmography Demonstrated'; 'Chronology of eminent Mathematicians,' and other works.

BIANCHI, ANTHONY, a Venetian gondolier, author of several Italian poems of considerable merit, flourished in 1753.

BIANCHI, FRANCIS, a musical composer, was born at Cremona, or Venice, 1752; died at Bologna 24 Sept., 1811. He composed fifty-seven entire operas, besides a considerable quantity of church and other music. He resided in England for some time.

BIANCHI, FRANCIS FERRARI, a painter and sculptor of Modena, said to have been the instructor of Correggio; died 1510.

BIANCHI, JOHN, an Italian physician, and writer on natural history, commonly called *Janus Plancus*, was born 3 Jan., 1693, at Rimini, where he died 3 Dec., 1775.

BIANCHI, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian religious of the Minorite order, author of some tragedies, a voluminous work in vindication of the pope's temporal power, and other pieces. Born 2 Oct., 1686; died 18 Jan., 1758.

BIANCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated anatomist, born at Turin 12 Sept., 1681; died 20 Jan., 1761.

BIANCHI, MARK ANTHONY, professor of law at Padua, his native place, author of some professional works, was born 1498, and died 8 Oct., 1548.

BIANCHI, PETER, a Roman painter, born 1694; died 1730.

BIANCHI, VENDRAMINO, a nobleman of Padua, and secretary of the senate of Venice at the commencement of the eighteenth century, was employed in several diplomatic services, and for about twenty months was Venetian ambassador in London. He wrote an account of his negotiations, which resulted in a treaty of alliance with Switzerland.

BIANCHINI, FRANCIS, was born at Verona 13 Dec., 1662. He established the Altofili Society in his native town, for the investigation of physical and mathematical subjects. He was patronised by Pope Alexander VIII. and his successors, and died 2 March, 1729. His works were in Italian and Latin, chiefly on mathematics and antiquities. His 'Universal History' is highly valued.

BIANCHINI, JOHN FORTUNATUS, professor of physic at Padua, and author of numerous treatises on subjects connected with his profession, was born 1720, and died 2 Sept., 1779.

BIANCHINI, JOSEPH, nephew of Francis, above mentioned, was born at Verona 9 Sept., 1704, and became a priest of the oratory. The date of his death

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is not stated. He published some valuable works relating to history and ecclesiastical antiquities, but is perhaps best known by his 'Parere sopra la cagione della morte della sig. contessa Cornelia Zangari, esposto in una lettera,' 8vo., Verona, 1731; Rome, 1743. This curious dissertation relates to a lady of rank, who was found in her room reduced to ashes, except her head, legs, and one of her fingers. As this could not be ascribed to external fire, the room being in no wise injured, it excited much attention, and gave rise to a variety of opinions. Bianchini maintains in this tract that it was the effect of internal and spontaneous fire, occasioned by the excessive use of camphorated brandy, to which the lady had been much addicted. The case of the Lady Cornelia has been since reproduced in the London morning papers every few years as an event of recent occurrence, and probably the majority of Englishmen believe that there really is such a thing as 'spontaneous combustion.'

BIANCHINI, JOSEPH MARIA, an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Prato, in Tuscany, 18 Nov., 1685; died 17 Feb., 1749. His principal works are an account of the grand duchy of Tuscany and the royal house of Medici; and a treatise on Italian satire.

BIANCOLINI, JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH, author of several works relating to the history of his native city, Verona, was born 10 March, 1697, and died 1780.

BIANCONI, JOHN LOUIS, an Italian physician, born at Bologna 30 Sept., 1717; died at Perugia 1 Jan., 1781. He resided first with the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, and afterwards with Augustus III., king of Poland, who employed him in state affairs of great importance, and appointed him his minister at the court of Rome. Besides several elegant elegies and miscellaneous papers, he wrote letters on the history of Cornelius Celsus, and a work on the circus of Caracalla.

BIAS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born about B.C. 570.

BIBIANA, ST., a holy virgin and martyr, was a native of Rome. Both her parents were zealous Christians, and laid down their lives for the faith. Apronianus, governor of Rome, ordered Bibiana to be tied to a pillar, and whipped with scourges loaded with leaden plummets. The saint underwent this punishment cheerfully, and died in the hands of the executioner, 363. Festival, Dec. 2.

BIBIENA, BERNARD OF. See DOVISI.

BIBIENA, FERDINAND GALLI, a painter and architect of Bologna, born 1657; died 1743. The magnificent buildings erected from his designs show the superiority of his abilities. He was author of two books on architecture.

BIBLIANDER, THEODORE, a Protestant divine, born 1500, or 1504, at Bischoffzell, near St. Gall. In 1532 he succeeded Zuinglius in the divinity chair at Zurich, but was subsequently removed on account of his opinions respecting predestination. Died 24 Sept., 1564. He was a man of great reputation for learning, especially in the oriental languages. He published a version of the Koran, with a refutation of it; and several theological treatises in Latin.

BICHAT, MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French physician and medical writer, born 11 Nov., 1771; died 22 July, 1802.

BICHENO, JAMES, a Baptist minister and schoolmaster of Newbury, Berkshire, where he died

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9 April, 1831. He was author of the following publications: 'A Friendly Address to the Jews,' 8vo., 1797; 'The Signs of the Times; or the Overthrow of the Papal Tyranny in France, the prelude of destruction to Popery and Despotism,' 2 parts, 1792-4; 'A Word in Season; or a call to the Inhabitants of Great Britain to stand prepared for the consequences of the present War,' 1795; 'The probable progress and issue of the Commotions which have agitated Europe since the French Revolution,' 1797; 'A glance at the history of Christianity and of English Nonconformity,' 1798; 'The Restoration of the Jews the crisis of all Nations,' 1800; 'The Destiny of the German Empire and the general prospects of Europe,' 2 parts, 1801-6; 'An estimate of the Peace, a thanksgiving Sermon,' 1802; 'A Supplement to the Signs of the Times, with an answer to Mr. Faber,' 1807; 'The consequences of unjust War, a Fast-day Sermon,' 1810.

BICHENO, JAMES EBENEZER, F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born at Newbury, Berkshire, about 1755. When approaching his fortieth year he entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1822 was called to the bar. Science, however, had more attractions for him than law, and he especially devoted himself to the study of botany and zoology. In 1824 he became secretary of the Linnæan Society, in which capacity he superintended the publication of many learned papers on his favourite pursuits, and was the author of one 'On systems and methods in Natural History.' He was appointed secretary of the commission formed under Lord Melbourne's administration to inquire into the expediency of introducing the poor law into Ireland. Several important reports on this subject proceeded from his pen. In Sept., 1842, he was selected by Lord Stanley for the office of colonial secretary in Van Diemen's Land; and he died at Hobart Town 25 Feb., 1851. His works are, 'An Inquiry into the nature of Benevolence; chiefly with a view to elucidate the principles of the Poor Laws, and to show their immoral tendency,' 8vo., London, 1817; 'Observations on the Philosophy of Criminal Jurisprudence. With remarks on Penitentiary Prisons,' 8vo., London, 1819; 'An Inquiry into the Poor Laws, chiefly with a view to examine them as a scheme of National Benevolence, and to elucidate their political economy,' 2nd edition, 8vo., London, 1824; 'Ireland and its Economy, being the result of observations made in a Tour through the Country in the autumn of 1820,' 8vo., London, 1830.

BICKERSTAFF, ISAAC, a dramatist, was born in Ireland about 1735, and is stated to have been living in 1812. Among his dramatic pieces are 'Love in a Village,' 'The Maid of the Mill,' 'The Plain Dealer,' 'The Hypocrite,' 'Lionel and Clarissa,' 'The Padlock,' 'The Sultan,' and 'The spoiled Child.'

BICKERSTAFF, WILLIAM, an antiquary, was born at Leicester, 17 June, 1728, appointed master of the Lower Free Grammar School in that town Jan. 1749-50, and took orders in 1770, from which period he was occasionally a curate at most of the churches at Leicester, and also at Great Wigston and Ayleston, two villages at no great distance. Died 26 Jan., 1789. He was author of several communications made use of by Mr. Nichols in his History of Leicester, and of a considerable number of contributions to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

BIDDLE.

BICKERSTETH, EDWARD, brother of Henry Bickersteth, Lord Langdale, was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 19 March, 1786, and after serving for some time in the General Post Office, entered the office of a London attorney, to whom he was subsequently articled. At the expiration of his articles he went to Norwich, where he became partner with Mr. Bignold, whose sister he married. His inclinations, however, were rather towards theology than law, and about 1815 he entered the ministry of the Established Church. He was a zealous partisan of the 'Evangelicals,' and visited Africa with a view to place the missions there in order. On his return he was constituted secretary to the Missionary Society, and in 1830 was collated to the rectory of Watton, Hertfordshire, where he spent the remainder of his life in great comfort. Died 28 Feb., 1850. He edited the Christian Family Library, the Christian Psalmody, a Practical Guide to the Prophecies, Family Prayers, and other works of a like character. A Memoir of him, by the Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A., was published in 1851, 2 vols. 8vo.

BICKERSTETH, HENRY, Lord Langdale. See LANGDALE.

BICKERTON, SIR RICHARD HUSSEY, a British admiral, born 11 Oct., 1759; died 9 Feb., 1832.

BICKLEY, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born in Buckinghamshire 1519. He was elected warden of Merton College 1569, and in 1585 was consecrated bishop of Chichester, where he died 30 April, 1596.

BICKNELL, ELHANAN, a great patron of art, died at his residence on Herne Hill, Camberwell, 27 Nov., 1861. He was engaged in commercial pursuits, and the personal property left at his decease was sworn at Doctors' Commons as under £350,000. The wealth which he acquired was liberally, judiciously, and unostentatiously spent not upon himself alone—for even the beautiful specimens of art which enriched his mansion were freely open to others besides his personal friends—but in doing good to those who stood in need of help. As an art patron, he was one who purchased for the enjoyment which pictures of the best order afford to an appreciating mind, and not for the mere love of possession or desire of display.

BICKNOR, ALEXANDER DE, consecrated archbishop of Dublin, 1317; died 14 July, 1349. He was conspicuous for talents and learning.

BIDAL. See ASFELD.

BIDDLE, JOHN, was born at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and baptized 14 Jan., 1615. He was educated at the grammar school there, and at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was elected master of the free school of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, but his refusal to acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost drew upon him accusations of heresy. Though liberated from prison, he was still unwilling to yield to the arguments which Archbishop Usher, in his way through Gloucester, kindly used to remove his doubts and effect a reconciliation. He was summoned before the parliament at Westminster, but the twelve arguments which he published as a criterion of his faith exposed him to greater persecution, and an ordinance was passed by the Commons to punish with death such as denied the doctrine of the Trinity. To the horrors of a prison were now added those of poverty, but Biddle was a man of learning, and earned a subsistence by correcting the Septuagint Bible published by Roger Daniel, a London

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printer. By the General Oblivion Act of 1654 he recovered his liberty, but a fresh publication again exposed him to the rigour of Cromwell's parliament, and at last the Protector, incited by Griffin, an Anabaptist, who had experienced the superior powers of his antagonist in theological disputes, gave orders for his banishment to St. Mary's Castle, in the isles of Scilly, in 1655. On the Restoration, when the liberty of dissenters was abridged, Biddle, who expounded his doctrines in private as well as in public, was dragged before a magistrate. He was fined £100, and his hearers £20 each; but from his inability to pay, he was detained, and after fifteen weeks of confinement, a sudden decease put an end to his sufferings 22 Sept., 1662.

BIDDULPH, THOMAS TREGENNA, a Church of England divine, was born 5 July, 1763, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He became incumbent of St. James's, Bristol, where he died 19 May, 1838. He was a strong evangelical, and published some works, now utterly forgotten, on polemical and doctrinal subjects.

BIDERMANN, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a voluminous German author, born at Nuremberg 5 April, 1705, became rector of the school of Friedburg, where he died 1772.

BIDLAKE, JOHN, a divine and poet, was born at Plymouth in 1755. He was educated at the school of his native place, and after taking his first degree in arts at Christ Church, Oxford, became master of the same seminary, which he conducted with reputation. He proceeded to his doctor's degree, and in 1811 was appointed to preach the Bampton lecture; but in the act of delivering the third discourse he was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit, which produced total blindness. He died in 1814. Besides some single sermons on different occasions, he published two volumes of Discourses; the Bampton Lectures, in one vol.; 'Introduction to the Study of Geography,' 12mo.; 'The Country Parson,' a poem, 8vo.; 'Eugenio, or the Precepts of Prudentius,' a tale, 12mo.; 'The Summer Eve,' a poem, 8vo.; 'Virginia,' a tragedy; 'Youth,' a poem, 8vo.; and 'The Year,' a poem, 1813.

BIDLOO, GODFREY, a famous anatomical writer, born at Amsterdam 12 March, 1649; died at Leyden, April, 1713. His chief work was his 'Anatomia humani corporis,' in 105 plates drawn by Lairese, fol., Amsterdam, 1685. This publication involved him in a dispute with William Cowper, F.R.S., a surgeon of London, who had purloined his plates, and passed them off as his own.

BIDWILL, JOHN CARNE, a native of Exeter, visited New Zealand and Australia, and carefully investigated the botany of those colonies. Born in or about 1816; died 1853.

BIE, ADRIAN DE, a Dutch painter, born 1594, settled at Rome, where he died about 1640. His son *Cornelius* wrote the Lives of the Painters, in Flemish verse.

BIE, JACOB OF JAMES DE, an eminent engraver of antiquities, was born at Antwerp 1581. He was living 1636.

BIEL, GABRIEL, an eminent writer on scholastic divinity, was a native of Spire, became professor of divinity in the university of Tubingen, and died 1495.

BIEL, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a Lutheran divine, born at Brunswick 1687; died 1745. He wrote 'Novus Thesaurus Philologicus, sive Lexicon in LXX,' et

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alios interpretes et scriptores apocryphos Veteris Testamenti,' 3 vols. 8vo., Haguc, 1779-80.

BIELFELD, JAMES FREDERICK, BARON DE, was born at Hamburg 31 March, 1717. He was appointed, by the king of Prussia, tutor to his brother Ferdinand; in 1747 curator of the universities; and the year following created a baron and privy councillor. He died 5 April, 1770. His works are, 'Political Institutions,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Progress of the Germans in the Belles Lettres,' 8vo.; 'Elements of Universal Erudition,' 3 vols. 8vo.

BIENAISE, JEAN, a French surgeon, celebrated for his skill as an operator, was born 1601, and died 25 Dec., 1681.

BIENNE, JEAN, in Latin, *Benenatus*, a celebrated printer of Paris, died 15 Feb., 1588.

BIERKANDER, CLAUDE, a Swedish naturalist, born 1735; died 1795.

BIEZELINGEN, CHRISTIAN JANS VAN, a Dutch painter, born 1558; died 1600.

BIFFIN, SARAH, died at Liverpool 2 Oct., 1850, aged 66. Though born without hands or arms, she attained considerable eminence as a miniature painter.

BIFIELD. See **BYFIELD**.

BIGG, WILLIAM REDMORE, an English painter, and royal academian, died 6 Feb., 1828.

BIGLAND, JOHN, was born at Skirlaugh, in Holderness, about 1750, and spent far the greater portion of his life in the humble occupation of a village schoolmaster. He moved his residence more than once, but his school was for the longest period at Rossington, near Doncaster. When upwards of fifty years of age he became an author, and published 'Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ,' 1803. This was followed by 'Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History,' and 'Letters on the Modern History and Political Aspect of Europe.' As these were well received, he from that time became an author by profession. His subsequent publications were 'Essays on various subjects,' 2 vols., 1805; 'Letters on Natural History,' 1806; 'System of Geography and History,' 5 vols., 1809; 'History of Spain,' 2 vols., 1810; 'History of Europe from the Peace of 1763 to the present time,' 2 vols., 1811 (in a later edition continued to 1814); 'The Philosophic Wanderers, or the History of the Tribune and the Priestess of Minerva,' 1811; 'Yorkshire,' being the sixteenth volume of the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 1812; 'History of England,' 'System of Geography for the use of Schools,' 1816; 'An Historical Display of the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations,' 1817; 'Letters on French History,' 1818; 'Letters on English History,' 'History of the Jews.' He died at Finningley, near Doncaster, 22 Feb., 1832, aged 82.

BIGLAND, RALPH, Garter king-at-arms, was born in 1711, the son of Richard Bigland, of Kendall, in Westmoreland, the descendant of a family originally seated at Bigland, Lancashire. The subject of this brief notice, after going through all the offices in the College of Arms, and executing also the office of registrar, to which he was appointed in 1763, became the head of it in 1780, but enjoyed his elevation a very short time, dying in James Street, Bedford Row, 27 March, 1784. He was buried with his parents at Stepney. He was deservedly esteemed and regretted, as a man of much skill in heraldry and other branches of antiquities. The great collections he had made

BIGNE.

for a history of Gloucestershire were intended to have been arranged and given by him to the public, and have since been partly published by his son, Richard Bigland, of Procester, esq., under the title of 'Historical, monumental, and genealogical collections, relative to the county of Gloucester,' &c., folio, 1792.

BIGNE, or VIGNE, GACÉ DE LA, a Frenchman, author of a poem entitled 'Le Roman des Ouseaux,' was born about 1428, and died about 1475.

BIGNE, MARGUERIN DE LA, doctor of the Sorbonne and dean of Mans, was born in Normandy about 1546, and died in Paris about 1600. He published the first 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' folio, 9 vols., 1575-79.

BIGNICOURT, SIMON DE, a French poet, born 15 May, 1709; died 1775.

BIGNON, JEAN PAUL, grandson of Jerome, was born Sept., 1662, became librarian to the French king, and died 14 May, 1743. He wrote 'Vic de François Levesque;' and 'Les Aventures d'Abdalla, fils d'Hanif.'

BIGNON, JEROME, was born at Paris 1590. His abilities were so prematurely displayed, that at the age of ten he published a Description of the Holy Land, and at fourteen a Treatise on the Election of the Popes. He was noticed by Henry IV., and obtained a place at court; and after the death of that monarch he travelled into Italy, where he was noticed by Paul V. On his return he devoted himself to the bar, and was nominated counselor of state and advocate-general in the parliament of Paris. He was consulted by Queen Anne of Austria during her regency; he assisted at the completion of the treaty with Holland 1649, regulated the succession of Mantua, and concluded the alliance with the Hanse towns 1654. Died 7 April, 1666.

BIGNON, LOUIS PIERRE EDOUARD, a French statesman, diplomatist, and author, born 3 Jan., 1771; died 5 Jan., 1841.

BIGOD, or BIGOT, SIR FRANCIS, received an academical education—at Oxford, according to Wood—and was master of a great deal of wit and learning, which he employed upon the subject of impropriations, representing the custom of annexing benefices to monasteries to be a great abuse. When, however, the government of Henry VIII. determined to suppress the monasteries, he took up arms, and was very active in the commotions in Yorkshire, called the 'Pilgrimage of Grace.' It was his fate to be taken prisoner and condemned to die. He suffered at Tyburn in June, 1537. His works are, 'A Treatise of the Impropriation of Benefices,' 4to., London, 1547, and several translations from the Latin.

BIGOT, EMEY, a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen 1626; died 18 Oct., 1689. He travelled into Holland, England, Germany, and Italy, and maintained a correspondence with most of the learned of Europe. He published an edition of Palladius's Life of St. Chrysostom, the MS. of which he had discovered at Florence.

BILDERDIJK, WILLIAM, a Dutch poet and historian, born 1756; died 18 Dec., 1831.

BILFINGER, GEORGE BERNARD, a German writer on philosophy and divinity, born 1693; died 18 Feb., 1750.

BILGUER, JOHN ULRIC DE, a surgeon, was born in Switzerland 1720; served in the Prussian army; and died 6 April, 1796. He rendered himself

BILLINGSLEY.

famous by an inaugural thesis on the inutility of amputation in gunshot wounds.

BILL, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, born at Ashwell, Hertfordshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he became master of St. John's College, March, 1546-7, and in 1551 master of Trinity College. He was installed dean of Westminster 30 June, 1560, but died on the 15th of the following month.

BILLAUD-VARENNE, JACQUES NICOLAS, a conspicuous actor in the first French Revolution, was born 1762, and died 3 June, 1819.

BILLAULT, ADAM, known as *Master Adam*, was born, 1602, at Nevers, where he carried on the trade of a joiner. Though an uneducated man, but being endowed with some poetical genius, he took to writing verses. He was patronised by Cardinal Richelieu, and Prince Conde, and panegyrised by Corneille. Died 19 June, 1662.

BILLBERG, JOHN, a celebrated Swedish astronomer and mathematician, became bishop of Strengues, and died 1717.

BILLI, JACQUES DE, a French ecclesiastic, born at Guise, in Picardy, 1535; died at Paris 25 Dec., 1581. He translated several of the Greek Fathers into Latin, and wrote Observations on the Holy Scriptures.

BILLI, JACQUES DE, a French Jesuit, author of 'Opus Astronomicum' and other mathematical works, was born 1602, and died 1679.

BILLINGSLEY, SIR HENRY, son of Roger Billingsley, of Canterbury, was admitted a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1551, but did not graduate. It is said that he also studied for a time at Oxford. Ultimately he applied himself to trade in London, being a member of the company of haberdashers. In 1596 he was elected lord mayor, and received the honour of knighthood in the course of his year of office. He also represented the city of London in the first of King James's parliaments. Died 23 Nov., 1606. He was an excellent mathematician and a member of the old Society of Antiquaries. His only published work is a translation of 'The Elements of Geometrie of the most ancient Philosopher Euclide of Megara,' folio, London, 1570, with a preface by John Dee.

BILLINGSLEY, JOHN, a divine, was born in Kent, and studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, but afterwards removing to Oxford, obtained a fellowship at Corpus Christi College in that university. He took presbyterian orders, and became minister of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. 'After his majesty's restoration,' says Wood, 'our author Billingsley was outed for nonconformity, preached in conventicles, was oftentimes disturbed and molested, and no doubt but imprisoned.' He published 'Strong Comforts for weak Christians,' a collection of sermons, 1656; 'The grand Quaker prov'd a gross Liar; or, a short Reply to a little Pamphlet entitled, A Dispute between James Nayler and the Parish Teacher of Chesterfield, by a Challenge against him,' &c., printed with the preceding work; 'The Believer's daily Exercise; or, the Scripture Precept of being in the Fear of the Lord, examined and urged in four Sermons,' 1690.

BILLINGSLEY, MARTIN, a writing-master, was born in or about 1591, and carried on his business or profession in Bush Lane, near London Stone. He published 'The Pen's Excellency, or Secretary's Delight,' 1618, 1623; and 'The Writing School-Master, or the Anatomic of Fair Writing.'

BILLINGTON.

BILLINGTON, Mrs. ELIZABETH, née Weichell, a celebrated vocalist, was born in London 1709. Her parents were German, and were in the musical profession. Miss Weichell, while yet a child, displayed a decided propensity to the profession which had obtained bread and celebrity for her parents. When only seven years old she performed a *concerto* at the little theatre in the Haymarket, and immediately after reaching the age of eleven she evinced both original talents and a double degree of merit by means of a composition of her own production adapted to her favourite instrument, the pianoforte. In direct opposition to the will of her parents, she became the wife of John Billington, one of the band belonging to Drury Lane. The union proved by no means a happy one. Scarcely waiting for the completion of the honeymoon, the newly-married pair, urged equally by love and poverty, determined to leave England. They accordingly repaired to Dublin, where Mrs. Billington first exerted her vocal powers as an actress. Her *début* was propitious in no common degree, and indeed such acknowledged merits entitled the fair possessor to every mark of attention. So great, indeed, was her success that fame soon wafted back to England the tidings of her brilliant reception, and she was accordingly offered an engagement at Covent Garden Theatre. On her arrival in 1785 the play of 'Love in a Village,' so well calculated for the display of musical powers, was commanded by their Majesties; and the new performer, in the character of Rosina, realised the fondest hopes of her numerous friends and admirers. From this time she occupied the very first rank as a vocalist and actress. In the course of the following summer she visited Paris, and completed her studies under Sacchini. On her return she was received with increased rapture by crowded audiences, and contributed not a little, by her various attractions, to fill the coffers of Covent Garden Theatre. But while her theatrical fame was on the increase, scandal began to whisper about her private character, and the result was that she left England for Italy. The *cognoscenti* at Milan, Venice, Leghorn, Padua, Genoa, Florence, and Trieste were enraptured by her vocal talents; but the chief scene of her triumphs was Naples, where she was patronised by the noted Lady Hamilton, who introduced her at court. During their stay at Naples her husband died suddenly (1796). She did not, however, long remain a widow, but bestowed her hand on a French adventurer named M. de Fellesent. In 1801 she returned to London, where both the leading theatres vied for her support. She accordingly played at Drury Lane and Covent Garden alternately, and was also commonly engaged at all the fashionable concerts. Having accumulated a large fortune she retired from the stage, and lived at a charming residence in the vicinity of Hammersmith. In 1817 M. de Fellesent, who had resided apart from his wife since 1801, suddenly made his appearance in England, and the pair removed shortly afterwards to Italy, where this charming singer died 25 Aug., 1818.

BILNEY, THOMAS, a native, it is said, of East Bilney, in Norfolk, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards entered into holy orders. He adopted the reformed doctrines, and was very zealous in making converts. Being at length convicted of heresy, he was delivered over to the secular authorities, and burnt at Norwich 19 Aug., 1531.

BINGHAM.

BILSON, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born at Winchester in 1536, and educated at the school there, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his doctor's degree in 1580. His first preferment was the mastership of Winchester School, after which he was made prebendary of the cathedral, and warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise on 'Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion'; and in 1593 another 'On the perpetual Government of Christ's Church.' In 1596 he was advanced to the bishopric of Worcester, from whence, the year following, he was removed to Winchester. In 1599 he published 'Sermons on the Redemption of Mankind'; and in 1604 a treatise entitled 'The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's Redemption, and of his descent to Hades or Hell for our deliverance.' He also preached the sermon at the coronation of James I., and was a principal speaker at the Hampton Court conference. The care of revising the new translation of the Bible was likewise entrusted to him and Bishop Smith. He died 18 June, 1616.

BINCKES, WILLIAM, D.D., son of Richard Binckes, of Cheapside, London, was born in the metropolis about 1653, and educated at Westminster School. On 1 April, 1671, he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1674). He afterwards removed to Peterhouse, where he graduated M.A. 1678; D.D. 1699. He became a prebendary of Lincoln 1681; vicar of Leamington, Warwickshire, 1683; a prebendary of Lichfield 1697; and dean of Lichfield 1703. Died 19 June, 1712. Dr. Binckes took a prominent part in the stormy discussions of convocation, to which he was sent as proctor for the diocese of Lichfield; and in 1705 he was elected prolocutor of the Lower House. He published 'A Letter to a Convocation Man, concerning the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of that Body,' 1697; an Examination of Bishop Burnet's Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles; and some single sermons.

BINGHAM, GEORGE, B.D., was born at Melcomb Bingham, Dorsetshire, 1715. He received his education at Westminster School, and was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All Souls' College, where he contracted an intimacy with Sir William Blackstone. He quitted his fellowship on being presented to the rectory of Pimperm, Dorsetshire, to which was afterwards added that of More Critchell, in the same county. He died at Pimperm 11 Oct., 1800. Mr. Bingham wrote 'A Vindication of the Doctrine and Liturgy of the Church of England,' 8vo., 1774; 'An Essay on the Millennium,' 8vo.; 'Disseriations Apocalypticæ,' &c.; all of which were collected, with some sermons, into 2 vols. 8vo., 1804, with a memoir of the author. He rendered great assistance to Mr. Hutchins in the History of Dorsetshire.

BINGHAM, JOSEPH, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, Sept., 1668, and educated at the grammar school there, and at University College, Oxford. Hearing the Blessed Trinity attacked in the university pulpit, he took occasion, when he preached before that learned body, 1695, to explain in an elaborate manner the three witnesses mentioned by St. John. The discourse drew upon him the severest censures, and he was obliged to give up his fellowship at University College, and to retire to Headbourne-worthy, a living in Hampshire which Dr. Radcliffe conferred upon him.

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He continued his subject in two discourses before the clergy of Winchester with general approbation, and he vindicated his conduct by printing the offensive sermons with a copious preface. His most learned and valuable work in ten vols. 8vo. and two vols. folio is called 'Origines ecclesiasticæ.' His diligence was at last rewarded by Trelawney, bishop of Winchester, who gave him the living of Havant, near Portsmouth, but his improving fortune was overclouded by the South Sea bubble. He died 17 Aug., 1723.

BINGHAM, JOSEPH, second son of the preceding, was educated at the Charter House and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he prematurely died at the age of twenty-two, in consequence of excessive application. He promised all the learning and virtues of his father, and he had finished, except the preface, a valuable edition of the Theban story, published after his death.

BINGHAM, PEREGRINE, a legal and miscellaneous writer, was born about 1788, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1810). He was afterwards called to the bar, and became one of the police magistrates at Great Marlborough Street, London. Died 8 Nov., 1864, aged 76. He published 'The Law and Practice of Executions,' 1815; 'A Treatise on Infancy and Coverture,' 1816; 'A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' 1820; 'A System of Short Hand on the Principle of the Association of Ideas,' 8vo., London, 1821; and 'Reports in the Common Pleas from Easter Term, 1819, to Michaelmas Term, 1820, 19 vols. 8vo., London, 1821-40.

BINGLEY, an actor, born at Rotterdam 1755; died at the Hague 1818.

BINGLEY, WILLIAM, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1799; M.A. 1803). Whilst he was an undergraduate in this college he made two tours in Wales, which furnished the subject of his first publication, 'A Tour through North Wales during the Summer of 1798,' 2 vols. 8vo. He afterwards took orders. He died at his house in Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, London, 11 March, 1823. In addition to the work mentioned above, he published 'Animal Biography, or Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1802; an edition of the 'Correspondence between the Countesses of Pomfret and Hertford'; 'The Economy of a Christian Life,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1808; 'Memoirs of British Quadrupeds'; and 'Biographical Dictionary of the Musical Composers of the three last centuries,' 2 vols., 1813. For many years he was engaged on a History of Hampshire, which, however, he did not live to publish.

BINCK, JAMES or **JACOB**, an engraver, born at Nuremberg 1504; died at Rome 1560. He studied under Albert Durer.

BINNING, HUGH, a Scotch divine, was born in Ayrshire 1627, and educated in the university of Glasgow, where he took his degrees, and in his nineteenth year was appointed regent and professor of moral philosophy. As a preacher he was extremely popular; and after he had preached some time as a probationer, he was elected minister of Govan, near Glasgow, where he died 1654. His tracts, sermons, and commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans, were published separately, but were afterwards collected into one 4to. volume, and printed at Edinburgh 1735.

BIRAGUE.

BINNING, THOMAS, a Scotch sea-captain, wrote a book of gunnery, 4to., London, 1670.

BJOERNSTAHL, JAMES JONAS, a Swedish traveller, born 1731; died 12 July, 1779. His Letters, containing an account of his travels, were published at Stockholm 1778.

BIOLCO. See **BOLCOLO.**

BION, A, a Greek philosopher, who flourished 300 B.C.

BION, A, a celebrated bucolic poet, born at Smyrna. Some 'Idyls' written by him with exquisite taste have been preserved. He lived about 288 B.C., and was poisoned, according to the account given by his disciple Moschus.

BION, JEAN, was born at Dijon 1668, and having taken orders, obtained the situation of almoner to the 'Superb' galley, which served as a prison for Protestants. He was so touched with the patience and resignation of the unhappy captives that he determined to adopt their faith, and accordingly he withdrew, about 1704, to Geneva, where he embraced Calvinism. Subsequently he visited England, where he was a schoolmaster for some time, and then was appointed chaplain to an English congregation in Holland. He was living 1731, but the date of his death is not stated. He published 'A Relation of the Torments suffered by the Protestants condemned to the Gallies in France; Essays on Providence, and the possibility of the Resurrection; and several translations.

BION, NICOLAS, a manufacturer of globes and mathematical instruments, died at Paris 1733, aged upwards of 80 years. His 'Practical Treatise on the Construction of Mathematical Instruments' has been translated into English.

BIONDI. See **BLONDUS, FLAVIUS.**

BIONDI, Sir JOHN FRANCIS, was born at Lesina, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, 1572. He became acquainted with Sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador there, who introduced him to King James I. of England, from whom he received the honour of knighthood, and the post of gentleman of the bedchamber. He was also sent with secret commissions to the duke of Savoy. Sir John married a daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, and died in Switzerland 1644. His elegant 'History of the Civil Wars betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster,' written originally in Italian, and translated into English by Henry Cary, gained him great reputation.

BIRAGO, FRANCIS, an Italian author, was born 1562, and was living 1637. He wrote several works on 'Scienza cavalleresca,' which embraces all questions relative to nobility, the profession of arms, the ancient customs of chivalry, and the laws of honour.

BIRAGUE, CLEMENT, an engraver on precious stones, was born at Milan, but exercised his art principally in Spain, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the discoverer of a method of engraving on the diamond.

BIRAGUE, RENÉ DE, was born at Milan 3 Feb., 1507. Going into France, he was made counsellor to the parliament of Paris by Francis I., and superintendent of justice. Charles IX. gave him the seals 1570, and appointed him chancellor 1573. He was one of those who advised the massacre of St. Bartholomew, with the Gondis, the Guises, and Catherine de Medicis, all of them foreigners, who have stamped that blot upon the French nation. Gregory XIII. gave him a cardinal's hat at the request of Henry III., who deprived him of the seals.

BIRCH.

He had been married before he turned ecclesiastic. Birague often called himself a cardinal without a title, a priest without a benefice, and a chancellor without the seals. Died 24 Nov., 1583.

) BIRCH, JOHN, was first an army surgeon, and afterwards became surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He was one of the most strenuous opposers of vaccination. Died Feb., 1816, aged 70. He wrote several tracts: 'On the Efficacy of Electricity in removing Female Obstructions,' 8vo., 1779; 'Letters to George Adams on Medical Electricity,' 8vo., 1792; 'An Essay on the Medical Application of Electricity,' 8vo., 1803; 'Reasons for objecting to the Practice of Vaccination,' 8vo., 1806; 'Copy of an answer to the Queries of the London College of Physicians respecting the Cow-pox Protection,' 12mo., 1808 (*anonymous*); 'A Report of the true State of the Experiment of Cow-pox,' 1810.

BIRCH, JOHN, a painter, born at Norton, Derbyshire, 18 April, 1807. As a boy he gave early indication of his love of art, his leisure hours being absorbed in sketching the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood, notwithstanding that he had never seen a print or drawing of any description. For some time he assisted his father as a file-cutter, a business which he relinquished for a situation at Mr. George Eadon's, carver and gilder, Sheffield, with whom he remained seven years. He then determined to commence the arduous profession of a portrait painter. To perfect himself in the art he went to London, and studied under H. P. Briggs, R.A. Several of his landscapes consist of views of the magnificent scenery in Derbyshire. Mr. Birch was the intimate friend of Ebenezer Elliott, the corn-law rhymist, of whom he painted many portraits. The chief portion of Mr. Birch's life was spent at Sheffield, but he died at South Hackney, near London, 29 May, 1857.

BIRCH, PETER, D.D., son of Thomas Birch, was born in Lancashire, and in all probability entered the university of Cambridge, although no entry of his matriculation can be discovered. On the 6th of May, 1673, however, a letter was sent by the chancellor of Cambridge to the chancellor of Oxford on behalf of Birch, who became a member of Christ Church in the latter university, where he graduated B.A. 1673-4; M.A. 1674. He was subsequently created D.D. After holding some ecclesiastical preferments in Oxford, he was appointed minister of St. James's, Westminster, 1688; chaplain to the House of Commons 1689; and also, in the latter year, prebendary of Westminster. Died 1710. He published several sermons, one of which, preached before the House of Commons, elicited a famous answer, entitled, 'A birchen rod for Dr. Birch: or, some Animadversions upon his Sermon preached before the Hon. House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 30 Jan., 1693.'

BIRCH, THOMAS, D.D., an historical and biographical writer, born in the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, London, 23 Nov., 1705. His parents, who were Quakers, intended him for trade, but the love of learning prevailed, and he was permitted to pursue his inclination on condition that he should provide for himself. He accordingly became usher in three schools kept by Quakers, which sect, however, he quitted, and in 1728 married the daughter of Mr. Cox, a clergyman, but lost his wife the year following. In 1730 he was ordained, and soon afterwards obtained the rectory of Siddington St. Mary, and the vicarage of Sid-

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dington St. Peter, in Gloucestershire. Being introduced to the family of Lord Hardwicke, he procured the living of Ulting, in Essex. In 1734 he was admitted into the Royal Society, and the year following elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1743 he obtained the rectory of Landewy Welfrey, in the county of Pembroke, and the same year the rectories of St. Michael, Wood Street, and St. Mary, Staining. His next preferment was the united rectory of St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch. In 1752 he became one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, soon after which the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the archbishop of Canterbury. His last preferment was the rectory of Depden, in Essex. He was killed by a fall from his horse in the Hampstead Road, 9 Jan., 1766. Dr. Birch left a considerable part of his fortune, and a large collection of MSS. and books, to the British Museum, of which he was one of the first trustees. Besides his share in the General Historical Dictionary, 10 vols. fol., he published Thuroloe's State Papers, 7 vols. fol.; 'The Life of Mr. Boyle,' 8vo.; 'The Life of Archbishop Tillotson,' 8vo.; 'The Life and Works of John Greaves,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'The Lives,' accompanying, 'the Heads of illustrious persons of Great Britain,' fol., engraved by Houbraken and Vertue; 'An Inquiry into the share which Charles I. had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan,' 8vo.; 'An Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, extracted from the State Papers of Sir Thomas Edmondson, knt.,' 8vo.; 'The Life and Miscellaneous Works of Sir Walter Raleigh,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'The History of the Royal Society,' 4 vols. 4to.; 'The Life of Henry Prince of Wales,' 8vo.; Letters, Speeches, &c., of Francis Bacon, 8vo.; The Intellectual System of Dr. Cudworth, 2 vols. 4to.; 'Spenser's Faery Queen,' 3 vols. 4to.; Letters between Colonel Robert Hammond and General Fairfax, &c., 8vo.; 'The Life of Dr. John Ward, professor of rhetoric at Gresham College,' 8vo. He was also the author of many detached pieces in various publications.

BIRCHINGTON, or BRICKINGTON, STEPHEN, so called from Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, where he was born, was a Benedictine monk, belonging to the church of Canterbury, into which order he entered about the year 1382. He wrote a history of the archbishops of Canterbury to the year 1368, which forms the first article in the first volume of Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, who copied it from the MS. in the Lambeth library. Other historical MSS. in the same library are attributed to him, but remain unpublished. He is supposed to have died in 1407.

BIRCHLEY, Wm. See AUSTEN, JOHN.

BIRCKBECK, GEORGE, M.D., son of a merchant and banker at Settle, in Yorkshire, where he was born 10 Jan., 1776. He was bred to the medical profession, and at an early age was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow, in which city he established a Mechanics' Institute. Subsequently, when in active practice in London as a physician, he founded in 1823 a similar association on a larger scale. This was the 'London Mechanics' Institution,' in Chancery Lane. Dr. Birckbeck died in London, 1 Dec., 1841.

BIRCKBEK, SIMON, a divine, born at Hornbie in Westmoreland in or about 1584. He was a fellow-

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of Queen's College, Oxford, and afterwards vicar of Gilling, Yorkshire, and of the chapel of Forcet, near Richmond, in the same county. He was buried at Forcet, 14 Sept., 1656. His principal work is 'The Protestant's Evidence, showing that for fifteen hundred years next after Christ, divers Guides of God's Church have in Sundry Points of Religion taught as the Church of England now doth,' 1634, 1657.

BIRD, EDWARD, a painter and member of the Royal Academy, born at Wolverhampton, 12 April, 1772. He served an apprenticeship to a tea-tray maker, whose works it was his business to embellish. From tea-trays he ventured to canvas, and his first successful work was 'Good News,' a scene he had witnessed in an ale-house. The 'Blacksmith's Shop' was touched with the like social spirit, and the 'Country Auction,' which succeeded, was reckoned one of his ablest works. His masterpiece, however, was his field of 'Chevy Chase after the Battle.' Died 2 Nov., 1819.—*Pilkington*.

BIRD, GOLDING, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, was born about 1815, and educated in London for the medical profession. He took his degree of M.D. at St. Andrew's. Dr. Bird first lectured in connection with the Guy's Hospital medical school on natural philosophy, and afterwards on materia medica and botany in the same school. He was also appointed one of the physicians of Guy's Hospital, having previously held a similar appointment in the Finsbury and Islington dispensaries. He died at Tunbridge Wells, 27 Oct., 1824. Dr. Bird was author of 'Elements of Natural Philosophy;' and 'Urinary Deposits, their Diagnosis and Treatment,' 1844. He was also a constant contributor to the medical periodicals.—*Imperial Dictionary of Biography*.

BIRD, JOHN, D.D., a native of Coventry, joined the Carmelite order, and studied at both universities. He twice held the office of provincial of his order; but when the papal power began to decline in this country, he became a strenuous supporter of the king's supremacy. In 1537 he was consecrated suffragan to the bishop of Llandaff, taking the title of Bishop of Penrith. In 1539, he was appointed bishop of Bangor, and in 1541 first bishop of Chester, but was deprived of the latter see for being married, 16 March, 1553-4. He, however, recanted all heretical opinions, and put away his wife. Soon afterwards he was appointed suffragan to Bishop Bonner and vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex. Died 1558. He composed several theological works in Latin.

BIRD, JOHN, a mathematical instrument maker of London, was born 1709; and died 31 March, 1770. He published 'The Method of dividing Astronomical Instruments.'

BIRD, JOHN, a native of the neighbourhood of Whithy, Yorkshire, was intimately acquainted with the geology of that district. His papers on the subject were made use of by Dr. Young, the historian of Whithy, who remarks that Mr. Bird 'ably assisted me in exploring a region, of which his pencil has often delineated the beauties and copied the antiquities.' Died 5 Feb., 1829, aged 61.

BIRD, SAMUEL, a native of Essex, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1569-70; M.A. 1573). Afterwards he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi College. In 1598 he was residing at Ipswich, and in 1605 he was incorporated at Oxford. His works are 'A friendly Communication

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or Dialogue betwene Paule and Demas: wherein is disputed how we are to vse the pleasures of this life,' 1580; 'The principles of the true Christian Religion briefly selected out of many good books,' 1590; and 'Lectures.'

BIRD, WILLIAM, an English musician, born about 1543, was son of Thomas Bird, one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Edward VI. He received the principal part of his musical education under the celebrated Thomas Tallis, and was elected organist of Lincoln Cathedral 1563. Six years afterwards he was appointed a gentleman of the Chapel Royal. He was considered the finest player on the virginal of his time, and his compositions were numerous and of great variety. The well-known canon, 'Non nobis, Domine,' was of his composition. Died 21 July, 1623.

BIRDSALL, JOHN (in religion AUGUSTINE), a Catholic divine, born at Liverpool, 27 June, 1775, was educated first amongst the Dominicans, but took the Benedictine habit 1795, at Lambspring in Westphalia, and in due time was admitted to holy orders. He was subsequently stationed as priest at Bath, Cheltenham, and Broadway successively. In 1826 he was appointed president of his order in this country. Died 2 Aug., 1837. He translated from the French 'Christian Reflections for every Day in the Month,' 12mo., Tewkesbury, n. d.; and wrote an account of Lambspring, MS.

BIREN, JOHN ERNEST, duke of Courland, a Russian statesman, the favourite of the Empress Anne, was born 1687, and died 28 Oct., 1772.

BIRINGUCCIO, VANUCCI, a native of Sienna, flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the first of his nation who wrote upon the arts of fusing and casting metal for cannon, and improving the quality of gunpowder.

BIRINUS, ST., the first bishop of Dorchester. He was a priest of Rome, and being ordained by Pope Honorius, was sent to preach the gospel to the idolaters of Britain. He fixed his see at Dercis, now Dorchester, where he died about 650. Festival, Dec. 3.

BIRKENHEAD, SIR JOHN, born at Northwich, Cheshire, about 1615, was servitor at Oriel College, and became secretary to Laud, and fellow of All Souls. When Charles I. came to Oxford, Birkenhead supported the royal cause by his writings, and when expelled from the professorship of moral philosophy, he hurried from an obscure retreat in London all the shafts of his satire against the republicans. After the Restoration he was created doctor of laws, elected member for Wilton, knighted, and appointed master of requests. His popularity as a courtier drew upon him the censures of jealousy, though Dryden, Langbaine, and Winstanley, speak of him in the highest terms. He died 4 Dec., 1679, aged 64. His writings were chiefly political and satirical poems.

BIRKENSHAW, JOHN, a musician, was a native of Ireland, and lived for some time in the house of the earl of Kildare in Dublin, but after the rebellion of 1641 he repaired to London, where he gained his living by teaching music. He was music-master to Pepys, who mentions him several times in his diary. Birkenshaw published an English translation of Alsted's 'Elementale Musicum,' under the title of 'Templum Musicum,' 1664; and wrote the preface to Salmon's 'Essay on the advancement of Music,' 1672.

BIRKET, or BIRKENHEAD, GEORGE, an

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English divine, was a native of the bishopric of Durham, and in 1575 entered the English College at Douay, where he was ordained priest 1577. He was among the first of those who were sent from Rheims to Rome to people the college erected there by Pope Gregory XIII. and Dr. Lewis. In 1580 he came to England, where he laboured zealously as a missionary. In 1608 he was chosen archpriest in the place of George Blackwell, deposed, and retained that dignity until his death in 1614.

BIRKHEAD, HENRY, in Latin *Birtheadus*, a poet, was born in the parish of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, but turning Catholic, went over to St. Omer. Archbishop Laud, however, converted him again to the Church of England, and gave him some preferment, which he lost in the rebellion. He died at the close of the seventeenth century. His works are 'Poemata in Elegiacis, Iambica, Polymetra, Antitechnmata et Metaphrasas membranatum quadripartita,' 8vo., Oxford, 1656; 'Otium Literarium. Sive Miscellanea quadam Poemata, &c.,' 8vo., 1656, printed with the 'Miscellanea,' of Henry Stubbe. He also published, with a preface, some of the philological works of Henry Jacob.

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT BARON DE, a marshal of France, born about 1524, distinguished himself by his valour in various battles and sieges. He was appointed grand master of the artillery 1569, and no one dared to attack him at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was the first who declared for Henry IV., and he forced part of Normandy to submit to that monarch, whom he dissuaded from retiring to England or Rochelle. He was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Epernay, 26 July, 1592.

BIRON, CHARLES DE GONTAUT DUC DE, a marshal of France, was born 1562, being son of Marshal Armand de Biron, and became famous by his valour and services. In 1601 he was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, and was so imprudent as not only to mention the earl of Essex, whom she had lately beheaded, but to lament the fate of that nobleman. He afterwards intrigued with Spain and Savoy against Henry IV. This led to his death on the scaffold, 31 July, 1602.

BISBY, NATHANIEL, D.D., a Church of England divine, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1657; M.A. 1660); became rector of Long Melford, Suffolk; and died 16 Sept., 1695. His only publications were some occasional sermons.

BISCAINO, BARTHOLOMEW, a Genoese painter and engraver, born 1632; died 1627.

BISCHOP, CORNELIUS, a Flemish painter, born 1630; died 1674.

BISCHOP, JOHN VAN, a painter, was born at the Hague 1646, and died 1686.

BISCIONI, ANTHONY MARIA, an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Florence, 14 Aug., 1674; died 4 May, 1756. His writings consist principally of the notes, commentaries, prefaces, letters, and dissertations, with which he enriched the works of others.

BISCOE, JOHN, a Puritan divine, was born at High Wycombe, Bucks, in or about 1646, and educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford. Having joined the Puritan party he was appointed minister of St. Thomas and St. George's, Southwark, but on the Restoration was ejected for nonconformity.

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He published 'The glorious Mystery of God's Mercy; or, a precious Cordial for fainting Souls;' 'The grand Tryal of true Conversion, or sanctifying grace, appearing and acting first and chiefly in the Thoughts; wherein is opened the Mystery of Iniquity in Man's Thoughts;' and the 'Mystery of free grace in the Gospel, and Mystery of the Gospel in the Law.' Died at High Wycombe, where he was buried 6 June, 1679.

BISCOE, RICHARD, probably the son or grandson of the preceding, was educated at a dissenting academy kept by Dr. Benison at Shrewsbury, and was ordained a dissenting minister, 19 Dec., 1716. In 1726 he conformed, and received orders in the Church of England, and in 1727 was presented to the living of St. Martin Outwich, in the city of London, which he retained until his death, July, 1748. He held also a prebend of St. Paul's, and was one of the king's chaplains in ordinary. He is now chiefly known for a learned and elaborate work, entitled 'The History of the Acts of the Holy Apostles confirmed from other authors; and considered as full evidence of the truth of Christianity, with preparatory discourse upon the nature of that evidence,' being the substance of his sermons preached at Boyle's lecture, in 1736, 1737, 1738, and published in 2 vols., 1742, 8vo.

BISHOP, GEORGE, F.R.S., an English astronomer, died in London, 14 June, 1861, aged 76.

BISHOP, SIR HENRY ROWLEY, MUS.D., an eminent musical composer, born 1786 in London, where he died 30 April, 1855. His early instructor was Signor F. Bianchi. In 1806 he composed the music for a ballet, performed at Covent Garden, and in 1808 that for 'Caractacus,' a pantomime ballet, at Drury Lane. In 1809 he began regularly to compose for the stage, and from that time till 1826 his engagements were incessant in operas, burlettas, melodramas, incidental music to Shakspeare's plays, patchings and adaptations to foreign operas; and besides, he composed glees, ballads, canzonets, and cantatas. From 1810 to 1824 he held the post of director of the music at Covent Garden, and subsequently became a director of the Concerts of Ancient Music. In 1841 he accepted the chair of music in the university of Edinburgh, but resigned it in 1843. On the death of Dr. Crotch in 1848, he was elected to the music chair at Oxford, an honorary appointment, which he held till his death. He received the honour of knighthood in 1842, but it was a barren honour, and in spite of a knighthood and professorship, added to the more solid rewards of successful authorship, the last days of Sir Henry Bishop were spent in comparative poverty. No English musician has composed so much, few so well, as Sir Henry Bishop, and probably none has produced so many things which are likely to endure.

BISHOP, JOHN, a native of Battle, in Sussex, took the degree of M.B. as a member of Caius College, Cambridge, 1576, and afterwards lived principally in London, but occasionally at his native place. He was a Catholic, and died about 1597. He is the author of 'Beautiful Blossomes gathered by John Byshop from the best trees of all kyndes, Divine, Philosophicall, Astronomicall, Cosmographicall, Historical, and Humane,' 1577, and reprinted the following year under the title of 'A Garden of Recreation.' In this work (p. 61) occurs the remarkable story upon which Horace Walpole founded his 'Mysterious Mother.' Bishop

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is published 'A Courteous Conference with the English Catholickes Remane, about the Six Articles ministred unto the seminarie priestes,' 1598.

BISHOP, SAMUEL, M.A., an English poet, born in London, 21 Sept., 1731, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford. He afterwards became head master of Merchant Taylors' School, and obtained the livings of St. Martin Outwich, London, and Ditton, Surrey. Died 17 November, 1795. His poems, on light subjects, and in a pleasing and elegant style, were published in 2 vols. 4to.

BISHOP, WILLIAM, D.D., the first Catholic prelate appointed in England by the Pope after the Reformation, was born at Brayley, Warwickshire, 1553. Wood states that he studied at Oxford; but it is more probable that he was the William Esbop who was matriculated at Cambridge, as a member of Trinity College, 2 Dec., 1572, and who took the degree of B.A. in that university, 1585. Having been converted to the Catholic religion, he left England and proceeded to Rheims and Rome. After he had been ordained priest he was sent on the English mission; but being arrested at Dorer, he was sent a prisoner to London, where he remained in confinement until the end of the year 1584. When released, he went to Paris, took his degree of licentiate there, and came again to England in 1591. Two years afterwards he returned to Paris, took his degree of D.D., and soon after his arrival in England, a dispute arising among the Catholic clergy here, he was sent to Rome, with another missionary, to appeal to the Pope. In 1612 we find him again in England, and in confinement on account of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance. On his release he again repaired to Paris, and wrote some tracts against the Protestant divines, Perkins and Abbot. Since the death of Watson, bishop of Lincoln, the loss of the Catholic prelates who outlived the Reformation, it had often been intended to re-establish the episcopal government in England; and the marriage of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., with the Infanta of Spain seemed to present a fair opportunity for carrying this scheme into execution, the hopes of the Catholics being considerably raised by that match. Accordingly Dr. Esbop was consecrated at Paris, 4 June, 1623, with the title of bishop of Chalcedon, *in partibus infidelium*, and being sent to England, he formed a chapter, appointing grand vicars, archdeacons, rural deans, &c. He did not long enjoy his promotion, dying 13 April, 1624. In the latter part of his life, it may be remarked, he was of the order of St. Benedict. His works are 'Reformation of a Catholick deformed by Will. Perkins,' 4to. Part I., 1604; Part II., 1607; 'A reproof of Dr. Robert Abbot's Defence of the Catholick Deformed by W. Perkins,' 4to., 1608; and 'Defence of the King's honour and of his title to the Kingdom of England.' He also published Pits's valuable biographical work, 'De illustribus Angliæ Scripulis,' 1623, to which he wrote a very learned preface.

BISHOP, SIR WILLIAM, a surgeon of Maidstone, became mayor of that town, was knighted 4 Nov., 1778, and died 12 January, 1817, aged 83. He was author of 'An account of the good effects of a decoction of peach leaves in some affections of the urinary passages,' in Med. Facts, viii., 122.

BISSET, PETER, professor of canon law in the

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university of Bologna, in Italy, in the sixteenth century, was descended from the earls of Fife, in Scotland, and born in that county in the reign of James V. He was educated at St. Andrew's, from whence he removed to Paris; and, having spent some time in that university, proceeded to Bologna, where he commenced doctor of laws, and was afterwards appointed professor of canon law. He continued in that office several years with great reputation, and died in 1608. He is said to have been not only a learned civilian, but an excellent poet, orator, and philosopher. He wrote, 'P. Bissarti opera omnia: viz., poemata, orationes, lectiones feriales, &c.' 4to., Venice, 1605.

BISSE, PHILIP, an English prelate, was a native of Oldbury, Gloucestershire, and received his education at Winchester School and New College, Oxford. This worthy divine was now indebted to his fine person than his fine preaching for preferment. The duchess dowager of Northumberland gave him her hand, it is said, because she had, by mistake, received the pressure of his lips in the dark, in a kiss intended for her waiting-gentlewoman. He was appointed bishop of St. David's, 1710, and translated thence to Hereford, 1712. Died 6 Sept., 1725, aged 55.

BISSE, THOMAS, D.D., an English divine, who proceeded to his doctor's degree at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1712. His brother, Dr. Philip Bisse, bishop of Hereford, presented him to the chancellorship of that diocese in 1716, at which time he was preacher at the Rolls. He died, 22 April, 1731. His works are, 'The Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer,' four sermons, 'Decency and Order in public Worship; three sermons;' 'A course of Sermons on the Lord's Prayer;' Latin Poems.

BISSET, CHARLES, M.D., a physician, born at Glenalbert, Perthshire, 1717. After studying at Edinburgh, he went as surgeon to the military hospital in Jamaica, but returned in 1745, and soon afterwards purchased an ensigncy in a marching regiment, with which he went on the Continent, and was at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, where he distinguished himself as an engineer, and obtained the rank of lieutenant. In 1751, after visiting France, he published his work 'On the Theory and Construction of Fortifications.' He afterwards resumed the medical profession, and settled at Skelton in Cleveland, Yorkshire. He died at Knayton, near Thirsk, in May, 1791. His other works are a 'Treatise on the Scurvy, with remarks on the cure of scorbutic ulcers;' 'Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain;' and 'Medical Essays and Observations,' containing various papers on the climate and diseases of the West Indies.

BISSET, JAMES, was born in Perth, about 1742, and settled at Leamington, where he established a news-room, picture-gallery, and shop for the sale of curiosities. Died 17 Aug., 1832. Among his works are 'A Poetic Survey round Birmingham;' 'Songs on the Peace;' 'The Converts, a moral tale;' and 'A Guide to Leamington.'

BISSET, ROBERT, LL.D., the son of a clergyman in Scotland, was bred at Edinburgh, and intended for the same profession, but declined it, and after taking his degree of doctor of laws, he settled at Chelsea as a schoolmaster. He failed, however, in that business, and became an author by profession till his death, 14 May, 1805, aged 46. His principal works are an edition of the 'Spectator,' with

the Lives of the Authors, 6 vols.; 'A Sketch of Democracy,' 8vo.; 'The Life of Edmund Burke,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'History of the Reign of George III.,' 6 vols. 8vo.

BISSET, WILLIAM, a native of Middlesex, was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected, in 1687, to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1690). He became rector of Whiston, Northamptonshire; an elder brother of the collegiate church of St. Katharine's; chaplain to Queen Caroline; and died 7 Nov., 1747. Besides several single sermons he published 'The Modern Fanatick, with a large and true Account of the Life, Actions, Endowments, &c., of the famous Dr. Sacheverell,' 1710. This went through eleven editions, and elicited a 'Vindication of Dr. Sacheverell,' from Dr. William King. Cole says Bisset was almost a madman.

BISSET, WILLIAM, of a Scotch family in Aberdeenshire, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1782). In 1822 he was appointed bishop of Ross, in Ireland, and held that see till his death, which took place at Lissendrum, Aberdeenshire, 5 Sept., 1834, in his 77th year.—*Al. West.*

BITAUBÉ, PAUL JÉRÉMIE, a French poet, translator, and miscellaneous writer, born 24 Nov., 1732; died 22 Nov., 1808. His works were collected and printed at Paris in 1804, 9 vols. 8vo.

BIX, ANGELUS, an English Franciscan, died 1595. His sermon on Good Friday, 13 April, 1688, as delivered at Somerset House, was published by command of Queen Mary d'Este, consort of James II.

BIZARRI, PETER, an historian, born about 1530 at Sassoferrato, in Umbria, or, according to some, at Perugia, in Tuscany, whence he is sometimes called *Perusinus*. When young he went to Venice, but having adopted the reformed faith, left that city for England. Here he was patronized by the earl of Bedford, and in 1549 was admitted a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1567 Bishop Jewel gave him a prebend in the church of Sarum, but failing in his expectations of preferment, he obtained leave in 1570 to go abroad, partly for the purpose of printing his own works and partly to collect news of foreign affairs for the English government. From this time he appears to have led a somewhat rambling life on the Continent. The time and place of his death are unknown. As a Latin poet he does not rank high, but his histories are not deficient in interest. They are, 'Historia della guerra fatta in Ungheria dall' inuttissimo Imperatore de Christiani, contra quello de Turchi: Con la Narratione di tutte quelle cose che sono auenute in Europa, dall' anno 1564, insino all' anno 1568;' 'Cyprum Bellum inter Venetos et Selymum, Turcarum imperatorem, gestum,' 1573; 'Senatus Populi. Genueusis Rerum domi, forisq; gestarum, Historiæ atque Annales,' 1579; and 'Rerum Persicarum historia,' 1583.

BIZOT, PIERRE, canon of St. Sauveur d'Herisson in the diocese of Bourges, died 1690, aged 60. He wrote 'Histoire Medallique de la republique de Hollande.'

BLACK, JOHN, an eminent journalist, was born 1783, near Dunse, Berwickshire, being the son of a labouring cottier who resided four miles from that town. He was educated at the parochial school of Dunse, and at the age of fourteen was engaged as an errand boy in a factor's office there;

but finding that sphere too limited for his energies and ambition he went to Edinburgh, where he found employment first at a stationer's and afterwards as a lawyer's clerk. He made good use of his time, and became an excellent Latin, and still better Greek scholar. He likewise applied himself to the study of the modern languages. At the age of twenty-seven he walked to London, and on his arrival in the great metropolis he had but three halfpence in his pocket. However, he brought a letter to his fellow-countryman Perry, the proprietor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' who at once gave him an engagement as a parliamentary reporter. He was appointed principal editor of the 'Chronicle' about two years before Perry's death, which occurred in 1821; and he held the office without interruption from that period until 1844, nearly one-third of a century. Mr. Black was most sincere and successful in his advocacy of liberal principles, and his position necessarily brought him into social and political intercourse with some of the principal men of the day. After 1844 he lived in retirement at Birling, in Kent, where he died 15 June, 1855. During his early struggles in London he published the following translations:—'Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain,' &c., from the French of A. de Humboldt, 4 vols. 8vo., 1811-12; 'Travels through Norway and Lapland,' from the German of Læppold, 1813; 'Memoirs of Goldoni,' from the French, 2 vols. 8vo., 1813; and a 'Course of Lectures on the Dramatic Arts and Literature,' from the German of Schlegel, 2 vols. 8vo., 1815. Mr. Black was among the first to discover and encourage the extraordinary gifts of Charles Dickens when that eminent novelist was an obscure reporter on the 'Morning Chronicle.'—*Gent. Mag.*

BLACK, JOSEPH, M.D., an eminent philosopher, was born at Bourdeaux, in France, of British parents, in 1728. He received his education first at Belfast, and afterwards at Glasgow, where he studied physic, but particularly chemistry, under Dr. Cullen. In 1750 he went to Edinburgh, and in 1752 published his inaugural Dissertation on Magnesia, in which he made known his discovery on the cause of causticity in lime. In 1756 he was appointed professor of anatomy and chemistry at Glasgow; but the former chair he soon after exchanged for that of medicine. During his residence at Glasgow he pursued his chemical experiments with indefatigable attention, the result of which was the discovery of the doctrine of latent heat. In 1766 he succeeded Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh. Dr. Black died suddenly 26 Nov., 1799. Besides the dissertation already mentioned, he published 'Experiments on Magnesia and Quick Lime;' 'Observations on the Ready Freezing of Boiled Water;' these are in the Philosophical Transactions; 'An Analysis of some Boiling Springs in Iceland,' in the memoirs of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His Lectures on Chemistry were published in 2 vols. 4to, 1803, by Professor Robison, who prefixed to them a memoir of the author.

BLACK, WILLIAM, M.D., an English physician, died at Hammersmith Dec. 1829, æt. 80. Among his works are 'An historical Sketch of Medicine and Surgery, from their origin to the present time,' 8vo., London, 1782. This has been translated into French.

BLACKADDER, JOHN, an eminent minister of the church of Scotland and a zealous opponent of

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episcopacy, was born 1616, and died in prison Dec. 1686. A Life of him by Dr. Andrew Crichton was published in 1825.

BLACKADDER, ROBERT, a Scotchman, son of St. Patrick Blackadder, adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and in 1480, being then at Rome, was consecrated bishop of Aberdeen by Pope Sixtus IV. In 1484 he was translated to the bishopric of Glasgow. He had so much influence at Rome that he obtained from the pope the erection of the see of Glasgow into an archbishopric. He was much employed in public affairs, and died 1508 while on a journey to the Holy Land.

BLACKBOURNE, JOHN, a nonjuring divine, born 1685, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He took orders, but his refusal to subscribe the oaths of course excluded him from church preferment. To gain a livelihood he became corrector of the press to Bowyer. The edition of Lord Bacon's works in 1740 was superintended by him; and he was editor of the castrations of Holinshed's Chronicle, and of Bale's 'Chronycle concernynge the Johan Oldcastell.' For some years before his death he was a nonjuring bishop, but lived retired in Little Britain among his books. Died 17 Nov., 1741.

BLACKBURN, WILLIAM, an architect, was born in Southwark 20 Dec., 1750. After serving an apprenticeship to a surveyor, he was admitted a member of the Royal Academy, and in 1773 obtained a prize medal for a drawing of St. Stephen's church, Walsbrook. In 1782 he gained the premium for the best plan of penitentiary houses, which occasioned him to be employed in various parts of the kingdom to erect prisons. Died 25 Oct., 1790.

BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS, was born at Richmond, Yorkshire, 9 June, 1705. In 1722 he was entered of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1739 was ordained; soon after which he was inducted into the rectory of Richmond. In 1750 he was collated to the archbishopric to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and a prebend in the cathedral of York. Notwithstanding his acceptance of these good things in the church, he assisted the anonymous author of 'Free and candid Disquisitions,' and published a defence of that work, though without his name. He also attacked Bishop Butler's 'Sermons,' published in 1751, and published several other pieces in detraction of the Established Church. But his most celebrated performance in this way was the 'Confessional,' which came out in 1760, ran through several editions, and raised a considerable ferment. The tendency of the work, and the principles of the author, may be inferred from the fact that the congregation in the Old Jersey, on the death of Dr. Chandler, invited the author to be their minister. He died 7 Aug., 1792. He also wrote 'An Historical View of the Controversy concerning the intermediate State;' and all his works have been printed, in 6 vols. 8vo., with his life prefixed.

BLACKBURNE, JOHN, a gentleman of Orford, near Warrington, Lancashire, died 1786, aged 96. He had a celebrated garden, which was one of the chief objects of botanical curiosity in the north of England. A catalogue of the plants was printed by his gardener, Mr. Neal, in 1779. His daughter Anne, who died 1794, formed an extensive museum of natural history at her seat at Fairfield, near

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Warrington, and corresponded with many celebrated botanists, including Linnæus, who, in honour of her, named a plant 'Blackburniana.'

BLACKBURN, LANCELOT, was a native of London, and received his education at Westminster School, from whence, in 1676, he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He became subdean of Exeter 1694; dean of Exeter 1705; bishop of Exeter 1717; archbishop of York and lord high almoner 1724; and died 23 March, 1742-3. This prelate was the subject of much calumny; and a report was, during his lifetime, industriously circulated and widely believed, that he had once been a buccaneer. He was a learned man, but his only published works are some single sermons.

BLACKET, JOSEPH, an English poet, born at Tunstall, Yorkshire, 1786. His father was a common labourer, and Joseph was the youngest of a family of twelve. At the age of twelve he went to reside at London with his brother, a shoemaker. He learned the trade, and devoted his leisure to reading. In 1807, after a tedious illness, his wife died, and he sold all he possessed in order to pay off the debts which he had been obliged to contract. He continued to work at his trade, and in his leisure moments committed his thoughts to paper. Died at Seaham, in the county of Durham, 23 August, 1810. 'Specimens of Poetry,' by him, with an account of his life, and some introductory observations by Mr. Pratt, appeared at London 1809, 8vo.; and in 1811 were published 'The Remains of Joseph Blacket, consisting of poems, dramatic sketches, the times, an ode, and a memoir of his Life, by Mr. Pratt,' 2 vols. 8vo.

BLACKETT, THOMAS O., a surveyor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, author of a 'Treatise on the Spirit Level,' and other scientific works, died 19 Dec., 1847.

BLACKHALL, GEORGE, a native of France, became an alderman of Dublin, and lord mayor of that city in 1604. He was author of 'Rules for assizing of Bread,' 4to., Dublin, 1699. Died 1701.

BLACKHALL, OFFSPRING, an English prelate, was born in London in 1654, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge. In 1690 he was presented to the living of South Okendon, Essex, and four years afterwards to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London. He was also appointed chaplain to King William. In 1699, he preached a sermon before the House of Commons, on the 30th January, which occasioned a controversy between him and Toland respecting the claim of King Charles I. to the 'Icon Basilike.' The year following he preached the sermons at Boyle's lecture, and in 1707 was consecrated bishop of Exeter. Soon after this he had a controversy with Hoadly, on the doctrine of obedience. Bishop Blackhall died at Exeter, 29 Nov., 1716. Archbishop Dawes published his works, 2 vols. folio, 1723.

BLACKLOCK, THOMAS, D.D., the son of a poor tradesman at Annan, in the shire of Dumfries, where he was born in 1721. He lost his sight by the smallpox in his infancy, and in 1740 was deprived of his father, who had been particularly attentive to his education. Dr. Stevenson, a physician of Edinburgh, then placed him in the university, where he studied till 1745, when he retired to Dumfries, and published the year following, at Glasgow, a collection of his poems, a second edition of which appeared at Edinburgh in 1754.

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Mr. Spence now introduced him to public patronage by a memoir of him prefixed to a quarto edition of his poems, the profits of which enabled him to complete his studies at the university. In 1750 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery, and in 1702 was ordained minister of Kirkcudbright, which situation he afterwards resigned. About this time he married the daughter of a respectable surgeon at Dumfries, and in 1764 settled at Edinburgh. In 1797 the Marischal College of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D.D., and the same year he published 'Paraclesius; or, Consolations deduced from natural and revealed Religion,' 8vo.; which was followed by 'Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity, translated from the French, 8vo.; 'The Graham,' an heroic ballad, 4to.; 'Remarks on Civil Liberty,' 8vo.; and some other pieces. He died 7 July, 1791.

BLACKLOCK, W. J., an English painter, died at Brampton, Cumberland, March, 1828, aged 42.

BLACKLOE, THOMAS, an English clergyman of the Roman communion, who flourished during the earlier half of the seventeenth century. He was first professor of theology in the English college at Douay, and then a canon of the chapter established in England by William Bishop, the bishop of Chalcodon. He was a learned man, but of a restless and turbulent character. He formed in the chapter a party against Richard Smith, the successor of Bishop, and having obtained the assistance of the English government, succeeded in bringing about the expulsion of that prelate. After Smith's death, in 1657, he intrigued against his successor, Gage, and obliged him to resign his dignity of vicar apostolic. In the course of these quarrels Blackloe published several works, which were condemned by the Roman inquisition, such as 'Sonus Buccinæ;' 'Appendicula ad Sonum Buccinæ;' 'Tabulæ Suffragales;' and 'Monumethes excantatus' against Robert Pugh. He dedicated, in 1660, his 'Institutiones Ethicæ' to the bishops of the Low Countries. The Jesuits procured the condemnation of this work by the faculty of theology at Douay. His treatise 'De medio animarum statu' contains many heterodox opinions respecting the incarnation, the state of souls in hell and purgatory, and the pope's infallibility; and his treatise 'De obedientiæ et gubernationis fundamentis,' in favour of Cromwell, was condemned by the parliament of 1661.

BLACKMORE, JOHN, a mezzotint engraver, said to have born in London about 1740. He was living 1771.

BLACKMORE, SIR RICHARD, M.D., a poet and medical writer, was born in Wiltshire, about 1650, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Edmund Hall, Oxford. After leaving the university he went abroad, and took the degree of M.D. at Padua. On his return he was chosen fellow of the College of Physicians, and entered into practice in London. King William appointed him physician in ordinary, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was also physician to Queen Anne, and died 8 Oct., 1729. Sir Richard was severely used by Dryden, Pope, and other wits of that age. Mr. Addison, however, Mr. Locke, and above all, Dr. Johnson, have rescued his character from the obloquy which these writers have wantonly thrown upon it. He wrote 'Prince Arthur,' an heroic poem, folio; 'A

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Paraphrase on the book of Job,' folio; 'A Satire upon Wit;' 'The Lay Monastery,' a periodical paper; 'Essays upon several Subjects,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'A Collection of Poems,' 8vo.; 'Creation,' a poem, 8vo. This is the best of all his works. 'A poetical Version of the Psalms,' 12mo.; 'Eliiza,' a poem, folio; 'The Redeemer,' a poem, 8vo.; 'King Alfred,' a poem, 8vo.; 'History of the Conspiracy against King William,' 8vo.; 'A Discourse on the Plague,' 8vo.; 'A Treatise on the Small Pox,' 8vo.; 'A Treatise on Consumption,' 8vo.; 'A Treatise on the Spleen and Vapours,' 8vo.; 'A critical Dissertation upon the Spleen,' 8vo.; 'Discourses on the Gout, Rheumatism, and King's Evil,' 8vo.; 'Dissertations on Dropsy, Tympany, &c.;' 'Christian Antiquities,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Just Prejudices against the Arian Hypothesis;' 'Modern Ariens unmasked,' 8vo.; 'Natural Theology, or moral duties considered,' 8vo.; 'The accomplished Preacher,' 8vo. This last was posthumous. It would seem that his wife acted as his amanuensis, for one of the plates in Colonel John Ayres's 'Tutor to Penmanship,' 1697-8, is dedicated 'To Madam Blackmore, the excellent amanuensis of that incomparable Poem, Prince Arthur.'

BLACKKIE, ALEXANDER, an apothecary, a native of Scotland, published in 1766 a disquisition on medicines that dissolve the stone. In this work, which was reprinted in 1771, he discloses Dr. Chittick's secret.

BLACKSTONE, JOHN, a London apothecary, who died 1753, wrote 'Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield sponte nascentium,' 1737; and 'Specimen Botanicum quo Plantarum plurimum rariorum Angliæ indigenarum loci natales illustrantur.'

BLACKSTONE, SIR WILLIAM, LL.D., son of a silk-merchant, was born in Cheapside, London, 10 July, 1723, the youngest of four children. He received his education at the Charter House and Pembroke College, Oxford. At the age of twenty he wrote a treatise, called 'Elements of Architecture,' which, though not made public, received the applause of the learned. He soon quitted the muses, after obtaining Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton, as he has beautifully expressed it in his little poem, 'The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse,' and entered at the Middle Temple, where he was to become a luminary of the first magnitude. He was fellow of All Souls, where he improved their estates, and promoted the completion of the Codrington library. At the bar he did not possess in a high degree the graces or the powers of oratory, but his writings displayed deep penetration, and the lectures which he delivered as Vinerian professor on the laws of England received the most unbounded applause. In 1761 he was elected member for Hindon, and soon after, on refusing the chief justiceship of the Irish Common Pleas, he received a patent, with the rank of king's counsel. In 1768 he was member for Westbury, and in 1770 he was appointed puisne judge of the King's Bench, and soon after of the Common Pleas. His intense application proved destructive to his health; he was afflicted with a shortness of breath, which was succeeded with a stupor and insensibility that proved fatal 14 Feb., 1780. In Oxford, where he was respected and beloved, he became principal of New Inn Hall, an office which he resigned with the Vinerian lectureship in 1766. The first volume of his valuable Commentaries was published in 1764, and the three following in the four succeeding years. He

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published also 'Reflections on the Opinions of Hall, &c.;' 'The Great Charter, or Charter of the Forest; a Treatise on the Law of Descents and Feoffment,' &c.

BLACKWALL, ANTHONY, was born in Derbyshire 1674, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1694; M.A. 1698). He was appointed master of the free school at Derby and lecturer of All Hallows in that town; and in 1722 he was appointed master of the free school at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. In 1726 he was presented to the rectory of Clapham, Surrey, but he resigned it in 1729, and retiring to Market Bosworth, died there 8 April, 1730. He published an edition of Theognis; a Latin Grammar; 'An Introduction to the Classics,' and in 1725 his celebrated work 'The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated,' in one vol. 4to., which was followed by another six years afterwards.

BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER, M.D., a native of Aberdeen, studied physic under Boerhaave, at Leiden, and acquired a proficiency in modern languages. Upon his return home he married, and soon afterwards went to London, and practised there some time as a physician; but not meeting with success he became corrector of the press for Mr. Wilkins, a printer, and afterwards he started as a printer himself. In 1734 he became a bankrupt, and was thrown into prison. These misfortunes, instead of casting Mrs. Blackwell into despair, had quite a contrary effect, for she instantly used her utmost endeavours, by her labour and industry, to extricate herself and her husband out of these difficulties. She had by nature a fine genius for drawing and painting, and being informed that a herbal was much wanted she made some drawings of plants. Having submitted her first drawings to Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, and Dr. Nichols, they encouraged her to proceed with the work. She also received the kindest countenance from Mr. Philip Miller, then well known as a writer on horticulture; and she was patronized by Mr. Rand of the botanical garden at Chelsea, because she took lodgings in the neighbourhood of this garden, for more ready access to those flowers and plants which she required for her work. She proceeded to make drawings of them, afterwards engraving them on copper, and engraving the work herself. Her husband added the Latin names of the different plants and a brief description of each, chiefly taken, by permission, from Miller's 'Botanicum Officinale.' The first volume of her Herbal, containing 252 plates, appeared in 1737; and the second, with 248 plates, in 1739. It was published in a complete form under the title of 'A Curious Herbal, containing Five Hundred Cuts of the most useful Plants, which are now used in the Practice of Physic, engraved in folio copper plates, after drawings taken from the life, by Elizabeth Blackwell. To which is added a short Description of the Plants, and their common uses in Physic.' This work raised Mrs. Blackwell very high in public estimation, and by its means she was enabled to free her husband from prison. Being induced by an advantageous offer to go to Sweden, he was there appointed physician to the king. His career in that country, however, soon came to a fatal close, for being arrested on suspicion of being concerned with Count Tessin to overturn the government and alter the law of succession, he was first put to the torture and afterwards beheaded 9 Aug., 1747.

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The date of his wife's death is unknown.—*Anderson; Faulkner's Chelsea.*

BLACKWELL, MRS. ELIZABETH. See BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER.

BLACKWELL, GEORGE, an English divine of the Roman church, was born in Middlesex, in or about 1545, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow 1593. His mind being more inclined to the Catholic than to the reformed religion, he vacated his fellowship, and retired for a time to Gloucester Hall, several members of which house were much suspected of secretly favouring the old religion. Eventually he went over to the English college at Douay, where he was admitted in 1574. Being already far advanced in learning he was ordained priest in 1575, took the degree of B.D. the same year, and returned into England upon the mission in 1576. In 1598 he was constituted superior of the English clergy, with the power and name of 'archpriest of England.' He held that office till 1608, when he was deprived of it on account of his having taken the new oath of allegiance. He died in London 12 Jan., 1612-13. Blackwell wrote some pieces in defence of the oath of allegiance, and on other subjects connected with his mission.

BLACKWELL, JOHN, a Welsh poet and writer, born at Mold, Flintshire, 1797; died 19 May, 1840. His Poems and Essays, with a very interesting memoir of his life, have been very ably edited by the Rev. Griffith Edwards in a volume entitled 'Ceinion Alun,' 8vo., Ruthin, 1851.—*Williams.*

BLACKWELL, THOMAS, LL.D., brother of Dr. Alexander Blackwell, mentioned above, was born at Aberdeen 4 Aug., 1701, and after studying in the Marischal College, became Greek professor 1723. In 1737 he published anonymously an 'Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer,' which he afterwards accompanied with 'Proofs,' or translations of all the notes in the work. In 1748 he was appointed principal of the college, and was the first layman raised to that dignity since the patronage devolved on the Crown by the forfeiture of the Marischal family in 1716. He died at Edinburgh 8 March, 1757. His other publications were 'Letters concerning Mythology,' and 'Memoirs of the Court of Augustus,' 3 vols. 4to. All these works are written in a most affected and pedantic style. It is said that being at Cambridge soon after the publication of his 'Enquiry,' he asked Dr. Bentley his opinion of it. The doctor replied that when he had gone through half of it he had forgotten the beginning, and that when he had finished the reading of it he had forgotten the whole.

BLACKWOOD, ADAM, professor of civil law at Poitiers, was born at Dunfermline, in Scotland, 1539, and died 1623. He warmly defended Mary queen of Scots in his 'Martyre de Maria Stuart Reyne d'Escoce,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1588. He also wrote 'De Vinculo, seu Conjunctione Religionis et Imperii, et de Conjuratatione Insidius Religionis fuco adumbrata,' 1575; 'Apologia pro Regibus, contra Buchananum Dialogum de Jure Regni apud Scotos,' 8vo., Poitiers, 1581; and 'Varii generis poemata,' 1609. These and some other pieces by him were collected and published, with a life by Gabriel Naude, in 1644.

BLACKWOOD, HENRY, brother of Adam, above mentioned, was born probably about 1526 at Dunfermline, and educated at St. Andrew's. He was also sent by his uncle, Robert Reid, Bishop of

Orkney, to Paris, where, in 1551, he taught philosophy. He afterwards adopted the medical profession, and became dean of the faculty at Paris. His humane conduct when that capital was visited by the plague reflects the highest honour on him. Died 1613 or 1614. He published 'Hippocratis quædam cum MSS. collata,' Paris, 1623, and 'Questio Medica, an visceribus nutritis æstuantibus aquarum metallicarum potus salubris?' His son Henry was also an eminent physician.

BLACKWOOD, SIR HENRY, bart., K.C.B., a British admiral, born 1770; died 17 Dec., 1832.

BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, an eminent bookseller and publisher of Edinburgh, was born in that city 20 Nov., 1776; and died 16 Sept., 1834. He was the projector of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' the first number of which appeared in April, 1817.

BLADEN, MARTIN, a native of Essex, was educated first at a private academy, where he laid the foundation of his connection with the duke of Marlborough, and afterwards at Westminster School (1695-97). Having entered the army, he rose to the grade of a lieutenant-colonel under his old schoolfellow. He became comptroller of the mint 1714; one of the commissioners of trade and plantations 1717; member of parliament for Stockbridge 1714, 1722, and 1727, for Maldon, Essex, 1734, and for Portsmouth 1741. He was also one of the privy council of Ireland, and was sent to the conferences at Antwerp, 1732, to treat with the emperor and the States-General as commissary and plenipotentiary. He was a steady adherent of Sir Robert Walpole, and a constant speaker in parliament, particularly on matters connected with trade and the army. Died 15 Feb., 1746, aged 66. He was author of 'Solon, or Philosophy no Defence against Love,' a tragic-comedy; 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' a masque; and 'Julius Cæsar's Commentaries,' made English from the Latin; as also a Commentary of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish Wars, by Aulus Hirtius, or Oppius, &c., with the Author's Life; adorned with Sculptures from the Designs of the famous Palladio, 1719, 1750.—*Al. West.*

BLAEU, WILLIAM, an eminent printer and publisher of geographical maps and charts, was born 1571 at Amsterdam, where he died 21 Oct., 1638. His chief work is the 'Grand Atlas Geographique,' or 'Theatrum Mundi,' fol. 14 vols., 1603-1607. His sons John and Cornelius were also eminent printers. John, who died 1680, printed a great many classics, which yield in beauty only to the Elzevirs; and composed some geographical works.

BLAGDEN, SIR CHARLES, an English chemist and physician, born 17 April, 1748. For fifty years he was the intimate friend of Sir Joseph Banks. As a physician in the army he acquired a considerable fortune, which was increased by a legacy of £16,000, bequeathed to him by his friend Cavendish. In the latter part of his life he spent one half of every year in France, and contributed much to the formation of relations of esteem and friendship between the two countries. He contributed a number of papers to the Philosophical Transactions. Died at Arcueil, near Paris, 26 March, 1820.

BLAGRAVE, JOHN, a mathematician, born at Reading about 1550, acquired the rudiments of his education in his native town, whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford. He soon quitted

the university and retired to Southcote near Reading, where he devoted himself to study and contemplation. Died 9 Aug., 1611. His works are 'A mathematical jewel, shewing the making and most excellent use of an instrument so called; the use of which jewel is so abundant, that it leadeth the direct path-way through the whole art of astronomy, cosmography, geography, &c.' 1581, fol. 'Of the making and use of the familiar staff, so called; for that it may be made useful and familiarly to walk with, as for that it performeth the geometrical mensuration of all altitudes,' 1590, 4to. 'Astrolabium uranicum generale; a necessary and pleasant solace and recreation for navigators in their long journeying; containing the use of an instrument, or Astrolabe, &c.,' 1596, 4to. 'The art of dialling, in two parts,' 1609, 4to. Being desirous of leaving some monument of his beneficent disposition which might have reference to the three parishes of Reading, he bequeathed a legacy of which Ashmole gives the following account: 'You are to note, that he doth devise that each churchwarden should send on Good Friday one virtuous maid that has lived five years with her master. All three maids appear at the town-hall before the mayor and aldermen, and cast dice. She that throws most has ten pounds put in a purse, and she is to be attended with the other two that lost the throw. The next year come again the two maids, and one more added to them. He orders in his will that each maid should have three throws before she loses it; and if she has no luck in the three years, he orders that still new faces may come and be presented. On the same Good Friday he gives eighty widows money to attend, and orders ten shillings for a good sermon, and so he wishes well to all his countrymen. It is lucky money, for I never heard but the maid that had the ten pounds suddenly had a good husband.'

BLAGRAVE, JOSEPH, a student of physic and astrology, was born at Reading in 1610. He wrote an 'Introduction to Astrology,' 8vo., 1682; a large supplement to Culpeper's Herbal; 'A new Tract of Chirurgery,' and 'The Astrological Practice of Physic, discovering the true method of curing all kinds of diseases, &c., by such herbs and plants as grow in our Nation.' Died 1679.

BLAGUE, THOMAS, D.D., a learned divine, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 20 May, 1568, and afterwards removed to Oxford. Having taken orders he held successively several benefices, was one of Queen Elizabeth's chaplains in ordinary, and chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift. On 1 Feb., 1591-2, he was installed dean of Rochester, and in 1604 was presented to the rectory of Bangor Monachorum, Flintshire. Died Oct., 1611. His works are, 'A schole of wise conceytes translated out of divers Greek and Latin wryters,' 8vo., London, 1569; and 'A sermon preached at the Charterhouse before the kings majesty on Tuesday the tenth of May, 1603,' 12mo., London, 1603. It seems that he assisted Archbishop Parker in his 'Antiquitates Britannicæ.'

BLAINVILLE, HENRI MARI DUCROTAY DE, a celebrated French naturalist, born at Dieppe 12 Sept., 1777; died at Paris 1 May, 1850.

BLAIR, HUGH, D.D., a celebrated divine, was the son of a respectable merchant of Edinburgh, where he was born 7 April, 1718. He was sent from the High School to the college of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A. 1739, and was

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years afterwards was licensed to preach. His first living was Collesie, Fifeshire, and in 1743 he became minister of the Canongate church, Edinburgh, where he continued eleven years. He was then removed to Lady Yester's, one of the city churches. In 1758 he was raised to the High church of Edinburgh, where he continued until his decease. In 1759, at which time he had obtained the degree of D.D. from St. Andrew's, he projected a course of lectures on composition, which he read in the university of Edinburgh with such reputation, that in 1762 a professorship of rhetoric and belles lettres was founded for him by the king, with a salary of £70 a year. About this time he distinguished himself as the zealous advocate of the poems of Ossian, in a 'Dissertation prefixed to those pretended fragments of Gaelic antiquity.' In 1776 he was prevailed upon to publish a volume of sermons which had obtained the sanction of Dr. Johnson, to whose judgment they had been submitted. The sale was so rapid that the author was induced to bring out three more volumes, and a fifth was prepared by him for the press a little before his death. For the service thus rendered to religion, the author was rewarded with a pension of £200 a year. In 1783 he resumed his professorship, and the same year published his 'Lectures,' which passed through several editions and were greatly admired. Dr. Blair died at Edinburgh 27 Dec., 1800.

BLAIR, JAMES, M.A., a native of Scotland, was trained and benefited in the episcopal church here, and about 1685 went as a missionary to Virginia, where he conducted himself with such discretion that Compton, bishop of London, appointed him as his commissary in that settlement. By his interest a college was founded at Williamsburg, in Virginia, of which he was president nearly fifty years. Died 1743. He was author of 'Tréviseur's divine Sermon on the Mount explained, and the practice of it recommended in devout sermons and discourses,' 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1742.

BLAIR, JOHN (ARNOLD), was born in Fifeshire, in the reign of Alexander III., and educated with the celebrated Sir William Wallace at Dundee. He then went to France, where he joined the order of St. Benedict, and took the name of Arnold. When Wallace became governor or viceroy of Scotland, 1294, Blair was appointed his chaplain, and being by this means an eye-witness of most of his actions, he composed the history of him in Latin verse. The only remaining fragment of this work was published by Sir Robert Scott in 1755. A translation will be found in Hume's 'History of the Douglases.'

BLAIR, JOHN, LL.D., a writer on chronology and divinity, was a near relation of Dr. Hugh Blair, and received his education at Edinburgh. He went to London with his countryman, Andrew Henderson, who became an usher in a school and afterwards a bookseller in Westminster Hall. Blair succeeded him in his school, and in 1754 had obtained orders, for in that year appeared his principal work, 'The Chronology and History of the World,' on the title-page of which he is styled the key. John Blair, LL.D. Such was the reputation of the work that it procured for the author admission into the Royal Society, and the appointment of chaplain to the princess dowager of Wales and that of mathematical tutor to Edward duke of York. In consequence he was rewarded with a

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prebend in the church of Westminster, the vicarage of Hinckley, Leicestershire, and the rectory of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire. In 1763 he accompanied his royal pupil on his travels, and in 1768 published a new edition of his Chronological Tables. In 1771 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, which he exchanged in 1776 for the rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, with which he was permitted to hold that of Horton, Buckinghamshire. Died 24 June, 1782. Besides the above work he wrote a 'History of Geography' and 'Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament.'

BLAIR, PATRICK, M.D., F.R.S., a botanist, was originally a surgeon at Dundee, where he had an opportunity of dissecting an elephant which died near that place 1766. This led him to publish a work on the anatomy of the elephant. On 1 Dec., 1712, he was elected F.R.S. Being attached to the Stuart family he was imprisoned in 1715, but was soon released. He then went to London, and afterwards settled at Boston, Lincolnshire, as a physician. The date of his death is unascertained. Besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote 'Miscellaneous Observations on the Practice of Physic, Anatomy, Surgery, and Botanic,' 'Botanic Essays,' in which he strengthened the arguments in proof of the sexes of plants; and 'Pharmaco-botanologia, or an alphabetical and classical dissertation on all the British indigenous and garden plants of the New Dispensatory,' 1723-28. The last work extends only to the letter H.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1593, and died 27 Aug., 1696. He wrote a Commentary on the Book of Proverbs, and some political pieces, none of which have been preserved.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a Scotch divine and poet, was eldest son of David Blair, one of the ministers of Edinburgh and chaplain to the king. He was born 1699, and became minister of Athelstanford, in East Lothian, where he died 4 Feb., 1747. He wrote the well-known poem entitled 'The Grave,' which was first printed at London 1743.

BLAIR, WILLIAM, a surgeon and miscellaneous writer, born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 28 Jan., 1700, was originally intended for the clerical profession; but showing a preference for the study of medicine he went to London, and qualified himself for surgical practice. He resided in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and for many years was surgeon to the Lock Hospital. Died 6 Dec., 1822. Among his works are, 'The Soldier's Friend, or the means of preserving the health of Military Men,' 1798; 'Anthropology, or the Natural History of Man,' 1805; 'The Vaccine Contest,' 1806; 'Hints for the consideration of Parliament on the supposed failures of Vaccination,' 1808; 'Prostitutes reclaimed and Penitents protected, being an answer to some objections against the Female Penitentiary,' 1809; 'Strictures on Mr. Hales's Reply to the pamphlets lately published in defence of the London Penitentiary,' 1809; 'The Pastor and Deacon examined, or Remarks on the Rev. John Thomas's Appeal in Vindication of Mr. Hales's character, and in opposition to Female Penitentiaries,' 1810. Mr. Blair was very zealous in the cause of Methodism, and in 1814 published 'The Correspondence on the function, objects, and plan of the Roman Catholic Bible Society,' which engaged him in a controversy with the

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learned Mr. Charles Butler. He was also very much interested in the art of decyphering, and wrote the elaborate article 'Cipher' in Rees's Cyclopaedia. This forms the most exhaustive treatise which has ever appeared on the subject. The secret of the model cypher proposed therein by Mr. Blair was discovered by Michael Gage, who disclosed it in a pamphlet now rarely to be met with.

BLAKE, CHARLES, D.D., a divine and poet, was born at Reading, Berkshire, 31 Oct., 1664, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford. At the university he became acquainted with the learned languages, and the writings of the ancient fathers, while he also became very proficient in poetry. He was appointed domestic chaplain to Sir William Dawes, successively bishop of Chester and archbishop of York, and became the constant companion of that prelate. Among his church preferments were the rectory of St. Sepulchre, London, the sub-deanery of York, and the rectory of St. Mary, Hull. Died 22 Nov., 1730. He published 'Tres Nugae Poeticae' at the end of a translation which he made from the Greek into Latin of 'Lusus Amatorius: sive Musaei Poema de Herone et Leandro,' 4to., London, 1694. Watt ascribes to the same author, 'Hibernia Florans, carmine pastorali,' 1689, mense Julii, 1690, London, 1694; and 'Part of the Fifth Book of Milton's Paradise Lost in Latin Verse,' London, 1694.

BLAKE, SIR FRANCIS, baronet, was born in or about 1738, and took the degree of LL.B. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1763. His death occurred at Twizle Castle, in the county of Durham, 2 June, 1818. He wrote 'The Efficacy of a Sinking Fund of One Million per annum considered,' 8vo., 1782; 'The Propriety of an actual payment of the Public Debt considered,' 8vo., 1786; 'The True Policy of Great Britain considered,' 8vo., 1787. These pieces were republished collectively under the title of 'Political Tracts,' 8vo., 1799, 1795.

BLAKE, JAMES, an English Jesuit, made his profession 15 Aug., 1685, and on 3 April, 1701, was declared provincial of his brethren, which office he held for nearly four years. Died 29 Jan., 1728. His 'Sermon on the Blessed Sacrament,' delivered in the chapel of the Spanish ambassador on Corpus Christi day, 3 June, 1686, was reprinted in 1741.

BLAKE, JOHN BRADLEY, was born in London 4 Nov., 1745, and educated at Westminster School. In 1766 he was employed as a supercargo of the India company at Canton, where he began to collect those seeds and vegetables which are applied in China to useful purposes, of which he sent home a great variety. Died 16 Nov., 1773.

BLAKE, ROBERT, one of the greatest of British naval heroes, was born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, about the end of August, 1599. His father, Humphrey Blake, was a landed proprietor, and also an adventurous merchant, who traded with Spain. After receiving a sound preliminary education in the grammar school of his native town he was sent to Oxford, where he was matriculated in 1615 as a member of St. Alban's Hall, though he subsequently migrated to Wadham College, where he remained nearly nine years. He then took up his residence at Bridgewater, and on his father's death, which took place about this time, he found himself possessed of an

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estate encumbered with debts. For several years after his return from college his time and talents were chiefly occupied by the care of his aged mother, who outlived her husband thirteen years. Early in life he had imbibed Puritan sentiments, and throughout his career was an earnest supporter of the Puritan party. In 1640 he was chosen member of parliament, and at the commencement of the civil war he took up arms on the republican side. In the sharp encounter at Bodmin he distinguished himself in no slight degree, and soon afterwards gained the confidence of Sir William Waller by his conduct on the fiercely contested field of Landsdown. At the siege of Bristol in 1643 he served under Colonel Fiennes, who entrusted him with Prior's Hill, a small fort which he defended after the surrender. For this Prince Rupert threatened to hang him, but was dissuaded by his friends from taking so extreme a course. Blake now received new employments from the parliament. He was named one of the Somerset committee for ways and means, and appointed, as a reward for his exploits at Bristol, lieutenant-colonel to Popham's regiment, the finest militia in the county. After having successfully defended Lyme against Prince Maurice he assisted in taking Taunton, which place he defended against Goring with such bravery that he was publicly thanked by parliament. An opening for a new and glorious career at sea soon presented itself, and the appointment of the hero of Taunton, conjointly with colonels Deane and Popham to the chief naval command in 1645, was one of the most important events in that age, and marked the commencement of a new and most brilliant era in the history of the British navy. He now sailed in quest of Prince Rupert, whom he blockaded at Kinsale. Rupert, however, managed to slip away with seven ships, but Blake pursued him as far as the Tagus, and eventually attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, when nearly the whole of the prince's fleet was destroyed. He then returned to England with several prizes, and was appointed warden of the Cinque Ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly isles and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. On the prospect of a Dutch war in 1652 he was appointed sole admiral, and on 19 May was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, who had 45 sail, while Blake had only 23. However, he fought so bravely that the Dutch admiral was forced to retreat. After taking a number of merchantmen, and engaging the Dutch fleet on their own coast, the English admiral returned to the Downs, where, on the 29th Nov., he was again attacked by Van Tromp, whose force was now increased to eighty sail. The victory was dearly earned by the Dutch, but Van Tromp was so elated with it that he passed through the channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In Feb. following Blake put to sea with sixty men-of-war, and soon after met with the Dutch admiral, who had seventy sail, and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued that lasted three days, in which the Dutch lost eleven men-of-war and thirty merchant vessels. The loss of the English was only one ship. On the 3rd June the fleets of the two republics fought again off the Foreland; and if the Dutch had not saved themselves on Calais sands, all their ships would have been taken. In 1654 Blake sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle

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of Tunis, because the dey refused to deliver up the English captives. A squadron of his ships also intercepted a Spanish Plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-admiral, and two galleons. Blake having received information that another fleet lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place he went on, burnt the ships, and came out without loss. Finding his health declining he resolved to return to England, but died as he was entering Plymouth Sound, 17 Aug., 1657. His body was interred in Henry VII.'s Chapel, from whence it was disgracefully removed at the Restoration and buried in St. Margaret's churchyard. A graphic and exhaustive biography of the subject of this brief notice was published by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in 1822 under the title of 'Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea. Based on Family and State Papers.'

BLAKE, WILLIAM, artist and poet, was born in London 28 Nov., 1757. His father was a hosier, and apprenticed him to James Bazire, the engraver, by whom he was sent to Westminster Abbey and various old churches to make sketches for antiquarian works. He married in 1782 Catherine Sophia Boucher, of Battersea, and in the following year published 'Poetical Sketches,' being having commenced writing poetry when ten years of age. He afterwards published 'Songs of Innocence,' 'The Book of Thel,' 'The Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' and 'The French Revolution,' all poems of an allegorical and mystical nature, the illustrations and letter-press being both engraved by himself. He lived several years at Fepham, being employed to illustrate Hailey's works, but returned to London in 1804, and remained there till his death, 12 Aug., 1827. He illustrated Burger's 'Lenore,' Young's 'Night Thoughts,' Blair's 'Grave,' the 'Book of Job,' and 'Dante,' and published, besides the poems before mentioned, 'The Gates of Paradise,' 'Visions of the Daughters of Albion,' 'America,' 'Songs of Experience,' 'Europe,' 'The Book of Urizen,' 'Jerusalem,' and 'Milton.' He had visions from childhood, and believed that he could summon deceased celebrities to sit for their portraits and converse with him. Some of the heads thus drawn are very spirited and characteristic. He was republican in politics, and held many of the tenets of the Gnostics. He was buried in Bunhill Fields.

BLAKENEY, WILLIAM, Lord Blakeney, a celebrated British general, born at Mount Blakeney, in Ireland, 1672. He entered the army in the reign of Queen Anne, and assisted at the siege of Venlo. At a subsequent period he fought bravely at the assault of Bocca-Chica, being then brigadier-general, and he greatly distinguished himself in defending Stirling Castle against the rebels, 1745. He was governor of Minorca in 1756, when the French fleet, under La Galissoniere, attacked the island. He defended the garrison against the French with so much bravery and talent, that on being compelled to capitulate, he was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, and obtained a conveyance to Gibraltar. Throughout the siege, which lasted seventy days, Blakeney, though eighty-two years of age, never undressed himself, nor went into a bed. On his return to England he was created K.B. and raised to the Irish peerage by the title of Baron Blakeney. In 1759 the citizens of Dublin set up a statue of him,

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executed by Van Nost, in the centre of the Mall. He died 20 Sept., 1761, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

BLAKEWAY, JOHN BRICKDALE, F.S.A., a topographer and miscellaneous writer, was born at Shrewsbury 24 June, 1765, and educated at the free school there, then at Westminster, and finally at Oriol College, Oxford. He left the university in 1786, and after practising some time at the bar, took holy orders in 1793. The following year he was presented to the living of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, by an arrangement with his uncle, whom he succeeded in the rectory of Neen Savage, Shropshire, and in 1795 he was presented by a relation to a third living, Felton, in Somersetshire. These three benefices brought him in an income which enabled him to live very comfortably—an income which was augmented in 1800 by his obtaining the living of Kinlet, Shropshire. He died at Shrewsbury 10 March, 1826. His great work is the 'History of Shrewsbury,' but he also published some sermons, and in 1813 'An Attempt to ascertain the author of Junius,' in which he endeavours to identify the Great Unknown with Horne Tooke.

BLAMIRE, SUSANNA, the *Muse of Cumberland*, daughter of William Blamire, Esq., of the Oaks, was born at Carden Hall, near Carlisle, 12 Jan., 1747, and died at Carlisle 5 April, 1794. Her poetical pieces, some of which are ballads in the Cumberland dialect, were published under the title of 'The Poetical Works of Miss Susanna Blamire, "the Muse of Cumberland."' Now for the first time collected by Henry Lonsdale, M.D. With a preface, memoir, and notes, by Patrick Maxwell, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1842.

BLAMIRE, WILLIAM, was born at the Oaks, near Dalston, Cumberland, 13 April, 1790, and for many years was M.P. for the eastern division of that county, in conjunction with Sir James Graham. He relinquished his seat in parliament on being appointed head of the Tithe Commission. He was also a member of the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and retired from the public service in 1860. Died 12 Jan., 1862. A 'Biographical Sketch' of him, by Henry Lonsdale, M.D., was published at London, 8vo., 1862.

BLAMPIN, THOMAS, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Noyon 1640; died 13 Feb., 1710. He continued the splendid edition of St. Augustine commenced by Delfau.

BLANCARD, or BLANCKAERT, NICHOLAS, a classical editor, professor successively at Steinturth, Middleburg, and Franeker, was born at Leyden, 11 Dec., 1625, and died 15 May, 1703.

BLANCARD, STEPHEN, son of Nicholas, mentioned above, became an eminent physician at Franeker, and published a number of compilations on subjects connected with his profession. When he died is unknown.

BLANCHARD, FRANCOIS, or JEAN PIERRE, a celebrated French acrobat, born 1738; died at Paris, 7 March, 1809. His wife, *Marie Madeleine Sophie Armand*, accompanied him in his aerial voyages, and made several ascents after his decease. Her death was caused by the bursting of her balloon 1819.

BLANCHARD, GUILLAUME, a French lawyer and advocate in the parliament of Paris. He published a Chronological Table of the Ordinances of the French Kings of the third Race, 2 vols. folio, 1717. He was preparing a supplement, when he died 24 September, 1724.

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BLANCHARD, JACQUES, an eminent painter, called the French Titian, was born at Paris 1600, and died 1638.

BLANCHARD, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit, wrote 'The Temple of the Muses, a collection of Fables;' and 'The School of Manners, consisting of moral reflections and historical facts.' Born 1731; died 15 June, 1797.

BLANCHARD, SIDNEY LAMAN, was born at Great Yarmouth, 15 May, 1803, and educated at St. Olave's School, Southwark. He began his career in the humble capacity of reader in a printing office, and subsequently obtained the place of secretary to the Zoological Society. From the age of twelve or fourteen he had been an enthusiastic student of poetry, and in 1828 he published a small volume of poems, entitled 'Lyric Offerings.' In 1831 he gave up the secretaryship to the Zoological Society for the more congenial employment of acting editor of the 'Monthly Magazine.' From this time he devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits. On the establishment of the 'True Sun' newspaper he became its editor; and subsequently he edited successively the 'Constitutional,' the 'Courier,' and the 'Court Journal.' With the commencement of the year 1841 he became connected with the 'Examiner,' and continued to write for that journal until his death. Concurrently with these various engagements he was a constant contributor to the lighter periodicals of the day. There was never a writer with a readier pen. A poem, an essay, a sketch, a witty paragraph, seemed to spring spontaneously from his brain; but never, to his honour, was his facile pen dipped in gall, the writer and the man being alike the impersonation of kindness. His death took place under very melancholy circumstances. A year previously his wife had become insane, and this so acted upon the mind of Mr. Blanchard that he was subject to nervous paroxysms, during one of which he put an end to his existence, 15 Feb., 1845. A collection of his Essays and Sketches, with a memoir of him by Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton appeared in 1849.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM, an eminent comedian, born at York about 1770; died at Chelsea, 9 May, 1835. He made his first bow to a London audience 1 Oct., 1800. Mr. Blanchard's correct delineation of the numerous characters which he successively assumed in play, farce, and opera, made him a universal favourite. His *Fluellen*, *Menenius*, *Polonius*, *Pistol*, *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, *Sir Hugh Evans*, and many others, were evidences of the soundness of his judgment and the versatility of his talents.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM J., a stenographer of London, who published 'A Complete system of Short-hand, being an improvement upon all the authors whose systems have yet been made public,' 8vo., London, 1779; and the 'Complete Instructor of Short-hand, upon Principles applicable to the European languages, also to the technical terms used by anatomists, and more comprehensive and easy to write and read than any other system hitherto published,' 4to., London, 1786. The system of stenography explained in this last work was never practised to any extent, and it certainly does not deserve the extravagant praise bestowed upon it by the author of the 'Historical Account of Short-hand,' which passes under the name of James Henry Lewis.

BLANCHE DE BOURBON married Peter, king

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of Castile, 1352. She was cruelly treated by her husband, who had fixed his affections on another woman; and she was at last poisoned 1361, aged 23.

BLANCHE OF CASTILE, queen of France, was born 1197, being daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile. In 1200 she married Louis VIII. of France, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters, whom she educated in the principles of virtue and piety. On the death of her husband, 1226, she became regent, her son Louis being only twelve years old. In this station she behaved with firmness and prudence, and kept down the aspiring spirits of the great lords. She paid particular attention to the education of the young king, and married him early to the daughter of the earl of Provence. During his expedition to the Holy Land she governed the kingdom with great discretion; but the news of his defeat and imprisonment so affected her spirits that she died 1 Dec., 1252.

BLANCHET, FRANÇOIS, a French abbé, born 26 Jan., 1707, and died 29 Jan., 1784. Among his works are 'Varietes morales et amusantes;' and 'Apologues et contes orientaux.'

BLANCHET, THOMAS, an eminent painter of Paris, died at Lyons, 1689, aged 71.

BLAND, ELIZABETH, a lady eminent for her knowledge of the Hebrew language, was born in London about 1660. Her maiden name was Fisher, and in 1681 she married Mr. Nathaniel Bland, of Beeston, in Yorkshire. Among the curiosities of the Royal Society is a phylactery of her writing. She was living in 1712.

BLAND, JOHN, an English writing-master, who, according to Massey, deservedly stands in the first rank of our calligraphic worthies. He was born in London, 17 Aug., 1702, and educated at Westminster School. After holding a situation in the Custom House for nine years, he became writing-master at Mr. Watt's academy in Little Tower Street, and he eventually started an academy of his own in Bishopsgate Street. Died 21 Jan., 1749-50. He published an 'Essay on Writing, exemplified in Forms of Business;' and wrote some pieces for George Bickham's 'Penman's Companion,' and 'Universal Penman.'

BLAND, JOHN, an actor, uncle of the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, was descended from an ancient Irish family. He was once a cornet of horse, and was also admitted a barrister in London; but an unconquerable partiality for the stage led him to give up those pursuits. He was for some time a lessee, and many years treasurer of the theatre at Edinburgh, in which city he died, 20 July, 1808, at 87.

BLAND, ROBERT, the son of an eminent London physician, was born in or about 1779, and educated at Harrow School and at Pembroke College, Cambridge (B. A. 1802). He became assistant master at Harrow, then minister to the English church at Amsterdam, curate of Prittlewell, Essex, and curate of Kenilworth, 1816. He died at Leamington, 12 March, 1825. Mr. Bland possessed high classical and literary attainments, and was greatly accomplished in music. His published works are, 'Edwy and Elgiva;' 'Translations, chiefly from the Greek Anthology, with tales and miscellaneous poems,' 8vo., London, 1806; 'The Four slaves of Cythera, a poetical romance;' 'Collections from the Greek Anthology, and from the pastoral, elegiac, and dramatic poets of Greece,' 8vo., 1813; a translation (in conjunction with

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Miss Plumtree) of the Memoirs of Grimm and Diderot, 2 vols. 8vo.; and 'Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters.'

BLAND, TOBIAS, a Protestant divine, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1580-1), whence he migrated to Corpus Christi College. In 1582, or thereabouts, he published a blasphemous libel against the master of his college, from which he was expelled after having been obliged to sit in the stocks. In 1584 he commenced M.A., but not without great opposition being made to his taking that degree. Afterwards he became chaplain to Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, sub-almoner to Queen Elizabeth, and a canon of Peterborough. Died 1604. He wrote 'A necessary Catechisme to be red every Sunday morninge;' the disgraceful libel alluded to above; and 'A Baite for Momvs,' 1589.

BLANDIE, WILLIAM, a native of Newbury, Berks, and some time a member of New College, Oxford, from whence he was ejected 1563, on account, it is believed, of his attachment to the Catholic faith. He afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple, and published an English translation of Osorius's 'Discourse of Civil and Christian Nobility,' 4to., London, 1576.

BLANDRADA, GEORGE, an Italian physician, who renewed the tenets of Arius with respect to the Blessed Trinity. He fled from the inquisition to Geneva and afterwards to Poland, where the King, Stephen Bator, made him a privy counsellor. He attempted to convert the king to his opinions, but failed. He was killed by his nephew about 1590.

BLANE, Sir GILBERT, M.D., was born at Blenheim, Ayrshire, 29 Aug., 1749, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he proceeded M.D. He then repaired to London, and was appointed physician to the earl of Holderness. Subsequently he was nominated private physician to Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, and in that capacity accompanied him when, in 1780, he assumed the command of the squadron in the West Indies. In one engagement Dr. Blane was severely wounded, and as a reward for his services he was appointed physician to the fleet, a situation which he held till the conclusion of the war in 1783, when he received a pension. On settling in London as a physician he was appointed physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales. Soon afterwards he was nominated physician to the royal household, and in 1785 he was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. On the appointment of Earl Spencer as first lord of the admiralty, Dr. Blane was nominated one of the commissioners of sick and wounded sailors, and was discharged the duties of that important office till the peace of Amiens. In 1788 he was selected to read the Croonian lecture on muscular motion before the Royal Society, which lecture was published in 1790. In 1795 he was placed at the head of the Navy Medical Board, and with the assistance of Earl Spencer he effected the introduction into every ship of the use of lemon-juice as a preventive and cure of scurvy. In 1812 he was created a baronet, and in 1829, with the sanction of the lords of the admiralty, he founded a prize medal for the best journal kept by the surgeons of the royal navy. The medal is awarded every second year. On the accession of William IV. he was appointed first physician to his majesty. He died in London 27 June, 1834. His works are, 'A short

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account of the most effectual means of preserving the health of seamen;' 'Observations on the Diseases incident to Seamen;' 'Lecture on Muscular Motion;' 'Elements of Medical Logic, illustrated by practical proofs and examples;' 'Select Dissertations on several subjects of Medical Science;' and 'Warning to the British Public against the alarming approach of the Indian Cholera.'—*Auderson; Gent. Mag.; Thomson.*

BLANE, WILLIAM NEWNHAM, eldest son of William Blane, esq., of Folicja Park, in the parish of Winkfield, Berkshire, after being educated at Eton, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, being matriculated 13 Nov., 1818. He left the university without a degree, and subsequently became a lieutenant in the Scotch Greys. He died at Latakia, in Syria, 10 Oct., 1825, æt. 26. Lieutenant Blane was author of 'An Excursion through the United States and Canada during the years 1822-3, by an English Gentleman,' 8vo., 1824.

BLANKENBURG, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK DE, a German writer, born at Colberg, in Pomerania, 24 Jan., 1744; died 4 May, 1796. He wrote an essay on romance and other original works, and translated into German Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' &c.

BLANKOP, JOHN TEUNISZ, a Flemish painter, born 1628; died 1670.

BLANQUI, JEROME ADOLPHE, a French political economist, born 21 Nov., 1798; died 1854. Among his works are, 'Histoire de l'économie politique en Europe, depuis les anciens jusqu'à nos jours,' 5 vols. 8vo., 1837-42; 'Voyage en Angleterre,' 1824; and 'Rapport sur l'exposition universelle de Londres,' 1850.

BLASE, St., bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Licinius, 316. His festival occurs on the 3rd Feb. in the Roman, and on the 11th in the Greek calendar. The wool-combers chose him the titular patron of their trade, on which account his festival is still kept by them with a solemn guild at Norwich.

BLASTARES, MATTHEW, a Greek monk of the order of St. Basil, in the fourteenth century, author of a 'Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, Greek and Latin,' folio, Oxford, 1672; 'Quæstiones Matrimoniales,' in the Jus Græco-Romanum of Leunclivius.

BLAURER, AMBROSE, a native of Constance, one of the followers of Luther, whose doctrines he spread in France and Germany. Born 1492; died 1567.

BLAYNEY, ANDREW THOMAS, eleventh Baron Blayney, of Monaghan, and a lieutenant-general in the British army, was born 30 Nov., 1770, and died in Dublin 8 April, 1834.

BLAYNEY, BENJAMIN; D.D., an English divine, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1753, and afterwards became fellow of Hertford College. In 1787 he took his degree of doctor in divinity, and became professor of Hebrew. He was also canon of Christ Church, and rector of Polshot, in Wiltshire, where he died 20 Sept., 1801. Dr. Blayney was an excellent biblical critic, and published 'A Dissertation on Daniel's Seventy Weeks,' 4to.; 'Jeremiah and Lamentations,' a new translation, 8vo.; 'The Sign given to Ahaz,' a sermon, 4to.; 'Zechariah,' a new translation, 4to. He edited the Oxford Bible in 1769, which, for the marginal references, is one of the most correct in our language. His manuscripts were deposited in the library at Lam-

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both by his friend the bishop of Durham, to whose disposal he had left them.

BLEEK, PETER VAN, a Dutch painter and engraver, was born about 1700, and died in London 20 July, 1764.

BLEGBOROUGH, RALPH, a physician and medical writer, born at Richmond, Yorkshire, 5 April, 1769; died Jan., 1827.

BLEGNY, NICHOLAS, a French surgeon, or physician, who obtained a considerable reputation as a quack doctor, was born 1052, and died 1722.

BLENCOWE, SIR JOHN, an English judge, received the coat 1689, and in the following year was returned to parliament as one of the members for Brackley, Northamptonshire. William III. made him a baron of the Exchequer 1696. In 1702 he was removed to the King's Bench, and in 1714 to the Common Pleas. He resigned his office 1722, and died 6 May, 1726.

BLENCOWE, WILLIAM, the first salaried decipherer to the British government, was son of Sir John Blencowe, justice of the Common Pleas. He was born in Jan., 1682, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He committed suicide 25 Aug., 1712. His epitaph, in the church of Merston St. Laurence, Northamptonshire, states that he was 'a man studious of many kinds of learning, particularly of the common law, which he professed and practised with reputation; and of the art of deciphering letters, wherein he excelled, and served the publick for ten years.'

BLANNERHASSET, HERMAN, an adventurer who was associated with Aaron Burr in the enterprise against the Spanish possessions bordering on the United States, was born in Hampshire, England, 1767, and died in Guernsey 1831.

BLANNERHASSET, THOMAS, an English poet, studied at Cambridge, afterwards entered the military service, and died about 1626. He was author of 'The Seconde Part of the Mirrour for Magistrates, containing the fallies of the unfortunate Princes of this land. From the Conquest of Cæsar unto the coming of Duke William the Conqueror,' London, 1578. As a poet he is not inferior to the authors of the other parts of the above work. I take it that he is the same Thomas Blennerhasset, who went as a captain into Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, who died there about the beginning of the reign of Charles I., and who wrote 'Directions for the Plantation in Ulster,' London, 1610.

BLESS, HENRI, a French painter of history and landscape, born 1480; died 1550.

BLESSINGTON, MARGARET, countess of, an English authoress, born 1 Sept., 1789. She was the daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Curragheen, Co. Waterford, and sister to Ellen, Viscountess Canterbury, second wife of Viscount Canterbury, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons. When a mere child, being some months under fifteen, she was married to a Captain Palmer, who died 1817. In the following year she became the wife of the earl of Blessington. The greater part of their married life was spent on the Continent, during which period the charms of her ladyship's person and her intellectual gifts rendered her distinguished in fashionable and literary circles. The countess again became a widow in 1829. Lord Byron on many occasions paid tribute to Lady Blessington's intellectual and personal gifts, and his collected poems contain more than one

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gay effusion addressed to her. Lady Blessington's house at Kensington Gore was for fourteen years the resort of the most distinguished men of wit and genius of every country and opinion, where all classes of intellect and art were represented, and where everything was welcome but exclusive and illiberal prejudices. She died at Paris 4 June, 1849. Among her numerous works are, 'The Magic Lantern, or Scenes in the Metropolis;' 'The Idler in France;' 'The Idler in Italy;' 'A Tour in the Netherlands;' 'The Confessions of an Elderly Lady;' 'The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman;' 'The Governess,' a novel; 'Grace Cassidy, or the Repealers,' a novel; 'The Two Friends;' 'The Victims of Society;' 'Mercedith;' 'The Lottery of Life;' 'The Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre;' 'The Belle of a Season;' 'Strathern,' and other novels, sketches, and fragments, besides innumerable magazine articles. She was also editor of the 'Keepsake,' the 'Book of Beauty,' and other illustrated works on a large and expensive scale.

BLETHYN, WILLIAM, a native of Wales, studied at Oxford, and after holding some minor church preferments, was consecrated bishop of Llandaff, 17 April, 1575. Died Oct., 1590.

BLETTERIE, JEAN PHILIPPE RENÉ DE LA, a French writer, born at Rennes, 25 Feb., 1696. He became a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, but left it and obtained the professorship of eloquence in the Royal College at Paris. Died 1 June, 1772. His works are 'The Life of the Emperor Julian; History of the Emperor Jovian; a translation of part of Tacitus; and Letters on Quietism. He also edited Masclef's Hebrew Grammar.

BLEWITT, JONAS, an organist of London, who died in 1805, published a 'Treatise on the Organ, with explanatory Voluntaries;' 'Ten Voluntaries, or pieces for the Organ;' and 'Twelve easy and familiar movements.'

BLICKE, SIR CHARLES, knight, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, died 30 Dec., 1815. He published 'An Essay on the Yellow Fever of Jamaica, collected from the manuscript of a late Surgeon,' 8vo., London, 1772.

BLIGH, RICHARD, an eminent chancery barrister and equity draughtsman, was born in or about 1780, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Died about 1838. He published 'Reports of Cases heard in the House of Lords, on Appeals and Writs of Errors, from 1819 to 1836,' 10 vols.

BLIGH, WILLIAM, an English navigator, born in 1754 at Plymouth. His name is chiefly remembered in connection with the celebrated mutiny of the 'Bounty,' 1789, of which he afterwards published an account. In 1806 he was appointed governor of New South Wales; but soon gave such offence to the colonists that he was ignominiously sent back to England 1808. He died in London, 7 Sept., 1817.

BLIZARD, THOMAS, nephew of Sir William Blizard, was born in or about 1772, and became surgeon to the London Hospital. He was very skilful in surgical operations, and invented a knife used in lithotomy, which bears his name. Died 7 May, 1838.

BLIZARD, SIR WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, was the son of an auctioneer at Barnes, in Surrey, where he was born 1743. He was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Mort-

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Like, and completed his studies in London, where he commenced practice as a surgeon, attaining ultimately to the highest distinction in his profession. In conjunction with Dr. Maclaurin he founded, in 1785, a school at the London Hospital, which was the first regular medical school connected with a great hospital. He was also partly the founder, and for many years the chairman, of the Anatomical Society, and the first president of the Hunterian Society. In 1787 he was appointed professor of anatomy of the Company (afterwards the Royal College) of Surgeons. The principal sphere of his action, however, was the London Hospital, the benefits of which institution he greatly extended. He received the honour of knighthood, 1803, and died 28 Aug., 1835. In addition to some political pamphlets and papers in the medical Journals, he published 'A Lecture on the Situation of the large Blood-vessels of the Extremities, &c.,' 'Dissertations on Poles, with an Essay on the Means of preventing Crimes and amending Criminals,' 'Experiments and Observations on the danger of Copper and Red-metal in pharmaceutical and chemical preparations,' 'Suggestions for the improvement of Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions,' 'The Hunterian Oration for 1815, 1823, and 1828,' and 'An Address to the Chairman and Members of the House Committee of the London Hospital on the subject of Cholera.

BLOCH, GEORGE CASTANEUS, bishop of Ripen, in Denmark, author of a Latin work containing many curious remarks on the palm or date tree of Palestine and Idumea. Born 1717; died 1773.

BLOCH, JOHN ERASMUS, a Danish gardener, author of 'Horticultura Danica,' 1647.

BLOCH, MARK ELIEZER, a Jewish naturalist and physician, was born at Anspach, 1723, and settled at Berlin, where he died, 6 Aug., 1790. His principal work is a Natural History of Fishes.

BLOCK, JOANNA KOERTES, a female artist, was born at Amsterdam, 17 Nov., 1650. She first evinced her genius by modelling pieces in wax, beautifully coloured. She next engraved with a diamond on crystal and glass, and copied paintings in coloured silks; but afterwards she employed herself wholly in cutting paper, in which she so far excelled that whatever others produced by the cutter she executed with a pair of scissors. The little pieces, which she refused. The empress of Germany gave her orders for a trophy, with the cipher of her throne, for which Madame Koertes received four thousand florins. She also cut out the emperor's portrait, which is in the cabinet at Vienna. Died 23 Dec., 1715.

BLOCKLAND, ANTHONY DE MONTFORT, an historical and portrait painter, was born in 1532, and died in 1607. He had two brothers, Peter and Herbert. He painted battles and markets, and the other portraits and conversations.

BLOEMART, ABRAHAM, a painter of landscape and history, was born at Gorcum, in 1564, and died in 1647. He had four sons, who were all of his principal work is a landscape. He was born in 1623 at Utrecht, and died in 1690. He was one of the finest engravers of his time.

FRANCIS VAN, a landscape painter, born 1656; died at Rome, 1656.

VAN, a painter, brother of

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the preceding, died at Antwerp 1699. His brother *Herbert van Bloemen* (born 1672) also acquired a considerable reputation as a painter.

BLOIS, PETER DE. See PETER.

BLOME, RICHARD, a publisher and literary adventurer of some celebrity, who, by the aid of subscriptions adroitly levied, issued many splendid works. Originally he was a ruler of paper, and afterwards a kind of arms painter. Wood says he practised for divers years prologuing tricks, in employing necessitous persons to write in several arts, and to get contributions of noblemen to promote the work. Wood likewise remarks, 'This person, Blome, is esteemed by the chiefest heralds a most impudent person; and the late industrious Garter (Sir W. D.) hath told me that he gets a livelihood by bold practices.' Blome brought out the 4th and 5th editions of Guillim's 'Display of Heraldry,' 1606, 1679; 'An Essay to Heraldry,' 1684; and 'The Art of Heraldry,' 1685. But the best known of his publications is his 'Britannia; or, a Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Isles and Territories thereto belonging; and there is added an alphabetical Table of the Names, Titles, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; illustrated with a map of each county of England, &c.' folio, London, 1673.

BLOMEFIELD, FRANCIS, a topographer, born at Fersfield, Norfolk, 23 July, 1705, was educated first at Diss, then at Thetford, and finally at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1727). On 20 July, 1726, he was instituted to the rectory of Hargham, Norfolk, and on 13 Sept., in the same year, to the rectory of Fersfield. He held both these livings till the beginning of 1730, when he resigned Hargham. Died 15 Jan., 1751. His taste for the study of antiquities was shown at an early age; for, during his residence at the university, he collected the materials for a work—now very scarce—entitled 'Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ; or collections relating to Cambridge, university, town, and county; containing the monumental inscriptions in all the chapels and parish churches in the town and in several others in the county; with a list of the mayors; the most ancient charters, &c., &c.,' 4to., Norwich, 1750 (privately printed). His chief production, however, is 'An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk,' [continued from p. 678 of the 3rd volume by C. Parkin], 5 vols. folio, Fersfield, Norwich, and Lynn, 1739-75. A new edition of this valuable work appeared at London, 11 vols. 8vo., 1805-10; and an 'Index Nominum' contained in it was published at Lynn by J. N. Chadwick, in 1802. Mr. S. Wilton Kix has published 'Cursory notices of the Rev. Francis Blomefield, extracted from his Parish Register-Book, and from his Correspondence, 1733-79,' 8vo., Ipswich, 1848.

BLOMEFIELD, MILES, an alchemical writer, was born at Bury St. Edmund's 5 April, 1525, and in 1552 had a license from the university of Cambridge to practise physic, which he did in his native place. It is supposed he was living in 1574. He is author of 'Bloomfield's Blossoms, or the Campe of Philosophy,' printed in Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum' and of an alchemical MS. preserved at Cambridge.

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, an English prelate, and classical scholar, was the son of a schoolmaster at Bury St. Edmund's, where he was born 29 May, 1786. He was sent to the grammar school

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of his native town, but was afterwards placed with the Rev. Michael Thomas Becher, under whose able tuition he remained ten years, and laid the foundation of that able scholarship which gained for him early academical distinction and a lasting reputation. At Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, he carried off several prizes, and graduated B.A. in 1808, as third wrangler, and first chancellor's medallist. Having taken orders, he was presented, in 1810, to the livings of Quarrington and Dunton, Lincolnshire. In that year he published his 'Prometheus' of Æschylus, and in the year following the 'Persæ' and 'Sept. Cont. Thebas,' works which at once marked their editor as a scholar of the first rank. Though Dr. Blomfield early quitted the classic regions of Cambridge life he kept up a literary and classical party in his university by editing Porson's 'Adversaria' and a magazine entitled the 'Museum Criticum,' which was subsequently reprinted in two volumes. His editions of 'Callimachus' and of five out of the seven plays of Æschylus, with copious glossaries, which he brought out at intervals snatched from his ecclesiastical pursuits, gained for him upon the Continent a high reputation as a Greek scholar. After five years' service in his Lincolnshire parishes, he was preferred to the living of Chesterford, in the diocese of London, and in 1815 was appointed by Dr. Howley, who then filled the see of London, one of his domestic chaplains. Subsequently Blomfield was collated to the rich rectory of Bishopsgate and to the archdeaconry of Colchester. On 30 June, 1824, he was consecrated bishop of Chester, and in 1828 he succeeded Dr. Howley in the see of London, which he filled for nearly thirty years. During that time he displayed the full maturity of those talents which made him the most conspicuous of the Anglican prelates. He particularly directed his attention to raising the standard of education among the clergy of his populous diocese; and to him must be attributed the establishment of the Colonial Bishops' Fund. In 1856 his health prevented him from discharging his duties, and an Act of Parliament was passed enabling him to resign his see on an allowance of £5,000 a year, together with the use of the palace at Fulham for life. Died 5 Aug., 1857.

BLOMFIELD, EDWARD VALENTINE, a classical scholar of great promise was born at Bury St. Edmund's, 14 Feb., 1788, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, but afterwards migrated to Emmanuel College, of which he was elected a fellow. Died 9 Oct., 1816. Some of his prize poems were published, and he was a contributor to the 'Museum Criticum.' At the time of his death he had just completed an English translation of Matthiæ's Greek grammar, which was afterwards published by his brother Charles James Blomfield, bishop of London. He was also engaged in the compilation of a Greek and English Lexicon.

BLOMFIELD, EZEKIEL, a dissenting minister, born at North Walsham, in Norfolk, 28 Oct., 1778, was placed under the tuition of the Rev. S. Newton of Norwich, and made rapid progress in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He next studied at the dissenting academy at Homerton, and became pastor of a congregation at Wymondham in his native county. In 1809 he removed to Wortwell, where he continued to labour until his death, on 14 July, 1818. He wrote 'A general View of the

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World, geographical, historical, and philosophical: on a plan entirely new,' Bungay, 2 vols. 4to., 1807; and 'Lectures on the Philosophy of History,' accompanied with notes and illustrative engravings,' 4to., London, 1810.

BLOND, LE. See **LE BLOND.**

BLONDEL, a rhymor or minstrel to Richard I. king of England, about the year 1100. Whilst his master, being a prisoner of the duke of Austria, was pining in a tower in Germany, Blondel traversed the Holy Land and all parts of Germany, in search of the king, whom he at length discovered to be confined in the castle of Lowenstein, by singing near the walls of the castle a song which the king and himself jointly composed. This anecdote furnished the subject of Gretry's beautiful opera.

BLONDEL, DAVID, a French Protestant divine, was born at Chalons 1591, and succeeded Vossius as professor of history at Amsterdam, where he died 6 April, 1655. Amongst his numerous works are Explications on the Eucharist, and on the Supremacy of the Church.

BLONDEL, FRANÇOIS, a French engineer and mathematical writer, born 1617; died 1 Feb., 1686. His son *Jean François* (born 1705; died 1774) wrote several works on architecture.

BLONDEL, JAMES AUGUSTUS, M.D., a native of Paris, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden 1692, and was admitted a licentiate of the London College of Physicians 26 March, 1710-11. He was author of 'The Strength of Imagination in Pregnant Women examined, and the opinion that marks and deformities in children arise from thence, demonstrated to be a vulgar error,' 12mo., 1727. This being answered by Dr. Turner, Blondel replied in a work entitled 'The Power of the Mother's Imagination over the Fœtus examined, in answer to Dr. Daniel Turner's book entitled "A Defence of the Twelfth Chapter of his *Traité de Morbis Cutaneis*,"' 1729. Turner replied the year following, and here the controversy ended. Died 5 Oct., 1734.

BLONDIN, PIERRE, a French botanist, born 18 Dec., 1682; died 15 April, 1713.

BLONDUS. See **BLOUNT.**

BLONDUS, FLAVIUS, an Italian historian, born at Forli, 1388. He became secretary to Pope Eugenius IV. and three of his successors, and died at Rome 4 June, 1403. The best known of his works are 'Roma Instaurata;' 'Italia illustrata;' 'De origine et gestis Venetorum;' and 'Histor. Roman. decades tres,' from A.D. 400 to A.D. 1440.

BLOOD, THOMAS, a daring adventurer, commonly styled Colonel Blood, was born in Ireland about 1628. On 6 Dec., 1670, he had the audacity to seize the duke of Ormond in his coach, in St. James's Street, London, with the design, it was believed, of carrying him to Tyburn and there hanging him. The duke, however, was rescued, and Blood was fortunate enough to make his escape. On 9 May in the following year he made an attempt to steal the royal crown, globe, and sceptre from the Tower, but was apprehended. On being taken before King Charles II. for examination, he craftily said that he had once undertaken to kill his majesty, and with that intention had gone to a place near the river where he bathed, but was struck with so profound an awe at the sight of his majesty's person that his resolution failed him, and he entirely laid aside his design. The king was so touched by this story

that he pardoned Blood, and granted him a handsome pension. For some time he was actually a favourite at court, but he eventually fell into disgrace, and died in obscurity 24 Aug., 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, the author of several pastoral poems of great beauty, was born of very humble parents at the village of Honington, in Suffolk, 1766. Without any education but what a village school afforded, and losing his father at the age of eleven, he was apprenticed to a farmer, and could only improve his taste by perusing such books as he could borrow. Among these Thomson seems to have been his favourite author, and 'The Seasons' inspired him with the ambition of being a poet. He came to London, and composed 'The Farmer's Boy' in a garret in Bell Alley. The MS. fell into the hands of the late Capel Loft, who encouraged him to print it; and it succeeded so well that above 26,000 copies of it were sold. His reputation was increased by the appearance of his Rural Tales, Songs and Ballads, News from the Farm, Wild Flowers, and The Banks of the Wye. These are of unequal merit; but all breathe a spirit of purity and enthusiasm for the beauties of nature that place the name of Bloomfield among the most natural and amiable of our pastoral poets. The extensive sale of the 'Farmer's Boy' and Wild Flowers seem to have done little for the benefit of the poet. His broken health and pecuniary difficulties carried him off at Shetford, in Bedfordshire, 19 Aug., 1823, in his 57th year.—*Engl. Brit.*

BLOOR, ROBERT, a celebrated porcelain manufacturer of Derby, died 1845. He was assisted in his works by his brother *Joseph*, who died 1846.

BLOOT, PETER, a Flemish painter, died 1667.

BLOSIUS, or DE BLOIS, FRANÇOIS LOTIS, a Flemish Benedictine, author of the 'Speculum Religiosorum,' and other works on the spiritual life, was born 1506, and died in 1563, or on the 7th Jan., 1566.

BLOUNT. See MOUNTJOY, Lord.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, earl of Devon. See DEVON.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, younger son of Sir Henry Blount, and brother of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, mentioned below, was born at Upper Holloway, Middlesex, 27 April, 1654. He also was educated by his father, from whom he seems to have derived his sceptical principles. At the age of eighteen he married one of the daughters of Sir Timothy Tyrrel, of Shotover, in the county of Oxford, and soon after published a defence of Orden's 'Conquest of Grenada.' In 1678 he printed his 'Anima Mundi,' in which he is said to have been assisted by his father. He afterwards wrote some tracts on the popish plot, and in 1680 'The Life of Apollonius Tyanæus,' which was soon suppressed. The same year came out his 'Diæta of the Ephesians,' a direct attack upon revelation. In 1684 he published 'Janus Scientiarum, or an Introduction to all sorts of Learning,' 8vo. He concurred in the Revolution, but defended it in a strange manner in a pamphlet, attempting to prove that William and Mary reigned by right of conquest. On the death of his wife he made love to her sister, but not succeeding he shot himself through the head in Aug., 1693. After his death appeared his work, entitled 'The Oracles of Reason,' which, with all his miscellaneous tracts, were printed together in one volume 12mo., 1695.

BLOUNT, Sir CHRISTOPHER, was educated

abroad in the English college at Rheims under the direction of Doctor, afterwards Cardinal Allen. On his return to England he appeared very much at court, and, though a Catholic, served the queen in her wars. He was very intimate with the earl of Essex, under whom he served in Spain and Ireland. His intimacy with this nobleman proved his ruin, for the earl being called out of Ireland, to justify his conduct in that kingdom, Sir Christopher came over with him, and was one of the party when he marched through the streets of London in a tumultuous manner in order to surprise the queen's council. Being afterwards tried and condemned to die, he lost his head on Tower Hill 18 March, 1600, together with Sir Charles Danvers, who had been engaged in the same cause.

BLOUNT, Sir HENRY, son of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, was born at Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, 15 Dec., 1602. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, and in 1634 went on his travels, of which he printed an account that ran through several editions, under the title of 'A Voyage to the Levant.' In 1639 he received the honour of knighthood, and on the breaking out of the civil war attached himself to the royal cause, but afterwards complied with the usurping powers. He died 9 Oct., 1682. His other works, which show a sceptical mind, are Six Comedies; a satire entitled 'The Exchange Walk,' and An Epistle in praise of Tobacco and Coffee.

BLOUNT, JOHN, in Latin *Blondus*, an eminent divine of the thirteenth century, was educated at Oxford and Paris. At the former university he became an eminent lecturer. He obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and in particular the chancellorship of the church of York. In 1232 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, but did not enjoy the dignity, owing to the papal rejection of his claim. He then retired to Oxford, where he died 1248. He wrote 'Summarium Sacre Facultatis;' 'Disceptationes aliquot;' and several commentaries on the Scriptures.

BLOUNT, RICHARD, an English Jesuit, was educated at Oxford, but quitted that university for Rome, where he was ordained priest. In 1590 he accompanied Father Persons to Seville, and shortly after sailed for England, together with eleven other priests. He was not a Jesuit until some years later. Being appointed superior of his brethren in England, the members of the order multiplied under his government to nearly two hundred, including forty professed fathers. In 1623 England was erected into a province of the society, Father Blount being declared its first provincial. He died in London 13 May, 1638.

BLOUNT, THOMAS, a native of Bordsley, Worcestershire, studied the law in the Inner Temple, but being a Catholic was debarred from following his profession. He resided chiefly on his estate at Orleton, where he died 26 Dec., 1679, aged 61. Among his numerous works are, 'The academy of eloquence;' 'Glossographia; or a dictionary of hard words;' 'Boscobel; or the history of his majesty's escape after the battle of Worcester,' 1660, and the second part 1681; 'The Catholic almanack for 1661, 1662, 1663,' &c.; 'A Law Dictionary,' 1671; 'Animadversions on Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle,' 1672; 'A world of errors, discovered in Mr. Edmund Philips's world of words,' 1673; 'Fragmenta antiquitatis. Ancient tenures

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of land, and jocular customs of some manners,' 8vo., London, 1679; and 'A history of Herefordshire,' 2 vols. folio, MS.

BLOUNT, SIR THOMAS POPE, eldest son of Sir Henry Blount, mentioned above, and grandson of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, of Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire, was born at Upper Holloway, Middlesex, 12 Sept., 1649. He received a domestic education under his father, and in 1679 was created a baronet. He sat in several parliaments for St. Alban's, and at the Revolution was appointed one of the commissioners of public accounts. Sir Thomas died at Tittenhanger 30 June, 1697. His works are, *Censura Celeberrimum Auctorum*, folio, 1690; *Essays*, 12mo., 1697; *Natural History*, 12mo., 1693; *Remarks on Poetry*, 12mo., 1694.

BLOW, JOHN, Mus.D., was born at North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, 1648. In 1673 he became one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, and the year following was appointed master of the children. He obtained the degree of doctor of music by special grace from Archbishop Sancroft, and in 1695 was elected organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster. In 1699 he was appointed composer of the Chapel Royal. Died 10 Oct., 1708. His church music has never been collected, but his secular compositions were published in 1700 under the title of 'Amphion Anglicus.'

BLOWER, SAMUEL, a nonconformist divine, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was minister of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and after being ejected from that living for nonconformity became pastor of an Independent congregation at Castle Hill, Northampton. Subsequently he removed to Abingdon, Berkshire, where he died 1701. His only published work is a funeral sermon for Mrs. Elizabeth Tub born Psalm xviii. 46.

BLOXHAM, JOHN DE, abbot of divinity at Oxford, and a Carmelite friar of the abbey of Chester, became vicar-general of his order in Ireland about 1325, and while holding that office convened a provincial chapter in the monastery of Athride, in the county of Louth. On his return to England he was made the thirteenth provincial of his order 1333, and is said to have died at Oxford 1334. He wrote 'In 4 libros magistri sententiarum'; 'In Apocalypsim'; 'Epistole 180 ad diversos'; 'Capituli Athridensis Statuta'; 'Sermones'; and 'Questiones disputate.'

BLUCHER, LEBRECHT VON, a celebrated Prussian field-marshal, was born at Rostock 16 Dec., 1742. He began his military career at the age of fourteen in the Swedish service, but being taken prisoner he entered into that of Prussia. After the Seven Years' War he resigned his commission in disgust, and devoted himself to agriculture, but was recalled to his old regiment as major by William II., and fought at the head of it till the battle of Leytstadt, 18 Sept., 1794, when he was made major-general. In 1802 he took possession of Erfurt and Mühlhausen, and after the battle of Jena he made an extraordinary retreat through Lubeck, by which he drew the French across the Oder. On the taking of Lubeck he was obliged to capitulate, and was exchanged for Marshal Victor. He was now employed in the war department till the renewal of hostilities against France in 1813, when he displayed the utmost activity and courage for the deliverance of Europe. At Lutzen the order of St. George was given to him by the Emperor Alexander, and on the 26th Aug. he defeated

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Macdonald at Kattybach. The victory of Leipsic was also in a great degree owing to his exertions; and he pursued the flying enemy across the Rhine with such celerity as to be called by the Russians 'Marshal Forward.' After the battle of Montmartre, on the 31st March, he would have severely retaliated the wrongs of Berlin on Paris had he not been restrained by his sovereign, whom he accompanied to England, and was received with enthusiasm. His military glory attained its height at the immortal victory of Waterloo, after which he was created prince of Wahlstadt. He died at Kriblowitz 12 Sept., 1810.

BLUM, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Rathenau 1739; died 28 Aug., 1790.

BLUM, ROBERT, a German writer and political character, born 10 Nov., 1807, was one of the principal leaders of the revolution in Saxony in 1848. He was shot at Vienna 9 Nov., 1848.

BLUMAUER, ALOYS, a Jesuit, born at Steier, in Austria, 21 Dec., 1755; died at Vienna 1708. He wrote several poetical works, the best known being a *Travesty of the Æneid*.

BLUMENBACH, JOHN FREDERICK, a celebrated German physiologist and naturalist, born at Gotha 11 May, 1752; died at Göttingen 22 Jan., 1840.

BLUNDELL, HENRY, a gentleman of Ince Blundell, Lancashire, formed very fine collections of painting and sculpture. An account of the latter, with engravings, he printed for private circulation. Died 1810, æt. 80.

BLUNDEVILLE, THOMAS, an English writer, was eldest son of Edward Blundeville, esq., of Newton Flotman, Norfolk, and received his education, it is supposed, at the university of Cambridge. As early as 1560 he had acquired reputation as a man of letters. In 1568 he inherited his father's estate in his native village. The date of his death is unknown. His works are, 'Three Treatises, no lesse pleasant than necessary for all men to reade: wherof the one is called the Learned Prince, the other the Fruites of Foes, the thyrde the Porte of Rest,' 4to., London, 1561; 'A very briefe and profitable Treatise declaring howe many Counsels, and what manner of Counselers a Prince that will gouerne well ought to haue,' 8vo., London, 1570; 'A rich Storehouse or Treasure for nobilitie and gentlemen, from the Latin of Sturmius, 1570; 'The true order and Methode of wryting and reading Histories, according to the Precepts of Francisco Patriitio and Accotio Tridentino,' 1574; 'A newe booke containing the arte of ryding and breakinge greate Horses,' before 1580. This work contains fifty woodcuts of the halter and various sorts of bits; 'The foure chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanship,' 1580; 'A Briefe Description of vnuersal Mappes and Cardes,' 1589; 'M. Blundeville his Exercises, containing sixe Treatises,' 1594; 'The Art of Logike,' 1599; and 'The theoricues of the planets,' 1602.

BLUNT, HENRY, an evangelical clergyman, who for some years was incumbent of Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Upper Chelsea, which living he resigned in 1835 on being collated to the rectory of Streatham, Surrey. He published 'Lectures upon the History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;' 'An Exposition of the Pentateuch,' and other religious works much prized by his coreligionists. Born 1794; died 20 July, 1843.

BLUNT, JOHN JAMES, B.D., an English divine, was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire,

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1794, and privately educated by his father, the Rev. John Blunt, M.A. At St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1816, he obtained a high reputation as a classical scholar. Being appointed one of the Travelling Bachelors, he visited Italy and Sicily, and on his return became curate to Reginald Heber, at Hodnet, Shropshire, where he remained after Heber's departure to India. In 1831 and 1832 he preached at Cambridge the Hulsean lectures, which were afterwards published. In 1834 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Great Oakley, in Essex, which he held till his election, in 1839, to the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity. His unceasing labours in this high office, which he held for sixteen years, extended the influence of Professor Blunt throughout the whole of the Established Church. He died 17 June, 1855. Besides many able articles in the 'Quarterly Review,' Professor Blunt wrote 'Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in modern Italy and Sicily,' 1823; 'Sketch of the Reformation of the Church of England;' 'The Veracity of the Gospels and Acts,' the first of a series of volumes afterwards collected into one volume and published under the title of 'Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings both of the Old and New Testament, an argument of their veracity; with an appendix containing Undesigned Coincidences between the Gospels and Acts and Josephus;' 'Principles for the proper understanding of the Messianic Writings;' 'A Sketch of the Church of the two first centuries after Christ, drawn from the writings of the Fathers down to Clemens Alexandrinus;' 'History of the Christian Church during the first Three Centuries;' 'On the Right Use of the Early Fathers. Two series of Lectures;' and Sermons. An interesting account of Professor Blunt and his works was published in the 'Quarterly Review,' vol. 104.

BLUTEAU, RAPHAEL, an ecclesiastic of the Theatine order, was born in London, of French parents, 4 Dec., 1738, and became celebrated for his learning. Having gone to Portugal he learned the language in six months, and preached several times before the king and queen. He died at Lisbon 13 Feb., 1784, and on the 28th of that month his eulogy was pronounced in the academy, when two learned doctors gravely discussed the question 'whether England was most honoured in his birth, or Portugal in his death?' His works are 'A Vocabulary or Dictionary, Portuguese and Latin,' 10 vols. folio, Coimbra, 1712-28; 'Primitias Evangelicas,' &c.

BLYKE, RICHARD, auditor of the Imprests, died 1775. He formed large topographical collections for Herefordshire, which were purchased after his death by Charles duke of Norfolk, and contributed towards the History of the County, by the Rev. John Duncumb.

BLYTHE, GEOFFREY, an English prelate, was born at Norton, Derbyshire, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1602 he was sent on a special embassy to Hungary, and on his return was elevated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry 1503. In 1512 he was appointed lord president of Wales, and continued in that office till 1524. Died between 23 April, 1530, and 1 March, 1530-1. Another Geoffrey Blythe, LL.D., master of King's Hall, Cambridge, and one of those who preached against Latimer, died March, 1541-2.

BOADEN, JAMES, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland,

23 May, 1762, and died at London 16 Feb., 1839. At an early age he became attached to literature and the drama, being first connected with a newspaper called the 'Oracle.' About this time he entered himself of the Middle Temple, but it does not appear that he was ever called to the bar. His first production for the stage was 'Fontainville Forest,' brought out at Covent Garden with great success 1794. This was followed by the 'Secret Tribunal,' a tragedy; 'The Italian Monk,' 'Cambro-Britons,' 'The Voice of Nature,' and 'The Maid of Bristol,' all of which were acted with great success at the Haymarket. His only other dramatic piece was 'Aurelio and Miranda,' performed at Drury Lane in 1798. When Ireland's Shakspeare forgeries were first exhibited to the world, Mr. Boaden was taken in by them, and persuaded himself that they were genuine; but on examining more carefully all the facts he came to the opposite conclusion, and published a very able and convincing 'Letter to George Steevens, esq.,' in which he stated explicitly the grounds of his disbelief, and clearly demonstrated the forgery. Mr. Boaden was also author of Memoirs of Mr. Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald; two novels, 'The Man of Two Lives' and 'The Doom of Giallo,' 'An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the various Pictures and Prints of Shakspeare,' and an able 'Tract on the Sonnets of Shakspeare,' in which he contends that the person to whom they were addressed was William Herbert, subsequently earl of Pembroke.

BOADICEA, a British heroine, was the wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, who, for the security of his family, made the Roman emperor coheir with his daughters. The Roman officers on this took possession of his palace, exposed the princesses to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, roused to revenge by this abominable usage, assembled her countrymen, and scourged Camalodunum (now Colchester), the garrison of which were put to the sword. Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Boadicea fell among the slain or poisoned herself A.D. 62.

BOAG, JOHN, an Independent minister, was born in Ayrshire, and entered the university of Glasgow 1797. Having joined the Independent body he became a minister, and performed the functions of his office at Linlithgow for fifty years. Towards the end of his life he retired to Uphall, N.B. Died Sept., 1863, aged 89. Mr. Boag was author of 'A popular and complete English Dictionary, exhibiting the pronunciation, etymology, and explanation of every word usually employed in science, literature, and art,' 2 vols. 8vo., Glasgow, 1848. This was reprinted, with the addition of illustrations of scientific and technical terms, under the title of 'The Imperial Lexicon of the English Language,' 2 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh [1862-3].

BOARDMAN, ANDREW, D.D., a native of Lancashire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1571-2; M.A. 1575; B.D. 1582; D.D. 1594), and in 1582 was appointed minister of St. Mary's, at Bury St. Edmund's. He was subsequently benched near Warwick, and was a preacher in that town. His sermons in defence of the church of England occasioned some controversy between him and the famous Thomas Cartwright. He published 'The Fan of the Faithful to trie the truth in controversie, collected by

A. B., and some commendatory verses in Greek and English.

BOAST, or BOST, JOHN, was born of a good family at Penrith, Cumberland, and educated in one of our universities, where he took the degree of M.A., but being converted to the Catholic faith he went over to Rheims, was there ordained a priest, and in 1581 was sent upon the English mission. Being eventually apprehended and convicted of being a priest, he was executed at Durham 19 or 24 July, 1594. The statement that he was educated at Cambridge is erroneous.

BOATE, or BOOT, ARNOLD, a Dutch physician, who, under the patronage of Archbishop Usher, settled in Dublin, where he practised some years. At length, owing to the troubles in Ireland, he went to Paris, where he had a sharp controversy with Cappell on the integrity of the Hebrew text, which Boate zealously defended. He was also hostile to the English Polyglott, but he was, notwithstanding, a man of considerable learning. Many of his letters are in Parr's Life of Usher.

BOATE, GERARD, M.D., brother of the preceding, was born at Gorcum 1604. Coming to England, he was appointed physician to Charles I., on whose death he repaired to Dublin, where he died 1650. He wrote 'Ireland's Natural History,' first printed in 1652.

BOBART, JACOB, a German horticulturist, was appointed first superintendent of the physic-garden at Oxford, founded in 1632 by Henry earl of Danby. He drew up in Latin, and published in 1648, a Catalogue of the Plants in the garden; and died 4 Feb., 1679-80, aged 81.

BOBART, JACOB, son of the preceding, was born in or about 1641, became botanical professor at Oxford on the death of Morison 1683, and died 1719. He published the second volume of Morison's 'Oxford history of Plants.'

BOBROF, SIMON SERGEJEVITSCH, a Russian poet, died 1810.

BOCCACCINO, BOCCACCIO, an Italian painter, died 1518.

BOCCACCINO, CAMILLO, son of the preceding, was a far better artist than his father. Born 1511; died 1546.

BOCCACCIO, JOHN, a celebrated Italian writer, was born at Paris 1313, though his father was a merchant of Florence and belonged to a family which originally came from Certaldo, about twenty miles from that city. After spending six years with a merchant at Florence and Paris, and turning his thoughts to the canon law, he abandoned those pursuits and devoted himself to literature. He studied under his friend Petrarch, at whose suggestion he retired from the tumults of Florence and visited Naples, where he was received with kindness by King Robert, of whose natural daughter he became enamoured. Afterwards the ruler of Florence sent him on two embassies to Pope Urban V. In 1374 he retired to his paternal house at Certaldo, where he died 21 Dec., 1375. His works are partly in Latin and partly in Italian. He possessed uncommon learning, and may be reckoned as one of those whose great exertions contributed to the revival of learning in Europe. His best known composition is the 'Decameron,' a hundred tales, which, though occasionally licentious, abound in wit, satire, and elegance of diction. His life of Dante, his Genealogy of the Gods, and his Theses, are also admired. Though his poetry does not possess the sweetness of

Petrarch's lines, his prose is unequalled for graceful simplicity and varied elegance.

BOCCAGE, MARIE ANNE DU, a French writer, was born at Rouen 22 Oct., 1710, and died 8 Aug., 1802. Her maiden name was *Lepage*, and she became the wife of a rich financier named Fiquet du Boccage. At an early age she studied the English language with such success as to be able to translate Pope's 'Temple of Fame,' and part of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' into French. Her principal work, however, is an epic poem, entitled 'The Columbiad.' In 1750 she travelled through England, Holland, and Italy, and afterwards published the results of her observations in a series of letters which have been translated into English.

BOCCALINI, TRAJAN, a satirical writer, was born at Loretto 1556, and died at Venice 16 Nov., 1613. His 'Ragguali di Parnasso' was translated into English under the title of 'News from Parnassus.'

BOCCHERINI, LOUIS, a musical composer, born at Lucca 14 Jan., 1740; died at Madrid 1866.

BOCCHI, ACHILLES, an Italian classical scholar, born 1488, at Bologna, where he died 1562. His history of his native city is still preserved in MS.

BOCCHI, FRANCIS, an Italian writer, author of 'Elogia Virorum Florentinorum,' was born at Florence 1548, and died 1618.

BOCCONE, PAUL SYLVIVS, an Italian writer on natural history, born at Palermo 1633, died 22 Dec., 1704.

BOCH, or BOCHIUS, JOHN, a modern Latin poet, called the Virgil of the Low Countries, was born at Brussels 27 July, 1555; became secretary to the duke of Parma at Antwerp; and died 13 Jan., 1609. His collected poems were printed at Cologne, 1615.

BOCHART, SAMUEL, a French Protestant divine and oriental scholar, was born at Reuen 1599, and died at Caen 6 May, 1667. After receiving a liberal education in his own country he came to England, and was a student for some time at Oxford, where he applied himself to oriental learning. He next went to Leyden and studied Arabic under Erpenius. On his return to France he was chosen minister at Caen, and while there became tutor to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon. He wrote many learned works, the principal being 'Phaleg et Canaan; seu Geographia Sacra;' and 'Hierozoicon, seu Historia Animalium S. Scripturae.'

BOCHART DE SARON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD, president of the parliament of Paris, was born 16 Jan., 1730, and was guillotined during the French Revolution, 20 April, 1794. He distinguished himself by his mathematical acquirements, and was one of the first who discovered that Herschel's new star was a planet and not a comet.

BOCHEL, or BOUCHEL, LAURENT, a learned French lawyer, advocate to the parliament of Paris, died 20 April, 1629. He published the Decrees of the Gallican Church in Latin, and some legal works of great merit.

BOCK, FREDERICK SAMUEL, professor of Greek and divinity at Konigsberg, wrote a History of Socinianism and some useful works on natural history. Born 20 May 1716; died 1786.

BOCK, or LE BOUCK, JEROME, a German botanist, born at Heidesbach 1498; died at Hornbach 1554.

BOCKHORST, JOHN VON, a painter of history

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and portraits of the Flemish school, was born at Munster about 1610, and died about 1680.

BOCKHORST, JOHN VON, a painter, born at Deutchem, in the Netherlands, 1661. He came when young to London, and was employed by Sir Godfrey Kneller on his portraits. The earl of Pembroke also employed him to paint portraits, history, and battle-pieces. He afterwards practised portrait-painting in various parts of Germany, principally at the court of Brandenburg and in Cöpen. Died 1724.

BOCKING, EDWARD, D.D., a Benedictine monk, graduated at Oxford (B.D. 1513; D.D. 1518), and became warden of Canterbury College in that university. Being called home to his monastery in Canterbury he became known to the world by the correspondence he held with Elizabeth Barton, the 'Holy Maid of Kent,' whose confessor he was. He afterwards owned that he had encouraged her in her pretended visions and prophecies, for which being attainted in parliament, and declared accessory to her treasonable speeches, he was condemned to death, and accordingly was executed at Tyburn 20 April, 1534.

BOCQUILLOT, LAZARE ANDRÉ, a French ecclesiastic, published Homilies; a Treatise on the Mass; and a history of the Chevalier Bayard. Born 1 April, 1649; died 22 Sept., 1728.

BODE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS, a German orientalist, was born at Wernigerode 1722, became professor of philosophy at Helmstadt, and died 7 March, 1790. He published the Ethiopic and Aramaic versions of the gospel of St. Matthew, and other important works on biblical subjects.

BODE, JOHN ELBERT, a celebrated German astronomer, born at Hamburg 19 Jan., 1747; died at Berlin 23 Nov., 1826.

BODE, JOHN JOACHIM CHRISTOPHER, a book-writer of Hamburg, wrote much against the freemasons, and translated into German Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' Sterne's works, and Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield.' Born 16 Jan., 1730; died 13 Dec., 1793.

BODEKKER, JOHN FRANCIS, a Dutch portrait painter, born 1760; died 1727.

BODENSTEIN, ADAM, son of Andrew, mentioned below, was born at Wittenberg 1528. He became eminent as a physician, and was strongly attached to the doctrine of Paracelsus, whose works he translated. Died at Basle Feb., 1577.

BODENSTEIN, ANDREW, commonly called *Cervinus*, from the place of his birth, was born about 1490, and became canon, archdeacon, and divinity professor at Wittenberg. He was the instructor and friend of Luther, and the first German ecclesiastic who was publicly married. He afterwards quarrelled with Luther, was driven out of Germany as a seditious person, and died miserably at Basle 25 Dec., 1541. He wrote numerous books of controversy which are now forgotten.

BODIN, JEAN, a French lawyer and political writer, born at Angers about 1530; died 1596. His principal work, 'Livres de la République,' was translated into Latin and English. It is an extraordinary collection of facts and reflections on political government.

BODLEY, SIR JOSIAS, the youngest brother of Sir Thomas, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, after which he embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself so greatly as to be made a knight. He was director-general of the fortifications of Ireland in 1613, but the time

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of his death is not mentioned. He wrote 'Observations concerning the fortresses of Ireland, and the British colonies of Ulster,' and 'A Jocular Description of a Journey taken by him to Lecale, in Ulster, in 1602,' but neither of these works has been printed.

BODLEY, LAURENCE, brother of Sir Thomas, was born at Exeter, 1546, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He became canon residentiary and rector of Shobrooke, near that city. He wrote an elegy on Bishop Jewel. Died 19 April, 1615.

BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, was born of an ancient family at Exeter 2 March, 1544. He received his early education at Geneva, to which city his father removed. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, where, in 1563, he took his bachelor's degree, and the same year was chosen probationer of Merton College, of which society he soon after became fellow. In 1565 he read a Greek lecture in the hall of his college, for which the society allowed him a stipend; and the next year, on taking his master's degree, he read a lecture on natural philosophy in the public schools. In 1569 he was elected one of the proctors, and after that was chosen university orator. In 1570 he went on his travels; and in 1583 was made gentleman usher to the queen. Two years afterwards he married a widow lady of Bristol, with a considerable fortune. He was now employed in several embassies, particularly to France and the Hague. In 1597 he returned to England, and the same year began his noble work at Oxford, by the restoration of the public library, for which he received the thanks of the university. After repairing the old structure, and enlarging its stock of books and manuscripts, he undertook to make an addition to the building, in consequence of which the foundation-stone was laid July 10, 1610; and though he did not live to see it completed, he left ample means for the purpose, as well as for the future support of the library. On the accession of King James, he received the honour of knighthood, and from that time lived mostly in London, in the parish of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, where he died 28 January, 1612-3. His remains were interred with great solemnity in the chapel of Merton College, where a monument was also erected to his memory. Several of his letters are to be found in Usher's Correspondence, Birch's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, and other collections.

BODMER, JOHN JAMES, a voluminous writer, and one of the revivers of literature in Germany, was born at Zurich 19 July, 1698; and died 2 Jan., 1783. He was author of the 'Noachide,' an epic poem on Noah; and translated Homer and Milton into German.

BODONI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated Italian printer and typefounder, born 16 Feb., 1740; died 20 Nov., 1813.

BOECLER, HECTOR. See **BOETIUS.**

BOECLER, JOHN HENRY, an eminent German historian and counsellor to the emperor and to the elector of Mentz, was born 1611, and died 1692.

BOEHM, ANTHONY WILLIAM, a German divine, was the son of Anthony Boehm, minister at Oestorf, in the county of Fyrmont, and born there 1 June, 1673. He received his education at Halle, after which he entered into orders, and came to England, where for some time he was a schoolmaster. In 1705 he was appointed chaplain to Prince George of Denmark, whose funeral sermon

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he preached and published. He continued in favour with Queen Anne, and also with George I., who confirmed him in his situation at the German chapel in St. James's. He died 27 May, 1722. His works are 'Enchiridion Precum; a volume of Sermons;' 'The Duty of Reformation;' 'Pietas Hallensis; or, An Account of the Orphan Schools at Halle;' 'Account of the Protestant Mission at Tranquebar;' Arndt's True Christianity, translated from the German, 3 vols. 8vo.

BOEHME, or BOMH, frequently miswritten BEHMEN, JACOB, a noted mystic, was born near Görlitz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1575. He was a shoemaker by trade, and being of a serious turn, employed his leisure hours in reading religious books, besides which he studied alchemy. In 1612 he published a treatise entitled 'Aurora; or, The rising of the Sun,' which gave such offence to George Richter, dean of Görlitz, that he complained of it to the magistrates, who commanded Jacob to leave off writing, and stick to his last. He obeyed, and was silent for seven years, when his reputation as a practical chemist gave him encouragement to renew his theological revelations, and during the remaining five years of his life he wrote about twenty books, the best of which was 'A Table of his principles; or, A Key to his Works.' This was in 1624, and Nov. 18th of the same year he died. The first Quakers took much of their system from him, and the celebrated William Law became so zealous a Behmenist in his latter days, as to prepare a new edition of all Jacob's works, which were published in 3 vols. 4to.

BOEHMER, GEORGE RALPH, an eminent professor of botany and anatomy at the university of Wittenberg, was born 1723, and died 1803.

BOEHMER, JUSTIN HENNING, a celebrated German lawyer and legal writer, born 1674; died 11 Aug., 1749.

BOEHMER, PHILIP ADOLPHUS, son of the preceding, attained eminence as a physician and writer on anatomy. Born 1717; died 1 Nov., 1780.

BOEL, PETER, a painter, born at Antwerp 1625; died 1680.

BOERHAAVE, ABRAHAM KAAH, nephew of Hermann Boerhaave, was born at the Hague 1715, became professor of medicine at St. Petersburg, and died 1753. He wrote two medical works in Latin.

BOERHAAVE, HERMANN, a celebrated physician, born at Voorhout, two miles from Leyden, 31 Dec., 1668. His father intended him for the ministry, and accordingly placed him at the university of Leyden. Young Boerhaave, however, did not confine his studies to divinity, but acquired a perfect knowledge of the classics, and became thoroughly acquainted with mathematics, algebra, and the different branches of natural philosophy. After extending his researches to botany and chemistry, he went to Harderwick, where he took the degree of M.D. 1693, and soon afterwards he abandoned all thoughts of entering the ministry. Being now devoted exclusively to the study and practice of physic, he became celebrated throughout Europe. He was appointed professor of physic and botany, and his lectures were attended by a large number of students, by whom he was respected and beloved. In 1714 he was constituted rector of the university. He resigned his professorship 1729, and died 23 Sept., 1738. His valu-

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able works are in Latin, and all of them relate to medical, botanical, and chemical subjects.

BOERNE, LOUIS, a German political writer, born at Frankfurt 22 May, 1786; died at Paris 12 Feb., 1837.

BOEKNER, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, was born at Dresden 6 Nov., 1683, and became theological professor at Leipzig, where he died 19 Nov., 1753. He was a man of vast erudition, and published numerous works on philosophy and theology, including editions of Luther's works, and Leclong's 'Bibliotheca Sacra.'

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS, was born at Rome or Milan 470. His education was finished at Athens, and he became highly celebrated for his learning and integrity. He was raised to the highest honours and offices of the empire, by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, but finally he lost the favour of that monarch, who imprisoned him in the castle of Pavia, where he was beheaded 526. Of his numerous theological and philosophical works, that which has gained him the greatest celebrity is the one 'On the Consolation of Philosophy;' in 5 books, composed while he was in prison.

BOETIE, ÉTIENNE DE LA, a French poet and translator, the intimate friend of Montaigne, was born 1 Nov., 1530, and died 18 Aug., 1563.

BOETIUS, or BOECE, HECTOR, a Scotch historian, was born at Dundee about 1466. After studying in his own country he went to Paris, where he obtained a professorship, and contracted an intimacy with Erasmus. Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, having founded King's College in that city, appointed Boetius his first principal, who out of gratitude wrote the life of his patron, and the memoirs of his predecessors. This work is entitled 'Vitæ Episcoporum Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium.' He next undertook the history of Scotland, the first edition of which was printed at Paris in 1526; but the second, in 1574, was much enlarged. The work was afterwards continued by Ferrerius, and translated by Bellenden. Boetius died in 1536.

BOETTICHER, JOHN FREDERICK, an alchemist and inventor of the Dresden china, was born in Saxony 1681, and died 14 March, 1719.

BOFFRAND, GERMAIN, a French architect, born 7 May, 1667; died 18 March, 1754. He wrote a book on the principles of architecture.

BOGAN, ZACHARY, an English writer, was born at Little Hempston, Devonshire, in 1025. He took his master's degree at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which society he was chosen fellow; but died in consequence of excessive study 1 September, 1059. His works are Additions to Francis Rous's *Archæologiæ Atticæ*; 'A view of the Threats and Punishments recorded in Scripture;' 'Meditations on the Christian Life;' 'Help to Prayer;' 'Homeri *Εἰσαγωγῶν*; sive comparatio Homerici cum Scriptoribus Sacris quoad Normam loquendi;' to which is added 'Hesiodus *Ὀμπεῖων*;' 1658.

BOGATZKY, CHARLES HENRY VON, a Protestant ascetical writer and religious poet, born at Jankowa, in Silesia, 1690; died at Halle, 15 June, 1774. Of his numerous writings the work called 'Bogatzky's Golden Treasury' is the best known in this country.

BOGDANI, JAMES, a painter, was born of a good family in Hungary, his father being a deputy from the states of that country to the emperor. He

resided in this country between forty and fifty years. He excelled in painting birds, fruit, and flowers.

BOGDANOVITCH, HIPPOLYTUS FEODOROVITCH, a Russian writer, born 23 Dec., 1743; died 6 Jan., 1803.

BOGLE, JOHN, a miniature painter of Glasgow, who flourished about the middle of the eighteenth century.

BOGUE, DAVID, D.D., a dissenting minister, was born in Berwickshire, 18 Feb., 1750, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. In 1777 he was invited to take the direction of the Independent church at Gosport, and in 1780, besides his clerical charge, he undertook the duties of tutor to an institution in that town for the education of young men destined for the ministry in connection with the Independent communion. He also became one of the editors of the 'Evangelical Magazine,' started in 1793, and a letter which he wrote in it led to the formation in 1795 of the London Missionary Society. In 1815 he was created D.D. of Yale College, in America. Died 25 Oct., 1835. Besides some smaller pieces, Dr. Bogue wrote an 'Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament,' and a 'History of Dissenters, from the Revolution in 1688 to 1808' (conjointly with James Bennett), 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1808-12. His 'Theological Lectures, edited by J. S. C. F. Frey,' appeared at New York 1849, 8vo.

BOHADIN, an Arabian historian, who wrote the life of Saladin, with whom he was a great favourite. Born 1145; died 20 Oct., 1235.

BOHEMOND, the first prince of Antioch, accompanied his father, Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, in his attempt on the eastern empire in 1081. On the return of Robert to Italy he left the command to his son, who defeated the Emperor Alexius in two battles. After his father's death he became prince of Tarentum, and distinguished himself in the first crusade. In 1098 he took Antioch, of which he became prince. He afterwards took Laodicea, but was himself made prisoner. On gaining his liberty, he married the daughter of Philip, king of France. He then returned to Greece with a large army, but met with little success. Died 1111. Six princes of his name succeeded him in the sovereignty of Antioch.

BOHN, JOHN, professor of medicine at Leipsic, was born 1640, and died 1718. His principal work is entitled 'De Officio Medici duplici.'

BOHUN, EDMUND, was born at Ringsfield, near Beccles, Suffolk, 12 March, 1644-5, and on 13 July, 1663, was admitted a fellow-commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he remained about three years, though he took no degree. Afterwards he resided for fourteen years on his estate at Westhall. In 1684 the hope of some public employment and other circumstances induced him to remove to London, where, devoting himself to literature as a profession, he continued to reside during the reign of James II. Mr. Bohun entertained ultra Tory opinions, and was equally averse from Dissenters and Catholics. 'As for Popery,' he remarks, 'I have so great an aversion for it, that I never willingly conversed with one of that religion; and if God permits me to choose my company I never will.' However, he acquiesced in the Revolution, and in 1690 was appointed licenser of the press. This position was a difficult and a painful one. His known opinions and pub-

lished writings laid him open to a strong suspicion of Jacobitism, on the one hand, while his avowed allegiance to William and Mary exposed him, on the other hand, to a charge of gross inconsistency. Bohun held the office only five months, his dismissal taking place under these circumstances.—Several writers, Bishop Burnet among the rest, had urged that one ground upon which the scruples of the nonjurors might be removed was that William of Orange, while he had no hereditary right to the throne of England, and could not succeed to it even though it were vacated, yet had possessed himself of the monarchy by right of conquest; and it had been held by the most loyal writers that conquest was a foundation of right. Bohun, with the best intention, gave his imprimatur to a pamphlet which adopted this line of argument. The doctrine, however, was peculiarly offensive to both parties, for William had expressly abjured the design of conquering this country; and, besides, all men felt that to have been conquered were a deep dishonour. In 1698 Mr. Bohun was appointed chief justice of South Carolina, where he died 5 Oct., 1699. Among his publications were, 'A Defence of Sir Robert Filmer against Algernon Sidney's paper delivered to the sheriffs upon the scaffold,' 1684; Filmer's 'Patriarcha,' the second edition, corrected, with a preface and postscript, 1685; a translation of Jewell's Apology; 'The Method and Order of Reading Histories,' translated and enlarged from the Latin of Digory Wheale, 1685; 'An Apology for the Church of England, against the clamours of the men of no conscience, or the Duke of Buckingham's seconds,' 1685; 'The Universal Historical Bibliotheca: a translation of Le Clerc, for January, February, and March, 1686-7'; 'A Geographical Dictionary,' 1688; 'The General History of the Reformation,' 1689; a translation from Sleidan, with a continuation to the end of the Council of Trent; 'The History of the Desertion of James II.,' 1689; 'The Doctrine of non-resistance or passive obedience no way concerned in the controversies between Williamites and Jacobites,' 1689; 'The present state of Germany,' 1690, translated from Puffendorf; 'The Character of Queen Elizabeth and of her principal ministers of state,' 1693; Historical and geographical collections inserted in 'The Great Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary,' 1694; and Heylyn's Cosmography, with an historical continuation. 'The Diary and Autobiography of Edmund Bohun, Esq., etc.,' with an introductory memoir, notes, and illustrations by S. Wilton Rix,' was privately printed at Beccles, 4to., 1853.

BOIARDO, MATTHEW MARIA, count of Scandiano, an Italian poet, born near Reggio, in Lombardy, 1434; died 20 Dec., 1494. His chief work is the 'Orlando Innamorato,' an unfinished poem, in imitation of the Iliad. It is founded on the loves of Rolland and Angelica, with the siege of Paris to represent that of Troy.

BOICHOT, WILLIAM, a French sculptor, born 1738; died 9 Dec., 1814.

BOIELDIEU, ADRIEN, a French musical composer, born at Rouen 15 Dec., 1775; died 8 Oct., 1834.

BOIGNE, BENOÎT LEBORGNE, comte de, a French general and military adventurer, who served in India under several of the native princes, and accumulated an immense fortune, was born 8 March, 1741, and died 21 June, 1830.

BOILEAU, CHARLES, abbé of Beaujeu, a cele-

brated preacher, died in Paris 1704. His sermons were published shortly after his death.

BOILEAU, DANIEL, author of many useful elementary works in the French and German languages, died in London 26 Feb., 1836, aged 73.

BOILEAU, GILLES, elder brother of Nicolas, the celebrated poet, was born at Paris 1631, and died 1669. His posthumous works were printed in 1670.

BOILEAU, JACQUES, doctor of the Sorbonne, was elder brother of Nicolas Boileau, the poet. Among his works are 'Historia Confessionis Auricularis,' and 'Historia Flagellantium.' Born 16 March, 1635; died 1 Aug., 1716.

BOILEAU, JEAN JACQUES, a French divine, canon of St. Honoré at Paris, wrote 'Lettres sur différents sujets de piété,' and Lives of Madame de Liancourt and Madame de Combe. Born 1649; died 10 March, 1735.

BOILEAU-DESPREAUX, NICOLAS, a celebrated French poet, born 1 Nov., 1636. Studying the law, he was admitted advocate in 1656; but he did not possess the patience requisite for the bar, and exchanging his pursuits for divinity, he at last discovered that a degree at the Sorbonne was not calculated to promote the bent of his genius. In literature he now acquired eminence and fame. The publication of his first Satires, in 1666, distinguished him above his predecessors, and he became the favourite of France. His 'Art of Poetry' added to his reputation. It is a monument of his genius and judgment, and he far surpasses the 'Ars Poetica' of Horace in the happy arrangement of his ideas, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language. His 'Lutrin' was written in 1674, at the request of Lamoignon, and the insignificant quarrels of the treasurer and ecclesiastics of a chapel are magnified by the art of the poet into matters of importance, and every line conveys, with the most delicate pleasantry, animated description and refined ideas. Boileau became a favourite at the court of Louis XIV.; a pension was settled on him, and the king declared he wished his subjects to partake the same intellectual gratification which he himself enjoyed. As a prose writer, Boileau possessed superior merit, as is fully evinced by his elegant translation of Longinus. After enjoying the favours of his sovereign, and the honours due to his merits, Boileau retired from public life, and spent the remainder of his days in literary privacy in the society of a few select friends. Died 11 March, 1711. He wrote, besides the works already mentioned, odes, sonnets, fifty-six epigrams, critical reflections, and some Latin pieces. As a poet Boileau has deservedly obtained universal applause.

BOILLY, LOUIS LEOPOLD, a French painter, born 1761; died about 1830.

BOINDIN, NICOLAS, a comic dramatist, born at Paris 29 May, 1676; died 30 Nov., 1751.

BOIS, JOHN. See BOYS.

BOIS, DU. See DUBOIS.

BOISMONT, NICOLAS THYREL DE, a distinguished French preacher, born 1715; died at Paris 20 Dec., 1786.

BOISROBERT, FRANCOIS METEL DE, a celebrated French wit, who was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. He wrote Poems, Letters, Plays, and Tales. Born about 1592; died 30 March, 1662.

BOISSARD, JEAN JACQUES, an antiquary and Latin poet, born at Besançon 1528; died at Metz 30 Oct., 1602. His principal works are 'De Ro-

manæ Urbis Topographia et Antiquitate;' 'Icones Virorum Illustrum cum eorum Vitis,' and 'Poemata.'

BOISSIER, GEORGE RICHARD, was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828), became incumbent of Oakfield, Penshurst, Kent, and died 23 June, 1858, aged 67. While an undergraduate he published anonymously a very interesting volume of 'Notes on the Cambridgeshire Churches,' 8vo., London, 1827.

BOISSIEU, JEAN JACQUES DE, a French painter and engraver, born 1736; died 1 May, 1810.

BOISSY, LOUIS DE, a French dramatic writer and journalist, born 26 Nov., 1694; died 19 April, 1758. In the course of about thirty years he produced nearly forty comedies, the best of which are, 'L'Homme du jour, ou les Dehors trompeurs;' 'Le Français à Londres;' 'Le Babillard;' 'Le Sage étourdi;' and 'L'Époux par supercherie.'

BOISSY-D'ANGLAS, FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, comte de, a distinguished French politician and author, born 8 Dec., 1756; died 20 Oct., 1820.

BOISTE, PIERRE CLAUDE VICTOR, a French writer, born 1765; died 24 April, 1824. His best work is 'Dictionnaire de la langue Française.'

BOIVIN, FRANÇOIS, baron du Villars, and secretary to marshal de Brissac, died, at an advanced age, 1618. He wrote the History of the Wars in Piedmont.

BOIVIN DE VILLENEUVE, JEAN, professor of Greek in the Royal College of Paris, was born 28 March, 1663; and died 29 Oct., 1726. He was a member of the French Academy and keeper of the king's library. His works are 'Apology for Homer and the Shield of Achilles,' an edition of the 'Mathematici Veteres;' 'Lives of Pithou and le Pelletier;' and French translations of the 'Batrachomyomachia' of Homer, the 'Oedipus' of Sophocles, and the 'Birds' of Aristophanes.

BOIVIN, LOUIS, brother of the preceding, was born 20 March, 1649, and died 22 April, 1724. He was author of some papers on chronology printed in the Memoires of the Academy of Inscriptions.

BOIZOT, LOUIS SIMON, a French sculptor, born 1748; died 10 March, 1809.

BOKENAM, OSBERN, D.D., an early English poet, was a native of Suffolk, and became an Augustinian friar in the monastery of Stoke Clare. He travelled in Italy and Spain, and was living in 1445. He translated into English verse the lives of St. Margaret, St. Anne, St. Cristina, the history of the 11,000 virgins, the lives of St. Faith, St. Agnes, St. Dorothy, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Catherine, St. Cecilia, St. Agatha, St. Lucy, and St. Elizabeth. All these were printed by the Roxburgh Club under the title of 'The Lyvys of Seyntys; Translated into Englysh be a Doctour of Dyuynite clepyd Osbern Bokenam, Frere Austyn of the Convent of Stokclare,' 4to., London, 1835. Dr. Bokenam was also author of 'This dialogue betwixt a Secular asking, and a Frere answering at the grave of Dame Johan of Acres sheweth the lynal descent of the Lordis of the honoure of Clare, fro the tyme of the fundation of the Freeris in the same Honoure, the yeere of our Lorde MCC.xlvij. unto the first day of May, the yeere MCCC.lvj,' printed in Dugdale's Monasticon, edit. Cayley, Ellis, and Bandinel, vol. 6, pt. 3, p. 1600, although the name of the author is not there mentioned.

BOL, or BOLL, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter,

BOL.

who was resident in this country in the reign of Charles II., and painted some views of the fire of London. He also etched some views of seaports. Probably he was the son of Ferdinand Bol, mentioned below.

BOL, or **BOLL**, **FERDINAND**, a painter of history and portraits, born at Dort 1611; died at Amsterdam 1681 or 1686.

BOL, or **BOLL**, **JOHN**, a Dutch painter, born at Mechlin 16 Dec., 1534; died at Amsterdam 29 Nov., 1583.

BOLANGER, **JOHN**, principal painter to the duke of Modena, was born 1666, and died 1666.

BOLD, **JOHN**, was born at Leicester 1679. He took his degree of B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1698, after which he accepted a small school at Hinckley, though the salary was no more than £10 a-year. On entering into orders he became curate of Stoney Stanton, near Hinckley, in 1702, at £30 a-year. This was the only situation in the church he ever held, and yet with his small income he managed to give a portion in charity, and to save a sum which by accumulation enabled him to leave several bequests, and £40 to be paid out at interest for the benefit of his poor parishioners. His daily fare consisted of water-gruel for his breakfast; a plate from the table of the farmer with whom he boarded, supplied his dinner; after dinner, one half pint of ale, of his own brewing, was his only luxury; he took no tea; and his supper was upon milk-pottage. He wrote three practical tracts—"The sin and danger of neglecting the Public Service of the Church," "Religion the most delightful employment;" and "The duty of worthily communicating." Died 29 Oct., 1751.

BOLD, **SAMUEL**, a clergyman, is supposed to have been a native of Chester, and was educated under Mr. Cooke, an ejected minister of that city. He does not appear to have had a university education, yet he was ordained in the Established Church, and was presented to the rectory of Steeple-cum-Tyneham, Dorsetshire, which he held fifty-six years. Died 1737. He wrote "Christ's Impertunity to Sinners to accept of him," 1687; "Man's great duty," 1693; "A plea for Moderation towards Dissenters;" "A short Discourse of the true knowledge of Christ Jesus," 1697. This was a defence of Locke's "Reasonableness of Christianity" against Edwards, and was followed by some other pieces of our author to the same effect. He also wrote "Some considerations on the objections to Mr. Locke's Essay on Human Understanding," which produced a friendship with that great man. Mr. Bold's last publication was "An Help to Devotion," 1736.

BOLESLAUS I., king of Poland, succeeded his father Micislaus, 999. The Emperor Otho III. gave him the title of king, Poland having previously been only a dukedom. Boleslaus conquered Moravia, and made that country tributary. Died 1025.

BOLESLAUS II., surnamed *The Bold* and *The Cruel*, was born 1043, and elected king of Poland on the death of his father Casimir I., in 1059. He was a warlike prince, and restored Bela to the throne of Hungary, and afterwards invaded Russia. Being afterwards excommunicated, he was abandoned by his subjects. On this he fled to Hungary, where he died about 1080.

BOLEYN, **ANNE**, queen of Henry VIII. of England, and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was

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born 1507, being the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn. Her early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the wife of Louis XII., on whose death she returned to England, and became maid of honour to Queen Katharine. She thus was often in the company of Henry, who became enamoured of her charms; but not being able to succeed on other than what she considered honourable terms, he resolved to procure a divorce from his first wife. This base design he carried into execution, and married Anne privately; but when she proved with child, he publicly acknowledged her as queen, and she so continued till the tyrant conceived a passion for Jane Seymour. He then caused Anne to be tried for high treason, in having been unchaste with her brother and four other persons. She was beheaded in the Tower 19 May, 1536.

BOLEYN, **GEORGE**, Viscount Rochford. See **ROCHFORD**.

BOLGENI, **JOHN VINCENT**, an Italian Jesuit, born 1733; died 1816. In his writings he heartily supported the theological views of the Transalpine school.

BOLINGBROKE, **HENRY ST. JOHN**, Viscount, son of Sir Henry St. John, bart., afterwards Viscount St. John, was born at Battersea, in Surrey, 1 Oct., 1678. He was educated at Eton School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1701 he became member of parliament for Wotton Bassett, when he joined the Tory party, of which Harley, the Speaker, was the head. In 1704 he was appointed secretary at war; but when his friend Harley resigned office in 1707, Mr. St. John followed his example. In 1710 he became secretary of state for foreign affairs on the return of the Tory party to power. He sustained almost the whole weight of the difficulties in negotiating the peace of Utrecht; and in 1712 was created Baron St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, and at the same time appointed lord-lieutenant of Essex; but these honours not answering his expectations, he formed the ambitious design of taking the lead in public affairs from his old friend Harley, then earl of Oxford, which in the issue proved unfortunate for both. In 1714 the seals were taken from him, and all the papers in his office secured; whereupon he retired privately to France. The Pretender would have engaged him in his service, but he refused the first invitation, and retired into Dauphiné; but upon receiving a message from his friends, he accepted the second invitation, and took the seals of the secretary's office at Commorey, setting out immediately for the French court, to procure the necessary succours for his new master's projected invasion of England. He had already been impeached of high treason in the English parliament, and his engagements with the Pretender had the same issue, for before the end of the year 1715, the seals and papers of his office were taken from him, and several articles of accusation brought against him, in which he was impeached of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. Thus discarded, he resolved to make his peace at home, if possible. He set himself earnestly about the work, through the mediation of the earl of Stair, then British ambassador at the French court, and obtained a pardon on certain conditions, though he did not succeed in obtaining leave to return to his own country till 1723. Subsequently, his private property was restored to him by parliament; but the complete reversal of his

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attainder, which still excluded him from the House of Lords, was steadily refused. While in France, his first wife being dead, he married secondly, a niece of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon. He corresponded and conversed with Pope, Swift, and other learned friends. Being stimulated to resentment against Walpole for standing in the way of a full pardon, and inflamed with the idea of 'a taint in his blood,' he gave his enmity against the minister full scope, and wrote papers in the 'Craftsman,' and several pamphlets, decrying his administration. After a ten years' spirited siege in this manner, he laid down his pen and returned to France, with the resolution never again to engage in public business. He settled at Fontainebleau, where he wrote his 'Letters on the Study and Use of History.' Upon the death of his father, in 1742, he came again to his native country, and settled at Battersea, where he died 12 Dec., 1751. He bequeathed his manuscripts to David Mallet, who published them in a pompous manner. Being adverse to the Christian religion, they were attacked by several writers, and are now sunk in oblivion.

BOLIVAR, SIMON, the Liberator of South America, was born in the city of Caracas, 24 July, 1783, and received a liberal education in Europe. On returning to his native country he acquired great reputation both in war and politics, being noted for his opposition to the Spanish rule. Through his endeavours, the provinces of Venezuela and New Granada were formed into one state, which he named Colombia. In 1821 he was elected president of the republic established there. In the disturbances in Peru he took a very active part; and a portion of that country was formed into a province and called after him, Bolivia. He failed, however, in his grand design to form all South America into one immense republic. Died 17 Dec., 1830.

BOLLAND, Sir WILLIAM, knight, was born about 1773, educated at Reading School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1794; M.A. 1797); constituted a baron of the Exchequer, 1829; and died 14 May, 1840. He was an ardent admirer of the literature of the olden times, and the Roxburghe Club was suggested at a dinner party which took place at his house in 1812. Sir William is the Hortensius of Dr. Dibdin's 'Bibliomania.'

BOLLANDUS, JOHN, a celebrated Jesuit, born 13 Aug., 1596, at Tirlémont, in the Low Countries. He was chosen to execute the great plan, formed by Father Rosweide, of collecting all the proper materials for writing the Lives of the Saints. Bollandus undertook the work, and published five volumes of it, in folio, under the title of 'Acta Sanctorum.' He was engaged on the fifth volume, when he was overtaken by death, 12 Sept., 1665. The 'Acta Sanctorum' is still (1867) in course of publication. Those who have continued this stupendous undertaking are called *Bollandists*.

BOLOGNESE. See GRIMALDI.

BOLSEC, JÉRÔME HERMÈS, a physician of Lyons, who followed Calvin to Geneva, but returned to the Catholic Church. He wrote the Lives of Calvin and Beza, which were considered as satires by the Protestants, who thought to avenge the reformers by speaking very ill of Bolsec. Died 1585.

BOLSOVER, THOMAS, the discoverer of the art of silver-plating, died 13 Sept., 1788.

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BOLSWERT, BOETIUS ADAM, a Flemish engraver, flourished about 1620.

BOLSWERT, SCHELDT, an engraver, brother of the preceding, was born in Friesland about 1586, and settled at Antwerp.

BOLTON, or BOULTON, EDMUND, a critic and antiquary, was born in 1574 or 1575, and studied for several years at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He then resided for some time in the Inner Temple, studying law and history. At this period of his life he travelled over many parts of England and Ireland in search of antiquities. Being a Roman Catholic, and consequently deprived of all opportunities of achieving success in the ordinary walks of life, he conformed to the bent of an early inclination, and devoted his life to literature with so much assiduity and success, that there was probably no person of his time, except Camden, Spelman, and Selden, who went beyond him. He was a kinsman to Villiers, marquis (and afterwards duke) of Buckingham, and it was probably through the interest of that nobleman that he obtained an introduction to the court of King James I. In 1617, Bolton proposed to the king a design for a Royal Academy or College, and Senate of Honour, on the most magnificent scale. The scheme was afterwards spoken of in favourable terms by the marquis of Buckingham in the House of Peers, and in 1624 the details were finally settled. The Academy Royal of King James was to have been a corporation with a royal charter, and to have a mortmain of £200 a-year, and a common seal. It was to consist of three classes of persons, who were to be called Tutelaries, Auxiliaries, and Essentials. The Tutelaries were to be knights of the garter, with the lord chancellor, and the chancellors of the two universities; the Auxiliaries were to be lords and others selected out of the flower of the nobility, and councils of war and of the new plantations; and the Essentials, upon whom the weight of the work was to lie, were to be 'persons called from out of the most able and most famous lay gentlemen of England, masters of families, or being men of themselves, and either living in the light of things or without any title of profession, or art of life for lucre, such persons being already of other bodies.' The members of the Academy were to have extraordinary privileges, and among others, were to have the superintendence of the review, or the review itself of all English translations of secular learning, to authorize all books which did not handle theological arguments, and to give to the vulgar people indexes expurgatory and expunctory upon all books of secular learning printed in English. Eventually, however, the whole scheme was abandoned by the politicians of the day. If Bolton had been successful, he would have had the rare distinction of having introduced a new element into English society—an order of men of literature whose distinction was obtained by intellectual exertion, as poets, scholars, philosophers, antiquaries, and artists. Mr. Bolton was alive in August, 1633, but the date of his decease is not known. His works are, 'The Life of Henry II.,' 'The Elements of Armories,' 4to., London, 1610; 'Carmen Gratulatorium de traditione corporis Mariæ Reginæ Scotorum à Petriburgo ad Westmonasterium,' MS. Cotton. Tit. A. 13; an English translation of Florus's Roman History; 'Nero Caesar, or Monarchie depraved. An historical worke, dedicated with leave to the Duke of Euck-

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ingham, Lord Admiral,' folio, London, 1624. In the last work he brings coins, medals, and inscriptions in aid of the information left by the Roman historians. Bolton's other works are 'The Proposition made in Parliament concerning an Academ Royal, or College and Senate of Honor, by the Lord Marquis of Buckingham, and there approved; as it was occasioned and founded upon the reasons severally presented to his Sacred Majesty, and to his Lordship before Christmas last, A.D. 1620, in the Name of the Honour of the Kingdom and of the Antiquities thereof,' MS. Harl. 1643; 'Vindiciae Britannicae, or London righted by rescues and recoveries of antiquities of Britain in general, and of London in particular, against unwarrantable prejudices, and historical antiquations amongst the learned; for the more honour, and perpetual just uses of the noble island and the city,' MS.; 'Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our histories,' a work which, remarks Mr. Hunter, is never mentioned but with some token of approbation. It was published by Dr. Anthony Hall at the end of Nicholas Trivet's Annals, 1722. 'Agon Heroicus, concerning arms and armories,' an abstract of which is in MS. Cotton. Faust. E. i. 7 folio 63.

BOLTON, SIR GEORGE, an English writer, was preceptor to the royal princesses in writing, geography, &c. He was knighted 3 April, 1799, and died about 1807. He published 'Remarks on the present defective State of Fire-arms, with an Examination of a newly-invented Patent Gun-lock,' 8vo., London, 1795.

BOLTON, SIR RICHARD, a native of Staffordshire, became chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and afterwards chancellor of that kingdom. He published 'The Statutes of Ireland,' 1621; 'A Justice of Peace for Ireland,' 1638, 1678, 1683; 'Rules for a Grand Juror,' 1681; and 'A Declaration, setting forth how, and by what Means, the Laws and Statutes of England, from Time to Time, came to be of force in Ireland,' which was answered by Sir Samuel Mayart. Died about 1690.

BOLTON, ROBERT, B.D., a divine of Puritan principles, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, 1572. He took his degrees at Brasenose College, Oxford, but did not enter into orders till he was thirty-five years of age, when he obtained the living of Broughton, Northamptonshire, which he retained till his death on 17 Dec., 1631. He was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and very eminent for his poetry. His practical writings are numerous; but his 'Discourse on Happiness,' first published in 1611, was his most celebrated performance. A posthumous work of his 'On the four Last Things' appeared in 1633, with his life prefixed.

BOLTON, ROBERT, LL.D., a divine, was born in London, April, 1697, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. About 1724 he became chaplain to Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the Rolls, who introduced him to Lord Hardwicke, by whose patronage he obtained the deanery of Carlisle, 1735. In 1738 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. Dr. Bolton wrote some pieces on the prevailing follies of the day; three essays on 'The Employment of Time;' and 'Letters and Tracts on the Choice of Company, and other subjects.' Died 26 Nov., 1763.

BOLTON, SAMUEL, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, was born in or about 1606, and received his education in the university of Cambridge. In 1643 he

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was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and during the Rebellion he was preacher to the congregation of St. Saviour's, Southwark. In 1646 he was elected master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1651 served the office of vice-chancellor of the university. He died 15 Oct., 1654. Dr. Bolton was author of 'A tossed Ship making to safe Harbour; or, a Word in Season to a sinking Kingdom,' 8vo., London, 1644; 'The Bounds of Christian Freedom: wherein the Rights of the Law are vindicated, the Liberties of Grace maintained,' &c., 12mo., London, 1645; 'The Arrangement of Errors in Divinity,' 8vo., London, 1646; 'The dead Saint speaking to Saints and Sinners living: in Treatises on the Sinfulness of Sin, Love of Christ to his Spouse, Nature and Royalities of Faith,' &c., folio, London, 1657.

BOLTS, WILLIAM, was born in Holland about 1740, and at the age of fifteen came to England, whence he sailed for Lisbon, and was in the latter city during the terrible earthquake of 1755. Afterwards he went to Bengal, where he was employed by the East India Company. He next took to commercial pursuits, and settled in Calcutta, of which city he was elected an alderman. Unluckily, however, he had a dispute with the company, and the result was that he was sent prisoner to London, where he wasted seven years, and the whole of his fortune, in unsuccessful endeavours to obtain redress. During this time he published his 'Considerations of Indian Affairs,' 2 vols. 4to. Bolts then entered the service of Maria Theresa, and was appointed colonel, with authority to superintend the projected establishments in the East Indies. He had formed six of these on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, when the death of the empress compelled him to abandon the undertaking. He then proceeded to France, where he entered into a speculation which turned out unsuccessfully on account of war being declared against England. He died poor at Paris, 28 April, 1808. His 'Civil, Political, and Commercial State of Bengal,' was translated into French.

BOLZANIO, URBANO VALERIANO, an Italian Franciscan, who settled at Venice, where he taught Greek. He was the first who composed a grammar of that language in Latin, printed 1497. Born 1440; died 1524.

BOMBELLI, RAPHAEL, a mathematician of Bologna, author of a treatise on algebra, flourished 1572.

BOMBELLI, SEBASTIAN, an Italian painter, born at Udine 1635; died 1716.

BOMBERG, DANIEL, a celebrated printer of Venice, died 1549.

BONA, JOHN, an Italian cardinal, born 1609; died 20 or 28 Oct., 1674. His principal work is entitled 'Rerum Liturgicarum, libri duo.' The other works of the cardinal are devotional, with the exception of one on church music.

BONA, JOHN DE, an Italian physician, who, after practising at Verona, became professor at Padua. He wrote some professional works in Latin. Born 1712; died 1786.

BONACCIUOLI, LOUIS, a celebrated professor of medicine at Ferrara, died before 1540. He wrote a work originally entitled 'Enneas Muliebris,' but afterwards reprinted under the titles 'De utriusque partiumque ejus confectione,' and 'De conceptionis indicia.'

BONACINA, MARTIN, an eminent canonist of

Milan, who died 1631, leaving a System of Moral Theology, a Treatise on the Election of the Popes, and another on Benefices, all printed at Venice, 1754, 3 vols. folio.

BONAMY, PIERRE NICOLAS, a French antiquary and miscellaneous writer, born 1694; died 8 July, 1770.

BONANNI. See **BUONANNI**.

BONAPARTE. See **NAPOLEON**.

BONAPARTE, JEROME, king of Westphalia from 1807 to 1813, was born 1784, and died 24 June, 1860.

BONAPARTE, LUCIEN, prince of Canino, younger brother of the Emperor Napoleon, was born 1775, and died 29 June, 1840. He wrote his 'Memoirs,' some romances, and poems; and was the first patron of the celebrated song-writer Beranger.

BONAPARTE, MARIE PAULINE, Princess Borghese. See **BORGHESE**.

BONARELLI, GUY UBALDO, an Italian poet, born at Urbino, 25 Dec., 1563; died 8 Jan., 1608. He is best known by his pastoral poem, entitled 'Filli di Sciro.'

BONASONE, JULIUS, a painter and engraver, called the *Bolognese*, from the city of his nativity. Born about 1498; died after 1571. In 1793 'Some Anecdotes' of his life, with a catalogue of his engravings, were published by George Cumberland.

BONAVENTURE, ST., a celebrated doctor of the church, and cardinal, originally called John Fidauza, was born at Bagnaria in Tuscany, 1221. He entered the Franciscan order, and was elected general of it 1256. Gregory X. made him cardinal and bishop of Alba 1272, and ordered him to assist at the second general council of Lyons, where he died, 14 July, 1274. His works have gained him the name of the *Seraphic Doctor*. They consist of commentaries on the Master of the Sentences, and works of piety.

BONAVENTURE, of Padua, a cardinal, born 22 June, 1332; died between 1385 and 1398. He was an intimate friend of Petrarch, and author of commentaries on Scripture, lives of saints, and sermons.

BONCIARIUS, MARK ANTHONY, a distinguished Latin scholar and poet, was born at Perugia 1555, and died 9 Jan., 1616.

BOND, HUGH, a collector and editor of psalms, hymns, and anthems in London, previous to the year 1795.

BOND, JOHN, a classical scholar, was born in Somersetshire, 1550, and educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford. He was master of the grammar school at Taunton for many years, and afterwards practised as a physician. Died 3 Aug., 1612. He published 'Annotations in poemata Quinti Horatii,' 8vo., 1606; but the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 12mo., 1686. His edition of Persius was not printed till 1614, 8vo.

BOND, JOHN, LL.D., a divine, was born at Dorchester, and educated at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship (B.A. 1631; M.A. 1635; LL.D. 1646). Having taken orders, he was in 1645 made master of the Savoy Hospital, and in the same year was elected to the mastership of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1649 he was chosen professor of law in Gresham College, and in 1654 was appointed an assistant commissioner of Middlesex and Westminster, for the ejection of scandalous and ignorant ministers

and schoolmasters. He was always a zealous adherent of the parliamentarians. The latter part of his life was spent in his native county, and he died at Sandwich, in the isle of Purbeck, a few miles from Steeple, and was buried at Steeple 30 July, 1676. Dr. Bond published seven sermons, four of which were preached before the House of Commons.

BOND, OLIVER, was born in Dublin in 1720, and took an active part in the Irish rebellion of 1797-8. He was condemned to death, but died in prison 1798, shortly before the time fixed for his execution.

BOND, WILLIAM, an English writer, translated Buchanan's 'History,' and was jointly concerned with Aaron Hill in writing 'The Plain Dealer.' He also produced a play, written by a gentleman deceased, but revised and altered by himself, called 'The Tuscan Treaty; or, Tarquin's Overthrow.' 8vo., 1733. Died 1735.

BONDI, CLEMENT, an Italian Jesuit and poetical writer, born 1742; died 21 June, 1821.

BONE, HENRY, an artist, and Royal Academician, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, 1755, and died in London 17 Dec., 1834. He brought the art of painting on enamel to a degree of excellence previously unknown in this country.

BONEFACIO, or **BONIFAZIO**, called also *Veneziano*, an eminent painter of Venice, died 1553, aged 62.

BONET, THEOPHILUS. See **BONNET**.

BONFADIO, JAMES, an Italian writer, historiographer to the republic of Genoa, was executed 19 July, 1550. He wrote the Annals of Genoa from 1528 to 1550.

BONFINI, ANTHONY, an historian, born at Ascoli, in Italy, Dec., 1427. After occupying the chair of ancient literature at Recanati, he went to Hungary, where he was patronized by Matthew Corvini, the king of that country. He wrote 'Recum Hungaricarum decades tres,' a history of the capture of Belgrade by the Turks; and other works. Died 1502.

BONFRERE, JACQUES, a learned Jesuit and commentator on the Holy Scriptures, was born at Dinant, in Belgium, 1573; and died at Tournay 9 May, 1643.

BONGARS, JACQUES, a French statesman and ambassador in the service of Henry IV., whom he represented at several of the German courts. He published, besides some elegant letters, a valuable edition of Justin, and 'Gesta Dei per Francos,' containing a history of the crusades. Born 1546; died 29 July, 1612.

BONHOTE, ELIZABETH, an English authoress, was the wife of Daniel Bonhote, a solicitor of Bungay, Suffolk, where she died 11 June, 1818, aged 74. She wrote many popular novels and other works, including 'Olivia,' 3 vols., 1787; 'The Parental Monitor,' 4 vols. 2mo., 1788-1797; 'Darnley Vale,' 3 vols., 1789; 'Ellen Woodley,' 3 vols., 1790; 'Bungay Castle,' 2 vols., 1797; and 'Rambles of Frankly,' 4 vols.

BONIFACE, ST., the apostle of Germany, was born at Crediton, Devonshire, about 680, his name being originally Wilfrid. He was educated in the monastery at Exeter, and on entering into orders became a famous preacher, and a zealous missionary. With the view of converting the pagans, he went to Rome and received a commission from Pope Gregory II., 719. He then proceeded into Bavaria and Thuringia, where he laboured with

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great success, and on his return to Rome was consecrated bishop of the new German churches, by the name of Boniface. He afterwards resumed his mission, and in 732 received the title of archbishop, under the authority of which he founded several new churches, fixing his own see at Mentz. In 746 he laid the foundation of the great abbey of Fulda, which long continued to be the most renowned seminary of religion and learning in that part of the world. His fervour in the cause of conversion continued as warm as ever; and he went into Friesland, where he was slain, with all his retinue, by the enraged pagans, 5 June, 755. His works were published in 1665.

BONIFACE I. (St.), a Roman, who succeeded Pope Zosimus 418, and died 4 Sept., 422.

BONIFACE II., a Roman, elected Pope 28 Sept., 530; died 8 Nov., 532.

BONIFACE III., a Roman, succeeded Pope Simplicianus 19 Jan., 607, and died on 20 Oct. following.

BONIFACE IV. (St.), son of a physician of Valera, was elected Pope after Boniface III. 23 Aug., 608, and died 7 May, 615. The works ascribed to him appear to be spurious.

BONIFACE V., a Neapolitan, succeeded Pope Deas-leidit 24 Dec., 618, and died 25 Oct., 624.

BONIFACE VI., a Roman, elected Pope 11 April, 869, and driven from his seat fifteen days afterwards, his election not having been canonical, according to Baronius. He had been degraded from the priesthood before he received the tiara.

BONIFACE VII., an anti-pope, surnamed Franco, who strangled Benedict VI. in prison 974; and after the election of Benedict VIII., carried off the treasures of the church to Constantinople. He returned afterwards and killed John XIV., Benedict's successor. Died 985.

BONIFACE VIII., *Benedict Cajetan*, was born at Anagni about 1228. He was educated with great care, and was well skilled in the civil and canon law. He was consistorial advocate, apostolic protonotary, and canon of Lyons. Martin II. created him cardinal 1281. Celestine V. having, at his solicitation, abdicated the pontificate, Cardinal Cajetan was elected Pope, taking the name of Boniface VIII. He imprisoned Celestine in a castle, where that holy man died some time afterwards. The quarrels which Boniface had with the Colonna and the emperor are well known; and still more notorious was his dispute with Philip the Fair, respecting the crusade projected by this Pope, the foundation of the bishopric of Pamiers, and the collation to benefices. Several sharp letters passed between them, the Pope raising the spiritual power above the temporal, and the king defending the latter against the pretensions of the pontiff. Boniface was arrested at Anagni by Sciarra Colonna and Nogaret, and set at liberty by the people four days afterwards; but the affront gave him so much vexation that he fell sick and died 12 Oct., 1303. This Pope canonized St. Louis 1297; instituted the jubilee from century to century, 1300; and caused the sixth book of the decretals to be collected 1298.

BONIFACE IX., *Peter Tomacelli*, a Neapolitan, was elected Pope, 2 Nov., 1369, during the schism, and instituted the firstfruits of benefices. Died 1 Oct., 1404.

BONIFACIO, BALTHASAR, archdeacon of Treviso, and afterwards archbishop of Capo d'Istria, published Latin poems; 'Historia Trevigiana';

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and 'Historia Ludicra.' Born about 1584; died 1659.

BONIFACIO, JOHN, an Italian lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born 6 Sept., 1547; died 23 June, 1635. Among his works is one on the art of instructing the deaf and dumb.

BONIFAZIO. See **BONEFACCIO**.

BONINGTON, RICHARD PARKES, a young English artist of great promise, was born at the village of Arnold, near Nottingham, 25 Oct., 1801, and died in London 23 Sept., 1828.

BONJOUR, GUILLAUME, an Augustinian monk, born at Toulouse 1670, was sent as a missionary to China, where he died in Feb., 1714. He was well versed in oriental literature, and wrote some dissertations, &c.

BONNAR, WILLIAM, an historical and portrait painter, was born June, 1800, at Edinburgh, where he died Feb., 1853.

BONNECORSE, BALTHAZAR DE, a French poet, born about 1630; died 1706. He was sometime French consul in Egypt.

BONNEFOI, ENNEMOND, a French lawyer, born at Chabeuil 20 Oct., 1536, became professor first at Valence, and afterwards at Geneva, where he died 8 Feb., 1574. He published 'Juns Orientalis libri iii.'

BONNEFONS, AMABLE, a Jesuit of Riom, in France, author of 'L'Annee Chretienne,' and other religious books, died at Paris 19 March, 1653.

BONNEFONS, or **BONEFONIUS**, JEAN, a Latin poet, born at Clermont in Auvergne, 1554; died 1614. His son, of the same name, was likewise a composer of Latin poems.

BONNELL, JAMES, a man of eminent piety, was born at Genoa, 1653, being son of an English merchant who resided in that city. He was brought to England 1665. The fortune of the family having suffered considerably by their attachment to the royal cause, the elder Mr. Bonnell, at the Restoration, received the patent office of accountant-general of Ireland, in which grant his son's life was included with his own. James Bonnell was educated first in Ireland and next in a private school in Oxfordshire, from whence he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1676. After this he became a travelling tutor, and on his father's death succeeded him as accountant-general, the duties of which office he discharged with scrupulous integrity. He was a man of amiable manners, devout without enthusiasm, and learned without ostentation. He died at Dublin 28 April, 1699. Some of his meditations are in his Life, written by Archdeacon Hamilton, besides which he improved a 'Harmony of the Gospels.'

BONNER, EDMUND, bishop of London, was the son of a peasant at Hanley, Worcestershire, and received his education at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, where he was created doctor of the canon law 1525. In consequence of his readiness in business he was employed by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave him several preferments. On the death of his patron, Bonner got into favour with Henry VIII., who made him one of his chaplains, and sent him twice to Rome to further the divorce from Queen Katharine. In 1538, being then ambassador at Paris, he was nominated bishop of Hereford; but before his consecration he was translated to the see of London, 1540. At the time of the king's death Bonner was ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. He returned the same year, and re-

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fusing to take the oath of supremacy, was sent to prison; but on making his submission he obtained his release. For his negligence, however, in the discharge of his episcopal duties he was imprisoned a second time, and deprived of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his see, and through the whole of her reign showed a most sanguinary spirit by bringing numbers of Protestants to the stake; for which, when Elizabeth came to the throne, he was sent to the Marshalsea prison, where he died 5 Sept., 1569. He was author of some pieces which are now forgotten.

BONNET, CHARLES, an eminent naturalist, was born 13 March, 1720, at Geneva, where he died 20 May, 1793. He published 'Insectology;' a valuable treatise on the leaves of plants; 'Essay on Psychology;' 'Analysis of the Mental Faculties;' 'Considerations on organised bodies;' 'Contemplations on Nature;' and 'Palingenesia; or, Thoughts on the past and future state of Animal Beings.'

BONNET, THEOPHILUS, a physician and medical writer of Geneva, born 5 March, 1620; died 29 March, 1689.

BONNEVAL, CLAUDE ALEXANDRE, COMTE DE called in the latter part of his life *Achmet Pasha*, was descended from a noble family in France, and born 14 July, 1675. He quitted the French service and followed the fortunes of Prince Eugene. His interest at the court of Vienna was ruined by the intrigues of De Prie, and he offered his services to Russia and afterwards to Turkey, where he was honourably received, made a pasha of three tails, and appointed to a government with the command of 30,000 men. As the vassal of the Turkish emperor he quelled a dangerous insurrection in Arabia Petraea, and defeated a large Austrian army on the Danube. His successes hastened his disgrace. He was banished to the isle of Chio, though he was afterwards recalled and restored to places of honour and emolument. Died 23 March, 1747. The Memoirs which pass under his name, and which have been translated into English, were not written by him.

BONNEVILLE, NICOLAS DE, a French writer and journalist, born at Evreux 13 March, 1700; died 9 Nov., 1828.

BONNEY, HENRY KAYE, D.D., was appointed archdeacon of Bedford 1822; archdeacon of Lincoln 1844; and died 24 Dec., 1862, aged 82. He was author of a 'Life of Bishop Jeremy Taylor;' 'The Life and Remains, with Correspondence, of Bishop Middleton;' 'Illustrated History of Fotheringhay;' and some charges and sermons.

BONNIVARD, FRANCIS DE, prior of St. Victor at Geneva, whose misfortunes have been celebrated by Byron in his poem entitled 'The Prisoner of Chillon.' He published many works, and left in MS. a Chronicle of Geneva. Born 1496; died (it is said) 1570.

BONNYCASTLE, JOHN, was a native of Whitechurch, Buckinghamshire. He received an ordinary education, which was so much improved by his own exertions, that he acquired a deep knowledge not only of the mathematics, but also of the ancient and modern languages. At an early age he settled in London, and became a private teacher. His reputation in that capacity procured him the appointment of tutor to the earl of Pomfret. After this he was chosen one of the mathematical masters at Woolwich, which situation he held above forty years, dying there at an advanced age, 15 May, 1821. His works are 'The Scholar's Guide

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to Arithmetic, 1780; Introduction to Mensuration and Practical Geometry, 1782; Introduction to Algebra, 1786; Introduction to Astronomy, 1786; Euclid's Elements, 1789; General History of the Mathematics, from the French of Bossut, 1803; Treatise on Trigonometry, 1806; the first volume of a Course of Mathematics, on Arithmetic, 1810; and a Treatise on Algebra, 2 vols., 1815.

BONOMI, JOSEPH, an artist, and an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, died 16 March, 1806, æt. 60. He was particularly distinguished for his architectural knowledge and genius. He was a native of Italy, but long resided in England.

BONONCINI, JOHN, a musical composer, born at Modena about 1672. When the Royal Italian Opera was founded in London, Bononcini was summoned to England, where a great rivalry sprang up between him and Handel, which gave rise to Byrom's celebrated epigram:—

'Whist some maintain that Bononcini,
Compared with Handel, is a ninny,
Others maintain that to him Handel
Is hardly fit to hold a candle.
Strange such a difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledue!'

In order to settle the dispute it was proposed that an opera in three acts should be produced, and that one act should be set by Handel, one by Bononcini, and one by Ariosti, another of Handel's rivals. The drama selected was 'Muzio Scevola,' and Handel's portion was declared the best. Although thus vanquished, Bononcini continued to find many patrons, chief among whom was the duke of Marlborough; and after that nobleman's death Bononcini found a home in the mansion of Lady Godolphin, who allowed him a pension of £500. In 1748 he went to Vienna. He appears to have been living in 1752. His works consist of operas, 'Cantate e ductti,' 'Divertimenti di Camera,' &c.

BONONE, CARLO, a painter, born at Ferrara 1569; died 1632.

BONOSUS, bishop of Naissus, in Dacia, or, according to others, of Sardica, in Illyricum. In 391 he was condemned at the council of Capua for heresy, in maintaining that the blessed Virgin Mary had other children besides Jesus Christ. Died 410.

BONTEMPI, JOHN ANDREW, surnamed Angelini, a composer and writer of didactic works upon music, was born at Perugia about 1630, and was alive in 1697. His chief performance is a 'History of Music,' published in 1672.

BONTEMPS, Madame MARIE JEANNE DE, née Chatillon, was born at Paris 14 Jan., 1718, and died 18 Aug., 1788. She published anonymously a French prose translation of 'Thomson's Seasons,' 1759, 1788.

BONTIUS, GERARD, professor of medicine at Leyden, was born at Kyswick about 1536, and died 15 Sept., 1599. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in Greek, but is chiefly known as the inventor of pills, which bear his name.

BONTIUS, JAMES, son of the preceding, went to the East Indies, and practised physic for some years at Batavia. On his return to Europe he published 'De conservanda valetudine, ac dietæ sanis in India observandis,' and 'Methodus medicandi, quæ oportet in India Orientali uti,' and other works. Died 1631.

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BONTIUS, REYNER, brother of the preceding, was for many years professor of medicine at Leyden, and rector of the university. Died 1623.

BONVICINO, ALEXANDER, an Italian painter, called *Il Moretto*, born 1514; died 1564.

BONWICKE, AMBROSE, an English divine, was born 1621, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1686 he was appointed master of Merchant Taylors' School, but was dismissed in 1691 for refusing the oath of allegiance. He afterwards kept a school at Headley, near Leatherhead, Surrey, and brought up many excellent scholars. He had twelve children, one of whom furnished the subject of a volume entitled '*A Pattern for Young Students in the University*, set forth in the Life of Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, sometime scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge,' 12mo., 1729.

BOODT, ANSELM BOETIUS DE, a native of Bruges, became physician to the Emperor Rodolph II., and died 1634. He wrote '*Gemmarum et Lapidum Historia*,' 1629; and edited '*Florum, Herbarum, et Fructuum selectæ icones*,' 1609.

BOOKER, JOHN, an astrologer, born at Manchester 1601, was bred a haberdasher in London, but quitted that employment, and set up as a writing-master at Hadley, in Middlesex. In the course of a few years he was appointed licenser of mathematical books, including those relating to the celestial sciences. Lilly once regarded him as the greatest astronomer in the world, but it appears that he afterwards sunk in his esteem. We are told by the same author that Booker 'had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, and as successful in resolving love questions,' which was a capital branch of his trade. George Wharton, who was formerly one of his astrological friends, had a great quarrel with him, and thereupon published '*Mercurio-cælicæ Mastix*; or an *Anti-Caveat* to all such as have heretofore had the misfortune to be cheated and deluded by that great and traitorous impostor, John Booker; in an answer to his frivolous Pamphlet, entitled, *Mercurius Cælicus, or a Caveat to all the People of England*,' 4to., Oxford, 1624. Booker, who died in April, 1667, was author of several astrological pieces, but the only one deserving of notice is his '*Bloody Irish Almanack*,' which contains some particulars relative to the war in Ireland.

BOOKER, LUKE, LL.D., was born at Notting-ham 20 Oct., 1762, and having taken orders, became vicar of Dudley. He died 1 Oct., 1835. Among his numerous publications are '*Poems*,' 1785, enlarged 1788; '*The Highlanders*,' 1787; '*Miscellaneous Poems*,' 1790; '*Malvern*, a Poem,' 1798; '*The Hop Garden*, a Poem,' 1800; '*Tobias*, a Poem,' 1805; '*Calista, or the Picture of Modern Life*,' 1806; '*Ethanasia, the State of Man after Death*;' '*Lectures on the Lord's Prayer*,' 1824; '*Discourses and Dissertations*,' 2 vols.; '*Account of Dudley Castle*;' '*The Springs of Plynlimmon*, a Poem;' '*The Mitre Oak*;' '*Mandane*, a Drama;' '*Illustrations of the Litany*;' '*Tributes to the Dead*;' '*Epitaphs for persons of all ages and circumstances*,' 1830; and some single sermons.

BOOLE, GEORGE, LL.D., an English mathematician, was born at Lincoln 1815, and died at Blackrock, near Cork, 9 Dec., 1864. For many years he held the mathematical professorship in the Queen's College at Cork. His principal productions are '*An Investigation of the Laws of*

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'Thought,' and a work on 'Differential Equations.'

BOONE, DANIEL, a Dutch painter of drunken revels and waggish subjects, spent some time in this country, and died in 1700.

BOONE, DANIEL, one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, was born 1735, and died 26 Sept., 1820. An account of his daring exploits and adventures is given in Filson's Supplement to Imlay's Description of the Western Territory. He has been immortalised by the novelist Cooper.

BOONE, JAMES SHERGOLD, was born about 1785, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1820; M.A. 1823). He was an usher at the Charterhouse for many years, and afterwards incumbent of St. John's, Paddington. He died in London 24 March, 1859, aged 75. He was the author of a periodical called '*The Oxford Spy*,' four numbers of which appeared in 1818, and the fifth and last in 1819. Mr. Boone also wrote '*The Welcome of Isis*,' a poem occasioned by an expected visit of the duke of Wellington to Oxford in 1820, in which year the poem was written, though it was not published till 1834, on the occasion of the duke's memorable visit to Oxford.

BOONEN, ARNOLD, an eminent portrait painter, born at Dort 16 Dec., 1669; died 2 Oct., 1729.

BOOT. See **BOATE**.

BOOTH, EARL of Warrington. See **WARRINGTON**.

BOOTH, ABRAHAM, a Baptist minister, born at Blackwell, Derbyshire, 20 May, 1734. His parents being poor, could give him no education, and he was placed with a stocking weaver at an early age. Being of a serious turn, he studied diligently, and became so well versed in the Scriptures as to be considered qualified to preach, which he did among the Baptists, and at the same time opened a school at Sutton Ashfield. In 1769 he was ordained pastor of the congregation meeting in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, where he exercised the ministerial charge till his death, on 27 Jan., 1806. He wrote an *Elegy* on Mr. James Hervey; '*The Reign of Grace*;' '*The Death of Legal Hope, the Life of Evangelical Obedience*;' '*The Deity of Jesus Christ essential to the Christian Religion*,' translated from the French of Abbadic; '*Pædobaptism examined*,' 2 vols.; and some other works.

BOOTH, BARTON, a celebrated actor, was born of a good family in Lancashire in 1681. He received his education at Westminster School, where his talent for the stage was developed by his performance in the Latin plays. At the age of seventeen he joined a strolling company and went to Ireland, but in 1701 returned to London, and was admitted into Betterton's company, when he met with a most flattering reception. In 1712 he performed the character of Cato when that tragedy first came out, on which occasion, while the play was acting, a purse of fifty guineas was collected in the boxes and presented to Booth, 'for his honest opposition to a perpetual dictator, and his dying so bravely in the cause of liberty.' The year following his name was added to those of Cibber, Wilkes, and Dogget, in the new license for the theatre. His greatest performance was Othello, and he enjoyed his deserved reputation as a tragic actor till his death, which happened 10 May, 1733. His widow erected a monument in 1772 to his memory, in Westminster Abbey.

BOOTH, GEORGE, B.D., a classical scholar, after

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receiving his education at Eton School and Magdalen College, Oxford, became vicar of Findon, Sussex, where he died 21 June, 1859, aged 67. He was author of 'Nugæ Canoræ, quas in Amicorum Gratiam imprimi fecit Etonensis, G. Booth,' 4to., Oxford, 1826.

BOOTH, SIR FELIX, a promoter of arctic discovery, was born 1775. He was the owner of a distillery far exceeding in extent of business any other in the United Kingdom, and was distinguished by his mercantile knowledge and enterprise. In 1828 he was elected one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and it was during his year of office that his attention was specially directed to the scheme of Captain Ross's second voyage to the North Pole. He munificently provided the sum of £17,000 in order to fit out the expedition, the distinguished commander of which has immortalised his benefactor by giving to the northern termination of the American continent the name of Boothia Felix. Mr. Booth's noble munificence was rewarded by a baronetcy. He died at Brighton 24 Jan., 1850.

BOOTH, GEORGE, Lord Delamer. See DELAMER.

BOOTH, JOHN WILKES, son of Junius Brutus Booth, was born on the farm of the family, near Baltimore, 1838. His father named him after John Wilkes, the celebrated English politician. He adopted the stage for his profession, and made his début at Richmond in 1855, in the character of Richard III. His reception was favourable, and he gave signs of future excellence. He afterwards appeared on the New York stage, and 'starred it' in various parts of America with great success. As an actor he was no common genius. He possessed the natural advantages of a good figure, a musical, full, and rich voice, of rare compass and modulation, a face which always took with the audience, and an eye which expressed tenderness and love, malice and hatred, pleasure and sorrow, as perfectly as the language he uttered or the tone in which it was conveyed. By posterity, however, his name will be remembered in connection, not with the stage, but with one of the greatest political crimes of the nineteenth century. On the breaking out of the civil war he had warmly espoused the Southern cause, and his zeal led him to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, the president of the Northern States, in the theatre at Washington, 14 April, 1865. Booth and his companions effected their escape from the capital, but on the 26th of April their retreat was discovered. This was in a barn near Port Royal, in Maryland, where Booth was seen supporting himself on crutches, he having broken his leg in his flight. He refused to surrender, and, as he was well armed, the barn was fired. Whilst the unhappy man was endeavouring to extinguish the flames he was shot dead by a cavalry sergeant. His body, it is said, was cut to pieces and sunk in the Potomac.

BOOTH, JUNIUS BRUTUS, an English tragedian, born in London 1 May, 1706; died on the passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati Dec., 1852. After fulfilling engagements at Deptford, near London, and other places, and even performing at Brussels, in 1814, he made his début at Covent Garden Theatre as Richard III. His personal resemblance to the crookbacked tyrant conformed exactly to the traditions of the stage, and his personification of the character was in other respects so striking that he competed successfully with Edmund Kean,

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then just rising into fame. The managers of Drury Lane induced him to act there in the same plays with Kean; but when, after a few nights, he was again announced at Covent Garden, his appearance was the signal for a serious theatrical riot, which resulted in driving him for a time from the London stage. In 1821 he made his first appearance in the United States, at Petersburg, Virginia, and in New York, at the Park Theatre, in the succeeding year, on both of which occasions he assumed his favourite character of Richard III. From that time until the close of his life he acted repeatedly in every theatre in the United States, and, in spite of certain irregular habits, which sometimes interfered with the performance of his engagements, enjoyed a popularity which a less gifted actor would have forfeited. During the latter part of his life he resided with his family at Baltimore, making occasional professional excursions to other cities. He had just returned from a lucrative tour to California, when he died. The range of characters which Booth assumed was limited, and was confined almost exclusively to those which he had studied in the beginning of his career. He is most closely identified with that of Richard, in which, after the death of Edmund Kean, he had no rival. Among his other most familiar personations were Iago, Shylock, Hamlet, Sir Giles Overreach, and Sir Edmund Mortimer. In his peculiar sphere—the sudden and nervous expression of concentrated passion, as also in the more quiet and subtle passages of his delineations—he exercised a wonderful sway over his audience, and his appearance upon the stage has been known to awe a crowded and tumultuous house into instant silence. His presence and action, notwithstanding his short stature, were imposing, and his face, originally moulded after the antique type, was capable of wonderful expression under the influence of excitement.

BOOTH, THOMAS, of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1597-8; M.A. 1601; B.D., 1609), was constituted one of the university preachers 1611. He published (with his initials only) 'Concio ad Clerum jamdudum Cantabrigiæ habita in Luc. cap. 5, ver. 10,' 4to., London, 1611.

BOOTHBY, SIR BROOKE, a minor poet, who belonged to a literary circle at Lichfield, of which Miss Seward, Dr. Darwin, and Miss Edgeworth were distinguished members. He was born about 1745, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father 1789. By his wife Susannah, daughter of Robert Bristow, Esq., of Hampshire, he had an only child, Penelope, who died in 1791, aged four years, upon which occasion her father wrote twenty-four sonnets and two elegies, afterwards published under the title of 'Sorrows: sacred to the memory of Penelope,' folio, 1796. Sir Brooke died at Boulogne 23 Jan., 1824. Besides the work already mentioned, he published 'A Letter to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke,' on his Reflections on the French Revolution, 8vo., London, 1791; and 'Britannicus; a tragedy translated from the French of Racine, with a critical preface by Sir Brooke Boothby,' 8vo., 1803.

BOOTHBY, MISS HILL, sister of Sir Brooke Boothby, was born 1708, and died 16 Jan., 1756. For the last three years of her life she maintained a pious and somewhat mystical correspondence with Dr. Johnson, which was published in 1805 by Mr. Wright of Lichfield.

BOOTHROYD, BENJAMIN, D.D., an Indepen-

dent minister, born at Warley, in the parish of Halifax, 1768. He officiated first at Pontefract, whence he removed to Huddersfield 1818, and on the death of Mr. Moorhouse was chosen pastor of Highfield chapel. Died 8 Sept., 1836. Dr. Boothroyd published an edition of the Old Testament in Hebrew; a History of Pontefract; and some works on religious subjects.

BOOTT, FRANCIS, M.D., a physician of London, died at his residence in Gower Street, 25 Dec., 1863, aged 71. He was author of a 'Memoir of the Life and Medical Opinions of John Armstrong, M.D. To which is added an Enquiry into the facts connected with those forms of fever attributed to malaria or marsh effluvia,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1833-4; and 'Illustrations of the Genus Carex,' fcho, London, 1858-60.

BORBONIUS. See BOURBON.

BORDA, JEAN CHARLES, a French mathematician, born at Dax 4 May, 1733. He served as engineer and lieutenant in the navy, and in 1771 was sent with Verdun and Pingré to America, to make observations on various islands, and in 1774 he continued the same researches. During the American war he served under D'Estaing as rear-admiral. He introduced more uniformity in the building of ships of war, and by his experiments contributed much to the improvement of all resses. He published, besides his discoveries in America, &c., in 2 vols. 4to., the description and the use of the circle of reflection, in which he recommended the specular circles of Tobias Mayer, 1780, and other treatises inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. The small rod for the mensuration of angles was of his invention, and he also introduced a new method to observe the length of the pendulum, &c. He died at Paris 30 Feb., 1799.

BORDE, ANDREW, M.D., an English physician and witty writer in prose and verse, who sometimes calls himself in Latin *Perforatus*, was born at Boods Hill, in Holmesdale, Sussex, and not, as is usually stated, in the island of Pevensey. He received an academical education at Oxford, and afterwards became a Carthusian monk. When his order was persecuted by Henry VIII. he succeeded in escaping abroad, and visited most parts of Europe and some parts of Africa. At last he settled at Montpellier, where he applied himself to the study of physic, and was created doctor in that faculty. On his return to his native country he was incorporated at Oxford. He attained considerable eminence in London as a medical practitioner; but though following a secular calling, he continued to practise the essential duties of his original profession. On three days in the week he drank nothing but water: he wore a hair shirt; and every night his shroud was hung up at the foot of his bed to put him in mind of death and a future state. He not only strictly observed his vow of chastity, but wrote sharply against those priests and monks who had prevaricated in those days of liberty. This created him many enemies. At last, either on account of his religion, or for some other cause, he was confined in the Fleet Prison, where he died in April, 1549. He was esteemed a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an excellent physician. His works are 'The Principles of Astronomy'; 'A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge, the which doth teach a man to speak part of all manner of languages, & to know the usage & fashion of all manner of all

countries, & for to know the most part of all manner of Coins of Money,' 4to., London, 1542; 'The Breviary of Health,' 1547; 'The Dietary of Health'; 'The merry Tales of the mad Men of Gotham'; and 'A right pleasant and merry History of the Mylner of Abington, with his Wife and his fair Daughter, and of two poor scholars of Cambridge.' His 'Peregrination' was published by Tom Hearne.

BORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN DE LA, a French writer and musical composer, born at Paris 5 Sept., 1724; fell by the guillotine 22 July, 1794. He wrote several works on music; a Chronological History of more than eighty ancient peoples; Description of France; Memoirs of Raoul de Coucy; Letters on Switzerland; Interesting Pieces towards a History of the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.; History of the South Sea, &c.

BORDENAÏVE, TOUSSAINT, professor and director of the Academy of Surgery at Paris, published a French translation of Haller's 'Elements of Physiology'; 'Dissertations sur les Antiseptiques'; and 'Memoires sur le danger des caustiques pour la cure radicale des Hernies.' Born 10 April, 1728; died 12 March, 1782.

BORDEU, ANTOINE, a French physician, born at Iseste, in Béarn, 1696. He became physician to the military hospital at Barèges, of the waters of which place he published an analysis.

BORDEU, FRANÇOIS, son of the preceding, was born 1734 at Pau, and became inspector of the waters there. He published 'Précis d'observations sur les Eaux de Barèges,' and some medical dissertations.

BORDEU, THÉOPHILE, brother of the preceding, was born at Iseste, in the province of Béarn, 22 Feb., 1722, and studied medicine at Montpellier. He afterwards gained great reputation at Paris as a physician. He published nine treatises on anatomical and medical subjects. Died 24 Nov., 1776.

BORDLEY, JOHN BEALE, an American writer on agriculture, who died at Philadelphia, 1804.

BORDONE, PARIS, an Italian painter, born about 1513; died 1570.

BORDWINE, JOSEPH, a native of America, served for some time as major under General Whitlock, but was deprived of his commission in consequence of a pamphlet which he wrote reflecting on the general's conduct. He was afterwards appointed professor of fortification at Addiscombe College, Surrey, and died at Croydon, 21 Feb., 1835. Besides the work just referred to he published a new System of Fortification.

BOREL, PIERRE, a learned French physician, born at Castres, in Languedoc, about 1620. He practised with great reputation in his native city and at Paris, and died 1689. He left a great number of works, the principal of which are 'Les Antiquités de la Ville de Castres'; 'Historiarum et observationum Medico-Physicarum centuria quinque'; 'Bibliotheca Chymica'; 'De vero Telescopii inventore'; and 'Trésor des Recherches et des Antiquités Gauloises et Françaises.'

BORELLI, JOHN ALPHONSUS, was born at Naples 28 Jan., 1608, and became distinguished as a philosopher and mathematician at Florence and Pisa. As he was concerned in the revolt of Messina he fled to Rome, where Christina queen of Sweden alleviated his distress. He there taught mathematics, and died 31 Dec., 1679. He wrote thirteen treatises in Italian and Latin. Borelli was

a great admirer of Mr. Boyle, and corresponded with several of our English mathematicians.

BOREMAN, ROBERT, D.D., a learned divine, brother of Sir William Boreman, clerk of the green cloth to Charles II. He was educated at Westminster School, being elected in 1627 to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow 1633. In 1662 he became rector of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, and in the following year rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Westminster. In 1667 he was promoted to a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey, which, according to Widmore, was vacant by his death in 1674. Wood, however, says he died at Greenwich during the winter of 1675. Dr. Boreman was a pious and learned divine, and the author of several works. In 1653, 'when the being of universities lay at stake,' he stood forward in their defence, and published '*Παδεία Φριαβος*,' or, 'The Triumphs of Learning over Ignorance,' &c. He printed the sermon which he had preached at the funeral of Dr. Comber, the ejected master of Trinity; wrote against Baxter; and was author of some occasional sermons and tracts.—*Wood; A. N'est.*

BORGARUCCI, JULIO, an Italian, graduated in arts at Padua, was created M.D. there, and was, in 1567, incorporated in the latter degree at Cambridge, he having come over to this country after adopting the Protestant religion. He was in much repute in Elizabeth's reign as a medical practitioner, and held the office of physician to the royal household. He was also physician to the earl of Leicester, who, it is said, made no little use, for unlawful purposes, of the doctor's knowledge of poisons. He probably died about 1681.

BORGHESE, CAMILLE PHILIPPE LOUIS PRINCE, was born at Rome, of a noble family, 19 July, 1775. He repaired to Paris 1803, and followed the fortunes of Bonaparte, whose sister, Marie Pauline, he married. After the campaigns of 1806 in Prussia and Poland, Napoleon appointed him governor of the imperial provinces beyond the Alps. He fixed his court at Milan. After the fall of the emperor he took up his residence at Florence, where he died 10 April, 1832.

BORGHESE, MARIE PAULINE BONAPARTE PRINCESS, wife of the preceding, and sister of Napoleon, was born at Ajaccio 20 Oct., 1780, and was celebrated for her beauty. She married first General Leclerc, and secondly the Prince Borghese. Died at Florence, 9 June, 1825.

BORGHESI, PAUL GUIDOTTO, a painter, sculptor, architect, and poet, born at Lucca 1569; died at Rome 1626. He attempted to rival Tasso by a despicable poem called 'Jerusalem Ruined.'

BORGHINI, RAPHAEL, a poet and dramatist of Florence, died 1584. His best known work is 'Il Riposto in cui si tratta della pittura e della scultura de' più illustri professori antichi e moderni.'

BORGHINI, VINCENT, a Benedictine of Florence, was born 29 Oct., 1515, and died 15 Aug., 1580. He was author of valuable 'Discourses on the History of Florence.'

BORGIA, ALEXANDER, archbishop of Fermo, was born at Velletri 1682, and died 14 Feb., 1764. He published a Life of Pope Benedict XIII., and a great number of Homilies.

BORGIA, ST. FRANCIS. See FRANCIS.

BORGIA, CÆSAR, a natural son of Alexander VI. He no sooner heard of his father's exaltation than he left Pisa, where he was fixed for his educa-

tion; but the prospects which he had formed were obscured by the coolness with which Alexander received him. He complained to his mother Vanozza, who for a while quieted his impatience, but he was dissatisfied to see the dukedom of Gandia conferred upon his elder brother, whilst the primacy of Valenza was reserved for himself. Afterwards, by the influence of his mother, whose greatest favourite he was, the dignity of cardinal was conferred upon him, and he became the confidant of his father's counsels. The elevation of his brother to secular power excited his jealousy, so that, to gratify his revenge, he caused him to be murdered by assassins, and thrown into the Tiber. The pope bitterly lamented his fate; but all inquiries after the murderer were silenced by Vanozza, who, justly suspected, terrified the astonished father by declaring that if he did not desist, the same dagger was ready to stab him to the heart. Cæsar succeeded to his brother's honours, and resigned the dignity of cardinal, with greater latitude to gratify his avarice, ambition, and cruelty. Assassins were kept around him, who sacrificed both friends and foes; but his murderous schemes proved nearly fatal. United with his father in the attempt to poison nine newly-created cardinals, that they might seize their possessions, the wine was by mistake brought to them, so that Cæsar escaped with difficulty by the power of antidote and strength of constitution, but the pope died of it. His crimes were now too public to be unnoticed. Though raised to the dukedom of Valentinois by Louis XII., he was sent a prisoner to Spain; but he escaped to the court of his brother-in-law, John, king of Navarre, and engaged in the civil war by which that kingdom was distracted, and was killed by the stroke of a spear under the walls of Viana 12 March, 1507.

BORGIA, STEPHEN, nephew of Alexander Borgia, the archbishop of Fermo, was born at Velletri 3 Dec., 1731. He became secretary of the Propaganda, and was created a cardinal by Pius VII., whom he accompanied to France. He died at Lyons 23 Nov., 1804. He published 'Monumento di Giovanni XVI. summo Pontifice illustrato;' 'Istoria della città di Tadino nell' Umbria;' 'Della città di Benevento;' and other works. It was through his exertions that the royal bounty of England was extended to the Cardinal York.

BORIACE, EDMUND, M.D., a physician, was son of Sir John Borlace, one of the lords justices of Ireland. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and then went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1650. He was afterwards incorporated in that degree at Oxford. He settled at Chester, where he died 1682. His works are 'Latham Spaw in Lancashire;' 'The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England;' 'History of the execrable Irish Rebellion;' and 'Brief Reflections on the Earl of Castilehaven's Memoirs.'

BORLASE, HENRY, the founder of the Plymouth Brethren, was a native of Helstone, Cornwall, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828). After his ordination in the Church of England, he held, for a short time, the curacy of the parish of St. Keyne, in Cornwall. He withdrew from the ministry of the Church of England, and from that time was associated with a Christian congregation at Plymouth, to whom first the name of 'Plymouth Brethren' was given. They did not, however, then hold the peculiarities of theology, nor did they carry out the same

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course of action which characterise those who now in many places are known as 'Plymouth Brethren.' After many months of illness, Mr. Borlase died in Oct., 1835. In the following year a small volume was published under the title of 'Papers by the late Henry Borlase, connected with the present state of the Church.'

BORLASE, WILLIAM, D.C.L., F.R.S., a divine and antiquary, born at Pendenn, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, 2 Feb., 1695-6. He was educated partly at Penzance and partly at Plymouth School, after which he was entered of Exeter College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1719, and the same year received holy orders. In 1722 he was instituted to the rectory of Ludgvan, Cornwall, and in 1732 to the vicarage of St. Just. He was admitted a F.R.S. 1750, having some time before communicated to that learned body an Essay on Cornish Crystals. In 1754 appeared his 'Antiquities of Cornwall,' of which a second edition was published in 1769. His next publication was 'Observations on the Islands of Scilly.' In 1758 he published his 'Natural History of Cornwall,' and in 1790 the university of Oxford created him D.C.L. He died at Ludgvan 31 Aug., 1772.

BORN, IGNATIUS, Baron, a celebrated mineralogist, conchologist, historian, and traveller, was born at Carlsburg, in Transylvania, 1742, and died 28 Aug., 1791.

BOROWLASKI, Count, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, was born Nov., 1739. He came to England, where he became well known on account of his dwarfish stature. His growth was, at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England at the great age of 93, in Sept., 1837.

BOKRI, JOSEPH FRANCIS, in Latin *Burghus*, an enthusiast, chemist, heretic, and prophet, born at Milan 4 May, 1627. He was driven from Rome, Milan, Strasburg, and Amsterdam, upon the discovery of his intrigues to obtain money. Going to Hamburg, he succeeded in getting money from Queen Christina and the king of Denmark, by pretending that he possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone. He then took refuge in Hungary, but the pope's nuncio demanded him, and sent him to Rome, where he died a prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo 10 Aug., 1695. His pretended secrets are embodied in a book written by him, entitled 'La Chiave del Gabinetto.' The Abbé Villars's 'Le Comte de Gabalis' was founded on this work.

BORRICHIOUS, OLAVS, a Danish physician and writer on chemistry, born at Borchsen 1626; died 5 Oct., 1690.

BORROMEO, CHARLES (St.), cardinal, archbishop of Milan, one of the greatest men of the sixteenth century, was born 2 Oct., 1538, in the castle of Arona, of an illustrious family. He was created a cardinal by Pius IV., his mother's brother, 1560, afterwards archbishop of Milan, grand penitentiary, legate of Romania and the marquisate of Ancona. He distinguished himself in all these high offices, and acquired universal esteem and veneration. During his uncle's pontificate he assisted him in governing the church, protected and advanced men of merit, and brought the council of Trent to a happy conclusion. He died

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11 Nov., 1584, and was canonized 1610. St. Charles was author of several theological works.

BORROMEO, FREDERICK, cousin-german to St. Charles Borromeo, and, like him, a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, was born 1564, and died 23 Dec., 1631. He was eminent for learning and piety, composed several valuable works, held the seventh council of Milan, and founded the famous Ambrosian library.

BORROMINI, FRANCIS, an Italian architect, born 1599; died 1667.

BORRONI, PAUL MICHAEL BENEDICT, an Italian painter, born 1749; died 23 Aug., 1819.

BORTHWICK, DAVID, of Lochhill, a learned lawyer and judge, who was lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of James VI.; died Jan., 1581.

BORY DE ST. VINCENT, JEAN BAPTISTE GEORGE MARIE, a celebrated French naturalist, born at Agen 1780; died 23 Dec., 1846.

BORZONI, LUCIAN, a painter of history and portraits, born at Genoa 1590; died 1645. He had three sons, who were eminent painters, viz., *John Baptist* (died 1654); *Charles*; and *Francis Maria* (born 1625; died 1679).

BOS, JEROME, a painter and engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1450; died 1500.

BOS, LAMBERT, born at Worcum, in Friesland, 1670, became Greek professor at Franeker, where he died 6 Jan., 1717. He published the Septuagint; the Antiquities of Greece; 'Mysterii Ellipsis Græcæ expositi Specimen'; and other learned works.

BOS, LOUIS JANSEN, a Flemish painter, died 1507.

BOSANQUET, CHARLES, governor of the South Sea Company, died at Rock, Northumberland, 20 June, 1850. He was author of 'A Letter to W. Manning, Esq., M.P., on the depreciation of West India property,' 8vo., 1807; 'Thoughts on the value to Great Britain of Commerce in general, and of the Colonial Trade in particular,' 8vo., 1807; and 'Remarks on the Report of the Bullion Committee,' 8vo., 1810.

BOSC, CLAUDE DU, a French engraver, long resident in England, flourished about 1714.

BOSC, LOUIS AUGUSTE GUILLAUME, a naturalist and writer on agriculture, born 29 Jan., 1759, at Paris, where he died, 10 July, 1828.

BOSC, PIERRE DU, a French Protestant minister, born at Bayeux 1623. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was appointed minister of the church at Rotterdam, where he officiated till his death on 2 Jan., 1692. He published some Sermons, and after his death M. le Gendre printed his 'Life, with his Letters, Poems, &c.'

BOSCAN ALMOGAVER, JOHN, a Spanish poet, was born at Barcelona about 1500, and died before 1543. He introduced into Spanish poetry a harmony which was unknown before his time.

BOSCAWEN, EDWARD, an English admiral, second son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, was born in Cornwall 1711. Having entered the navy, he was in 1740 made captain of the 'Shoreham,' of twenty guns. He particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Porto Bello, and the siege of Carthage. On his return to England he married the daughter of William Glanville, Esq., and was chosen member of parliament for Truro. In 1744 he was made captain of the 'Dreadnought,' of sixty guns, and in 1747 signalized himself under Admiral Anson in an engagement with the French

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fleet off Cape Finisterre. The same year he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander of the land and sea forces employed in an expedition to the East Indies, where he laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to quit it on account of the monsoon. After taking Madras he returned to England, and was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In 1755 he sailed with a strong fleet to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he captured two ships, one being commanded by M. Hoquart, who had fallen into his hands twice before. In 1758 he reduced Cape Breton and Louisburg. The year following he commanded in the Mediterranean, and while he lay at Gibraltar to refit M. de la Clue passed the Straits with the Toulon fleet; on which Boscawen got under weigh, and came up with the enemy off Lagos Bay, and after a sharp engagement took three ships and burnt two. In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines, and the same year commanded in the Bay of Biscay till relieved by Admiral Hawke. Died 10 Jan., 1761.

BOSCAWEN, WILLIAM, nephew of the preceding, was the younger son of General George Boscawen, third son of Lord Falmouth. He was born 28 August, 1752, and sent to Eton School before he was seven years old, and from thence, at a proper age, to Exeter College, Oxford, which he left without taking any degree, and then studied the law in the Middle Temple under his countryman Mr. Francis Buller. On being called to the bar he went the Western Circuit; was made a commissioner of bankrupts, and also of the victualling board. Died 6 May, 1811. Mr. Boscawen was the author of 'A Treatise of Convictions on Penal Statutes;' 'A new Translation of Horace, 2 vols. 8vo. & 'The Progress of Satire, an essay, containing remarks on the Pursuits of Literature.' He was also an occasional writer in the British Critic.

BOSCH, BALTHASAR VAN DEN, a painter, born at Antwerp 1675; died 1715. His conversation pieces and portraits possess great merit.

BOSCH, JACOB VAN DEN, a painter of still life, was born at Amsterdam 1636, and died 1676.

BOSCOLI, ANDREW, a painter, born at Florence 1553; died 1666.

BOSCovich, ROGER JOSEPH, an eminent mathematician, was born at Ragusa 18 May, 1711, and became a member of the Society of Jesus. Afterwards he was appointed professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. On the suppression of his order he went to France, and eventually retired to Milan, where he died 12 Feb., 1787. His works are on mathematical subjects. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and greatly improved the theory of achromatic glasses. His Latin poem 'De Solis et Lunæ Defectibus' is admired.

BOSIO, ANTHONY, nephew of James, mentioned below, wrote 'Roma Sotterranea,' published in 1652, and translated into Latin by Arrighi. Died at Rome 1629.

BOSIO, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, BARON, an eminent sculptor, born at Monaco 19 March, 1709; died at Paris 29 July, 1845.

BOSIO, JAMES, secretary to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and its agent at Rome, published an interesting account of the order in Italian, Rome, 3 vols. folio, 1594-1602.

BOSQUET, FRANÇOIS DE, an illustrious French

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prelate, was born at Narbonne 28 May, 1605; became bishop of Montpellier 1657; and died 24 June, 1676. His principal works are 'Pontificum Romanorum, qui e Galliâ oriundi in eâ sederunt, Historia, ab anno 1305 ad annum 1394;' and a History of the Gallican Church.

BOSSANGE, MARTIN, a celebrated bookseller of Paris, died 3 Nov., 1805, aged 100 years all but one month.

BOSSCHAERT, THOMAS WILLEBRORD, a Flemish painter, born at Bergen-op-Zoom 1613; died 23 Jan., 1666.

BOSSE, ABRAHAM, of Tours, in France, is known as an engraver and an architect. He published some useful treatises on the art of engraving and perspective; Representations of the Human Figure, from the Antiques at Rome, &c. Born 1611; died 1678.

BOSSI, the Chevalier JOSEPH, an Italian painter, and writer on art, director of the academy at Milan, was born 18 Aug., 1777, and died 15 Dec., 1835.

BOSSI, JOSEPH CHARLES AURELE, BARON DE, was born at Turin 15 Nov., 1758. After being employed in several diplomatic missions, he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the union of Piedmont with France. In 1805 he was nominated prefect of the department of the Ain, which he administered till 1810, when he was created a baron of the French empire, and appointed prefect of La Manche. He died at Paris 20 Jan., 1823. His works, consisting of Italian poetry and dramatic compositions, were published at London in 1816, 3 vols. 12mo.

BOSSO, MATTHEW, was born at Verona, 1427. He became a regular canon of St. John de Lateran, and eventually abbat of Fiesole. His death took place at Padua 1502. He was author of 'Epistolæ;' 'De veris et salutaribus animi gaudiis dialogus;' 'De institutu sapientiâ animo;' and 'Recuperationes Fesulanæ.'

BOSSU, RENÉ LE, was born at Paris, 1631, and became canon regular of St. Genevieve, where he taught polite literature. Died 14 March, 1680. His treatise on epic poetry was long regarded as a standard work, even in this country, and was translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo., 1719.

BOSSUET, JACQUES BENIGNE, one of the greatest ornaments of the Catholic church in France, was descended from an ancient and noble family in Burgundy, and was born 27 Sept., 1627. He was placed by his uncle at the college of the Jesuits at Dijon, where his laborious application to his tasks was the wonder of his schoolfellows, and procured for him, in allusion to the surname of his family, the nickname of *Bos Suetus Arator*. While he was a mere boy he read the Old Testament with avidity, and in his old age frequently mentioned the pleasure he had derived from its perusal. This attachment to the sacred Scriptures increased with years. In time they became so familiar to him that the verse, the line, the word which he wished to remember, was ever present to his memory, and it was generally supposed by his friends that he knew the whole contents of the sacred volumes by heart. From Dijon he was removed to the college of Navarre, and in 1652 he received the order of priesthood. His first preferment was a canonicate in the cathedral church of Metz, and he was successively raised to the rank of archdeacon and dean in that church. The affairs of the cathedral rendering it necessary that he

should go to Paris, he frequently preached in that capital. His sermons were universally applauded, and he was appointed to preach the sermons of the Lent of 1693 before Louis XIV. in the chapel of the Louvre. The king was greatly pleased with him, and in 1699 nominated him to the bishopric of Condom. He was consecrated 21 Sept., 1699, but only held the see twelve months, finding the duties of a distant diocese quite incompatible with those of tutor to the dauphin, which he became immediately after his consecration. To this appointment we owe Bossuet's immortal 'Introduction to Universal History.' Soon after the education of the dauphin was completed Louis XIV. nominated Bossuet to the bishopric of Meaux, 1681. He was appointed successively almoner to the dauphines, superior of the college of Navarre, warden of the university of Sorbonne, councillor of state, and first almoner of the duchess of Burgundy. Died 12 April, 1704. It will suffice merely to mention that Bossuet had a correspondence with Leibnitz on the reunion of the Lutherans and the Catholic church; but the circumstances under which his name became associated with the assertion of the liberties of the Gallican church cannot be so summarily dismissed. Louis XIV. had a dispute with the Pope concerning the *regale*, or the right claimed by the kings of France to the revenues of every vacant see within their dominions, and to collate to the simple benefices within its jurisdiction. This was always viewed with jealousy, not only by the Pope and foreign princes, but by the general body of the church of France, and its warmest advocates treated it rather as tolerated than an acknowledged claim. Innocent XII. took great offence at the extension of the *regale* to the provinces bordering on the Alps and the Pyrenees, which had not previously been subject to it; and a letter, composed by Bossuet, was sent to his Holiness by the archbishop of Rheims, in the name of himself and the other French prelates; but before any reply was received from Rome a general assembly of the clergy of France was convened, and met on the 9th of Nov., 1681. The proceedings were opened with a solemn high mass, the sermon being preached with great elegance by Bossuet, who vindicated what he termed the rights of the Gallican church. The assembly afterwards drew up their famous Declaration, which was penned by Bossuet. It consists of four articles. The first declares that the power which Jesus Christ has given to St. Peter and his successors, vicars of Christ, relates only to spiritual things and those which concern salvation, and not to things civil and temporal; so that in temporal things kings and princes are not subject to the ecclesiastical power, and cannot directly or indirectly be deposed by the power of the keys, or their subjects discharged by it from the obedience which they owe to their sovereigns, or from their oath of allegiance. The second article declares that the plenitude of the power which resides in the Holy See and the successors of St. Peter, in respect to spiritual concerns, does not derogate from what the Council of Constance has defined in its fourth and fifth sessions on the superiority of general councils. The third article declares that the exercise of the apostolical power of the Holy See should be governed by the *canons*, which have been enacted by the Spirit of God, and are respected by all the Christian world; and that the rules, customs, and usages received by the kingdom and churches of France, and

approved by the Holy See, should be inviolably preserved. The fourth article declares that in questions of faith the Pope is the principal authority, and that his decisions extend over the universal church, and each church in particular; but that unless they have the consent of the church they are not irreformable. Bossuet afterwards composed a celebrated Defence of this Declaration; but it was not published till after his death. As an author Bossuet stands in the foremost rank. His 'Sermons' abound with beautiful, affecting, and sublime passages, and his 'Funeral Orations' are unrivalled. His brief but masterly treatise entitled 'An Exposition of the Controverted Doctrines of the Catholic Church' is highly esteemed by Catholics, and has been translated into the language of every country where the Church of Rome is either dominant or tolerated. While yet in MS. it was placed in the hands of the celebrated Turenne, who was convinced by its arguments, and led to embrace the Catholic religion. Bossuet's other principal productions are the 'Introduction to Universal History' already referred to, and the 'History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches.'

BOSSUET, JACQUES BÉNIGNE, nephew of the preceding, obtained the bishopric of Troyes 1710, resigned it 1742, and died at Paris 12 July, 1743, aged 82. He was editor of several of his uncle's works, and author of 'Pastoral Letters,' &c.

BOSSUT, CHARLES, a celebrated French mathematician, born 11 Aug., 1730; died 14 Jan., 1814. His 'General History of the Mathematics' was translated into English by Bonnycastle.

BOSTOCK, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Liverpool 1774, and having graduated at Edinburgh, settled in his native town, where he established an extensive practice. In 1817 he removed to London, and eventually renounced the practice of physic, in order that he might devote himself exclusively to literary and scientific pursuits. Among his works are many important articles in Brewster's 'Encyclopædia'; 'Elementary System of Physiology'; and a 'History of Medicine,' forming part of the 'Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine.' Died Aug., 1846.

BOSTON, JOHN, a monk of Bury St. Edmund's, in the fourteenth century, who is thought to have died in 1410, was one of the first collectors of the lives of English writers, and the precursor of Leland, Bale, and Pits. He searched indefatigably all the libraries of the kingdom, and wrote a catalogue of the authors, with short opinions of them. Archbishop Usher had the most curious MS. copy of this book, which became afterwards the property of Thomas Gale. Wood mentions another smaller catalogue of Boston's writing. He wrote also 'Speculum Cœnobitarum,' in which he gives the origin and progress of monachism; and a history of his own monastery; 'De rebus cœnobii sui,' which last is lost, but the former was printed at Oxford, 1722, by Hall, at the end of Trivet's Annals.

BOSTON, THOMAS, a Scotch divine, was born at Dunse, 17 March, 1676. After going through his grammatical studies he went to Edinburgh, and in 1696 taught school at Glencairn; but he soon quitted that employment, and became private tutor in a gentleman's family till 1699, when he was licensed to preach, and the same year ordained as pastor of Simprin. In 1707 he removed to Ettrick, where he remained till his death,

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20 May, 1732. He wrote 'Human Nature in its Fourfold State,' a very popular book, which went through many editions. Mr. Boston left a very curious MS. behind him, written in Latin, on the Hebrew accents, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1738, under the title of 'Thomæ Boston eccliesiæ Atricensis apud Scotos pastoris, Tractatus Stigmologicus Hebræo-Biblicus.' He also wrote *Memoirs of his Life and Writings*. His works on practical divinity were collected in a large 10 volume in 1768, and afterwards others, particularly his 'Body of Divinity,' 3 vols., 1773, were published from his MSS.

BOSTON, THOMAS, son of the preceding, became one of the founders of the Relief Church. Born 3 April, 1713; died 1767.

BOSWELL, SIR ALEXANDER, an antiquary, eldest son of James Boswell, the biographer, was born 9 Oct., 1775, and educated at Westminster School and at Oxford. Having succeeded his father in the family estate of Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, he there established a printing-press, from which he sent forth various pieces in prose and verse. In 1821 he was created a baronet of Great Britain, as a reward for his patriotism and loyalty. He was killed by James Stuart, jun., of Duncarn, in a duel arising out of a political dispute, 27 March, 1822. In addition to some fugitive political pieces, he wrote 'Songs, chiefly in the Scottish dialect;' 'Edinburgh, or the Ancient Royalty, a Sketch of former Manners, by Simon Gray;' 'Clan-Alpin's Vow, a poetical fragment;' and 'Skeldon Haughs, or the Sow is flitted, a poetical tale in the Scottish language.'—*Anderson*.

BOSWELL, JAMES, the biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the son of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck, one of the justices of the Court of Session in Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh 29 Oct., 1740, and received his education at the school of his native city, after which he studied the civil law at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1760 he visited London, and ever afterwards entertained a strong partiality for that metropolis. At this period he was desirous of a commission in the Guards, from which he was withheld by parental authority, in obedience to which he returned to Scotland to prosecute his legal studies. In 1763 he went to Utrecht, and thence proceeded through Switzerland to Italy. At Corsica he contracted an intimacy with Paoli. He returned to Scotland 1766, and being admitted an advocate, was employed in the celebrated Douglas case, the particulars of which he published in a pamphlet. In 1768 he printed an account of Corsica, of which his friend Dr. Johnson spoke in handsome terms, as being well calculated to excite and gratify curiosity. The year following he married Miss Mary Montgomery, who at her death in 1790 left him two sons and three daughters. In 1782 he lost his father, whereupon he removed to London, with a view to professional practice at the English bar, but never succeeded, and the only appointment he obtained was the recordership of Carlisle. In 1785 he published 'A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides,' which met with a very favourable reception, as likewise did his more important work, 'The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.,' which appeared in 1790, in 2 vols. 4to. In these two works the character of our great moral philosopher is delineated with exquisite fidelity. Mr. Boswell was also the author of 'Two

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Letters to the People of Scotland,' printed in 1783; the 'Hypochondriac,' a series of papers in the 'London Magazine;' and several miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, scattered often in various periodical publications. He died in London 19 June, 1795.

BOSWELL, JAMES, second son of the biographer of Johnson, was born 1778, and after being educated a Westminster School and Brasenose College, Oxford, was called to the English bar. Mr. Malone selected him as his literary executor, and entrusted to his care the publication of an enlarged and amended edition of Shakespeare's plays. This elaborate work was completed in 1821 in twenty-one octavo volumes. Mr. Boswell likewise contributed a few notes to his father's Life of Johnson. Died 24 Feb., 1822.—*Anderson*.

BOSWELL, SIR WILLIAM, a native of Suffolk, received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow 1666, going out M.A. in the following year. He was afterwards secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, while that statesman was ordinary ambassador to the states of the United Provinces, and was afterwards resident as leiger ambassador there himself. In 1633 he was made a knight. Died 1647. He was a learned man, a great encourager of learning, zealous for the Church of England, faithful in the execution of his embassy, and highly valued by eminent persons. The Addit. MSS. 6394 and 6395 contain many of Sir William's papers and correspondence, chiefly relating to the condition of the English church in the Netherlands in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

BOTALLI, LEONARD, physician to Henry III. of France, recommended frequent bleeding in fevers, which practice was severely condemned by other medical men. He flourished about 1550, and a collected edition of his works appeared in 1660.

BOTERO, JOHN, an Italian writer, was born at Bene, in Piedmont, 1540. He became a Jesuit, but quitted the order in 1581, and acted as secretary to St. Charles Borromeo until the death of that illustrious prelate. He was then sent to France as minister for Piedmont, and was afterwards commissioned by the Propaganda to travel through various countries, and collect information respecting the state of the Christian religion in them. In 1599 he was summoned to the court of Charles Emanuel, to superintend the education of his children. He was much honoured by his sovereign, who consulted him respecting the administration of his kingdom. Botero died at Turin 1617. His most esteemed work is 'Della Ragione di Stato, libri X.' He also wrote 'Relazioni Universali;' 'La Primavera,' a poem in ottava rima; 'Otium Honoratum,' a Latin poem; and 'Detti memorabili de' personaggi illustri.'

BOTFIELD, BERIAH, a noted English bibliographer, M.P. for Ludlow, was born 1807, and died in London 7 Aug., 1863. He published 'Notes on Cathedral Libraries in England,' 1849; and collected and edited the 'Prefaces to the first Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and of the Sacred Scriptures,' 1861.

BOTH, JOHN AND ANDREW, two Flemish painters, so fond of each other that their pictures were generally executed in common. John imitated Claude Lorraine, and his brother copied the manner of Bamboccio. John was born at Utrecht 1610, and was drowned in the canal of Venice 1650; and the other died at Utrecht 1656.

BOTHWELL.

BOTHWELL, FRANCIS STEWART EARL OF, a descendant of the Hepburns, was created earl of Bothwell by King James VI. of Scotland 1576. He rendered himself remarkable by his restless disposition, and his several daring attempts to obtain possession of the person of the king. Eventually he was compelled to leave the country, and he died in great misery at Naples 1624.

BOTHWELL, JAMES HEPBURN EARL OF, son of Patrick, third earl of Bothwell of the Hepburn family, succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1556. He afterwards became remarkable in the history of Scotland on account of his connection with Queen Mary, and his supposed share in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that unfortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, suspicion fell strongly both on Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried, but nothing could be fixed upon him, and he was acquitted. After this he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar Castle, where he first endeavoured by soothing speeches and protestations of love to prevail on her to marry him. That she at last did so is certain; but it is alleged, and apparently with justice, that she was forced to do it by the worst of advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings Bothwell procured a divorce from his wife. Mary soon afterwards created him duke of Orkney. But a confederacy among the lords being formed against him, he retired to the Orkney islands, and from thence to Denmark, where he died in prison 14 April, 1578, confessing his own guilt, and Mary's innocence, of the murder of Darnley.

BOTLEY, SAMUEL, an English stenographer, born about 1642. He was author of 'Maximum in Minimo, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's Pen's Dexterity completed,' 1674, and other works on shorthand writing.

BOTNER, WILLIAM, or WILLIAM WORCESTER, was born at Bristol about 1415. He studied at Hart Hall, Oxford, and afterwards served under Sir John Fastolf in the wars above forty years, with such fidelity as to be left one of his executors. He translated from the French, 'Cicero on Old Age,' 1475, and wrote besides, 'Antiquities of England; Abbreviations of the Learned; Medicinal Collections; Treatises on Astronomy and Astrology; the Acts of Sir John Fastolf, and of John Duke of Bedford; also the Polyandrium Oxoniensium, or Memoirs of Oxford Students. He died about 1490.

BOTT, JEAN DE, an architect, born in France 1760. He entered the military service of William III., and afterwards that of the king of Prussia, and that of the king of Poland. The arsenal of Berlin, the fortifications of Wesel, and several public edifices at Dresden, are monuments of his genius. He died at Dresden 1745.

BOTT, THOMAS, was born at Derby 1688. He was educated among the dissenters, but afterwards conformed, and obtained the rectory of Winburg, in Norfolk. His next preferment was the living of Remerston, which was followed by that of Spixworth; and lastly, the rectory of Edgefield, all in the same county. He died 23 Sept., 1754. He wrote a tract against Wollaston's Religion of Nature delineated, 1725; Remarks on Butler's Analogy, 1730; an answer to Warburton's Divine Legation; and some sermons.

BOTT, WILLIAM, author of 'A Description of

BOUCHER.

Buxton, and the adjacent country,' 12mo., Manchester, 1795; 8th edit., 12mo., Sheffield [1804?], was born at Chelmsorton, Derbyshire, 11 May, 1735, and died 24 March, 1804.

BOTTA, CHARLES JOSEPH WILLIAM, an Italian physician, historian, and poet, born 6 Nov., 1766; died 10 Aug., 1837.

BOTTARI, JOHN GAETANO, a Roman dignitary, born 15 Jan., 1689. He was appointed by the Academy Della Crusca to superintend a new edition of their dictionary, his assistants being Andrea Alamaorni and Rosso Martini. After this, the direction of the printing office was committed to him, till Pope Clement XII. made him librarian of the Vatican. Benedict XIV. gave him the canonry of St. Martin Transteverini, and appointed him his private almoner. Died 3 June, 1775. His principal works are, 'Vita di F. Sacchetti;' 'L'Ercolano, dialogo di Benedetto Varchi;' 'Lezione tre sopra il tremuoto;' 'Sculture, e Pitture sacre estratte dai cimiteri di Roma,' 3 vols. folio; 'Vocabularia Della Crusca,' 6 vols.; Preface to the Vatican copy of Virgil, published by Marmæus, folio, 1741; 'De Museo Capitolino,' 3 vols. folio; 'Racolta di lettere sulla Pittura, Scultura, ed Architettura,' 3 vols. 4to.; 'Dialoghi sopra tre arti dell Disegno.'

BOTTICELLI, ALEXANDER, a painter and engraver of Florence, born 1437; died 1515.

BOTTONI, ALBERTINO, a physician and medical writer, professor at Padua, his native city, died 1596.

BOUCHARDON, EDME, a native of Chaumont, in France, who devoted himself to sculpture, and adorned Paris with various monuments of his genius. He was honoured by the king and by the academy. Born 1698; died 27 July, 1762.

BOUCHAUD, MATHIEU ANTOINE, a native of Paris, professor of the law of nature in the college of France. Besides various articles in the Encyclopédie, he wrote a Commentary on the Law of the Twelve Tables, with notes; 'Poetical Antiquities,' &c. Born 16 April, 1719; died 1 Feb., 1804.

BOUCHE, HONORÉ, a French ecclesiastic, author of a valuable History of Provence, was born 1598, and died at Aix 25 March, 1671.

BOUCHER, FRANÇOIS, painter to Louis XV. of France, from his excellence in the light and agreeable, was called the painter of the graces, and the Anacreon of painting. His Infant Jesus Sleeping is much admired. Born at Paris 1704; died 7 May, 1770.

BOUCHER, JEAN, a seditious doctor of the Sorbonne, who severely inveighed in his sermons and writings against Henry III., and afterwards against Henry IV. When Paris submitted to the conqueror, he retired into the Netherlands, where he died 1644, aged 94.

BOUCHER, JOHN, an English divine, was educated at Oxford. He was originally a member of St. John's College in that university, but shortly after graduating B.A. he was elected to a fellowship at Magdalen. In 1800 he took orders, and soon afterwards became rector of Shaftesbury and vicar of Kirknewton. Died 12 Nov., 1818. After his death, a selection from his sermons was printed in an 8vo. volume, 2nd edition, London, 1821.

BOUCHER, JONATHAN, was born 12 March, 1738, at Blencow, in Cumberland. He received his education at the school of Wigton, after which

BOUCHER D'ARGIS.

he went to America, where, on taking orders, he obtained first the living of Hanover, in Virginia, and afterwards Queen Anne's parish, in Prince George's county. In 1775 he was obliged to relinquish his charge and seek refuge in England, where he obtained first the curacy, and next the vicarage, of Epsom, Surrey. Died 27 April, 1804. Mr. Boucher published, 'A letter to Bishop Watson, in answer to his letter to the archbishop of Canterbury,' 4to., 1783; 'A view of the causes and consequences of the American Revolution, in thirteen discourses,' 1797; two assize sermons, preached in 1798. He was also the author of a tract, entitled 'A Cumberland Man,' and several biographical articles in Hutchinson's history of that county. Before his death he engaged in a glossary of provincial and archæological words, which he left incomplete; but a portion of it, containing the first letter of the alphabet, was printed.

BOUCHER D'ARGIS, ANTOINE GASPARD, a French advocate, born at Lyons 1703; died at Paris 1780. Among his works are 'Traité des gains nuptiaux,' 'Principes sur la nullité du mariage pour cause d'impuissance,' and 'Regles pour former un avocat.'

BOUCHERAT, LOUIS, a native of Paris, raised by his talents and integrity to be chancellor of France. Born 20 Aug., 1616; died 2 Sept., 1699.

BOUCHET, GUILLAUME, sieur de Brocourt, was born at Poitiers 1526, created judge consul there 1584, and died about 1607. He published three volumes of 'Serees,' or imaginary conversations, abounding with jests and pleasantries.

BOUCHET, JEAN, a learned attorney at Poitiers, his native place, born 1476; died about 1550. He acquired great reputation by his writings, among which are 'Annals of Aquitaine,' and several poetical pieces.

BOUCHET, JEAN DU, maître d'hôtel to the king of France, died 1684, aged 85. He published genealogies of illustrious families.

BOUCICAUT, JEAN LE MAINGRE, marshal of France, was born at Tours 1364. He went against Bajazet, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis. He was governor of Genoa for Charles VI.; but while he seized Milan all the French were massacred at Genoa, and he himself was defeated and escaped with difficulty. He afterwards distinguished himself against the Turks and Venetians. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and died in England 1421. He was fond of music, and some of his ballads have been preserved.

BOUDEWYNS, ANTHONY MICHAEL, a landscape painter, born at Brussels about 1788.

BOUDON, HENRI MARIE, grand archdeacon of Evreux, and author of several religious works in French, was born at La Fere (Aisne) 14 Jan., 1624, and died at Evreux 31 Aug., 1702.

BOUDOT, JEAN, an intelligent bookseller and printer of Paris, compiler of a Latin-French dictionary, abridged from a MS. written by Pierre Nicolas Blondeau. Died 1706. He left two sons—*Jean* (born 1688; died 1754), and *Pierre Jean* (born 1689; died 1771), who were both distinguished booksellers and printers at Paris.

BOUETTE DE BLEMUR, JACQUELINE, a French lady, born 8 Jan., 1618. She was brought up with an aunt in the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, and there assumed the Benedictine habit at the age of eleven. Four years afterwards she was appointed mistress of the novices, and before she had

BOUGEREL.

attained her twentieth year, was chosen prioress. When the duchess of Mecklenburg formed a new establishment at Chatillon of female Benedictines, Madame Bouette condescended to lay aside her situation as prioress in order to become a member of it. She died there, in great reputation for sanctity, 24 March, 1696. This good lady wrote 'L'Année Benedictine, ou les Vies des Saints de l'ordre de St. Benoît,' 7 vols.; 'Eloges de plusieurs personnes illustres en pieté de l'ordre de St. Benoît,' 2 vols.; 'La Vie du Pere Fournier de Martincourt,' 'Les Exercices de la Mort,' 'Vie de la mere St. Jean de Montmartre,' 'Vies de tous les Saints,' 2 vols.; and 'Monologue historique de la Mere de Dieu.'

BOUFLERS, LOUIS FRANÇOIS DUC DE, was born in France 10 Jan., 1644, and early distinguished himself by a strong military genius. His defence of Lisle in 1708, for nearly four months against Eugene, gained him universal praise. 'I am vain,' said Eugene, when master of the place, to Bouflers, 'to have conquered Lisle; but I had rather enjoy the glory of defending it like you.' He served under Villars; and at the battle of Malplaquet, 1709, displayed such vigilance that neither cannon nor prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors. He was generous and disinterested, humane and virtuous, and so superior a general that William III., detaining him prisoner at Namur, declared that he was worth more than 10,000 men. He died at Fontainebleau 22 Aug., 1711.

BOUFLERS, STANISLAS MARQUIS DE, a member of the French Academy, was born 1737. He was intended for the church, but preferring a military life, entered the army, and became a colonel of hussars. He was afterwards governor of Senegal. In the revolution he emigrated to Berlin, where he was chosen a member of the Academy. In 1800 he returned to Paris, where he died 18 Jan., 1815. He wrote Fables in verse, Letters, Dissertations, &c.

BOUGAINVILLE, JEAN PIERRE DE, a French writer, was born at Paris 1 Dec., 1722, and died 22 June, 1763. He wrote a translation of cardinal de Polignac's 'Anti-Lucretius;' a Parallel between the expedition of Kouli Khan in the Indies, and that of Alexander; and a metrical translation of the Hymn of Cleanthes, which appears to have suggested to Pope his Universal Prayer.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE COMPTE DE, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris 11 Nov., 1729, and died 31 Aug., 1811. His discoveries in his voyage round the world procured as much glory for his nation as Cook had before acquired for the English. His 'Voyage' was translated into English by J. R. Forster, 4to., London, 1772.

BOUGEANT, GUILLAUME HYACINTHS, a Jesuit, born at Quimper, in Brittany, 4 Nov., 1690, and became professor of humanities at Caen, Nevers, and Paris. He fell into disgrace for a time in consequence of his 'Amusement Philosophique sur le langage des bêtes,' in which he supposes that brutes are animated by demons. His historical works are valuable, especially his History of the Wars and Negotiations during Richelieu and Mazarin's administration; and the History of the Treaty of Westphalia. Died 7 Jan., 1743.

BOUGEREL, JOSEPH, a French priest of the Oratory, born at Aix 1680; died 19 March, 1753. He published 'Memoires pour servir à l'histoire de plusieurs hommes illustres de Provence;' a Life of

BOUGHEN.

Gusendi; and other works. He also left in MS. 'Bibliothèque des écrivains de l'Oratoire.'

BOUGHEN, EDWARD, D.D., was born in Buckinghamshire about 1488, and educated at Westminster school and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1509; M.A. 1512). He became chaplain to Dr. Hewson, bishop of Oxford; rector of Woodchurch, Kent, 1533; vicar of Bray, Berkshire; and died probably in 1601. He was a very learned man, a staunch defender of the Established Church, and author of several sermons, some tracts against the Presbyterians, and other religious treatises.—*Al. 27a.*

BOUGUER, PIERRE, a native of Croisic, in Brittany, distinguished by his knowledge of mathematics. He was employed with Godin and La Coudamine in Peru to ascertain the figure of the earth; but his quarrel with his associates lessened his fame. His publications are useful, especially 'La Construction du Navire'; 'La Figure de la Terre'; 'Traité d'Optique'; 'La Manœuvre des Vaisseaux.' Born 10 Feb., 1698; died 15 Aug., 1758.

BOUCHIER, JEAN, of Dijon, was eminent as a lawyer and a scholar. He composed poetry and dissertations, and translated some parts of Virgil and Ovid, the Tusculana of Cicero, &c. Born 10 March, 1673; died 17 March, 1746.

BOUCHOURS, DOMINIQUE, a French Jesuit, born at Paris 1628. He first gave lectures at Clermont, and then became preceptor to the sons of the duke of Loqueville. He afterwards attended at Dunstons the Catholic refugees from England, and became known by his 'Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène,' an elegant work, which was read with admiration in every part of Europe. This performance so pleased Colbert that he made him tutor to his son, the marquis of Seignelay. His 'Doubts on the French Language' are worth attention. He wrote besides, 'Dialogues on the art of thinking well,' 'Lives of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier; Ingenious Thoughts of the Ancients and Moderns, &c.' Bouchours closed his useful life, which never ceased to be afflicted by the headache, 27 May, 1702.

BOUILLARD, JACQUES, a painter and engraver, born at Versailles 1744; died at Paris 1806.

BOUILLART, JACQUES, a French Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, author of a History of the Royal Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, was born 1609, and died 11 Dec., 1726.

BOULLAUD, ISMAEL. See **BOULLIAU.**

BOUILLE, FRANÇOIS CLAUDE AMOUR MARQUIS, a French general, born 19 Nov., 1739. During the American war he served in the West Indies, and for his services was made lieutenant-general and knight of the Holy Ghost. He opposed the revolution, and particularly the plans of Necker, and, as the friend of the king, repressed the insurrection of the garrison of Metz, of which he was governor, in Aug., 1790; but, though applauded by the Assembly, he was accused by the Jacobins as a shedder of blood, and the odium was further increased upon the flight of the king to Varennes. Bouille, who failed in his attempts to liberate his master, boldly defended the measures, and was in consequence pronounced an enemy to his country. An exile from France, he entered the Swedish army 1791, but soon afterwards enlisted under Condé, and shared the dangers of the heroic but unfortunate emigrants. His *Memoirs of the Re-*

BOULLIAU.

volution appeared in 1797, and excited great interest. He died in London 14 Nov., 1800.

BOUILLET, JEAN, a French physician and medical writer, born 1690; died 13 Aug., 1777.

BOUILLON, EMMANUEL THÉODOSE DE LA TOUR CARDINAL DE, a French ecclesiastic, who served Louis XIV. as his ambassador at Rome, and was exiled under the pretence that he had not supported his master's interest with sufficient energy. Born 24 Aug., 1644; died 2 March, 1715.

BOUILLON, GODFREY OF. See **GODFREY.**

BOULAINVILLIERS, HENRI DE, comte de St. Saire, a French historian, born 11 Oct., 1658; died 23 Jan., 1722. His works on the history of France were collected and printed at London, 3 vols. folio, 1727-8.

BOULANGER. See **BOULLANGER** and **BOULLENGER.**

BOULANGER, JEAN, an engraver, was born at Amiens 1607, and died 1660.

BOULANGER, NICOLAS ANTOINE, a deistical writer, born at Paris 1722. His works were all published after his death, which took place 16 Sept., 1759.

BOULARD, ANTOINE MARIE HENRI, a Frenchman, distinguished by his love for books and literature, was born at Paris 5 Sept., 1754. For a long time he followed the profession of a notary, but abandoned it in 1809, in order to give his whole time to his favourite pursuits. He spent large sums in forming one of the most extensive libraries ever possessed by a private individual, in printing books which he had translated into French, and in reprinting useful works originally composed in that language. Died 6 May, 1825.

BOULAY, CESAR EGASSE DU, professor at the college of Navarre, and subsequently rector of the university of Paris, obtained deserved reputation by his History of the University of Paris, written in Latin, in 6 vols. folio. Born about 1605; died 10 Oct., 1678.

BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, ANTOINE JACQUES CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French politician and author, born 19 Feb., 1701; died at Paris 4 Feb., 1840.

BOULAYE, FRANÇOIS LE GOUZ DE LA. See **GOUZ.**

BOULLANGER, ANDRE, a famous French preacher, better known as 'little Father Andrew,' was one of the reformed Augustinians, and drew together crowds of auditors by the singularity of his sermons, and the lively sallies of wit which he introduced into them. He died at Paris 21 Sept., 1657, aged 79.

BOULLENGER DE RIVERY, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS FELIX, a French writer, and member of the Academy, was born 12 July, 1725, and died 24 Dec., 1758. He wrote 'Traité des Phénomènes de l'électricité'; 'Apologie de l'Esprit des Loix'; 'Recherches sur les Mimes et Pantomimes'; 'Momus Philosophe,' a comedy; 'Fables et Contes.'

BOULLENOIS, LOUIS, a French jurist, born at Paris 14 Sept., 1680; died 23 Dec., 1762.

BOULLIAU, ISMAEL, in Latin *Bullialdus*, a learned astronomer and scholar, born at Loudun, in France, 28 Sept., 1605. His parents were Protestants, but he embraced the Catholic religion, and became a priest. He died in the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, 25 Nov., 1664. Boulliau wrote some books on ecclesiastical rights, and edited the Byzantine History of Ducas, in Greek and Latin.

BOULLIER.

His other works are a treatise on the Nature of Light; 'Philolaus, sive de vera Systema Mundi'; 'Tabulæ Philolaicæ'; 'De Lineis Spiraliibus'; and 'Opus Novum ad Arithmetica Inhibitum.'

BOULLIER, DAVID RENAUD, a Protestant divine, born at Utrecht 24 March, 1699, became minister first at Amsterdam, and afterwards in London, where he died 24 Sept., 1759. He published 'Essai sur l'Amc des Bêtes'; some Sermons; and several works against the Church of Rome.

BOULLONGNE, LOUIS DE, a French painter, born 1609; died at Paris June, 1674. He excelled in painting what the Italians call pasticci, that is, imitations of the ancient masters. He left two sons, who were better artists than their father—Bon (born 1649; died 16 May, 1717), and Louis (born 1654; died 21 Nov., 1733).

BOULTER, HUGH, primate of all Ireland, was born in or near London 4 Jan., 1671-2, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School. He afterwards became a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, but left that college on being elected to a demyship at Magdalen. He graduated M.A. 1693; B.D. 1705; D.D. 1708. About the year 1700 he was invited to London by Sir Charles Hedges, secretary of state, became his chaplain, and was afterwards chaplain to Archbishop Tenison. This led to his introduction to Lord Sunderland, also secretary of state, to whose patronage he owed his nomination to his first benefice, the rectory of St. Olave, Southwark, which he held from 1708 to 1722. He was also archdeacon of Surrey 1715-19. When George I. visited Hanover in 1719 Dr. Boulter accompanied him as chaplain, and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick, for whose improvement in the English language he drew up a 'Set of Instructions.' This so recommended him to the king that, during his stay in Hanover, the see of Bristol, and the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, falling vacant, his majesty gave both those preferments to Dr. Boulter, who was consecrated bishop of Bristol 15 Nov., 1719. In 1724 he was advanced to the archbishopric of Armagh and the primacy of all Ireland. He was ten times one of the lords justices of that kingdom, which he quitted 2 June, 1742, and died 27 Sept., 1742, after an illness of only two days, in his house in St. James's Place, London. He was conspicuous for his charity towards the poor population of Ireland, and especially of Dublin, during the famines of 1728 and 1740. One who knew him well has compared his munificence on these occasions to that of no less bright an example than the illustrious St. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan. Dr. Boulter printed several charges to his clergy, and after his death his letters to some of the ministers of state in England, giving an account of the events in Ireland from 1724 to 1738, were published in two volumes at Oxford. It is said that he also assisted Ambrose Phillips in the paper called the 'Free Thinker.'—*Chalmers; Alumni West.*

BOULTON, MATTHEW, F.R.S., was born at Birmingham 3 Sept., 1728, and educated at a private school in the same town, after which he learnt drawing under Worlidge, and mathematics from one Cooper. Being brought up to business, he, as early as 1745, had made several important inventions in the manufacture of steel. In 1762 he removed his works to Soho, in the county of Stafford, about two miles from Birmingham, and at that time a barren heath. This spot he by degrees made a complete school of mechanical genius,

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from whence proceeded various ornaments, which have found their way over the whole globe. In 1767 Mr. Boulton had recourse to the steam engine for the furtherance of his designs; and two years afterwards he entered into partnership with Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, who had made great improvements in that instrument of power. By this co-operation the steam engine was carried to an astonishing height of perfection, particularly in coining; and the pieces struck at Soho possessed great beauty and exactness. About 1773 the art of copying pictures in oil colours by a mechanical process was invented at this manufactory. Mr. Boulton was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a member of several foreign institutions. He died at Soho 17 Aug., 1809, and was succeeded by his only son.

BOUQUET, MARTIN, a Benedictine of St. Maur, was born at Amiens 6 June, 1685, and died at Paris 6 April, 1754. He assisted Montfaucon in his compilations, and edited eight volumes of the well-known collection of the historians of France entitled 'Rerum Gallicarum et Francicarum Scriptores.' This work has since been extended to 16 vols.

BOUQUETT, PHILIP, D.D., was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected, 1689, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1692; M.A. 1696; B.D. 1706; D.D. 1711). He held the professorship of Hebrew for a short period in 1705, and was elected to fill that office permanently 24 Aug., 1712. Dr. Bouquett was the senior fellow of Trinity when he died, on 12 Feb., 1748, aged 79. He contributed verses to the university collections on the death of George I. and the accession of George II. Cole describes him as 'born in France, an old miserly refugee, died rich in college, and left his money among the French refugees. He was a meagre, thin man, went partly double, and for his oddities and way of living was much ridiculed.'—*Al. West.*

BOURBON, CHARLES DUKE OF, constable of France, was the son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, and born 27 Feb., 1489. He distinguished himself at the famous battle of Marignano, but soon afterwards fell into disgrace through the enmity of the mother of Francis I., whose offer of marriage he had rejected. On this he associated with Charles V. and the king of England against his sovereign. The plot, however, was discovered, but he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant-general to the emperor, and afterwards commander-in-chief. He was killed in an assault upon Rome 6 May, 1527.

BOURBON-CONDÉ, LOUIS DUC DE, a French general, who gained reputation at the battles of Steenkerke and Neerwinden, and died suddenly at Paris 4 March, 1710, et. 42. His son Louis Henri, duke d'Enghien et de Bourbon-Condé, was employed during the minority of Louis XV., and died at Chantilly 27 Jan., 1740, et. 48.

BOURBON, or BORBONIUS, NICOLAS, a modern Latin poet, born at Vandœuvre, near Langres, 1503. He was preceptor to Jeanne d'Albret de Navarre, mother of Henry IV., and afterwards had a benefice at Condé after 1550. He left eight books of epigrams, a didactic poem on the forge, entitled 'Ferrarie'; and 'De puerorum moribus.' He often visited England, and was intimate with Sir Thomas More, Cranmer, and other great men.

BOURBON, NICOLAS, nephew of the preceding, and much superior to him as a Greek and Latin

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prof. He was born at Vandœuvre 1574, became professor of rhetoric at the royal college, canon of Laon, and a member of the Academy, and died 7 Aug., 1644. His Latin poems were printed at Paris, 1651.

BOURCHENU, JEAN PIERRE MORET DE, Marquis de Valbonnais, was born at Grenoble 23 June, 1651, and died 2 March, 1730. There is a good 'History of Dauphine,' 2 vols. folio, Geneva, 1722, which was composed by him when he was blind, from books that were read to him.

BOURCHIER, SIR JOHN. See **BERNERS, Lord.**

BOURCHIER, THOMAS, cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe, in Normandy. He was educated in Newde's Inn, at Oxford, of which university he became chancellor. In 1433 he was made bishop of Worcester, where he had not sat a year when he was elected to the see of Ely, from which he was translated to Canterbury in 1454. Ten years afterwards he was made cardinal, and, in 1465, had high chancellor of England, which office he held but a short time. What renders this prelate's memory most deserving of respect is the circumstance of his having introduced the art of printing into England in the year 1464, when presses were set up in the monasteries of Westminster, St. Alban's, Worcester, and Tavistock. He died at Knowle 30 March, 1486.

BOURCHIER, THOMAS, D.D., of a noble family, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1528 took the habit of St. Francis in the restored convent at Greenwich. On being expelled with the community by Queen Elizabeth he proceeded to Paris, where he was created D.D. Thence he travelled to Rome, and became an inmate of the great monastery of Ara Cueli. He also exercised the office of penitentiary in the church of St. John Lateran. Died about 1586. He wrote 'Historia Ecclesiastica de Martyrio Fratrum Ordinis D. Francisci, qui partim in Anglia sub Henrico VIII., partim in Belgio, partim et in Hybernia, Tempore Elizabethæ regnantis Regiæ passus sunt, 1558-62,' 8vo., Paris, 1582, 1585, 1586; 12mo., Ingolstadt, 1583.

BOURDALOUE, LOUIS, a Jesuit, born at Bourges 20 Aug., 1631. After preaching in the country he went to Paris 1669, where he became in a short time so distinguished that Louis XIV. desired to hear him. He preached at court in Advent, 1670, and in Lent, 1672, and was heard with fresh admiration at those seasons in many subsequent years. All the pulpits in Paris resounded with his sermons. The king sent him into Languedoc, 1686, to inspire the new converts with a love for the Catholic religion. Father Bourdaloue preached at Montpellier and had extraordinary success. To the fatiguing employment of the pulpit he joined a most assiduous attendance at the tribunal of confession. He also attended the sick, visited prisons and hospitals, and was frequently at charitable meetings, where he procured ample contributions by his pathetic discourses. He died at Paris 13 May, 1704. His Sermons were published by Father Bretonneau, a Jesuit. Bourdaloue possessed a great and elevated genius, a lively and penetrating wit, and an extensive knowledge of theology. He was never excelled by any preacher in majesty, strength, and grandeur of style.

BOURDEILLES, CLAUDE DE, comte de Montmor. See **MONTRÉSOR.**

BOURGEOIS.

BOURDEILLES, PIERRE DE, seigneur de l'Abbaye de Brantôme. See **BRANTÔME.**

BOURDELON, LAURENT, a French priest, born at Bourges 1653; died at Paris 6 April, 1730. He wrote a number of works, all of which are forgotten except 'Les Imaginations extravagantes de M. Ouffle'; 'Tours de maître Gonin'; 'Dialogues des Vivants.'

BOURDELOT, JEAN, a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, was appointed in 1627 master of the requests to Queen Mary de Medicis, and died 1638. He was an acute classical scholar, and edited Lucian, Heliodorus, and Petronius.

BOURDELOT, PIERRE MICHON, abbe, nephew of the preceding, was born at Sens 1610, and took the name of Bourdelot by his uncle's desire. He became physician to the king, and died 9 Feb., 1685. His works are 'Recherches sur la Vipère'; 'Reponse à une lettre de Boccône sur l'embrasement du Mont Etna'; and 'Conversations Academiques.' From his MSS. his nephew Bonnet compiled the 'History of Music.'

BOURDIN, MAURICE, archbishop of Braga in Portugal, and anti-pope under the name of Gregory VIII. Being excommunicated in a council, he withdrew to Sutri, and was delivered up by the inhabitants to the army of Pope Calixtus II. He was imprisoned at Fumone, near Alatri, where he died 1122.

BOURDOISE, ADRIEN, a worthy French priest, and friend of St. Vincent of Paul, born at Perche 1 July, 1584. He founded the seminary of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet at Paris, and rendered essential service to religion by his catechisms, missions, and conferences. He likewise displayed an ardent zeal for the establishment of seminaries, and for the improvement of the clergy. Died 19 July, 1655. A life of him has been published.

BOURDON, AIMÉ, a physician of Cambray, published 'New Anatomical Tables,' and a 'New Anatomical Description of all the parts of the Human Body.' Born 1638; died 21 Dec., 1706.

BOURDON, SÉNASTIEN, a French painter, born at Montpellier 1616. He was for some time in the army, which he quitted at the age of eighteen, and went to Italy, where he became acquainted with Claude Lorraine, whose manner he imitated. After residing there three years he returned to France, and at the age of twenty-seven painted his famous picture of the crucifixion of St. Peter for the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. The civil wars interrupting the arts, he went to Sweden, and became first painter to Queen Christina. On his return to France he increased his reputation by executing many fine pictures. He was also a good engraver, and his etchings are in a bold, masterly style. Died March, 1671.

BOURGELAT, CLAUDE, the founder of veterinary schools in France, and author of several esteemed works on veterinary science, was born at Lyons 27 March, 1712, and died 3 Jan., 1779.

BOURGEOIS, SIR FRANCIS, a painter, was born in London of Swiss parents, 1756. He was originally designed for the army, under the patronage of the renowned General Elliot, his father's friend; but his own inclination being to the fine arts, he was placed with Louterbourg, by whose instructions he profited so well as to gain considerable reputation for his landscapes and sea pieces. In 1776 he travelled for improvement; and on his return obtained admission into the Royal Academy. In 1791 he was appointed painter to the

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king of Poland, who gave him the order of merit, which was confirmed by George III., who in 1794 named him his landscape painter. Some time before his death the late Noel Desenfans, a celebrated picture dealer, bequeathed to him his property and a fine collection, which last Sir Francis left to Dulwich College, with £10,000. for the purpose of keeping the gallery in order. Died 8 Jan., 1811.

BOURGET, JEAN, a French Benedictine monk, author of a valuable History of the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, which was published in English by Dr. Ducarel. Born 1724: died at Caen, 1 Jan., 1776.

BOURGOIN, THÉRÈSE ÉTIENNETTE, a French actress, born 6 July, 1751; died 11 Aug., 1833.

BOURGOING, FRANÇOIS, third general of the congregation of the Oratory in France, was born at Paris 18 March, 1585, and died 26 Oct., 1662, leaving a number of works on religious subjects.

BOURGOING, JEAN FRANÇOIS, BARON DE, a French author and diplomatist, born 20 Nov., 1748; died 20 July, 1811. Besides several translations, he published 'Tableau de l'Espagne,' and 'Memoires Historiques et Philosophiques sur Pie VI. et sur son pontificat.'

BOURGUET, LOUIS, a naturalist, was born at Nîmes 23 April, 1678; became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Neufchatel, and died 31 Dec., 1742. His works are 'On the Formation of Salts and Crystals;' 'La Bibliothèque Italique,' 10 vols.; 'Traite des Petrifications.'

BOURGUEVILLE, CHARLES DE, lieutenant-general of the bailiwick of Caen, was born there 6 March, 1504, and died 1593. His memory has been kept alive by his 'Recherches et Antiquités de la Neustrie, et plus spécialement du diocèse de Caen,' 1588, which has been recently reprinted by the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

BOURGUIGNON, LE. See **COURTOIS**.

BOURIGNON, ANTOINETTE, a celebrated devotee, who pretended to be guided by particular inspiration, was born at Lisle 1616, and died at Franeker 30 Oct., 1680. In the course of her wanderings she paid a visit to Scotland. Her works were printed at Amsterdam in 21 volumes 8vo., 1680.

BOURKE, EDMUND, Comte de, the confidential adviser of the king of Denmark, and his ambassador at the court of the Tuileries, was born at Sainte Croix, one of the Antillas, of Irish parents, 2 Nov., 1701, and died 12 Aug., 1821.

BOURMONT, LOUIS AUGUSTE VICTOR, Comte DE GHAINSE DE, a marshal of France, born 2 Dec., 1773; died 27 Oct., 1846.

BOURN, SAMUEL, a dissenting divine, was born at Birmingham, and educated at Glasgow. In 1742 he became pastor of a congregation at Rivington, in Lancashire, from whence he removed to Norwich, as assistant to Dr. John Taylor, and died there 25 Sept., 1796, aged 83. He published two volumes of sermons, and a Latin treatise on the duration of future punishments.

BOURN, THOMAS, the compiler of a 'Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World,' 8vo., London, 1807; died in 1832, aged 61.

BOURNE, GILBERT, an English prelate, born in Worcestershire, and educated at Oxford. In the reign of Queen Mary he was employed to preach against the reformed doctrines, and this he did with such zeal and energy that on one occasion it

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is said a dagger was thrown at him while he was in the pulpit. In 1554 he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and not long afterwards lord president of Wales. On the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of all his preferments. Died 10 Sept., 1599.

BOURNE, HUGH, founder of the sect called 'Primitive Methodists,' was born near Stoke-upon-Trent 1772, and died at Bemmersley, Staffordshire, 18 Oct., 1852, aged 81. The body originated in 1810, Mr. Bourne and some others having seceded from the 'Wesleyans' on account of their not being permitted to hold what are known as 'camp meetings.' They wished to restore Methodism to its primitive simplicity, and were accordingly designated 'Primitive Methodists.'

BOURNE, IMMANUEL, a divine, born in Northamptonshire 27 Dec., 1590, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was preferred, in 1622, to the living of Ashover, Derbyshire. During the Rebellion he sided with the parliament party, and removed to London, where he became preacher of St. Sepulchre's. In 1656 he was collated to the rectory of Waltham, Leicestershire, and having conformed at the Restoration, obtained the rectory of Ailston, in the same county. Died 27 Dec., 1672. He published 'A Light from Christ, &c., or a preparatory to the Sacrament;' 'Defence of Scriptures;' 'Defence and Justification of Ministers' maintenance by Tithes, &c.,' against the Anabaptists and Quakers; 'A Gold Chain of directions, with twenty Gold Links of Love to preserve firm love between Husband and Wife;' and Sermons.

BOURNE, REUBEN, of the Middle Temple, published in 1692 a comedy called 'The Contented Cuckold.'

BOURNE, ROBERT, M.D., author of several works on medicine and chemistry, was born 1769, and educated at Oxford, where he became successively Aldrichian professor of medicine and clinical professor of medicine. Died 23 Dec., 1830.

BOURNE, VINCENT, an elegant Latin poet, was born at Westminster in or about 1696, and in 1710 was admitted a scholar of Westminster School, from whence he was elected, in 1714, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1717; fellow 1720; M.A. 1721). In Nov., 1734, he was appointed housekeeper and deputy serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons. He was also for several years an usher in Westminster School. It appears that he married, and had a son, a lieutenant of marines, who was sent to India by the government. To this son he bequeathed, after his mother's death, a farm, near Bungay, in Suffolk; it is also mentioned that he died possessed of a house, which he had built, in Westminster. He died 2 Dec., 1747, leaving behind him poems which still afford delight to the lovers of classical poetry. Such are the slender materials for the history of a poet who has been celebrated by Cowper and Beattie, and the author of the *Essays of Elia*, in terms of no ordinary praise. 'I love (writes Cowper) the memory of Vinny Bourne. I think him a better Latin poet than Tibullus, Propertius, Ausonius, or any of the writers in his way, except Ovid, and not at all inferior to him. I love him, too, with a love of partiality, because he was usher of the fifth form at Westminster when I passed through it. * * *

It is not common to meet with an author who

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can make you smile, and yet at nobody's expense; who is always entertaining, and yet always harmless; and who, though always elegant, and classical to a degree not always found even in the classics themselves, charms more by the simplicity and playfulness of his ideas than by the neatness and purity of his verse: yet such was poor Vinny. I remember seeing the duke of Richmond set fire to his greasy locks, and box his ears to put it out again." Again, Cowper says:—"I shall have great pleasure in taking now and then a peep at my old friend Vincent Bourne; the neatest of all men in his versification, though, when I was under his ushership at Westminster, the most slovenly in his person. He was so inattentive to his boys, and so indifferent whether they brought him good or bad exercises, or none at all, that he seemed determined, as he was the best, so he would be the best, Latin poet of the Westminster line: a plot which, I believe, he executed very successfully; for I have not heard of any one who has at all deserved to be compared with him." But lest this should be deemed to be too partial testimony, hear Dr. Beattie, who remarks:—"Those foreigners must entertain a high opinion of our pastoral poetry who have seen the Latin translations of Vincent Bourne, particularly those of the ballads of "Tweedside," "William and Margaret," and Rowe's "Despairing beside a clear Stream," of which it is no compliment to say that in sweetness of numbers and elegant expressions they are equal to the originals, and scarcely inferior to anything in Ovid or Tibullus." Bourne commenced his publications as early as 1721, when he published 'Carmina Comitalia Cantabrigiensiâ.' In 1726 another collection of poems appeared; then, in 1724, his 'Poemata Latine partim reddita, partim scripta.' A second edition of this was published in 1735; a third in 1743; a fourth in 1750; a fifth in 1764; a sixth in 1772, but in this last were inserted many poems which were not Bourne's. There was also a seventh edition in 1808, an eighth in 1845. It was on the appearance of this, which followed the text of the edition of 1772, that Archdeacon Nares, on the authority of Dr. Lloyd and Dean Vincent, singled out many of the poems which had been erroneously ascribed to Vincent Bourne. Mr. Pickering's edition appeared in 1840.—*Al. West.; Chambers.*

BOURNE, WILLIAM STURGES, an English member of parliament, whose name is remembered on account of its being associated with a well-known act of parliament for regulating vestries, &c., and which is usually termed 'Sturges Bourne's Act.' Died 1 Feb., 1845, aged 76.

BOURRIENNE, LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE, a French diplomatist, sometime private secretary to Napoleon, was born at Sens 7 July, 1769, and died at Caen 7 Feb., 1834. He wrote 'L'Inconnu,' a drama, and 'Mémoires sur Napoléon.'

BOUSSAULT, EDMÉ, a French dramatist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in Burgundy, Oct., 1638, and died 15 Sept., 1701.

BOURSIER, LAURENT FRANÇOIS, a priest and doctor of divinity, born at Ecouen, in the diocese of Paris, 1679, was obliged to quit the Sorbonne 1721, for having appealed from the constitution *Unigenitus*. Died 17 Feb., 1749. He was author of the treatise 'De l'Action de Dieu sur les Créatures, or de la Promotion physique,' and drew up the Memorial of the Sorbonne, presented to

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the Czar Peter, on the reunion of the Latin and Greek churches.

BOUSSEAU, JACQUES, a sculptor, born in France 1681; died at Madrid 1740.

BOUTERWEK, FREDERICK, a German metaphysician, chiefly esteemed for his 'History of Modern Literature,' was born 1766. At an early age he published several poems and a novel; but he subsequently devoted himself to metaphysics, as a disciple of the then reigning masters, Kant and Jacobi. He was in consequence appointed to the chair of moral philosophy at Gottingen 1797. Died 8 Aug., 1828. His literary reputation rests upon his 'Geschichte der Neuern Poesie und Beredsamkeit,' 12 vols. 8vo., 1801.—*Nat. Cyl.*

BOUVART, MICHEL PHILIPPE, a distinguished physician of Paris, born 14 Jan., 1717; died 19 Jan., 1789.

BOVERICK, an English clock-maker in the seventeenth century, known for his ingenuity in mechanics.

BOVERIUS, ZACHARY, a Capuchin friar, author of a Latin history of his order, was born at Saluzzo, in Piedmont, 1568, and died at Genoa 31 May, 1638.

BOVEY, CATHARINE, married, at the age of fifteen, William Bovey, a gentleman of opulence in Gloucestershire. To great personal charms she united the most benevolent character, so that she is deservedly extolled by Sir Richard Steele in his dedication of the two volumes of the Ladies' Library. She was left a widow early, and died at Haxley, Gloucestershire, 1726, aged 57. Her maiden name was Riches.

BOVILLUS. See BULLOCK, HENRY.

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD, was born at Bristol 1790, and received his education partly in his native city and partly at Corsham, Wiltshire, after which he was taken into the counting-house of his father, who was a wholesale dealer at Bristol. In 1814, however, he went to Cape Coast Castle, on the western shore of Africa, the governor of which place was his uncle. The year following he was appointed second in an embassy to the king of Ashantee, which trust he discharged so satisfactorily as to be placed at the head of the mission. In 1816 he returned to England, and three years afterwards published an account of the Ashantees, and a detail of the mission in one quarto volume, embellished with curious plates. After the publication of this interesting work, Mr. Bowdich went to France, where he translated a 'Treatise on Taxidermy,' and Mollin's 'Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia.' He also wrote or compiled 'An Essay on the Geography of North-west Africa,' accompanied by a map of his own drawing. To this performance succeeded 'An Essay on the Superstitions, Customs, and Arts, common to the ancient Egyptians, Abyssinians, and Ashantees.' He also published a piece entitled 'The Contradictions in Park's last Journal explained,' which was followed by 'A Mathematical Investigation, with original formulæ for ascertaining the Longitude at Sea by Eclipses of the Moon.' In August, 1822, Mr. Bowdich, accompanied by his wife, sailed for Lisbon, where he collected some information respecting the Portuguese discoveries in Angola and Mozambique, the result of which has been since published. On his arrival in the river Gambia, he undertook a survey of its course, in the execution of which he caught a fever, and died 10 Jan., 1824. After his death Mrs. Bowdich

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prepared for the press 'A Description of the Island of Madeira, with a Narrative of her husband's last Voyage, Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands, and a Description of the English Settlements on the Gambia.'

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, LL.D., F.R.S., president of the American Academy, was born at Salem, U.S., 26 March, 1773, and died at Boston 16 March, 1838. He published 'The Practical Navigator,' 1802; a translation of La Place's 'Mécanique Celeste,' with a commentary, 4 vols. 4to.; and various communications in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*.

BOWDLER, HANNAH, sister of Thomas Bowdler, the editor of the 'Family Shakespeare,' died at Bath 25 Feb., 1830, aged 76. She was author of 'Poems and Essays,' 2 vols. 12mo., Bath, 1786; and 'Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity,' of which it is related that Bishop Porteus was so pleased with them, that, under the idea of their having been written by a clergyman, he offered, through the publisher, to confer a living upon the author. Mrs. Bowdler also edited in 1810, and through several editions, 'Fragments in Prose and Verse,' by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith.—*Gent. Mag.*

BOWDLER, Miss JANE, sister of John and Thomas Bowdler, mentioned below, was born 14 Feb., 1743, and died 1784. She was author of a work published after her death, under the title of 'Poems and Essays by a Lady lately deceased,' sixth edition, 2 vols. 8vo., 1788.

BOWDLER, JOHN, a pious English gentleman, was the son of a banker in London, and born 18 March, 1746. At eight years old he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Graves of Claverton, near Bath, the well-known author of the 'Spiritual Quixote' and other works. From thence he removed to a school at Brompton, and next became a pupil of the Rev. Mr. Brett, at Spring Grove, with whom he continued till his entrance at the Temple in 1765; but being of a delicate constitution, and possessing an adequate competency, he never followed the law as a profession. In 1778 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Hanbury, vice-consul of the English factory at Hamburg, by whom he had ten children, four of whom died in infancy. On the death of his father in 1785 he removed to Sevenoaks in Kent, next to Hayes, and afterwards to Eltham, where he led a retired, though not an inactive life, for he exerted himself in promoting the education of the poor, and other good works. He also published a piece entitled 'Reform or Ruin, take your choice;' a tract on 'Religious Education,' and some other useful works. Died 29 June, 1823.

BOWDLER, JOHN, jun., a writer on religious subjects, was born in London 2 Feb., 1783, and educated at Winchester School. He subsequently applied himself to the study of the law, and in 1807 was called to the bar. Died 1 Feb., 1815. Shortly after his death appeared 'Select Pieces in Prose and Verse,' by him, with an extremely meagre and unsatisfactory memoir, 8vo., London, 1810, 1817, 1818. This work was reprinted under the title of 'The Religion of the Heart, as exemplified in the Life and Writings of John Bowdler, late of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law. Edited by his surviving brother, Charles Bowdler,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1857.

BOWDLER, THOMAS, brother of Jane and John Bowdler mentioned above, was born at Ashley,

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near Bath, 11 July, 1754, and being intended for the medical profession, received a suitable education at St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He then made a tour through a considerable part of Europe, and on his return renounced his profession, and fixed his residence in London, where he became a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Subsequently he removed to St. Boniface, in the Isle of Wight, and finally to the Rhyddings, near Swansea, where he died 24 Feb., 1825. Mr. Bowdler published 'The Family Shakespeare,' in which edition the offensive passages have been removed with great judgment; and he performed the same work of expurgation to Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' He was also author of 'Letters written in Holland in September and October, 1787;' a Memoir of Lieutenant-General Villettes; and some other works.

BOWDOIN, JAMES, an American patriot, whose efforts contributed in no small degree to securing the independence of his country, was born at Boston 1722, and died 1790. He was appointed to the governorship of Massachusetts in the year 1785, and was a member of the academy of Philadelphia. His writings are distinguished by masculine eloquence and correctness of style.

BOWEN, JOHN, was appointed Anglican bishop of Sierra Leone 1857, and died 3 June, 1859.

BOWEN, THOMAS, an eminent English engraver of charts, was son of Emanuel Bowen, engraver to King George II. He engraved the maps and charts of the West Indies, &c., published under the auspices of the government, from the surveys of Captain James Speer, and many other elaborate productions. Mr. Bowen died in Clerkenwell workhouse 1790.

BOWER, ARCHIBALD, an author of talents and industry, but of equivocal religious character, was born in or near Dundee 17 Jan., 1686, and received his education at the Scotch college at Douay, after which he went to Rome, and entered the society of Jesus. In 1726 he left Macerata, where he enjoyed a place of some trust, and came to England, where he subsequently professed himself a convert to the Established Church. He was now employed as a private tutor in some respectable families, and also conducted the *Historia Literaria*, a kind of monthly review. When the *Universal History* was projected, the part relating to Rome was entrusted to him, but he extended it to an unwarrantable length. In 1748 he published, by subscription, the first volumes of the *Lives of the Popes*, and was in the same year made keeper of Queen Caroline's library. In 1754 an attack was made upon the last-mentioned work by the Rev. Alban Butler; and soon afterwards Mr. Douglas, subsequently bishop of Salisbury, exposed Bower's moral character by laying open his plagiarisms from Tillamont, and his secret connections with certain members of the society of Jesus. Notwithstanding his spirited and confident defences, and his denial upon oath of the authenticity of letters fully proved to be his, he lost his character both as an author and a man, and was generally believed to be destitute of moral and religious principle. Lord Lyttelton, however, continued his patronage of him to the last. Bower died in London 3 Sept., 1766, and the same year his widow published a statement asserting the sincerity of his principles as a Protestant. His *Lives of the Popes* were published in 9 vols. 4to.

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and an abridgment of them was printed in 2 vols. 12mo.

BOWER, WALTER, a Scotch monk, born at Haddington 1385. After having completed his studies at Paris, he was elected in 1418 abbat of St. Colm, in his native country. He made additions to Fordun's 'Scotichronicon,' and wrote a continuation of that work down to the death of James I.

BOWES, JAMES STUART, an English journalist, for forty years editor of 'Galignani's Messenger.' He opened his literary career in connection with the press on the 'Morning Herald,' and, under the pseudonym of Alfred Dubois, contributed a number of successful pieces to the London stage. Died at Paris 24 May, 1864.

BOWES, MARMA DUKE, an English gentleman of Angton Grange, near Appleton, in Cleveland, was executed at York 26 Nov., 1585, for having entertained Hugh Taylor, a priest of the Roman communion.

BOWES, MARY ELEANOR, Countess of Strathmore. See STRATHMORE.

BOWES, ROBERT, a statesman, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1547, but did not graduate. He was much employed in affairs of state during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was thrice sent to Edinburgh as resident ambassador. He died at Berwick-upon-Tweed 15 Nov., 1597. His Correspondence between 1577 and 1583 has been published by the Serres Society, 8vo., Durham [1842]. He is often erroneously styled Sir Robert Bowes.

BOWES, SIR WILLIAM, an English politician, eldest son of Sir George Bowes, knight-marshal, was born in the county of Durham, and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 2 Oct., 1564, being matriculated 26 Feb. following. Leaving the university without a degree, he embraced a military life, and served under his father during the northern rebellion, and in subsequent expeditions into Scotland. He was knighted 1585. Subsequently he became one of the council in the north, and held several important public situations. More than once he was sent as ambassador to Scotland. Died 30 Oct., 1611. Several of his letters relating to Scottish and Border affairs are in print.

BOWLE, JOHN, an ingenious scholar, was born 1725. He received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1752, and having entered into orders, obtained the vicarage of Idmiston, in Wiltshire. He had the honour to precede Dr. Douglas in detecting Lauder's forgeries; and in 1765 published 'Miscellaneous pieces of ancient English Poesie.' In 1777 he printed a 'Letter to Dr. Percy concerning a new edition of Don Quixote in the original, with annotations,' 4to. This work accordingly appeared in six quarto volumes in 1781, but its reception being unfavourable, the editor published, in 1785, 'Remarks on the extraordinary conduct of the Knight of the Ten Stars and his Italian Squire.' The latter was Joseph Baretti, who returned severely enough in a piece entitled 'Tolendron Speeches to John Bowle about his edition of Don Quixote.' Mr. Bowle contributed to Granger's History, to Steeven's edition of Shakspeare, Warton's History of Poetry, and to the Archaeologia. Died 26 Oct., 1788.

BOWLES, CAROLINE, afterwards Mrs. Southey. See SOUTHEY.

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BOWLES, JOHN, an English prelate, was a native of Lancashire, and received his education at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1603; D.D. 1613). He was appointed dean of Salisbury 1620; bishop of Rochester 1629; and died at Westminster 9 Oct., 1637. He published nothing except a 'Concio ad Clerum.'

BOWLES, WILLIAM, an eminent naturalist, was a native of Ireland, but settled in Spain, where he died 1780. He was author of 'Introduccion a la Historia natural y a la Geografia fisica de España,' which has been translated into French and Italian; a memoir concerning the mines of Spain and Germany, communicated to the Royal Society of London; 'History of the Locusts of Spain;' and 'Tratado sobre el Ganado Merino, y las lanas finas de España, or a Treatise on the Merino Sheep, and the fine wools of Spain. Rendered into English by E. D. Edited by T. R.,' 8vo., London, 1811.

BOWLES, WILLIAM L. SLE, a divine, poet, and antiquary, was born at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, 1762, and educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Oxford (M.A. 1792). He took orders, and in 1804 obtained the vicarage of Bremhill, Wiltshire. In 1828 he was elected canon residentiary of Salisbury, where he died 7 April, 1850. His poetical works are 'Fourteen Sonnets,' 1789; 'Verses to John Howard,' 1790; 'The Grave of Howard,' 1790; 'Verses on the Institution of the Philanthropic Society,' 1790; 'Monody written at Matlock,' 1791; 'Elegiac Stanzas written during sickness at Bath,' 1796; 'Hope, an allegorical Sketch, on recovering slowly from Sickness,' 'Combe Ellen,' 1798; 'St. Michael's Mount,' 1799; 'The Battle of the Nile,' 1801; 'The Sorrows of Switzerland,' 1801; 'The Picture, Verses suggested by a magnificent Landscape of Rubens,' 1803; 'The Spirit of Discovery, or Conquest of Ocean,' 1805; 'Bowden Hill, the Banks of the Wye, Cadland, Southampton River,' 1806; 'The Missionary of the Andes,' 1814; 'The Grave of the Last Saxon,' 1822; 'Ellen Gray, or the Dead Maiden's Curse,' 1823 (under the pseudonym of Dr. Archibald Macleod); 'Days Departed, or Banwell Hill, a Lay of the Severn Sea,' 1828; 'St. John in Patmos, or the Last Apostle,' 1832; 'Scenes and Shadows of Days Departed, a Narrative; accompanied with Poems of Youth, and some other Poems of Melancholy and Fancy, in the journey of Life from Youth to Age,' 1837. He also printed several editions of a pleasing little volume of simple poetry, entitled 'The Village Verse Book.' The late Professor Wilson, speaking of Mr. Bowles, remarked, 'His human sensibilities are so fine as to be of themselves poetical; and his poetical aspirations so delicate as to be always human. Hence his Sonnets have been dear to poets—having in them "more than meets the ear"—spiritual breathings that they hang around the words like light around fair flowers; and hence, too, have they been beloved by all natural hearts, who, having not "the faculty divine," have yet the "vision"—that is, the power of seeing and of hearing the sights and the sounds which genius alone can awaken, bringing them from afar out of the dust and dimness of their evanishment.' In 1807 Mr. Bowles edited Pope's 'Works,' in 10 vols. 8vo. This led to a controversy, in which Campbell, Lord Byron, and Roscoe took part, and which did not terminate till 1826. As an

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antiquary Mr. Bowles will be remembered on account of his 'Parochial History of Bremhill;' his 'Life of Thomas Ken, D.D., deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells;'; and his 'Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey, in the county of Wilts.' He likewise published a number of works on controversial and miscellaneous subjects.

BOWTELL, JOHN, bookbinder, of Cambridge, compiled a MS. history of that town, which he bequeathed to Downing College, together with other manuscripts and a collection of fossils and curiosities. Died 1 Dec., 1813, æt. 60.

BOWYER, ROBERT, portrait painter in water colours to King William IV., was the publisher of a splendid illustrated History of England and other popular works. He died 4 June, 1834, aged 76.

BOWYER, WILLIAM, a learned printer, was born in Whitefriars, London, 19 Dec., 1699. His father was also an eminent printer, and his maternal grandfather, Thomas Dawks, had been employed upon Walton's Polyglott. William Bowyer was educated under Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, a nonjuring clergyman, after which he was admitted a sizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree to become an assistant to his father, who died in 1737. Previous to this event he married, and had two children, but lost his wife in 1731. By the friendship of Speaker Onslow he was appointed printer of the votes of the House of Commons; and in 1736 he was chosen a member of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1742 he published a translation of Trapp's Lectures on Poetry, and two years afterwards another of Bletierie's Life of Julian. In 1750 he favoured the world with an edition of Kuster 'de vero usu verborum mediourum,' illustrated with notes. He also edited other valuable works in a similar manner, as Bladen's translation of Caesar, and Montesquieu on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire. In 1751 he translated Rousseau's prize essay on the effects of the Arts and Sciences; and in 1753 he published a tract in vindication of the Jew Bill. On the death of Richardson, in 1761, he was appointed printer to the Royal Society; and in 1763 he printed an excellent edition of the Greek Testament, in 2 vols. 12mo., with conjectural emendations. Enlarged editions of these conjectures, without the text, have been repeatedly published. In 1766 Mr. Bowyer took his late apprentice, Mr. John Nichols, into partnership with him, which connection enabled him to withdraw from the laborious part of his business. The year following he was appointed printer of the Lords' journals, and the rolls of parliament, on which he removed his office from Whitefriars to Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. In 1771 he lost his second wife, by whom he had no issue; and the same year he printed an answer to Mr. Raper, on the value of the Greek and Roman money. In 1774 he published his 'Essays on the origin of Printing,' of which a second and improved edition appeared two years afterwards. In 1777 he favoured the world with a new edition of Dr. Bentley's 'Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris,' with remarks. The same year he died, on the 18th of Nov., and was buried in the church of Low Layton, Essex. The miscellaneous tracts of Mr. Bowyer were collected and published in one volume quarto, by his worthy successor, Mr. Nichols, who also compiled his Memoirs.

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BOXALL, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic divine, was a native of Bramshott, Hampshire, and received his education at Winchester School and the university of Oxford. In the reign of Queen Mary he was made a prebendary of Winchester, archdeacon of Ely, warden of Winchester College, and secretary of state. He was one of the divines appointed to preach at St. Paul's Cross with a view to revive the Catholic religion, and it is said that on one occasion a dagger was thrown at him while he was preaching. The same story, however, is related of Dr. Bourne and Dr. Pendleton. In 1557 he was appointed dean of Peterborough, and at the close of that year dean of Norwich. His next preferment was the deanery of Windsor, and the office of registrar of the Order of the Garter. In the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he was deprived of all his dignities, and confined in Lambeth palace with Thirleby, bishop of Ely, and Tunstal, bishop of Durham. He was, however, afterwards allowed to go at large. Died 1570. Dr. Boxall had an excellent character from all parties, both Catholics and reformers. His only published work is a Latin sermon, 8vo., London, 1555. A Latin oration by him, in praise of the king of Spain, is in MS. Reg. 12 A. xlix.

BOXHORN, MARK ZVERIUS, a native of Bergenop-Zoom, professor of eloquence, politics, and history, at Leyden, was born 25 Sept., 1612, and died 3 Oct., 1653. His principal works are 'Historia Universalis;' 'Vitorum Illustrium Monumenta et Elogia;' 'Chronologia Sacra;' 'Pocmata;' 'Theatrum, Sive Comitatus Hollandiæ nova Descriptio;' 'Scriptores Latini minores historiæ Augustæ;' 'Poetæ satirici minores;' 'Originum Gallicarum liber;' 'De typographiæ artis inventione;' and a History of the Low Countries, in Dutch.

BOYCE, SAMUEL, an English poet, was originally an engraver, and afterwards had a place in the South Sea House. He was author of 'The Rover, or Happiness at last,' a drama, 1752; 'An Ode to the Right Hon. the marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,' 1755; 'Paris, or the force of Beauty,' a poem in two cantos, 1755; 'Poems on several Occasions,' 1757. Died 21 March, 1775.

BOYCE, THOMAS, a dramatist, born in or about 1732, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1754; M.A. 1767); became rector of Worlingham, Suffolk; and died 4 Feb., 1793. He was author of 'Harold, a Tragedy,' in five acts, and in verse, 4to., 1786.

BOYCE, WILLIAM, a musician, born in London 7 Feb., 1710, and bred up in St. Paul's cathedral, under Dr. Greene, who, at his death, bequeathed him his manuscripts. In 1736 he was appointed organist and composer to the chapel royal. In 1749 he was honoured with the degree of doctor in music, by the university of Cambridge, at the installation of the duke of Newcastle as chancellor of that university. His fame was now increased by his compositions for the stage and places of public amusement; but his reputation rests chiefly upon his ecclesiastical music. He died 7 Feb., 1779, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

BOYD, HENRY, M.A., a native of Ireland, became vicar of Rathfriland, and chaplain to the earl of Charleville. He died at Ballintemple, near Newry, 18 Sept., 1832. Mr. Boyd acquired considerable celebrity as the first translator of Dante into English verse. His first publication was the

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Inferno, with a specimen of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1785. In 1796 he published 'Poems chiefly dramatic and lyric,' 8vo.; in 1803, 'The Divina Comedia of Dante, translated into English verse,' in 3 vols. 8vo.; in 1805, 'The Penance of Hugo, a Vision, from the Italian of Vincenzo Monti, with two additional cantos;' and 'The Woodman's Tale, after the manner of Spenser;' and in 1807, 'The Triumphs of Petrarch, translated into English verse.'

BOYD, HUGH, a writer, whose real name was McCaulay, which he changed to Boyd in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, a gentleman of Ballycastle, in Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and intended for the bar; but having dissipated his own and his wife's fortune, he went to Madras, and died there in 1791. An attempt has been made to prove that he was the author of the Letters of Junius; but the perusal of his political tracts, which, though collected in two vols. 8vo., are now forgotten, will sufficiently refute his claim to those celebrated productions.

BOYD, HUGH STUART, a Greek scholar, was born at Edgeware, Middlesex, in or about 1782, and admitted a pensioner of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 24 July, 1799, being matriculated 17 Dec., 1800. He left the university without a degree. He afterwards resided at Bath, and then removed to Hampstead. During the last twenty years of his life he was quite blind, and this affliction is the theme of a sonnet by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Esq. writing, who studied Greek under Mr. Boyd's tuition, with what effect her spirited translation of the 'Prometheus Bound' will testify. Mr. Boyd died at Kentish Town 10 May, 1848. His works, most of which were directed against the tenets of the Catholic church, are—'Lucræ, a Tragedy,' 8vo., 1806; 'Select Passages of the Writings of St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and St. Basil, translated from the Greek,' 8vo., 1810; 'Select Poems of Synesius and Gregory Nazianzen, translated from the Greek. To which are added some Original Poems by the translator,' 8vo., 1814; 'The Agamemnon of Æschylus translated,' 8vo., 1823; 'The Catholic Faith: a Sermon by St. Basil, translated from the Greek. To which is added a Brief Refutation of Popery from the Writings of the Fathers,' 8vo., 1825; 'Thoughts on an Illustrious Exile, occasioned by the Prosecution of the Protestants in 1815. With other poems,' 8vo., 1825; 'The Fathers not Papists, or Six Discourses by the most eloquent Fathers of the Church, with numerous extracts from their Writings; translated from the Greek,' 8vo., 1834; 'An Essay on the Greek Article, to which is added An Essay on the Atonement,' 4to., 1835. Mr. Boyd married a lady of Jewish extraction, and had a daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Henry Hayes, and who, strange to say, forsook the religion which her father had so zealously defended, and joined the Catholic church.

BOYD, JOHN P., brigadier-general in the army of the United States, died at Boston 4 Oct., 1830, aged 62. He published documents and facts relative to military events during the late war 1816.

BOYD, MARK ALEXANDER, a Scotch writer, born at Pinkill, Ayrshire, 13 Jan., 1662. He was educated under the observation of his uncle, the Archbishop of Glasgow, and afterwards went to France, where he led for some time a very irregular life; but having lost all his money by

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gaming, he resumed his studies with considerable advantage. In 1587 he entered into the French service, and was wounded in a skirmish; after which he settled at Toulouse, and applied to the civil law, in which he profited so well as to write some tracts on the subject. On the taking of that city by the faction of the league, Boyd, who had been in the royal army, was thrown into prison, and narrowly escaped with his life. The interest of powerful friends procured him his liberty, and after travelling through several provinces, he returned to his own country, where he died in April, 1601. His 'Epistolæ Heroicæ' and 'Hymns' are inserted in the 'Delicæ Poetarum Scotorum,' 1607. Besides these Latin poems, which some of his countrymen have extravagantly praised, he left some MSS. on legal and political subjects.

BOYD, ROBERT, Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, a Scotchman, was son of Sir Thomas Boyd. He became the favourite of the court and of the people, and was raised to the peerage. On the death of James II., he was made justiciary of the kingdom, and one of the regents during the king's minority. Ambitious, however, of having no rival, he carried off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and declared himself sole regent. Not only were the favours of the crown now distributed to his family and adherents, but the king's sister was married to his son, afterwards lord Arran. At length the monarch, extricated from the power of his guardian, ventured to call a parliament in 1469 to inquire into lord Boyd's conduct. Afraid of his enemies, Boyd fled to England, and died at Alnwick 1470; and his son, divorced from his wife, was forced to leave the kingdom for Antwerp, where he died 1474.

BOYD, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, descended from Robert Boyd, earl of Arran, was born 1578, and educated at Edinburgh. Going to France, he was there ordained a minister of the reformed church, and became professor of philosophy in the university of Montauban. In 1608 he was removed to a professorship at Saumur, which he filled till 1614. In 1615, at the invitation of his sovereign king James, he went to Glasgow, where he occupied the chair of divinity. His situation afterwards becoming embarrassed in consequence of the disputes which arose respecting King James's scheme to assimilate the churches of England and Scotland, he retired from public life to his estate at Carrick, where he died 5 Jan., 1627. He wrote, in very elegant Latin, a commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians, published under the title of 'Roberti Bodii Scoti Prælectiones in Epistolam ad Ephesios,' folio, London, 1652.

BOYD, ROBERT, LL.D., author of 'The Judicial Proceedings before the High Court of Admiralty, and Supreme Consistorial or Commissary Court of Scotland, &c., and of the Office, Powers, and Jurisdictions of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Supply,' died at Edinburgh, 20 April, 1793.

BOYD, WALTER, a famous English financier, born in or about 1754. He was well known as the contractor for the government loans during the war, to the extent of from thirty to forty millions. He was the intimate friend of William Pitt, and was M.P. for Shaftesbury in the Parliament of 1796-1802. His death occurred at his seat, Plaistow Lodge, Kent, 16 Sept., 1837. Mr. Boyd was author of 'A Letter to the Right Hon.

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William Pitt, on the influence of the stoppage of issues in specie at the Bank of England; on the prices of provisions, and other commodities,' 8vo., London, 1801, and edit. 8vo., London, 1811; 'Reflections on the Financial System of Great Britain, and particularly on the Sinking Fund,' 8vo., London, 1815, 1828; and 'Observations on Lord Granville's Essay on the Sinking Fund,' 8vo., London, 1828.

BOYD, WILLIAM, earl of Kilmarnock. *See* KILMARNOCK.

BOYD, ZACHARY, a Scotch divine and rhymester, born before 1590. After studying at Glasgow he went to France, and became a student in the university of Saumur. He spent 16 years in France, during four of which he was a preacher of the gospel. In 1621 he returned to Scotland, and two years afterwards was appointed minister of the Barony parish, Glasgow, where he resided till his death, which took place in 1653 or the beginning of 1654. He contrived to amass a considerable sum of money, which he divided between his widow and the college of Glasgow. The college also got his library and MS. compositions, eighty-three in number. During his life he published nineteen books, chiefly of a religious cast. Among his works are 'The Last Battell of the Soule in Death,' 2 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1629; 8vo., Glasgow (edited by Neil), 1831; 'The Holie Songs of the Old and New Testament;' and 'Zion's Flowers, or Christian Poems for Spiritual Edification.' This last work, which remains in MS., has received the designation of 'Boyd's Bible.' It consists of a collection of poems on select subjects in Scripture history, such as Josiah, Jephtha, David, and Goliath, rendered into the dramatic form. The vulgar and ludicrous stanza in Jonah's soliloquy within the whale's belly deserves to be cited:—

'What house is this, where's neither coal nor candle,
Where I nothing but guts of fishes handle?'

Numerous excerpts from this quaint work are given in Neil's edition of the 'Last Battell of the Soule in Death.'—*Anderson*.

BOYDELL, Mrs. JANE, an English novelist and miscellaneous writer, died at Sunbury, Middlesex, 23 May, 1830.

BOYDELL, JOHN, lord mayor of London, was born at Stanton, Shropshire, 19 Jan., 1719. His father was a land surveyor, and intended him for the same profession, but by accidentally meeting with the print of an old castle, the youth conceived a strong desire to become an artist. Accordingly he articulated himself to Toms, the engraver, for seven years, during which period he attended the academy in St. Martin's Lane to study drawing. In 1745 he published six small landscapes, which brought him some money. He afterwards designed and engraved many other views of places in and about London, the whole of which he subsequently collected, and published at the price of five guineas. At this time we had no good engravers, which induced Mr. Boydell to commence dealer, and in Woollet he found an artist deserving of encouragement. His discernment in this instance was rewarded by public approbation, and thus the art of engraving rose in this country to a pitch of unexampled perfection. In 1782 Mr. Boydell was chosen alderman of the ward of Cheap; in 1785 he served the office of sheriff; and in 1790 that of lord mayor. At this

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time his trade was very flourishing, and his capital in prints and paintings greater than that of any similar establishment in Europe. He was engaged in a splendid illustration of Shakspeare, and thereby gave employment to the first artists in the kingdom. The French revolution, however, blighted his designs, and he was obliged to apply to parliament for an act to dispose of his Shakspeare gallery, paintings, and plates, by a lottery. This was in 1804, and on the 11th Dec., the same year, the alderman died at his house in Cheapside, leaving his business to his nephew, Mr. Josiah Boydell, who succeeded also to his civic gown, but resigned it some time before his death, which happened in 1818. There are in Guildhall some fine paintings, which were presented to the corporation by the elder Mrs. Boydell.

BOYER, ABEL, a lexicographer and grammarian, was born at Castres, in France, 13 June, 1667, but left that country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After finishing his studies at Geneva and Franeker, he came to this country, where he gained a subsistence by teaching the French language. He died at a house he had built in the Five Fields, Chelsea, and was buried in the churchyard there 16 Nov., 1720. His French and English Dictionary and his French Grammar have gone through numerous editions. He also compiled 'The Political State of Great Britain,' somewhat after the manner of the Annual Registers; 'The History of King William,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Annals of the reign of Queen Anne,' 11 vols.; and other works.

BOYER, Baron ALEXIS, a distinguished French surgeon, born 30 March, 1757; died 25 Nov., 1833.

BOYER, JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS, a French physician and medical writer, distinguished for his zeal and humanity during the dreadful plague at Marseilles in 1720. Born 5 Aug., 1693; died 4 April, 1768.

BOYLE, CHARLES, earl of Orrery. *See* ORRERY.

BOYLE, DAVID, a Scotch judge, was born at Irvine 26 July, 1772; appointed solicitor-general for Scotland 1807; constituted lord of session and justice 1811; lord justice clerk the same year; lord justice general of Scotland and lord president of the court of session 1841; and died 4 Feb., 1853.

BOYLE, HAMILTON, earl of Cork and Orrery. *See* CORK and ORRERY.

BOYLE, HENRY, Lord Carleton. *See* CARLETON.

BOYLE, HENRY, earl of Shannon. *See* SHANNON.

BOYLE, JOHN, earl of Cork and Orrery. *See* CORK.

BOYLE, MICHAEL, D.D., son of Richard Boyle, archbishop of Tuam, became bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 1660; archbishop of Dublin 1663; archbishop of Armagh 1698; and died 1702.

BOYLE, RICHARD, third earl of Burlington, and fourth earl of Cork. *See* BURLINGTON.

BOYLE, RICHARD, earl of Cork. *See* CORK.

BOYLE, ROBERT, a celebrated philosopher, seventh son of the great earl of Cork, was born at Lismore, in the province of Munster, 25 Jan., 1626-7. In 1635 he was sent to Eton, where he remained about four years, and was then taken to his father's seat at Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, and placed under the instruction of Mr. Douch, rector of that parish. His next removal was to Geneva, in company with his brother Francis, and under the care of Mr. Marcombes. From hence, at the

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expiration of twenty-one months, they proceeded through Switzerland into Italy, where Robert Boyle made himself a complete master of the language, and studied the works of Galileo. After visiting Rome the two brothers passed through the county of Nice and came to Marseilles, where they received intelligence of the Rebellion, and were much distressed for the want of remittances. With much difficulty, however, they raised money to defray their expenses to England, where, on their arrival in 1644, they were apprised of the death of their father, who left to his son Robert the manor of Stalbridge. Here our philosopher now settled, making excursions to London and Oxford, particularly the latter place, to enjoy the company of the learned men who had associated themselves into a society for the cultivation of natural knowledge. In 1652 Mr. Boyle went to Ireland to settle his estates, in which he would have been much embarrassed had it not been for the friendship of Sir William Petty. On his return in 1654 he settled at Oxford, and continued there till 1668, when he removed to the house of his sister, Lady Ranelagh, in Pall Mall. During his residence at Oxford he made a great number of philosophical experiments, and among the rest invented that admirable instrument the air-pump, which was perfected for him by Dr. Hook, in 1678. But he did not confine his studies to philosophical pursuits, for he applied with as much diligence to the learned languages and theology as though he had intended to make divinity his profession. When the Royal Society was incorporated by charter in 1662, Mr. Boyle was appointed one of the council, but nothing could induce him to accept the office of president. The same year he published his 'Considerations on the Usefulness of Experimental Philosophy,' his 'Experiments upon Colours,' and his 'Considerations on the Style of the Scriptures.' In 1664 he was elected into the Company of the Royal Mines, and the year following published his 'Occasional Reflections upon several Subjects,' which Swift, to his disgrace, ridiculed in his 'Meditation upon a Broomstick.' His character was so highly esteemed at this time that the king, unasked, nominated him to the provostship of Eton College, which, however, he declined. In 1669 appeared his 'Origin of Forms and Qualities according to the Corpuscular Philosophy,' which work was followed by a great number of tracts or practical philosophy, besides his papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society. Mr. Boyle had been for many years a director of the East India Company, to whom he rendered great assistance in procuring their charter, for which he only required that they should endeavour to propagate Christianity in their settlements. Finding his health declining, he resigned his post of governor of the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England; and he even published an advertisement desiring to be excused from receiving a multiplicity of visitors. A board was likewise placed over his door, with an inscription signifying when he might be seen and conversed with. By this means he found time to complete the following works: 'Medicina Hydrostatica;' 'The Christian Virtuoso;' 'Experimenta et Observationes Physicæ.' On the 23rd of December, 1691, he lost his beloved sister, Lady Ranelagh, and that day week himself departed this life. Mr. Boyle, in addition to the benefactions already noticed, gave seven hundred pounds for printing

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an edition of the Irish Bible, a liberal sum towards the Welsh Bible, three hundred pounds to advance the propagation of the Gospel in America, one hundred pounds for the like purpose in the East Indies; and lastly he founded a lecture for the defence of natural and revealed religion. Several of his manuscripts were published after his death, and the whole of his works have been printed in 5 vols. folio and 6 vols. 4to.

BOYLE, ROGER, earl of Orrery. See ORRERY.

BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, an American physician and medical writer, born 1680; died 1766.

BOYS, EDWARD, a divine, nephew of the dean of Canterbury, mentioned below, was educated at Eton school and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship and proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1640 he was presented to the rectory of Mautboy, Norfolk. He was a much-admired preacher, a favourite of Hall, bishop of Norwich, and one of Charles the First's chaplains. Died 10 March, 1665 or 1667. A volume of 'Sermons' by him was published 1672, under the editorship of Roger Plynt.

BOYS, JOHN, D.D., dean of Canterbury, was born in Kent 1571, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1597 he was presented to the rectory of Bettishanger, in his native county, to which was afterwards added the neighbouring vicarage of Tilmantstone. Having now acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed by James I. one of the fellows of Chelsea College. In 1618 he was presented to the rectory of Great Mongeham, Kent, and the year following advanced to the deanery of Canterbury. Died 26 Sept., 1625. His 'Postils' in defence of the Book of Common Prayer, and other works, were published in folio, 1629. With regard to his character as a theologian, it may be mentioned that he gained great applause by turning the Lord's Prayer into the following execration, when he preached at St. Paul's Cross, on the 5th of Nov.: 'Our Pope, which art in Rome, cursed be thy name; perish may thy kingdom; hindered may thy will be as it is in heaven so in earth. Give us this day our cup in the Lord's supper; and remit our moneys which we have given for thy indulgences, as we send them back unto thee; and lead us not into heresy, but free us from misery: for thine is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever and ever. Amen.'

BOYS, or BOIS, JOHN, a divine, was born at Nettlestead, Suffolk, 3 Jan., 1560, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was a Greek lecturer many years, and obtained a fellowship. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the rectory of West Stowe in Suffolk, to which, in 1596, was added that of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire. He was one of the translators of the authorized version of the Bible, and assisted Sir Henry Saville in his edition of St. Chrysostom. In 1615 Bishop Andrews gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. Died 14 Jan., 1643.

BOYS, WILLIAM, F.S.A., was the son of Commodore Boys, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, and born at Deal, 7 Sept., 1735. He practised as a surgeon at Sandwich, of which town, with the rest of the Cinque Ports and Reculver, he published a history, 4to., 1792. He also printed an affecting narrative written by his father, entitled 'An Account of the Loss of the Luxborough Galley, by Fire, on her Voyage from Jamaica to

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London.' Besides these publications he favoured the world with a tract entitled 'A Collection of the minute and rare Shells discovered in the Sand of the Sea Shore near Sandwich.' To the Society of Antiquaries, he communicated, 'Observations on Kits-Coity house in Kent;' and he assisted Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham in their researches into natural history. Being appointed surgeon to the sick and wounded seamen, he relinquished his practice at Sandwich, and went to reside at Walmer, till 1799, when he resigned his situation to his son, Dr. Edward Boys. Died 15 March, 1803.

BOYSE, JOSEPH, a dissenting minister, was born at Leeds, Jan., 1659-60, and educated first at Kendal, in Westmoreland, and next at an academy in Stepney. In 1683 he became joint pastor with Dr. Daniel Williams of a congregation at Dublin, where Mr. Boyse afterwards had Mr. Thomas Emlyn for a coadjutor, till a difference arose between them upon the doctrine of the Trinity. The conduct of Mr. Boyse on that occasion subjected him to much severe censure. He died in straitened circumstances in 1728. His works were published the same year in 2 vols. folio.

BOYSE, SAMUEL, only son of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1708. After receiving the rudiments of education at a private school he was sent to Glasgow, with a view to the ministry; but while there he married imprudently, and thus destroyed the expectations of his father, on whose death he went to Edinburgh. Here he published a small collection of poems, and a translation of the *Tablature of Cebes*, dedicated to Lady Eglinton, who remunerated him handsomely. He also gained the favour of Lord Stormont, by an elegy on his lady, and through this interest became known to the duchess of Gordon, who procured him a place in a public office which he lost by neglect. After spending what he had acquired by the generosity of his patrons, he came to London with letters of recommendation to the Lord Chancellor King Mr. Pope, and Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield; but his manners were such that he soon lost these connections, on which he became an author by profession, and was employed by Cave in writing for the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' In 1740 he published his poem, entitled 'The Deity,' which was praised by Hervey and Fielding. In 1745 he lived at Reading, where he was employed in compiling 'An Historical Review of the Transactions of Europe,' in 2 vols. 8vo., for which he was allowed no more than half a guinea a week. Some hopes were now entertained that his manner of life would be changed; but on his return to London he sank again into his old course of drinking, and died in the utmost wretchedness in Shoe Lane, in May, 1749.

BOZE, CLAUDE GROS DE, a French antiquary, born 28 Jan., 1680; died 10 Sept., 1753. Among his works are the 'Medallic History of Louis XIV.,' 'The History of the Emperor Petrus; and Disquisitions on Medals.

BRABAZON, SIR WILLIAM, lord treasurer and lord chief justice of Ireland, and the ancestor of the earls of Meath, died 1552. An account of him will be found in *Hercules Sharp's* 'Genealogical History of the Family of Brabazon,' 4to., Paris, 1825.

BRACCIOLINI, POGGIO, was born at Terranuova, in the Florentine territory, 1380. He studied under John of Ravenna, and Manuel Chrysoloras; after

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which he went to Rome, where Boniface IX. appointed him writer of the apostolic letters. Being at the council of Constance in 1414, he witnessed the trial of Jerome of Prague. Poggio devoted much of his time to the search after MSS., and to him the world is indebted for Quintilian, the Orations of Cicero, Lucretius, part of Plautus, and other remains of antiquity. He resided some time in England with cardinal Beaufort, but when Martin V. ascended the papal throne he was appointed secretary to that pontiff. The troubles which disturbed the ecclesiastical states in 1433 obliged him to retire to Florence, where he was made chancellor of the republic, and one of the presidents of the trading companies, which offices he held till his death, on 30 Oct., 1459. His works, the principal of which is 'The History of Florence,' were printed together at Basle in 1538.

BRACCIOLINI DELL' API, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, secretary to cardinal Barberini, afterwards Urban VIII., was born 1566, at Pistoia, where he died 31 Aug., 1645.

BRACEGIRDLE, JOHN, a poetical writer, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1591-2; M.A. 1595; and B.D. 1602. He is author of a curious MS. preserved in the British Museum, and entitled 'Psychopharmacion, the Mindes Medicine; or the Phisicke of Philosophie, contained in five bookes, called the Consolation of Philosophie, compiled by Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius, translated into English blank verse (except the metres which are in many different kinds of rhyme). Dedicated to Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset.'

BRACCELLI, JAMES, an Italian historian and biographer, author of 'De bello inter Hispanos et Genuenses;' 'De claris Genuensibus,' etc.; died 1460.

BRACKENBURY, JOSEPH, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1811; M.A. 1819); was chaplain in the Madras establishment 1812-20; chaplain and secretary to the Magdalen hospital, Blackfriars Road, London, 1820; and rector of Quendon, Essex, where he died 31 March, 1864, aged 76. He was author of 'Natale Solum, and other poetical pieces,' 8vo., 1810.

BRACKENRIDGE. See BRACKENRIDGE.

BRACKLEY, THOMAS EGERTON, viscount, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. He was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, in Cheshire, and was born about 1540. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. In 1581 he was made solicitor-general, and in 1592 attorney-general, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1594 he was appointed master of the rolls, and two years afterwards lord keeper. In 1603 he was made Baron Ellesmere and lord chancellor. He was created viscount Brackley 1616, and died in London 15 March, 1616-17. He was author of 'Speech in the Exchequer Chamber' touching the Postnati, 4to., London, 1609; and 'Certain Observations concerning the Office of Lord Chancellor.'

BRACTON, HENRY DE, an English lawyer, was a native of Devonshire, and bred at Oxford, where he was created doctor of civil law. Applying himself afterwards to the study of the laws of England, he rose to great eminence at the bar, and in 1244 was by King Henry III. made one of the judges itinerant. At present he is chiefly known by his learned work 'De legibus et consuetudinibus

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Anglia,' first printed 1569, and reprinted 1640. It is a finished and systematic performance, giving a complete view of the law as it stood at the time the work was composed. Bracton was deservedly looked up to as the first source of legal knowledge, even as late as the days of Sir Edward Coke, who took this author as his guide in all his inquiries into the foundation of our law.

BRADBERRY, DAVID, a dissenting minister, born at Keeth, Yorkshire, 12 Nov., 1735. He commenced his ministerial career at Alnwick, in Northumberland, and then afterwards officiated as minister at Ramsgate, Manchester, and the Assembly Rooms at Kennington. Died 13 Jan., 1803. He wrote 'Tetelestai, or the Final Close. A Poem, etc.' 8vo., Manchester, 1794, and a few hymns.

BRADBURY, THOMAS, a factious dissenting preacher, born at Wakefield 1677. He was educated first under Mr. Peter Naylor, and next at Mr. Jollie's academy at Attercliffe. At the age of eighteen he became a preacher, and in 1707 came to London, where he officiated first at Stepney, then to a congregation in Fetter Lane, and lastly at Daniel Burgess's meeting in New Court, Carey Street. He succeeded Burgess as a wit as well as a divine, and his biographer gravely informs us that 'this pulpit a second time presented a phenomenon as rare as it is beneficial, viz. consecrated to the service of sermons and eternal truth.' After entertaining the public by this species of comic preaching for thirty-two years, he died at Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, 4 Sept., 1759. His works consist of 'Fifty-four sermons,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1762, all of which, except seven, had been printed separately. They are principally of the political kind, and it has been justly remarked of them that 'from the great number of sacred texts applied to the occasion, one would imagine the Bible was only written to confirm, by divine authority, the benefits accruing to this country from the succession of King William III.'

BRADDOCK, EDWARD, after receiving a liberal education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, entered the army, and rose to the rank of major-general. He was commander of the British forces in the expedition against the French on the river Ohio in 1755, and arrived in Virginia in February of that year. In the spring he marched against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg. He reached the Monongahela on the 8th of July at the head of 1200 men, the baggage having been left behind under the care of Dunbar, to advance the slower marches. On the next day he moved forward to invest the fort, and by disregarding the caution of his provincial officers, who warned him of the danger of surprise in an Indian war, fell into an ambuscade, the result being that he lost nearly one half of his troops, and himself received a mortal wound. All his officers on horseback, except Colonel, afterwards general, Washington, being killed, the army retreated precipitately nearly forty miles, to Dunbar's camp, where general Braddock, who was conveyed thither in a tumbril, expired 13 July, 1755.

BRADDON, LAURENCE, a barrister, who was engaged in industriously collecting evidence to prove that Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, had been murdered in the Tower of London on 13 July, 1683. The tragical end of the earl is an occurrence which has never been satisfactorily cleared

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up, and is one of those mysterious events which have divided the opinions of historians. The evidence produced by Braddon will be found in a pamphlet entitled 'The Trial of Laurence Braddon and Hugh Speke at the King's Bench on Feb. 7, 1684, for a Misdemeanor in suborning witnesses to prove the Earl of Essex was murdered by his keepers,' 1684, reprinted in the 9th volume of Cobbett's 'State Trials.' Braddon was fined £2000, and Speke £1000. Besides the above work, Braddon was author of 'An Enquiry into, and Detection of the barbarous Murder of the late Earl of Essex,' 4to., 1684; 'Essex's Innocency and Honour Vindicated,' 4to., 1690; and 'Bishop Burnet's late History charg'd with great Partiality and Misrepresentations, to make the present and future ages believe that Arthur Earl of Essex, in 1683, murdered himself,' 8vo., London, 1725, reprinted in Cobbett's 'State Trials.' Braddon died 29 Nov., 1724.

BRADFORD, JOHN, an English reformer, was born in or about 1510, in the parish of Manchester, and educated in the grammar school of that town. He entered the service of Sir John Harrington, of Exton, Rutlandshire, who employed him in various confidential matters. During this period of his life he defrauded the crown of a considerable sum of money, which, however, he restored after he adopted strict religious opinions. In 1547 he entered the Inner Temple, intending to study the law, but he soon turned his thoughts to divinity, and became exceedingly devout. In 1548 he became a member of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he prosecuted his studies so successfully that in the following year the university conferred on him the degree of M.A. by special grace. An oft-repeated statement that he was of Queen's College appears to be erroneous. Soon after graduating M.A. he was elected a fellow of Pembroke Hall. He took orders, and was appointed one of the king's six chaplains in ordinary, in which capacity he went about the country preaching at various places. In the reign of Queen Mary he was charged with heresy, and after being imprisoned nearly two years, during which time he steadily refused to recant, was burnt at Smithfield 1 July, 1555. The Parker Society published a collection of all Bradford's works, edited by the Rev. Aubrey Townsend, 2 vols. 8vo., Cambridge, 1848—53.

BRADFORD, JOHN, a Welsh poet, who died 1780. He wrote several moral pieces of great merit, some of which are printed in the 'Eurgrawn,' a Welsh magazine.

BRADFORD, JOHN, was born 1750, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. In the early part of his life he was curate of Frelsham, Berkshire, but he afterwards joined the sect founded by the countess of Huntingdon, who purchased the theatre at Birmingham, and sent him to preach there. He subsequently left the countess's connection, and went to a chapel in Bartholomew Street, Birmingham. In 1797 he removed to Grub Street chapel, London, where he remained till his death, 16 July, 1805. He was author of 'An Address to the Inhabitants of New Brunswick, occasioned by the mission of two ministers, J. James and C. W. Milton, sent out by the Countess of Huntingdon,' 1788; 'The Law of Faith opposed to the Law of Works. In a letter to a friend occasioned by a circular letter published by the elders of several Baptist churches at Aulchester,' 1791; 'A Collec-

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tion of Hymns, 12mo., London, 1792; an edition of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with notes, 8vo., 1792; and several single sermons.

BRADFORD, SAMUEL, an English prelate, was born in London 20 Dec., 1652, and educated at St. Paul's School, the Charterhouse, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He left the university without graduating, and for a time applied himself to the study of medicine, but subsequently turned his attention to divinity and received priest's orders in 1690. The following year he was appointed minister of the church attached to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, and was shortly afterwards chosen lecturer of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and appointed tutor to the grandsons of archbishop Tillotson. In 1693 he was made rector of St. Mary-le-Bow; and in 1698 appointed chaplain to William III., being continued in that capacity by Queen Anne. When the queen went to Cambridge, 1705, Bradford was created D.D., and in 1716 he was nominated master of Corpus Christi College, a dignity which he retained till his translation to the see of Rochester. In 1710 Dr. Bradford refused the bishopric of St. David's, offered to him on the condition of his vacating his other benefices. He was eventually raised to the see of Carlisle, without that condition, and was consecrated on Whit Sunday, 1718. In June, 1723, he succeeded bishop Atterbury in the see of Rochester and the deanery of Westminster. Died 17 May, 1731. Bishop Bradford had considerable reputation as a preacher, and was a man of learning and amiable manners and temper. He was author of a vindication of himself, bishop Smalridge, and dean Aldrich, from the aspersions of Oldmixon, 1730, and of several charges and single sermons. His Boyle lectures were printed in 1700, and he had a considerable share in the publication of archbishop Tillotson's posthumous sermons.—*Alumni Westmon.*

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, an eminent American lawyer, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and afterwards secretary of state, was born 14 Sept., 1755, and died 23 Aug., 1795. He published an Inquiry how far the Punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania, 1793.

BRADICK, WALTER, an English merchant, who after having lost everything he possessed in the great earthquake at Lisbon, was received as a pensioner in the Charterhouse of that city, where he died 31 Dec., 1794. He composed a poem entitled 'The Preacher.'

BRADLEY, GEORGE, a journalist, was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, about 1816. After being for a considerable period a reporter on the 'York Herald' he was appointed editor of the 'Sunderland and Durham County Herald,' and about 1848 he became editor and one of the proprietors of the 'Newcastle Guardian.' He resided at Newcastle during the remainder of his life, being greatly respected, and for a considerable period an influential member of the town council. Died 14 Oct., 1803. Mr. Bradley published 'A concise and practical System of Short-hand Writing, with a brief History of the Progress of the Art. Illustrated by sixteen engraved lessons and exercises,' 12mo. London, 1843. The system is a variation of Mavor's.

BRADLEY, JAMES, D.D., an astronomer, was born at Sherborne, Gloucestershire, 1692, and educated at Northleach in the same county, from whence he was admitted a commoner of Balliol

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College, Oxford, in 1710. He took his master's degree in 1716; three years afterwards he entered into orders, and was instituted to the vicarage of Bridstow, in Herefordshire, which, with a small sinecure in the diocese of St. David's, was all the church preferment he ever received. In 1721 he became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, on which he resigned his livings as incompatible with his academical situation. His observations were constant, and in the course of them he discovered and settled the laws of the aberration of the fixed stars from the progressive motion of light combined with the earth's annual motion, and the mutation of its axis. The first of these effects is called the aberration of the fixed stars, the theory of which he published in 1727, and the latter theory, or that of the mutation of the axis, in 1737. In 1730 he was appointed lecturer of experimental philosophy, which he resigned about two years afterwards. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, and at the same time the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. In 1747 he addressed a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society. The year following the king granted him £1000 to purchase instruments for the observatory, and he was also offered the living of Greenwich, but refused it, on which he obtained a pension of £250. Died 13 July, 1762. His observations at Greenwich from 1750 to 1762 were published at Oxford, in 1 vol. folio, in 1798; and the remainder are in the possession of the Savilian professor. There are eight of his papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

BRADLEY, RICHARD, F.R.S., a writer on gardening and agriculture, who was chosen professor of botany at Cambridge, 1724; but he led such a dissipated life that measures were being taken to deprive him of the situation when he died 5 Nov., 1732. His principal works are 'A New Improvement of Planting and Gardening,' 1717; 'Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature,' 1721; 'The Gentleman's and Gardener's Kalendar;' 'A General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening,' 2 vols.; 'Practical Discourses concerning the four elements, as they relate to the growth of Plants;' 'Dictionarium Botanicum,' 1728; 'Historia Plantarum Succulentarum.' His name was also prefixed to a translation of Xenophon's *Æconomics*.

BRADLEY, THOMAS, M.D., an English physician, born at Worcester in or about 1751. For some years he kept a mathematical school in his native city. He was then a Quaker, and having an inclination to medical studies, he was enabled to follow that pursuit. After taking his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he settled in Westminster, but being of retired habits, and quitting the society of his friends, his practice became limited, till at length he sunk into obscurity, and died in distress towards the close of 1813. Dr. Bradley was for many years editor of 'The Medical and Physical Journal.'

BRADLEY, WILLIAM, a painter, born at Manchester 16 Jan., 1801; died there 4 July, 1857.

BRADSHAW, GEORGE, the projector of the well-known 'Railway Guides,' died 6 Sept., 1853.

BRADSHAW, HENRY, an English poet, was a native of Chester, and became a Benedictine monk in St. Werberg's monastery in that city. Thence, at riper years, he was sent to Gloucester College, Oxford, where, after he had passed his

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course in theology among the novices of his order, he returned to his cell at Chester, where he died in 1513. In his elder years he wrote 'De antiquitate et magnificentia Urbis Cestriae;' 'Chronicon;' 'The Life of the glorious Virgin S. Werberg. Also many Miracles that God hath shewed for her,' 4to., London, 1521; and 'The life of Saynt Rade-gunde' (*anon.*), 4to., London (K. Pinson), n. d.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, the regicide, was born in Derbyshire, 1586. He studied at Gray's Inn, and had so extensive a practice among the Parliamentarians in the Civil War that in 1646 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Great Seal, and called to the degree of serjeant. But what has given him a name in history is the circumstance of his presiding at the trial of Charles I. Died 11 Oct., 1659. At the Restoration his corpse was hung up at Tyburn, and then buried under the g. flows.

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, a Puritan divine, was born 1571, at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was appointed tutor to the children of Sir Thomas Lighton, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He then took orders, and preached first as a lecturer at Abington and at Steeple Morden, Cambridge-shire. In 1601 he settled at Chatham, in Kent, but was soon suspended for refusing to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles. He therefore was obliged to remove, but was afterwards licensed by Overton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to preach anywhere in his diocese, and at last, coming to London, was chosen lecturer of Christ Church, Newgate Street. Here, however, he published a treatise against the Ceremonies, which obliged him to quit the city and to retire to Newhall, in his native county. Died 1618. He was author of 'Several Treatises of Worship and Ceremonies;' 'English Puritanism, containing the main opinions of the rigidest sort of those that went by that name in the realm of England;' 'Dissertatio de justificatione;' 'A plaine and pithy Exposition of the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians.'

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, a hack author, translator of 'The Turkish Spy,' flourished about 1704. There is a curious account of him in Dunton's 'Life and Errors.'

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, an English prelate, born at Abergavenny 10 April, 1671, became fellow of New College, Oxford; prebendary of Canterbury, 1716; dean of Christ Church, 1724; bishop of Bristol, 1724; died 16 Dec., 1732. He was author of two printed sermons.

BRADSTREET, DUDLEY, an adventurer, who styled himself captain, and who was employed as a spy during the rebellion of 1745. He wrote a most amusing volume, entitled, 'The Life and uncommon Adventures of Captain Dudley Bradstreet; being the most genuine and extraordinary, perhaps, ever published,' 8vo., Dublin, 1755.

BRADSTREET, ROBERT, a poet, son of Robert Bradstreet, Esq., was born at Higham, Suffolk, in 1705, or 1706, and educated under the care of the Rev. T. Foster, rector of Halesworth, Suffolk. On 4 June, 1782, he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, and became a fellow-commoner of that society, 23 Jan., 1786. The date of his degrees are B.A. 1780; M.A. 1789. He afterwards resided at Bentley Grove, Suffolk, and died at Southampton, 13 May, 1836. Mr. Bradstreet was author of 'The Sabine Farm; into

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which is interwoven a series of translations, chiefly descriptive of the villa of Horace. A poem, 8vo., London, 1810.

BRADSTREET, Sir SAMUEL, justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, died 5 May, 1791.

BRADWARDINE, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Horthfield in Cheshire, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. He became confessor to Edward III., whom he attended in his expedition to France, and while there was chosen archbishop by the monks of Canterbury; but the king refused then to part with him. Another vacancy occurring soon after, the fraternity again elected him, and Edward complied with their wishes; but he died a few weeks after his consecration, 26 Aug., 1349, and was buried in his cathedral. On account of the depth of his knowledge in divinity, he was called the *Profound Doctor*; and unquestionably his elaborate work 'De Causa Dei,' written against the Pelagians, justifies his claim to the title. It was edited in 1618 by Sir Henry Saville, in 1 vol., folio. Bradwardine was also a skilful mathematician, and some of his works in that science have been published, as *Geometria Speculativa, cum Arithmetici Speculativa, folio, 1495; De Proportionibus, folio; De quadratura circuli, folio.* Archbishop Bradwardine appears to be the first among the moderns who composed a work on the local or topical memory. His curious treatise entitled 'Ars Memorativa' is preserved in the Sloane collection in the British Museum, No. 3744. It consists of three pages and a half of small duodecimo size, and treats of places and of images or symbols to be arranged in the places, being evidently an attempt, though a feeble one, to form a system of topical memory according to the plan of the ancients.

BRADY, HUGH, LL.D., a native of Ireland, studied the civil and canon law at Louvaine, and became president of the college of St. Anne in that university. In 1645 he was appointed professor of canon law, and on 23 Oct. in the following year he was created doctor 'utriusque juris.' He was likewise a canon of St. Peter's, at Louvaine. There is a print of him, having underneath it the following distich, which seems to intimate that he published a book of canon law:—

O quantum juris thesaurum, lector, haberes,
Si secret pictor jus dare cuique suum.

BRADY, NICHOLAS, D.D., a divine and poet, was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, 28 Oct., 1659. From Westminster School he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, but after continuing there four years, he went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards was complimented with that of doctor in divinity. Bishop Wettenhal, of Cork, to whom he was chaplain, gave him a prebend in his cathedral; and after the Revolution he became minister of St. Catherine Cree, and lecturer of St. Michael, Wood Street, London. Subsequently he obtained the rectory of Clapham, in Surrey, and the living of Richmond. He was also chaplain to King William. Died 20 May, 1726. He translated the *Æneid* into English verse, 4 vols. 8vo.; wrote a tragedy called the *Innocent Impostor*; and published three volumes of Sermons; but is best known by his share in the *New Version of Psalms*, in conjunction with Tate.

BRADY, PHILIP, an Irish clergyman of the county of Cavan, was a good scholar, and particu-

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larly well versed in the language of his country. Many of his epigrams and witty sayings, and some short poems of his composition, are recited by the common people in the counties of Meath and Cavan. He translated into Irish some of the sermons which were published by Richardson in 1711.

BRADY, ROBERT, M.D., a physician and historian, was born in Norfolk, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he was created doctor of physic by royal mandate in 1660, being elected master the same year in pursuance of the same authority. About ten years afterwards he was appointed keeper of the Tower records, and regius professor of physic at Cambridge. In 1679 he wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, on the influence of the air, but his most important work was 'An Introduction to the Old English History,' in which he asserted that the constitution of the House of Commons is no older than the 49th of Henry III.; that William the Norman made an absolute conquest of the kingdom; and that the succession to the English throne is hereditary. This performance was followed by a general History of England, the whole making three volumes in folio. Tytrel wrote his history in opposition to Brady, and Hume is said to have been chiefly indebted to the latter for the facts and principles of his celebrated work. In 1681 Dr. Brady was chosen one of the members for Cambridge, and again in the parliament of 1685. He was also physician to James II. Died 19 Aug., 1700. His other works are—an answer to Mr. Petyt on Parliaments, 8vo.; and an historical Treatise of Cities and Boroughs, folio.

BRAHAM, JOHN, a celebrated vocalist, whose real name was Abraham, was born in London, of Jewish parents, 1774. An orphan from his birth, he was entrusted to the care of Leoni, a clever Italian singer, and at the age of ten, made his debut at His Majesty's theatre. His voice had so extensive a range that he was able to execute airs written for Madame Mara. In 1794 he appeared at Bath, in the concerts conducted by Rauzzini, who gave him lessons during three years. In 1796 he sang at Drury Lane, in the opera of 'Mahmoud,' and the next year made his appearance at the Italian Opera. He now determined to visit Italy, with a view to attain perfection in his art. On his way there he remained eight months at Paris, where he gave concerts; and after visiting Florence, Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, and Trieste, returned to London, where he appeared in 1801 at Covent Garden. From this time till his death, 17 Feb., 1856, he was universally regarded as the greatest of English singers. He wrote the popular air 'The Death of Nelson,' and some operas, among which may be mentioned 'The Cabinet,' 'The English Fleet,' 'Thirty Thousand,' 'The Devil's Bridge,' and 'Zuma.'

BRAHE, TYCHO, was born at Knudsthorp, in Denmark, 14 Dec., 1546, and distinguished himself as an astronomer. He studied at Copenhagen, and so great was his admiration of the skill of astronomers in calculating eclipses to a moment, that he employed all his money in purchasing books on astronomical science, and devoted all his time to mastering their contents. He gained the patronage of the Danish king, at whose request he read some popular lectures on the theory of comets. His knowledge was improved by visiting Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and he would have moved to Basle, if the king of Denmark had not

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retained him, by settling on him for life the island of Hven, in the Sound, and building a commodious observatory, which he called Uraniberg, and to which he annexed a pension of 2000 crowns, besides preferment. Thus flattered by his sovereign, and honoured by the visits of the great, especially of James VI. of Scotland, Brahe might be said to live happy. Malice, however, attacked him in his retreat, and he was abandoned by the king. He found, however, an asylum at Prague, under the protection of the emperor, and with a pension of 3000 crowns. Died 24 Oct., 1601. Great as an astronomer and chemist, Brahe was too much given to credulity and astrological presages. The Rhodolphine Tables and the 'Historia Cœlestis' are his best works.

BRAIDWOOD, THOMAS, one of the earliest teachers of the deaf and dumb in Great Britain. He began his useful career at Edinburgh, 1760, and eventually removed his establishment to Hackney, near London, where he continued to instruct the deaf and dumb, and to relieve impediments in the speech, till his death, in 1806.—*Nat. Cycl.*

BRAILSFORD, JOHN, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1712; M.A. 1717), and after acting as curate at Bloston, Leicestershire, became rector of Kirby, Nottinghamshire. He wrote 'Derby Silk-Mill, Attempted in Miltonic Verse,' folio, Nottingham, 1739.

BRAILSFORD, JOHN, after completing his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1744; M.A. 1766), was appointed in 1766 to the head mastership of the Free School at Birmingham, which situation he held till his death. He was also vicar of North Wheatley, Nottinghamshire, and chaplain to Lord Middleton. Died 25 Nov., 1775. 'Thirteen Sermons on various Subjects' by him were published in an 8vo. volume at Birmingham the year after his death.

BRAINERD, DAVID, a celebrated missionary among the American Indians, was born in Connecticut April, 1718, and died 9 Oct., 1747. He published an account of his missionary labours.

BRAITHWAITE, JOHN, the constructor of a diving-bell, by means of which, in 1783, he descended into the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, and brought up the sheet anchor and many of the guns. In 1806 he recovered from the Abergavenny East Indiaman, lost off Portland, £75,000 in dollars, the whole of the tin, and other valuables, worth £30,000. Died 1818.

BRAITHWAITE, RICHARD. See BRATHWAITE.

BRAKELONDE, JOCELIN DE. See JOCELIN.

BRAKENRIDGE, WILLIAM, D.D., a divine, who took his doctor's degree at the university of Aberdeen. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him at Oxford by decree of Convocation 20 March, 1740, and in 1753 he was incorporated B.D. and D.D. as a member of Queen's College. Dr. Brakenridge was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and librarian of Sion College. On 24 April, 1742, he was collated to the rectory of St. Michael, Bassishaw, London, which living he held till his death, in 1762. He was author of 'Exercitatio Geometrica de Descriptione Linearum Curvarum,' 4to., London, 1733; 'On the Method of constructing a Table on the Probabilities of Life in London,' in Phil. Trans., 1755; 'On the number of people in England,' in Phil. Trans.; 'On the present increase of the People of Great Britain and Ireland,' in Phil. Trans. One of these papers on population elicited from George Bur-

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nington, governor of North Carolina, 'An Answer to Dr. William Brakenridge's Letter concerning the number of Inhabitants within the London Bills of Mortality. Wherein the Doctor's Letter is inserted, his arguments proved inconclusive, and the number of Inhabitants increasing,' 8vo., London, 1757. Dr. Brakenridge was also author of a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1759, 'On the Sections of a Solid, hitherto not considered by Geometers;' and of a volume of pulpit discourses, published under the alliterative title of 'Seventeen Sermons on Several Subjects,' 8vo., London, 1764.

BRAMAH, JOSEPH, an ingenious mechanic, was born at Stanborough, in Yorkshire, 2 April (O.S.), 1749. He received a very common education, and was employed early in life in agricultural occupations, till an incurable lameness in one of his legs compelled him to relinquish that line, and he was bound apprentice to a carpenter. Previous to this he had evinced his mechanical powers and musical turn by making for himself two violoncellos and a violin, which last he formed out of a solid block of wood. Having served out his time in the country, he visited London, and was employed by a cabinet-maker; but in a little time he was enabled to set up for himself, and the invention, or rather improvement of water-closets, proved the foundation of his fortune. After this he undertook the manufacture of pumps and pipes on new principles; but he gained most notice by the fabrication of locks, for the improvement of which he obtained a patent. He next directed his attention to hydraulic machines, and by varying the form of the piston and cylinder, produced a rotative motion, for which also he procured a patent. His next object was the application of the hydrostatic paradox, or the uniform pressure of fluids in every direction as a mechanical agent. For this discovery he took out a patent in 1796; and as one instance of the importance of this new power, there were three hundred trees in Holt forest torn up by it without any other means. In 1807 Mr. Bramah was employed by the Bank of England to construct a machine for more expeditiously printing the numbers and date lines on their notes. This he accomplished in a month, and his practice has ever since been acted upon. For some time prior to his death he was employed in the erection of large machinery on his premises by the side of the Thames, for sawing stones and deals, upon the principle of his hydro-mechanical invention; he had also other plans of equal magnitude, when he was taken off by a severe cold, occasioned by over-exertion, 9 Dec., 1814. He published a *Dissertation on the Construction of Locks*, 8vo.; and a *Letter on the subject of the Cause of Boulton and Watt against Hornblower and Maberley, for an infringement of a patent*, 8vo.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, LAZARUS, an Italian architect, painter, musician, and poet, born 1444; died 1514.

BRAMER, LEONARD, a Dutch painter, born at Deft, 1506.

BRAMHALL, JOHN, an eminent prelate, born at Pontefract, Yorkshire, about 1593. He studied at Sidney College, Cambridge, and after taking his degrees in arts, became chaplain to archbishop Mathews, of York. His first preferments were two prebends, one of York and the other of Ripon. In 1630 he took his doctor's degree, and soon after went to Ireland, where he was employed by lord

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Wentworth in reforming ecclesiastical abuses, for which he was made bishop of Londonderry in 1634. In 1641 articles of treason were exhibited against him by the puritanical party; but the king, at the request of archbishop Usher, directed all proceedings to cease. During the civil war he resided chiefly abroad; but in 1648 he returned to Ireland, where he narrowly escaped being taken, in consequence of which, finding his life endangered, he effected his escape almost by a miracle, and got back to the continent. At the Restoration he was made archbishop of Armagh, where he died in June, 1663. His works were published in one volume, folio, 1677.

BRAMIS, JOHN, a monk of Thetford, Norfolk, in the fifteenth century, was author of '*Historia Waldei quondam Norfolchiæ et Sudolchiæ regis eximii de Gallis et Anglis verbis in Latinum translata*,' MS., CCCC. 329. Some account of this curious work may be found in Wright's '*Essays on Literature*, &c.,' i. 96, 99.

BRAMSTON, JAMES, an English poet, was born in or about 1694, being son of Francis Bramston, fourth son of Sir Moundeford Bramston, master in chancery, who was a younger son of Sir John Bramston, chief justice of England. In 1708 he was admitted at Westminster School, whence, in 1713, he was elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, proceeding B.A. 1717; M.A. 1720. In 1723 he was presented by the university to the rectory of Lugsale, Sussex, and in 1725 he became vicar of Harting, in the same county. Died 16 March, 1743-4. He wrote '*The Art of Politics*;' '*The Man of Taste*,' reprinted in Dodsley and in Campbell's '*Specimens*;' and '*The Crooked Sixpence*.' He also has poems in '*Carmina Quadragesimalia*,' and in the university collection on the death of Dr. Kadcliffe. Dallaway and Cartwright, in their account of Lugsale, written nearly a century after Mr. Bramston's death, say 'He was a man of original humour, the fame and proofs of whose colloquial wit are still remembered in this part of Sussex.'

BRAMSTON, JAMES YORKE, an English prelate of the Roman church, was appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district 1823, being consecrated on 29 July in that year by the title of bishop of Usula. Died 11 July, 1836.

BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, an English judge, was born at Maldon 18 May, 1577, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. He embraced the legal profession, in which he attained great distinction, being made a knight in 1632. He was afterwards advanced to the chief justiceship of the King's Bench, which he held till 1642, when he retired from public life. Died 22 Sept., 1654.

BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, son of the preceding, was born at Whitechapel Sept., 1611, and, after completing his education at Wadham College, Oxford, embraced the study of the law. He continued to practise at the bar 'as long as the temper of the times would allow, and till the drums and trumpets blew hisgown over his ears.' He then retired to Skreens, in the hundred of Chelmsford. At the coronation of Charles II. he was created a Knight of the Bath. Afterwards he was member of parliament, first for Essex, and afterwards for Maldon. He died at Skreens 4 Feb., 1699-1700. Sir John Bramston's '*Autobiography*' was printed by the Camden Society in 1845.

BRANCAS. See LAURAGUAI.

BRANCAS VILLENEUVE, ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS,

BRANCH.

abbé d'Aulnay, a French writer, author of 'Letters on Cosmography,' &c., died 11 April, 1758.

BRANCH, THOMAS, an English writer, who was living in 1769. He wrote 'Thoughts on Dreaming. Wherein the notion of the sensory, and the opinion that it is shut up from the inspection of the soul in sleep, are examined. Occasioned by an Essay on the phenomenon of Dreaming, in a book [by A. Baxter] entitled an Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, &c.,' 8vo., London, 1738. Also a valuable legal work entitled 'Principia Legis et Æquitatis; being an Alphabetical Collection of above 2000 maxims, principles, or rules, definitions and remarkable sayings in Law and Equity, by T. B.,' 12mo., 1753; second edition, enlarged, 12mo., 1810; fourth edition, with additions, and the Latin maxims and rules translated by J. Richardson, 12mo., London, 1822.

BRANCKER. See BRANCKER.

BRAND, JOHN, a divine and antiquary, was born of low parentage at Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1743. He served his time to a shoemaker, but afterwards obtained learning enough to enter himself of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and having been ordained, was presented by Matthew Ridley, esq., to the curacy of Cramlington, in Newcastle. While at the university he published a poem on 'Illicit Love, written among the ruins of Godstow Nunnery,' 4to., 1775. In 1777 he printed a very curious book, Observations on Popular Antiquities, including Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares, with copious addenda. This work he continued to enlarge and improve till his death, when a new edition was published in 2 vols. 4to. In 1784 Mr. Brand was presented by the duke of Northumberland to the rectory of St. Mary Hill, London, and the same year he was appointed secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1789 he published 'The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle,' 2 vols. 4to. He died suddenly at his apartments in Somerset House 10 Sept., 1806.

BRAND, JOHN, an English divine and political writer, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1769. While there he wrote an essay entitled 'Conscience,' for the Scatonian prize, but did not gain it; however, he published the poem in 1772. In 1797 he was presented to the rectory of St. George, Southwark, with which he held the vicarage of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, till his death, 23 Dec., 1808. Besides the above piece, he published Observations on the National Debt, &c., 1776; the alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the inequality of the Land Tax considered, 8vo.; A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to John Reeves, esq., entitled 'Thoughts on Government,' 8vo.; An Historical Essay on the Principles of Political Associations, 8vo.; A Determination of the average Depression of the price of Wheat in War, below that of the preceding Peace, 8vo.; A Letter on Bonaparte's Proposals for Peace, 8vo.; A Refutation of the charge brought against the Marquis Wellesley, on account of his conduct to the Nabob of Oude, 8vo.; A Pamphlet vindicating his Rights as Rector of St. George's, which he considered to be infringed by the erection of a chapel for the Philanthropic Institution, 8vo.

BRANDARD, ROBERT, an English engraver, died 7 Jan., 1862, æt. 57.

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BRANDE, AUGUSTUS ENEKARD, M.D., an English medical writer, who died near London 27 Jan., 1834, aged 88. He was author of 'Experiments and Observations on the Angustura Bark,' 8vo., London, 1791; and of 'Observations on a poisonous species of Agamur,' in Med. and Phys. Jour., iii. 41.

BRANDEL, PETER, an historical and portrait painter, born at Prague 1660; died 1739.

BRANDER, GUSTAVUS, a merchant and antiquary, was descended of a Swedish family, and born in London about 1720. He filled the office of director of the Bank, was a trustee of the British Museum, and an active member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. To the latter he contributed many valuable papers and curiosities. Died 21 Jan., 1787. To the British Museum he gave a capital collection of fossils found in the cliffs near Christ Church, Hampshire, where he had a fine estate. Of these discoveries an account was published by him, entitled 'Fossilia Hantoniensia collecta, et in Museo Britannico deposita a Gustavo Brander,' 1706, 4to. He also communicated to the Royal Society an account of the effect of lightning on the Danish church in Wellesole Square. It should be added, that he was one of the first supporters of the Society of Arts.

BRATHWAYTE or BRAITHWAYTE, RICHARD, an English poet, was born at Warcop, near Appleby, in Westmoreland, in 1588. At the age of sixteen he became a commoner of Oriol College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge. On leaving this university he became captain of a company, deputy-lieutenant for Westmoreland, and a justice of peace, but died at Appleton, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, 4 May, 1673. He wrote 'The Golden Fleece, with other poems;' 'The Poet's Willow, or the passionate Shepherd;' 'The Prodigal's Tears;' 'Essays upon the five Senses;' 'Nature's Embassy, or the Wild Man's Measures;' 'Tune's curtain drawn: divers poems;' 'The English Gentleman;' 'The English Gentlewoman,' 4to.; 'Discourse of Detraction,' 12mo.; 'The Arcadian Princess,' 8vo.; 'Survey of History, or a Nursery for Gentry,' 4to.; 'A Curtain Lecture,' 12mo.; 'Spiritual Spicery, or tracts of Devotion,' 12mo.; 'Mercurius Britannicus, or the English Intelligencer, a tragi-comedy,' 4to.; 'Itinerarium Barnabii, or Drunken Barnaby's Journal;' 'Time's Treasury,' 4to.; 'Poem to Charles II. on his Restoration,' 4to.; 'Regicidium, a tragi-comedy,' 8vo.; &c.

BRANDI, GIACINTO, an Italian painter, who executed several fine pictures for the churches at Rome, died 1691, aged 58.

BRANDMULLER, GREGORY, an historical painter, born at Basle 1661; died 7 June, 1691.

BRANDMULLER, JAMES, son of John, mentioned below, was author of 'Analysis Typica librorum veteris et novi Testamenti.' Born 1565; died 1 Nov., 1629.

BRANDMULLER, JAMES, son of the preceding, was professor of law at Basle, where he died 1677. He wrote some books on law and Latin poems.

BRANDMULLER, JOHN, a Protestant divine, Hebrew professor at Basle, and author of some theological works, was born 1533, and died 1596.

BRANDOLINI, AURELIO, an Italian poet and divine, born at Florence about 1440; died at Rome 1497.

BRANDON, CHARLES, duke of Suffolk. See SUFFOLK.

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BRANDON, Sir THOMAS, K.G., an English diplomat, died 1509.

BRANDRETH, JOSEPH, M.D., was born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, and educated at Edinburgh. He settled at Liverpool, where he died 1815, æt. 69. He wrote 'Disputatio Med. Inaug. de Febribus Intermittentibus,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1770; 'On the advantages arising from the topical application of Cold Water and Vinegar in Typhus, and on the use of large doses of Opium in certain cases of Insanity,' in *Med. Com.* xvi. p. 382.

BRANDT, GERARD, an Arminian divine of Amsterdam, was born in that city 1626, and died 11 Oct., 1685. His chief work is 'A History of the Reformation in the Low Countries,' which has been translated into English.

BRANDT, or BRANTZ, JOHN, a learned philologist of Antwerp, born 30 Sept., 1559; died 28 Aug., 1630. He wrote a Life of Philip Rubens, the brother of the painter; valuable Notes on Cæsar's Commentaries, &c.

BRANDT, SEBASTIAN, surnamed *Titio*, an eminent writer, born at Strasburg, 1454. He studied at Bâle, where he obtained a professorship, but went afterwards in his native place, was made court physician and chancellor of the city. Died 1520. Of his works the most celebrated is that entitled 'The Ship of Fools,' written originally in German, and translated into Latin by Locher, about 1497. An English metrical translation by Alexander Barclay was published in 1509.

BRANDT, SEBASTIAN, or NICHOLAS, a German chemist, who died about 1692. In prosecuting experiments to discover the grand arcana of taking gold, he discovered phosphorus.

BRANCKER, or BRANCKER, THOMAS, a mathematician, was born in Devonshire in 1636, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship which he quitted at the Restoration, and retired to Chester. Some time afterwards he entered into orders, became rector of Tilston, in Cheshire, and master of the free school at Macclesfield. Died 20 Nov., 1676. His works are 'The Doctrine of the Sphere,' published in Latin at Oxford in 1661, 4to.; and an Introduction to Algebra, translated from the Latin of Rhonius, 1668.

BRANTHWAITTE, WILLIAM, D.D., a divine, was first a student of Clare Hall, Cambridge; afterwards one of the fellows of the first appointment of Emmanuel College then newly erected; and afterwards master of Caius College, and vice-chancellor of the university, in which office he died, 15 Feb., 1618-19. He was a person of great reputation as a scholar, and one of the learned men appointed by King James I. to make the new translation of the Bible into English. By his will he bequeathed to Emmanuel College two scholarships of £5 per annum; to Caius he gave estates at Wigganhall St. Peter, in Norfolk, sufficient for the stipends of five scholars; and to the university library he left many hundreds of books.

BRANTOME, PIERRE DE BOURDEILLES, Seigneur &c. was born in Perigord about 1527. He was descended from a noble and ancient family, and became distinguished at various courts of Europe by his wit and genius. He spent great part of his life in travelling; was baron of Richemont, gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles IX. and Henry III. of France, and chamberlain to the duke of Alençon. Died 5 July, 1614. His *Memoirs* contain many curious particulars. The most com-

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plete edition of them was printed at the Hague, in 15 vols., 12mo., 1740-1.

BRANWHITE, PEREGRINE, a minor poet, was born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1745, and was brought up to the bombazine trade, which he carried on for some time at Norwich. He was not very successful, however, as he seems to have paid more attention to books than to the shop. He afterwards established a branch of the St. Anne's School (London) at Lavenham, and conducted it personally for some years. A year or two before his death he removed to Hackney, and died in or about 1795, at 32, Primrose Street, Bishopsgate Street, London. He wrote 'An Elegy on the lamented death of Mrs. Hickman, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hickman, of Bildeston, Suffolk, who died Sept. 7, 1789, when but just turned of 19,' 4to., Bury St. Edmunds, 1790; 'Thoughts on the death of Mr. Woodman's children, destroyed by fire, January 18, 1782' (*Anon.*); 'Astronomy; or, a description of the Solar System,' Sudbury, 1791; and 'The Lottery; or, the effects of sudden affluence,' MS.

BRASAVOLA, ANTHONY MUSA, an Italian physician and medical writer, professor at Ferrara, his native town, was born 1500, and died 1555.

BRASBRIDGE, THOMAS, a medical writer, was born in Northamptonshire about 1538, and educated at Oxford, being elected to a fellowship at Magdalen College. He resigned his fellowship 1585, having a spiritual cure, or school, or both, conferred on him at or near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where, as it seems, he practised physic. His works are 'The Poor Man's Jewell, viz., a Treatise of the Pestilence,' 1578 and 1591; and 'Quæstiones in Officia M. T. Ciceronis,' 1615. He was living 1586.

BRAWER, or BROWER, ADRIAN, a Dutch painter, born 1608; died 1640.

BRAY, EDWARD ATKYNS, B.D., F.S.A., a divine, poet and miscellaneous writer, was the son of an attorney, and was born at Tavistock, Devonshire, 18 Dec., 1778. His education was intrusted to the care of a most worthy clergyman who resided at Moreton, in Devonshire, and afterwards at Alplington, near Exeter. He was, from an early age, very fond of poetry, and formed a neat little volume of his juvenile attempts in verse. This was followed by another similar volume, entitled 'Arcadian Idylls.' In 1801 he entered the Middle Temple, and five years afterwards was called to the bar. But the law was not congenial to his tastes, and having resolved to enter the ministry, he was ordained by the bishop of Norwich. Shortly afterwards he obtained the vicarage of Tavistock, which he retained till his death, and in 1822 proceeded B.D. at Cambridge as a ten-year man. Died 17 July, 1857. In addition to the works above referred to, Mr. Bray published 'Discourses from Tracts and Treatises of eminent Divines;' 'Sermons selected from works of the most eminent divines of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; abridged and rendered in a modern and appropriate style;' 'Select Sermons by the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, abridged and rendered in a familiar but less colloquial style;' 'Lyric Hymns,' 1820; and 'Discourses on Protestantism, as a fundamental and pervading principle in Church and State.' His 'Poetical Remains, social, sacred, and miscellaneous, selected and edited, with a memoir of the author, by Mrs. Bray,' his widow, were

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published at London in 1859, 2 vols. 12mo., and a selection from his Sermons appeared in the following year in one 8vo. volume.

BRAY, FRANCIS, a surgeon, born at the New House, in the parish of St. Margaret, in Shropshire, 30 Sept., 1727; died 8 Sept., 1804.

BRAY, SIR REGINALD, K.G., a statesman, was son of Sir Richard Bray, Knight, and took a most active part in the measures which resulted in the overthrow of Richard III. and the accession of Henry VII., whom he accompanied to Bosworth Field, where he was made a knight banneret. At Henry's coronation he was created Knight of the Bath, and was subsequently elected K.G., constituted constable of Oakham Castle, joint chief-justice of all the forests south of Trent, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and lord high treasurer. He was high steward of the university of Oxford, and also, it is believed, of the university of Cambridge. In 1497 he was Speaker of the House of Commons. He died 5 Aug., 1503, possessed of great wealth, and was buried in a chantry chapel which he had erected in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Sir Reginald was a man of singular wisdom, a fervent lover of justice, and a devoted son of the church. He took great delight in architecture, completed St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and is said to have designed Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster.

BRAY, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, born at Marton, Shropshire, in 1656. From the school of Oswestry he removed to Hart Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then entered into orders. Being recommended to the patronage of Lord Digby, he obtained, in 1690, the rectory of Sheldon, in Warwickshire, on which he took his degree of Master of Arts. Here he composed his Catechetical Lectures, the publication of which induced Bishop Compton to choose him to superintend the church of Maryland, as his commissary. This appointment he accepted; but before his departure he was careful to employ useful missionaries, for whom he procured parochial libraries, as one method of rendering their labours more effectual. This judicious plan was afterwards extended to England and Wales under the authority of an Act of Parliament. Previous to this he took his doctor's degree; and it was by his exertions that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was founded. Having thus prepared the way for making the office which he held serviceable to the great end in view, he sailed from England in 1699, and remained in America above two years to settle the churches. In 1706 he accepted the rectory of St. Botolph, Aldgate, from which time to his death, on 15 February, 1730, he laboured incessantly in works of piety, particularly in establishing and enlarging his favourite plan of parochial libraries, the association for which is still in a flourishing state. Besides his lectures, he published 'A Martyrology,' in folio; 'Bibliotheca Parochialis,' 2 vols., 8vo.; and other works.

BRAY, THOMAS, D.D., Roman Catholic archbishop of Cashel in Ireland, was author of the following privately-printed work: 'Statuta Synodalia pro unitis Diocesisbus Cassel. et Imelac. lecta, approbata, edita, et promulgata in Synodo Diocesisana; cui interluit clerumque utriusque Diocesis, habita prima hebdomada mensis Septembris, anno M.DCCC.X.' 12mo. Dublin, 1813. This rare work contains many interesting documents, and short memoirs of the archbishops of Cashel and the

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bishops of Emly. The second volume bears the following title: 'Regulations, Instructions, Exhortations, and Prayers, etc., etc., in English and Irish: with the manner of absolving heretics, in Latin and English: for the united dioceses of Cashel and Emly.'

BRAY, WILLIAM, F.S.A., an antiquary, was a solicitor at Shere, in Surrey, where he was born 1736, and died 21 Dec., 1832. He completed and published Manning's History of Surrey, and was the editor of the Memoirs of Evelyn, first printed in 1817.

BRAYBROOKE, RICHARD CORNWALLIS NEVILLE, Lord, was born 17 March, 1820, and died at Audley End, 22 Feb., 1861. He published the 'History of Audley End,' and was the ostensible editor of the 'Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys.' With regard to the latter work, it may be mentioned that Lord Braybrooke was always most anxious to suppress the fact that the chief merit in reference to its publication belonged to the Rev. John Smith, rector of Baldock, Hertfordshire, who, with great care and patience, performed the difficult and tedious task of deciphering the short-hand in which the Diary was written by Pepys. Indeed, in the third edition, published in 1848, Lord Braybrooke makes no allusion whatever to Mr. Smith, or to the circumstances connected with the deciphering of the Diary, but contents himself with saying, 'The history of Pepys's short-hand Diary being well known, the preface has not been reprinted.' This endeavour of his lordship to rob Mr. Smith of the merit which fairly belonged to him cannot be too strongly reprobated.

BRAYLEY, EDWARD WEDLAKE, an antiquary and topographer, was born at Lambeth 1773, and originally apprenticed to an enameller; but subsequently he turned his attention to literary pursuits, and produced in succession a number of useful works, many of which were written in conjunction with John Britton. It will be sufficient to enumerate the following:—'The Beauties of England and Wales,' 25 vols.; 'The History of Surrey,' 5 vols.; 'The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster,' 2 vols.; 'Londiniana, or Reminiscences of the British Metropolis,' 4 vols.; 'A History of the Tower of London; a history and description of enamelling and enamel, in Rees's Cyclopædia; and 'The Graphic Illustrator,' 1832-34. Mr. Brayley, who was for twenty-eight years secretary and librarian to the Russell Institution, died 23 Sept., 1854.

BREA, LODOVICO, of Nizza, a painter, who founded the Ligurian School, died 1513.

BREAKSPERE, NICHOLAS. See ADRIAN IV.

BREARCLIFFE, JOHN, an apothecary of Halifax, died 4 Dec., 1682, aged 63. He made MS. collections relating to the history of Halifax.

BREBEUF, GUILLAUME DE, a French writer, born 1618; died Dec., 1661. He translated Lucan's 'Pharsalia' into French verse, and wrote a Treatise in Defence of the Roman Church.

BREBEUF, JEAN DE, a Jesuit, uncle of the preceding, was born at Bayeux 1593. He was sent as a missionary to Canada 1625, and was put to death by the Iroquois Indians 1649.

BREBIETTE, PIERRE DE, a French painter and engraver, born about 1506; died after 1640.

BRECKBERG. See BERKHEYDEN.

BRECCOURT, GUILLAUME MARCOUREAU DE, a

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Dutchman, who went to France and became distinguished there as an actor and dramatic poet. Died 1685.

BREDA, JOHN VAN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1683; died 1750.

BREDA, PETER VAN, an eminent landscape and cattle painter of Antwerp, born 1630; died 1681.

BREDOW, GABRIEL GODFRED, a German historical writer, born at Berlin 1773; died Sept., 1814.

BRENNBERG, BARTHOLOMEW, a painter, born at Utrecht 1620; died 1660.

BREGUET, ABRAHAM LOUIS, an eminent watchmaker of Paris, was born in Switzerland 10 Jan., 1747, and died 17 Sept., 1823.

BREGY, CHARLOTTE SAUMAISE DE CHAZAN, countess DE, an ingenious lady, who was niece of Salmasius, and maid of honour to queen Anne of Austria. She died at Paris 3 April, 1693, aged 74. Her Letters and Poems have been published.

BREISLAK, SCIPIO, a geologist and naturalist, born at Rome 1748; died at Milan 15 Feb., 1826.

BREILINGER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss divine, born at Zurich 1757; died 1645. He translated the New Testament into German.

BREITINGER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss writer, was born 1701 at Zurich, where he died 15 Dec., 1776. He was professor of Hebrew, and afterwards of rhetoric and logic, in his native city. He published an edition of the Septuagint, and other works.

BREITKOPF, JOHN GOTTLIEB IMMANUEL, an eminent German printer, born at Leipsic 23 Nov., 1719; died 28 Jan., 1794.

BREMER, FRÉDÉRIQUE, a celebrated Swedish novelist, was born in Abo, in Finland, 1802. After spending several years in Norway and Stockholm as a teacher, she devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits. Her first novels, 'The President's Daughters' and 'The Neighbours,' had a great success, and were translated in most of the European languages. Miss Bremer travelled a good deal, and visited Germany, France, England, America, Italy, and the East. The 'Times' of the 10th Jan., 1866, announced that her death had recently occurred, but did not specify the precise date.

BREMER, SIR JAMES JOHN GORDON, a British admiral, born 1786; died 1850.

BREMOND, FRANÇOIS DE, a member of the Academy of Sciences, was born at Paris 14 Sept., 1713, and died 21 March, 1742. He is chiefly known by his translation of the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society of London.

BRENDAN, ST., abbat of Clonfert, died 16 May, 578, æt. 94. He wrote a monastic rule which was long famous in Ireland. His Life, extant in MS. in the Cottonian Library, is filled with apocryphal relations of miracles, and with stories about the saint's seven years navigation to the Fortunate Islands. Another Brendan was abbat of Birr, in the King's County, and died 29 Nov., 572. He wrote some pieces in praise of St. Columba.

BRENNER, HENRY, a learned Swedish orientalist, keeper of the library at Stockholm, was born 1669, and died 1732.

BRENNUS, general of the Gauls, passed at the head of a prodigious army into the East, penetrated into Macedonia, slew Sostrhenes, general of that country, ravaged Thessaly and Greece, and advanced towards the temple of Delphos with an intention to plunder it, but he was repulsed and

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his army routed, on which he put an end to himself about 280 B.C.

BRENNUS, another general of the Gauls, who, after ravaging Lombardy and Tuscany, marched to Rome, which he gave up to be pillaged and burnt. The tribune Sulpitius offered him a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the capital and to quit the territories of the republic. Brennus threw into the scale which held the weights his sword and helmet, and when the Romans complained of the trick, he haughtily exclaimed 'Woe to the vanquished!' Camillus, irritated at the insolence of the barbarian, put an end to the treaty, gave battle to the Gauls, and constrained them to fly about 388 B.C.

BRENT, SIR NATHANIEL, an English civilian, was born at Little Woolford, in Warwickshire, in 1573, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1615 he married the niece of Archbishop Abbot, who sent him to Venice to procure a copy of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, which he published at his return in English and Latin. In 1621 he was elected warden of Merton College, and the archbishop also made him his vicar-general. In 1629 he was knighted, and on the breaking out of the civil wars took part with the Puritans to preserve his estate. Died 6 Nov., 1652.

BRENTIUS, or BRENTZEN, JOHN, a celebrated Lutheran minister, born at Weil, in Swabia, 24 June, 1499. He was canon of Würtemberg, and took priest's orders; but by reading Luther's works, and conversing with him, he was led to adopt the new opinions, though he did not follow Luther in everything. He was afterwards professor of divinity at Tübingen, married, and was appointed counsellor in ordinary to the duke of Würtemberg. Brentius was concerned in all the important transactions of his time, for which religion was either the motive or the pretence, and was head of the Lutheran party after the death of Luther. His wife dying about 1550, he married another, who was young and very handsome, by whom he had twelve children. Died 10 Sept., 1570. A great number of his works remain, printed in eight folio volumes. Brentius added many opinions to those of Luther, and was the first who maintained that since the ascension of Jesus Christ, his natural body is everywhere present. Those who hold this opinion are called Ubiquitarians or Ubiquarians.

BRENTON, EDWARD PELHAM, a captain in the British navy, brother of Sir Jahleel Brenton, was born 18 July, 1774, and died 6 April, 1839. He wrote 'A Naval History of Great Britain from 1783 to 1822,' in 5 vols.; 'A Refutation of the Statements of Admiral Sir George Montague,' 1823; and a biography of Admiral Earl St. Vincent.—*Rose*.

BRENTON, SIR JAHLEEL, baronet, a gallant British admiral, born 22 Aug., 1770; died 21 April, 1844.

BRÉQUIGNY, LOUIS GEORGE OUDARD FEUDRIX DE, a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Granville, in France, 1716, and died at Paris 3 July, 1795. He published several works of great value relating to the history of his country.

BRERELY, JOHN. See ANDERTON, JAMES.
BRERETON, JANE, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Bryn Griffith, in Flintshire, was born 1685. In 1711 she married Mr. Thomas Brereton,

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only son of Major Brereton, of Cheshire, who soon dissipated his and her fortune, in consequence of which a separation took place. She died at Wrexham, Denbighshire, 7 Aug., 1740. Mrs. Brereton wrote several poems in the Gentleman's Magazine, and after her death a volume of her pieces, in prose and verse, was printed in 8vo. 1744.

BRERETON, JOHN, was matriculated as a sizar of Caius College, Cambridge, 23 June, 1587, and proceeded B.A. 1592-3. On 25 March, 1602, he embarked for Virginia, with thirty-one others, from Falmouth, in a small bark of Dartmouth called the 'Concord,' under the command of Captain Bartholomew Gosnold. They reached that country on the 14th of May. All the party were left there except twelve (including Captain Gosnold, Mr. Brereton, and Captain Gabriel Archer), who weighed anchor for England on the 18th of June, and arrived before Exmouth 23 July. He was author of 'A Brief and True Relation of the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia; Being a most pleasant, fruitful, and Commodious soil; made this present year 1602, by captain Bartholomew Gosnold, captain Bartholomew Gilbert, and divers other Gentlemen, their associates, by the permission of the honourable knight, Sir Walter Raleigh.' To a second impression, which appeared the same year, was annexed 'A Treatise of M. Edward Hayes, containing important inducements for the planting in those parts, and finding a passage that way to the South Sea and China; with divers instructions of special moment.' This second impression is reprinted in the Collect. of the Massachusetts Hist. Soc., 3d. ser. viii. 83 seq. Purchas, who gives notes from the above work, erroneously ascribes it to James Rosier.

BRERETON, OWEN SALUABURY, the son of Thomas Brereton, Esq., of Cheshire, was born in 1715. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, after which he became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and was recorder of Liverpool fifty-two years. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and also vice-president of the Society of Arts. Died 8 Sept., 1795. He wrote Observations on the Round Towers in Ireland, a Tour through South Wales, an Account of a painted Window in Brereton Church, Cheshire; and some other papers in the Archaeologia.

BRERETON, Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., K.H., died in London 27 July, 1864, aged 76. He wrote several works on the improvement of artillery.

BREREWOOD, EDWARD, an antiquary and mathematician, was born at Chester about 1505, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in arts (M.A. 1500). Being, however, disappointed at not obtaining a fellowship, he subsequently migrated to St. Mary Hall. In March, 1596, he was chosen the first professor of astronomy in Gresham College, and held that preferment till his death 4 Nov., 1613. His works are 'De ponderibus et pretiis veterum nummorum, eorumque cum recentioribus collatione;' 'Enquiries touching the diversities of languages and religions through the chief parts of the world,' 4to., London, 1614, 1622, 1635; 8vo. 1647, a work which was translated into French and Latin; 'Elementa Logicæ;' 'Tractatus quidam logici;' 'Tractatus duo: quorum primus est de meteoris, secundus de oculo;' 'Treatise of the Sabbath,' which, being answered by Nicholas Byfield, led to the publication of a

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'Reply' by Brerewood; 'A second treatise of the Sabbath;' 'Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis;' and 'A declaration of the patriarchal government of the ancient church.'

BREREWOOD, Sir ROBERT, nephew of Edward, mentioned above, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, was constituted a justice of the Common Pleas 31 Jan., 1643, and died 8 Sept., 1654, aged 67.

BRETTON, or BRITTON, JOHN, bishop of Hereford, died 1275. He made a large collection of the laws of England from various authors, digested into one volume.

BRETTON, NICHOLAS, a native of Staffordshire, who distinguished himself in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by writing pastorals, sonnets, and madrigals. The late Bishop Percy, who has preserved a song by him, entitled 'The ballad of Phillida and Corydon,' mentions an interlude of his called 'An old Man's Lesson and a young Man's Love,' 4to. Died 22 June, 1624.

BRETTON, RAIMOND, a French Dominican friar, who passed the greater part of his life as a missionary in the West Indies. Born 3 Sept., 1609; died 8 Jan., 1679. He wrote a Grammar and Dictionary of the Caribbean language.

BRETTONNEAU, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French Jesuit preacher, born at Tours 31 Dec., 1660; died 29 May, 1741. His Sermons fill 7 vols. 12mo.

BRETTONNIER, BARTHÉLEMI JOSEPH, advocate of the Parliament of Paris and a lawyer of eminence, was born 1656, and died 21 April, 1722. He wrote an esteemed work entitled 'Recueil des principales questions de droit qui se jugent dans les différents tribunaux du royaume.'

BRETSCHNEIDER, HENRY GODFREY DE, a German traveller and miscellaneous writer, born at Gera 6 May, 1739; died 1 Nov., 1810.

BRETT, ARTHUR, a poetical writer, was educated at Westminster School, whence he removed in 1653 to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1656; M.A. 1659). He afterwards became vicar of Market Lavington, Wiltshire, and died in London in a state of extreme poverty about 1677. He published a poem on the Restoration; a lamentation on the death of the duke of Gloucester, 1660; Patientia Victrix, or the Book of Job, in lyric verse, 1661; and an essay on poetry.

BRETT, JOHN, a naval officer who commanded the 'Grampus' sloop, from which he was promoted, with the rank of captain, to the 'Roebuck' in 1741. The next year he had the 'Anglesea,' and in 1744 the 'Sunderland,' of sixty guns, with which he captured a French frigate laden with specie. After much service he commanded the 'St. George,' of ninety guns; but being passed over in a promotion of flag-officers, he quitted the service in disgust, and died in London in 1785. He translated from the Spanish Frejoo's Discourses and Essays, in 3 vols. 8vo.

BRETT, JOHN WATKINS, the projector of submarine telegraphs, died 3 Dec., 1863.

BRETT, Sir PIERCY, Admiral of the blue, was born in 1709. He served as lieutenant in the 'Gloucester,' one of the squadron ordered into the South Seas with Commodore Anson, who appointed him to his own ship, the 'Centurion,' and confided to him the attack on Paia, which service he performed with equal promptitude and skill. On the capture of the 'Manilla' galleon, Mr. Brett was appointed to command the 'Centurion' under Anson, who thought himself autho-

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rized to make that nomination. The Lords of the Admiralty, however, refused to confirm it, till the spirited commander declared that he would quit the service if Mr. Brett's rank was not allowed, on which their lordships yielded. After several important actions he received the honour of Knighthood from George II.; and in 1761 he had the good fortune to share as a flag-officer in the capture of the rich Spanish register ship, the 'Hermione.' In 1766 he was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty, which office he held till 1770. He died at Beckenham, in Kent, 13 Oct., 1781.

BRETT, RICHARD, a divine, born in London 1661, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, where he took one degree in arts, and was then chosen fellow of Lincoln College. In 1695, being then B.D., he became rector of Quainton, in Berkshire, and in 1694 was appointed one of the translators of the Bible. He was also nominated a fellow of Chelsea College. He died at Quainton 15 April, 1637. His works are: 'Vitæ sanctorum Evangelist. Johannis et Lucæ, a Simeone Metaphraste concinnatæ;' 'Agatharchidis et Memnonis Historicorum quæ supersunt omnia;' 'Iconum Sacrarum decas in quæ subjectis Typis compluscula sanæ doctrinæ capita cruantur.'

BRETT, THOMAS, LL.D., an eminent divine, was born at Bettishanger, in Kent, 3 Sept., 1667. After going through his grammatical studies, he went to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his first degree, and then removed to Corpus Christi College in 1689, and the same year proceeded bachelor of civil law. In 1690 he was ordained, and the next year obtained the lectureship of Kingston; but in 1696 he went to reside with his mother at Spring Grove, the family seat, where he took upon him the cure of Great Chart. Here he married the same year, and soon after took his doctor's degree in civil law. In 1703 he was presented to the rectory of Bettishanger, and about two years afterwards Archbishop Tenison gave him also the living of Rucking. At length Dr. Brett, who had hitherto complied with the oaths, began to have his scruples, and in 1715 he joined in communion with the Nonjurors, on which occasion he resigned his livings. He then retired to his house at Spring Grove, where he employed himself in writing controversial tracts till his death 5 March, 1743-4. He published several pieces on high church principles with great ability; also a chronological Essay on the sacred History; an Essay on the various English translations of the Bible; the Life of Mr. John Johnson; and other works.

BRETtingham, MATTHEW, an English architect, who was employed in the erection of the palatial mansion at Holkham, Norfolk, by Thomas Coke, the first earl of Leicester of that name, died at Norwich 19 Aug., 1769, aged 70.

BRETtingham, MATTHEW, son of the preceding, attained some distinction as an artist. He died 18 March, 1803, aged 78.

BREUGHEL, JOHN, called, from his favourite dress, *Felvet Breughel*, was the son of Peter Breughel the elder, and was born at Brussels about 1565. He at first painted flowers with admirable skill, but afterwards proceeded to landscapes and views of seaports, in which he introduced small figures most correctly delineated. Died about 1642.

BREUGHEL, PETER, called *The Old*, to distinguish him from his son, was born at Breughel, a village near Breda, 1510. He studied under Peter

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Cock, whose daughter he married. Died at Brussels 1570. He excelled in landscapes, humorous subjects, the marches of armies, sports, and drunken scenes.

BREUGHEL, PETER, the younger, called *Hellish Breughel* from the peculiarity of his taste. He was son of the preceding, and was born at Brussels 1567. He delighted in painting supernatural scenes of the most horrible nature. Died 1625.

BREULIUS, or DU BREUIL, JACQUES, a French antiquary, was a member of the Benedictine order. He published a valuable book on the Antiquities of Paris, and edited the works of several ecclesiastical writers. Born 17 Sept., 1528; died 7 July, 1614.

BREVAL, JOHN DURANT DE, an English writer, was the son of Dr. Breval, prebendary of Westminster. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1697, being chosen a fellow of that society 1702. He was expelled from his fellowship under circumstances which reflect great discredit on the master, Dr. Bentley. Being now thrown entirely upon his own resources, he served at first as a volunteer with the army in Flanders, and was afterwards employed by the duke of Marlborough in negotiations with several German princes. He was peculiarly fitted for such a task, on account of his great abilities and learning. When the war was ended he travelled over almost the whole of Europe with Lord Malpas, and on his return established his fame in London as a literary character by the production of many works. Died at Paris Jan., 1738-9. He published *Travels*, 4 vols. folio; 'History of the House of Nassau;' 'The Hoop Petticoat,' a poem; 'The Art of Dress,' a poem; 'M'Dermot, or the Irish fortune-hunter;' 'Calpe, or Gibraltar,' a poem. He was also the author of some dramatic pieces, particularly a farce called 'The Confederates,' for which Pope gave him a place in his *Dunciad*.—*Al. West.*

BREVINT, DANIEL, D.D., a divine, was born in the Isle of Jersey in 1616, and educated at Saumur, in France, where he took his degree of master of arts in 1634. Four years afterwards he was incorporated in the same at Oxford, and at the same time nominated to a Jersey fellowship in Jesus College. In the Rebellion he was rejected by the parliamentary visitors, on which he fled to Normandy, and became minister of a Protestant congregation. He was also chaplain to the lady of Marshal Turenne, and one of the divines employed to bring about a reunion of the two churches, though the design never took effect. At the Restoration he was preferred to a prebend of Durham, on which he took his doctor's degree at Oxford. In 1681 he was advanced to the deanery of Lincoln, where he died 5 May, 1695, and was buried in the cathedral. Dean Brevint published 'Missale Romanum, or the depth and mystery of the Roman Mass;' 'The Christian Sacrament and Sacrifice;' 'Saul and Samuel at Endor, or new Ways of Salvation;' 'Ecclesiæ Primitivæ Sacramentum et Sacrificium;' and other works, mostly against the Catholic religion.

BREWER, ANTHONY, a dramatic writer of the reign of King James I., appears to have been held in high estimation by the wits of that time; but there are many disputes as to his works, and no information concerning his life. The various dramatic annalists assign him from one to six plays.

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The controversy seems of little consequence, unless that it gave rise to a story of Oliver Cromwell's having acted a part in one of his supposed plays, entitled 'Lingua'—the part of one ambitious for a crown—and that his ambition was first excited by personating this character. The story, however, seems as doubtful as the author of the play.

BREWER, JEHODA, a dissenting minister, born in Monmouthshire 1751 or 1752. He commenced preaching when in his twenty-second year, and settled in 1795 at the Independent Chapel in Livery Street, Birmingham. A large chapel was in course of erection for him when he died 24 Aug., 1817. He was author of the admired hymn beginning 'Hail, Sov'reign Love, that first began!'

BREWER, JOHN, D.D., an English Benedictine, was appointed priest at Bath 1776, where he built a new church, which was to have been opened 11 June, 1780. On the 9th of that month, however, a detachment of the 'No Popery' rioters from London utterly demolished it, and Dr. Brewer did not elude their search without considerable difficulty. In 1781 he left Bath for Lancashire, and from that time resided chiefly at Woolton near Liverpool. Died 18 April, 1822. He published the second edition of Hooke's 'Religionis Naturalis et Revelatæ Principia,' 3 vols., 1774.

BREWER, SAMUEL, a botanist, was a native of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where he had an estate, and was engaged in the woollen manufacture. He accompanied Dillenius in his botanical excursions in 1726, after which he remained some time in Wales to collect the Cryptogamia. In 1728 he settled at Bradford, in Yorkshire, where he employed himself on a work to be entitled 'The Botanical Guide;' but it was never printed. He was living in 1742.

BREYDEL, CHARLES, a painter, surnamed *The Chevalier*, was born at Antwerp 1677, and died 4 Nov., 1744.

BREYDEL, FRANCIS, brother of the preceding, was born at Antwerp 8 Sept., 1699. He painted portraits, conversations, assemblies, and carnivals, in a very fine style. After living in great reputation for some years at the court of Hesse-Cassel, he came to London, where he met with equal encouragement. He died at Antwerp 24 Nov., 1750.

BRIAN BOROIMHE, a celebrated Irish monarch, born 926; died 23 April, 1014.

BRIANT. See **BRYAN**.

BRIANT, ALEXANDER, an English jesuit, was a native of Dorsetshire, and studied for a while in Hart Hall, Oxford, but not liking the religion of the times, he left both the university and the kingdom, and went over to the English College at Douay 1576. Here and at Rheims he prosecuted his studies, and being ordained priest, was sent back upon the English mission 1579. He was apprehended in 1581; and, after being cruelly tortured, was hanged, disembowelled, and quartered at Tyburn, on the 1st of Dec. in that year, together with the famous jesuit Father Campian, and Ralph Sherwine, a seminary priest.

BRICONNET, GUILLAUME, a French cardinal, born 1445; died 14 Nov., 1514. He was in favour with Charles VIII. and Louis XII., and distinguished himself in the ministry. It was chiefly by his persuasion that Charles undertook the conquest of the kingdom of Naples. Briconnet signalled himself also at the council of Pisa, against Julius II. He married before taking orders, and had two sons:

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Guillaume, who became bishop of Meaux, and died 24 Jan., 1534; and Denis, who obtained the see of St. Malo, and died 1536.

BRIDAINE, JACQUES, a French itinerant preacher of great celebrity, born 21 March, 1701; died 22 Dec., 1767. His 'Cantiques Spirituels' had been printed no fewer than 46 times.

BRIDGE, BEWICK, B.D., F.R.S., a native of Linton, Cambridgeshire, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow. After holding for some years the mathematical professorship at Haileybury College, near Hertford, he was, in 1816, presented to the vicarage of Cherrinton, in his native county, where he died 15 May, 1833, aged 66. He published 'Mathematical Lectures,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1810-11; 'An Introduction to the Study of the Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1813; 'A Treatise on Mechanics, intended as an introduction to the study of Natural Philosophy,' 8vo., London, 1814.

BRIDGE, WILLIAM, a puritan divine, born 1600. He was a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and afterwards settled as a minister at Norwich, till he was silenced for nonconformity in 1637. Thereupon he retired to Rotterdam, where he was elected pastor of a congregational church. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he returned to England, and was chosen a member of the Assembly of Divines. He had also the living of Great Yarmouth, from which, however, he was ejected after the Restoration. Died 12 March, 1670. He was author of twenty-one treatises, printed in 2 vols. 4to., 1657; Sermons before the Parliament, &c.

BRIDGEMAN, HENRY, third son of the bishop of Chester, was born in Northamptonshire about 1613, and received his academical education at Oxford. At the Restoration he was made dean of Chester, and in 1671 was advanced to the bishopric, which he held, together with his deanery, until his death on 15 May, 1682.

BRIDGEMAN, JOHN, a native of Exeter, was educated at Cambridge, where he was master of Magdalen College. He was chaplain to James I., who gave him the rectory of Wigan, Lancashire, and made him bishop of Chester 1618. He was stripped of his honours in the civil wars, and died at Morton, in Cheshire, 1652.

BRIDGEMAN, SIR ORLANDO, son of the bishop of Chester, received his education at Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree as a member of Queen's College, but migrated to Magdalen before taking his degree of M.A. Afterwards he went to the bar, but made no figure till the Restoration, when he was advanced to the post of chief baron of the exchequer, in which capacity he presided at the trials of the regicides. He was next made chief justice of the common pleas, and in 1607 succeeded Lord Clarendon, with the title only of keeper of the great seal. In 1672 he was deprived of his office, and spent the remainder of his life in obscurity. As a legal writer he is known by 'Conveyances; being select precedents of deeds and instruments concerning the most considerable estates in England.' Died 25 June, 1674.

BRIDGES, JOHN, F.R.S., an English antiquary, born at Binfield, Berks, about 1600, was bred to the law, and ultimately became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1695 he was appointed solicitor of the customs; in 1711 commissioner of the same; and in 1715 cashier of excise. He chiefly resided

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on his estate of Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire. Died 30 July, 1724. He made very extensive MS. collections for a history of Northamptonshire. These form the basis of the 'History of Northamptonshire,' published by Peter Whalley, 2 vols. folio, 1793-1791.

BRIDGES, NOAH, LL.B., of Balliol College, Oxford, was clerk of the parliament which assembled in that city in 1643 and 1644, being esteemed a most faithful subject of Charles I. He was author of 'Vulgar Arithmetique, explaining the secrets of the Art after a more exact and easier way than ever, to which are added variety of choyce, and usefull Questions with their Answers,' 12mo., London [1653]; 'Stenographic and Cryptographic; or the Arts of Short and Secret Writing,' 12mo., 1694; and 'Lux Mercatoria: Arithmetical natural and decimal, digested into a more easie and exact Method for Resolving the most practical and usefull Questions that have been yet published,' 8vo., London, 1691.

BRIDGET, or BRIDE, ST., a holy Irish virgin, was born at Fochard, in Ulster, and received the religious veil in her youth from the hands of St. Mel, nephew and disciple of St. Patrick. She built herself a cell under a large oak, called Kill-dara, or 'cell of the oak'; living, as her name implies, the bright shining light of the country by her virtues. She rejoined soon after by several of her own sex, they formed themselves into a religious community, which branched out into several other nunneries throughout Ireland, all of which acknowledged her for their mother and foundress, as in effect she was of all in the kingdom. She flourished in the beginning of the sixth century, and is commemorated on Feb. 1.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS EGERTON, third duke of, was born 1736, being fifth son of the first duke. He succeeded his brother 1748, and distinguished himself by the plans, which he carried into effect, for the improvement of his estates in Lancashire and Cheshire. After immense expense and much opposition, he had the satisfaction of opening his first great canal in 1760; and in four years more he extended the navigation to the Mersey. Died 1803.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS HENRY EGERTON, eighth earl of, was the younger of the two sons of John, bishop of Durham, and was born 11 Nov., 1750. He was educated at Eton School and All Souls College, Oxford; and having taken orders, became a prebendary of Durham, and rector of the parishes of Middle and Whitechurch, Shropshire. On the death of his brother, in 1823, he succeeded to the title. For many years previous to his death he resided at Paris, where his singularities were a general topic for conversation. He bid, at the time of his death, his house nearly filled with dogs and cats, which he had picked up at different places. Of the fifteen dogs which he kept, two were admitted to the honours of his table, and the whole of them were frequently dressed up in clothes like human beings. Sometimes a fine carriage, containing half-a-dozen of them, was seen in the streets, drawn by four horses, and accompanied by two footmen. The earl died at Paris in April, 1829. He published an edition of the Hippolytus of Euripides, 1796; 'A Fragment of an Ode of Sappho from Longinus; also an Ode of Sappho, from Dionysius Halicarnassus; a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton; and 'A Letter to the Parisians and the French Nation upon

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Inland Navigation; consisting of a defence of the public character of His Grace Francis Egerton, late Duke of Bridgewater, including notices and anecdotes concerning Mr. James Brindley,' 1819-20. His lordship is chiefly remembered in connection with the 'Bridgewater Treatises.' By his will he left £8,000 to be given to eight persons, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, each of whom should write an essay on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God as manifested in the creation. The treatises were written by Sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, J. M. Roget, and the Revs. William Whewell and William Kirby, and were published in 1834-37.

BRIDGEWATER, JOHN EGERTON, third earl of, was created a K.B. at the coronation of Charles II., and represented Buckinghamshire in James II.'s parliament. In 1686 he succeeded to the title on the death of his father, and assisted in placing on the throne King William and Queen Mary, who made him of their privy council, lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and first commissioner of trade. After Queen Mary's death he was constituted first commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England, and one of the lords justices during the king's absence from the realm. He died 19 March, 1700-1, in his fifty-fifth year.

BRIDGEWATER, JOHN, or, as he calls himself in his published works, *Aquepontanus*, was a native of Yorkshire, being descended from a family of good account in Somersetshire. He became a student in Hart Hall, Oxford, and from thence removed to Brasenose College, where he graduated M.A. 1556, and about the same time received the order of priesthood. In 1562 he was collated to the rectory of Wotton-Courtney, Somersetshire, and in 1563 chosen rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1570 he was admitted master of the hospital of St. Catharine, near Bedminster, and in 1572 collated to a prebend in the church of Wells. Being secretly inclined to the Catholic religion, he resigned the rectorship of Lincoln College 1574; and, taking with him certain young scholars, left all his preferments, acquaintances, and relations, and went to Rheims, where it is said he joined the society of Jesus. Afterwards he travelled to Rome, and thence to Germany. He was living at Treves in 1594, but when and where he died is unknown. His works are 'Concertatio Ecclesie Catholicae in Anglia adversus Calvino-Papistas et Puritanos, sub Elizabetha Regina,' 4to., Treves, 1594. This valuable historical work, which gives an elaborate and accurate account of the persecution of the Catholics under Queen Elizabeth, was originally published 1583, by John Gibbons, S.J., and John Fenn. Bridgewater made many additions to it. He also published 'Confutatio virulentae disputationis Theologicae, in qua Georgius Sohn, professor Academicus Heidelbergensis conatus est docere, Pontificem Romanum esse Antichristum & Prophetis et Apostolis praedictum,' 4to., Treves, 1589.

BRIDLINGTON, ST. JOHN DE, a native of Yorkshire, after studying at Oxford, became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, in the monastery of Bridlington, in his native county, being eventually advanced to the office of prior. Died 10 Oct., 1370, aet. 60. He wrote 'Carmina Vaticinalia,' 'Homeliae,' and 'Super Psalterium cum Cantica, Symbolo Athanasii, et Oratione Dominica.'

BRIDPORT.

BRIDPORT, ALEXANDER HOOD, viscount, was, like his brother, Samuel Viscount Hood, a brave and successful admiral. He had a considerable share in the great naval engagement of Lord Howe, 1 June, 1794, and in the following year signally defeated the French fleet off L'Orient. He was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet 1796; created Viscount Bridport 1801; and died at Bath 3 May, 1814, æt. 87.

BRIE, GERMAIN DE, or *Brixius*, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Auxerre. In 1512 he was secretary to the queen, and made archdeacon of Albi, but afterwards he obtained a canonry of Paris, where he also was almoner to the king. Died 1538. De Brie was the friend of Rabelais, and the antagonist of Sir Thomas Moore, whom he annoyed by a poem called 'Antimorus.' He also published an edition of Longolius, '*Perduellionis rei defensionis duæ*,' and other works.

BRIE, THEODORE DE, an engraver, was a native of Liege, but spent most of his life at Frankfurt. His capital work is '*Descriptio Indiæ Orientalis et Occidentalis*,' in nineteen parts, usually bound in five folio volumes. Died 1598. His sons, Theodore and Israel, were also engravers.

BRIENNE, JOHN DE, was made king of Jerusalem 1210, but resigned in favour of his son-in-law, the Emperor Frederick II. He afterwards niled the throne of Constantinople, where he repelled the Greeks and Bulgarians. Died 23 March, 1237.

BRIENNE, WALTER DE, a native of Champagne, distinguished at the siege of Acre against the Saracens. He was afterwards king of Sicily and duke of Apulia, and was killed in 1205, in defending the rights of his wife, Maria Alberic, by whom he obtained his dukedom. His son and successor, surnamed *The Great*, distinguished himself also against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner, and cruelly put to death 1251.

BRIERLY, ROGER, an English divine, founder of a sect known as 'Brierlists' and 'Grindletonians,' was born at Marland, near Rochdale, and in all probability educated in the grammar-school there. He became minister of the gospel at Grindleton in Craven, and on account of his opinions was summoned before the High Commission at York, where he was imprisoned for a time, though he was ultimately discharged, leave being given him to exercise his ministry as formerly. He was incumbent of Burnley, Lancashire, for a few years, and died there 1637. His sermons and poems were published by J. C., under the whimsical title of '*A Bundle of Soul-convincing, Directing, and Comforting Truths: clearly deduced from diverse select Texts of holy Scripture, and practically improven both for Conviction and Consolation: Being a brief summary of several Sermons preached at large by that faithful and pious Servant of Jesus Christ, Mr. Rodger Brierley, Minister of the Gospel at Grindleton in Craven,*' 12mo., 1677.

BRIET, PHILIPPE, a French jesuit, born 1601; died 9 Dec., 1668. He wrote '*Paralella Geographiæ Veteris et Novæ*' and other learned works.

BRIGGS, HENRY, a distinguished mathematician, was born at Warleywood, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, in or about 1556, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1581; M.A. 1585; fellow 1588). He devoted himself chiefly to the study of the mathematics, and in 1596 was chosen the first professor of Geometry at Gresham College, then recently founded. This

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post he resigned in 1620, on being appointed Savilian professor at Oxford. Died 26 Jan., 1630-31. He was the first improver of logarithms after Napier, the original inventor, and whom he visited in Scotland; and in 1624 he published a work of stupendous labour entitled '*Arithmetica Logarithmica*,' containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He also wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.

BRIGGS, HENRY PERRONET, R.A., an English historical and portrait painter, died in London 18 Jan., 1844, aged 51.

BRIGGS, JOHN, a poet, journalist, and miscellaneous writer, born near the village of Cartmel, North Lancashire, 25 Dec., 1788; died 21 Nov., 1824. He edited the '*Westmorland Gazette*' and the '*Lonsdale Magazine*,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1822; and published '*Poems*,' Ulverston, 1818; and a '*Life of Dr. Garnet*.' His '*Remains*' were published in 1825 for the benefit of his widow and children.

BRIGGS, JOHN, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was consecrated bishop of Trachi, and made vicar apostolic of the Yorkshire district 20 June, 1833. On the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy by Pope Pius IX., in 1850, Dr. Briggs was appointed the first bishop of Beverley. He resigned his see 7 Nov., 1860, and died 2 Jan., 1861.

BRIGGS, SIR JOHN THOMAS, was born in London, 1781, and became commissioner of the victualling board, and afterwards accountant-general of the navy. He received the honour of knighthood 1851, and died at Brighton 3 Feb., 1865. Sir John wrote several pamphlets on naval administration.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, M.D., a celebrated oculist, was born at Norwich about 1650, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow 1668. After studying anatomy under Viuessens, at Montpellier, he returned to England, and in 1676 published his '*Ophthalmographia*.' The year following he took his doctor's degree, and was soon afterwards admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1683 he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was also physician in ordinary to the king; and died at Town Malling, in Kent, 4 Sept., 1704. He published '*A Theory of Vision*' in Latin and English; some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*; and left in MS. two treatises, one '*De usu partium oculi*,' and the other '*De ejusdem Affectibus*.'

BRIGHAM, NICHOLAS, a native of Oxfordshire, was educated in the university of Oxford. 'When he continued in the university, and afterwards in one of the inns of court, he exercised his muse much in poetry, and took great delight in the works of Geoffrey Chaucer, for whose memory he had so great a respect that he removed his bones into the south cross isle or transept of St. Peter's Church, in Westminster, in the year 1556.' Brigham died in Dec., 1559, having written '*De venationibus rerum memorabilium*,' which was made use of by Bishop Bale; '*Memoirs*' by way of *Diary*, in 12 Books; and '*Miscellaneous Poems*.' None of these works are extant.

BRIGHT, TIMOTHY, M.D., an English writer, and the inventor of the earliest modern system of stenography. He received his education at Cambridge, and his name occurs as sub-sizar of Trinity College in the list presented to Queen Elizabeth

BRIGHTLEY.**BRINVILLIERS.**

ca bersvity to the university in Aug. 1564; but a careful search for his matriculation has not been successful. He graduated B.A. 1567-8; M.B. 1574; M.L. 1575; and M.D. 1579. He seems to have afterwards exchanged the practice of medicine for that of divinity, being collated, in 1591, to the rectory of Methley, Yorkshire. Died 1615. Dr. Erecht wrote 'A Treatise of Melancholy,' 12mo., 1580, which probably suggested to Burton the plan of his famous 'Anatomy of Melancholy'; 'De Dystasia Corporis Humani'; 'Hygieine, seu de Sanitate tuenda, Medicinæ pars prima'; 'Therapeutica, hoc est de Sanitate restituenda, Medicinæ pars altera'; and an abridgment of Fox's Acts and Monuments. But his claim to remembrance by posterity is mainly founded upon a work of extreme rarity, entitled 'Characterie; An Art of Short, Swift, and Secret Writing, by Character,' 12mo., London, 1588. This is the first treatise ever published on the art of short-hand writing. Dr. Bright imitated and improved upon the 'Notæ Tironianæ' of the ancients, and produced a stenographic system consisting of a number of arbitrary signs, each representing a word. The merit of inventing the first system of short-hand having an alphabet for its basis belongs to John Willis, B.D., who, like Bright, was a Cambridge man.

BRIGHTLEY, CHARLES, a printer, at Bungay, Suffolk, where he carried on a considerable business, died at Stamford 6 April, 1821, aged 59. He wrote 'An Account of the method of founding Stereotype, as it is successfully practised by Mr. Charles Brightley, of Bungay, Suffolk,' London, 1802.

BRIGHTMAN, THOMAS, an English divine, was born at Nottingham, in or about 1562, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow 1584. He graduated B.A. 1591; M.A. 1584; and B.D. 1591. In Queen's College he had frequent discussions concerning church ceremonies with George Meriton, a fellow of that society, and ultimately dean of York. Sir John Osborne conferred upon him, in or about 1602, on the recommendation of Dr. Whitaker, the rectory of Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, giving him also the profits of the benefice for the two preceding years. On 24 Aug., 1607, as he was riding in a coach with Sir John, he fainted, and being taken out of the carriage, immediately expired. Mr. Brightman acquired celebrity as a preacher, though his disaffection to the church establishment was notorious. It is said, indeed, that he subscribed the book of discipline. He constantly carried with him a Greek Testament, which he read through every fortnight. He wrote in Latin commentaries on the Apocalypse, and the Song of Songs, and an Exposition on Daniel. An English translation of these works was published at London, 4to., 1644.

BRILL, MATTHEW and PAUL, two brothers of Antwerp, eminent painters, who went to Rome, and were employed in adorning the Vatican. Matthew died 1584, aged 34; and Paul 1626, aged 72.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, ANTHELME, a French writer, chiefly known by his 'Physiologie du Goût,' was born 1 April, 1755, and died 2 Feb., 1826.

BRINDLEY, JAMES, an eminent civil engineer, was born at Wormhill, in Derbyshire, in 1716. He served his apprenticeship to a millwright; and after executing several mills and engines, was employed by the late duke of Bridgewater on his

canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he extended to the Mersey. It is ninety-three miles in length, and has five tunnels, the most remarkable of which is the subterraneous passage of Harecastle Hill. Brindley was next engaged to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk, near Haywood, in Staffordshire, to the river Severn, near Bewdley, which increased his reputation to such a degree that he was consulted upon all great works of a similar description throughout the kingdom. He also gave the corporation of Liverpool a plan for clearing their docks from mud, and invented a method of building walls as a fence against the sea, without mortar. His last invention was an improved engine for raising water. Mr. Brindley was a man of ordinary education, with little or no reading; and when he had any difficult work in hand, he used to lie in bed for two or three days to meditate upon it; and so much was his mind set upon the value of inland navigation, that when asked by a member of the House of Commons of what use rivers were, he replied, 'to feed navigable canals.' He died at Turnhurst, Staffordshire, 30 Sept., 1772.

BRINKLEY, JOHN, a native of Suffolk, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D., and in 1792 was appointed Andrews professor of astronomy at Trinity College, Dublin. While holding this office he published an elementary treatise on astronomy. His discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, in 1814, gave him a European reputation, which he supported by some valuable communications to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. He was consecrated bishop of Cloyne 1820, and died 14 Sept., 1835.

BRINKNELL, THOMAS, D.D., an English divine of the sixteenth century, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was afterwards master of the noted school adjoining Magdalene College. In 1507 he proceeded in divinity, and afterwards read the divinity lecture founded by cardinal Walsey, who had a high opinion of his learning, and employed him to write against Luther. In 1510 he was collated to a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and appointed to the hospital of St. John Baptist, Banbury. Died 1539. He wrote 'Tractatus contra doctrinam Martini Lutheri.'

BRINVILLIERS, MARIE MARGUERITE, marchioness of, a French lady, known for her intrigues and crimes. She was the daughter of Dreux d'Aubrai, lieutenant-croix, and married, in 1651, the marquis de Brinvilliers. The introduction of a young officer, called De St. Croix, into her house by her husband, proved the beginning of her misfortunes and her crimes. She loved this stranger with such ardour that she sacrificed her honour to her passion; but her father, sensible of her conduct, confined her lover in the Bastille, whilst his daughter, as if penitent, devoted herself to religious duties. After a year's confinement, De St. Croix, who had in the prison learned the art of mixing poison from an Italian of the name of Exili, visited his guilty favourite. He communicated the fatal secret of poison, and she with alacrity received it, and unsuspected, by slow degrees cut off her father, her two brothers, and her sister, in 1670; and if she spared her husband, it was because he looked with indifference on her lewdness. An accident brought her crimes to light. St. Croix, in working some subtle poison, was suddenly overpowered by its effluvia, and dropped down dead.

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As no relation appeared to claim his property, it was sealed; but the marchioness insisted with such importunity upon obtaining possession of a particular box, that its contents were examined, and it was discovered to contain papers with directions, full of slow poison. The guilty marchioness escaped to England, and thence to Holland; but she was seized at Liege, and brought to Paris, where she was condemned to have her head cut off, and then to be burned. She underwent the dreadful sentence of the law 16 July, 1676, with great firmness, and with the appearance of contrition.

BRISBANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., a distinguished British admiral, who died in Nov., 1829.

BRISBANE, JOHN, M.D., a Scotchman, who took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh 1750, and was elected, in 1758, physician to the Middlesex hospital. He died in or about 1776. His works are 'Select Cases in the Practice of Medicine,' 8vo., London, 1762; and 'Anatomy of Painting, or a short and easy introduction to Anatomy; being a new edition, on a smaller scale, of six Tables of Albinus, &c. To which are added the Anatomy of Celsus, with notes, and the Physiology of Cicero,' folio, London, 1769.

BRINSON, BAKNABÉ, a French lawyer and diplomatist, who was murdered by the faction of the League 15 Nov., 1591. He published some treatises on legal and classical subjects.

BRINSON, MATHURIN JACQUES, a French naturalist and chemist, born 30 April, 1723; died 23 June, 1806. He published 'Système du Règne Animal,' 'Ornithologie,' a translation of Priestley's 'History of Electricity,' &c.

BRISSOT, PIERRE, a French physician and medical writer, born 1478; died 1522.

BRISSET DE WARVILLE, JEAN PIERRE, the son of an inn-keeper near Chartres, in France, was born 14 Jan., 1754. Being dissatisfied with the political servitude of his country, he for some time engaged in the publication of the 'Courier de l'Europe,' and then turned his thoughts towards criminal jurisprudence. His Theory of Criminal Laws appeared in 1780, and procured much applause for its author. It was followed by two discourses, which gained the prize at Châlons sur Marne. After the publication of his 'Philosophical Library,' he visited England. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was committed to the Bastille. He was soon liberated, however, by the influence of Orleans, to whose children his wife had been governess. He then established at Paris a society to promote the abolition of negro slavery; and to carry his plans into execution, he passed over to America to examine the constitution of the new republic, but his scheme of instituting a colony of Frenchmen under republican laws proved a total failure. On the breaking out of the revolution he returned to his native country, where he displayed all the ability of a statesman, a demagogue, and a factious partisan. For a while he acquired popularity as the leader of the Girondists, but eventually he was denounced as the agent of England by Robespierre, and, after a mock trial, was guillotined 31 Oct., 1793. He published Thoughts on the means of attaining Truth; Letters on the History of England; and many other works.

BRISTOL, GEORGE DIGBY, second earl of, son of John, the first earl, was born at Madrid 1612. He was educated at Oxford, and at the beginning of the long parliament opposed the court, but

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afterwards became an adherent of King Charles II., and through the rebellion and usurpation acted uniformly on the principles of loyalty, for which conduct he was, at the Restoration, installed a K.G. Died 20 March, 1679-7. He wrote a series of letters to Sir Kenelm Digby, with a view to reclaim him from what he then considered the errors of popery, but instead of attaining this object, he was himself induced, by Sir Kenelm's replies, to embrace the Catholic religion. This curious correspondence is in print. He also translated the first three books of the French romance of 'Cassandra,' and wrote a lively play called 'Elvira, or the Worst not always True, a Comedy, written by a Person of Quality.'

BRISTOL, JOHN DIGBY, earl of, was born at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1586. He was a student of Magdalene College, Oxford, after which he travelled, and on his return became gentleman of the privy chamber to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him ambassador to Spain: In 1618 he was created baron Digby of Sherbourn. In 1621 he went ambassador to the emperor. In 1622 he was created earl of Bristol, and was sent again to Spain concerning the marriage then projected between prince Charles and the Infanta. On his return home he was charged by the duke of Buckingham with improper conduct, and was sent to the Tower, but was soon released. After the accession of Charles I., the contention ran high between Buckingham and Digby, and they preferred accusations of high treason against each other. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he sided with the parliament, and had the command of two troops in their service, but when he saw that monarchy itself was in danger, he sided with the king. In consequence of his defence of the royal cause he lost his estate, and died in exile at Paris 6 Jan., 1652-3. He wrote several poems and tracts, and translated Du Moulin's defence of the Catholic faith.

BRISTOW, RICHARD, D.D., an English divine, was born at Worcester in or about 1538, and educated at Oxford (B.A. 1559; M.A. 1562). He now applied himself to the study of divinity, and being recommended to Sir William Petre, was by him promoted to one of his scholarships or fellowships in Exeter College in July, 1567. But Bristow's opinions concerning religion undergoing a change, he left Oxford, and went first to Louvaine, and thence to Douay 1569, on the invitation of Dr. Allen, whose right hand he afterwards was upon all occasions. He was prefect of studies, read a lecture on the Scriptures for an hour every day, and sometimes was regent of the college in the president's absence. He was created D.D. 3 Aug., 1579. Dr. Bristow's constitution, which was never a strong one, broke down under the weight of his onerous duties, and his physicians advised him to visit the Spa, which he did, though to very little effect. Then it was thought that his native air might contribute towards his recovery, and accordingly he returned to England 1581, and was entertained by Mr. Bellamy, a gentleman who had a seat at Harrow-on-the-Hill. Here he died a few weeks afterwards, on 18 Oct., 1581. His death was a general loss to the Catholic cause, as well as to the English college at Douay, for, according to the character given of him in the records of that society, he might rival Allen in prudence, Stapleton in acuteness, Campian in eloquence, Wright in theology, and Martin in languages. His works

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are 'A brief Treatise of divers plain and sure ways to find out the Truth in this doubtful and dangerous time of heresy, containing sundry motives unto the Catholic faith; or Considerations to move a man to believe the Catholics, and not the Heretics,' Svo., Antwerp, 1574, 1590; 'Reply to Will. Fulke, in Defence of Dr. Allen's Scroll of Articles, and Book of Purgatory,' 4to., Louvain, 1592; 'Demands to be proposed by Catholics to the Heretics,' 4to., London, 1592; 'A Defence of the Bull of Pope Pius V.; Veritates Aureæ S.R. Ecclesiæ, Authenticitas veterum Patrum, &c., 1600 posthumum,' 1616. He also collected, and for the most part wrote, the notes upon the Rheims translation of the New Testament.

BRITANNICUS, son of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina, was born A.D. 42. He was excluded from the empire by the artifices of Agrippina, second wife of Claudius and mother of Nero, who caused him to be poisoned A.D. 55.

BRITANNICUS, JOHN, an Italian critic and grammarian, born about 1460 at Brescia, where he died after 1518. Among other things he wrote valuable commentaries on Juvenal, Persius, Statius, Horace, and Terence.

BRITON, BERNARD DE, a Cistercian monk, born at Almeida, in Portugal, 20 Aug., 1569; died 27 Feb., 1617. He composed a valuable history of his native country, under the title of 'La Monarchie Lusitanie.'

BRITTANY, ARTHUR, earl of, was born at Nantes, 1187. His uncle, John Lackland, took Brittany from him, and put him to death 1202.

BRITTANY, ARTHUR, duke of, born 1293, succeeded his father, John, 1305, and died 1312.

BRITTANY, ARTHUR, duke of, called *The Just*, reigned 1393, and died 1458. He gained several victories over the English.

BRITTON, JOHN. See BRETON.

BRITTON, JOHN, a topographer and miscellaneous writer, was born at Kington, Wiltshire, 7 July, 1771, and died 1 Jan., 1857. His works are so numerous that it would be impossible to give the mere titles in any reasonable compass. The most important of them are the 'Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain,' and the 'Cathedral Antiquities of England.' Many of his works were written in conjunction with Mr. Brayley.

BRITTON, RICHARD, an English Franciscan friar, published a book of controversy concerning the general motives of the Catholic faith, entitled 'Manuduction to the Palace of Truth,' Mechlin, 1616.

BRITTON, THOMAS, the musical small-coal man, was born at or near Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, and was apprenticed to a London dealer in small-coal. When his time had expired he accepted a sum of money not to follow his trade in the metropolis; but after passing a short time in the country, Britton returned to town, and rented a stable near the gate of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, and converted it into a drawing-house. Here honest Tom employed himself in learning chemistry and music, and became an adept in the Rosicrucian science. Excellent in all his arts and crafts, and deeply read in black-letter lore, he soon gained considerable fame, but never neglected his business. He was seen early in the morning, with his sack and measure, crying stall-coal; and in the evening he was employed at a concert in his rooms, which were almost too low to allow of his male guests and well-

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dressed ladies standing upright in them: for men of fashion, and ladies of the highest rank, were often seen climbing up the ladder leading to his loft. This self-taught genius did not scruple in the least to appear in his check shirt when he met a weekly society of black-letter literati, though there were noble lords present. Leaving his sack and measure at the threshold, he was shown into the apartment, where he, in common with the other members, produced the books he had collected from the book-stalls. His death occurred 14 Sept., 1714, when he was upwards of sixty. One Justice Robe, who was fond of mischievous tricks, introduced into his company a ventriloquist, who, in a voice seemingly coming from a distance, announced to poor Britton his approaching end, and bade him prepare for it by repeating the Lord's Prayer on his knees. The poor man did so; but the affair dwelt so much on his imagination that he died in a few days, leaving Justice Robe to enjoy the fruits of his mirth.

BRIXIUS. See BRIE, GERMAIN DE.

BRIZARD, or BRITARD, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French actor, born 7 April, 1721; died 30 Jan., 1791.

BRIZIO, FRANCIS, a Bolognese painter, born 1574; died 1623.

BROCARDUS, JAMES, a visionary, was a native of Venice. On turning Protestant he went to Holland, and died at Nuremberg about 1600. He wrote some works against the Roman Church.

BROCAS, THOMAS, the owner of a china and glass shop at Shrewsbury, was for thirty years a Wesleyan Methodist and an occasional preacher in that society. He had a long controversy with the Rev. Messrs. Walker, Scott, Roberts, and others, on the doctrines of Calvin. The titles of his publications are, 'The Origin and Evils of Calvinism,' being an answer to the Rev. T. Scott's remarks on Bishop Tomline's 'Refutation of Calvinism'; 'God no respecter of Persons,' in reply to the Rev. John Walker, of Trinity College, Dublin; 'Universal Goodness,' a confutation of the Rev. John Roberts's Six Letters; 'Calvinism Unmasked,' in answer to a Pamphlet by Mr. Tucker; 'A Scourge for Scandal,' in reply to the Rev. Wm. McDonald's remarks. Mr. Brocas died at Shrewsbury 29 Aug., 1818, aged 62. He is to be distinguished from his son of the same names, who published 'Anti-Calvinism, or the Key which unlocks Scriptural Election, in nine Letters to a Friend,' Svo., Shrewsbury, 1848.

BROCCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian mineralogist, who entered into the service of the viceroy of Egypt, was born at Bassano 18 Feb., 1772; and died at Khartoum, in Nubia, 23 Sept., 1826. His published works are upwards of fifty in number.

BROCK, DANIEL DE LISLE, chief magistrate of Guernsey, was born 1762, and died Sept., 1842. He was remarkable for the large share which he took in various important measures for promoting the prosperity of his native island.

BROCKES, BARTHOLOMEW HENRY, a German lawyer and poet, born 1680; died 1747.

BROCKETT, JOHN TROTTER, an attorney of Carlisle, who attained celebrity as a numismatist and antiquarian writer, was born 1788, and died Dec., 1842.

BROCKLESBY, RICHARD, M.D., was born at Minehead, Staffordshire, 11 Aug., 1722. He was educated at Ballymore school, in Ireland, under Shackleton, the preceptor of Burke, after which

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he went to Edinburgh, whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1745. He then settled in London, and in 1754 obtained an honorary degree from the university of Dublin, which, being confirmed at Cambridge, enabled him to become a fellow of the College of Physicians 1756. Two years afterwards he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, where he contracted a friendship with the duke of Richmond, Lord Pembroke, and other distinguished officers. In 1760 he was nominated physician to the hospitals, and returned to England before the peace of 1763. He now settled in Norfolk Street, in the Strand, and rose high in his profession. He was also esteemed for his liberality, and numbered among his principal friends Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke. To the former he offered £100 a year during life, which the doctor gratefully declined; and to Mr. Burke he presented £1000 on finding that he stood in need of it. Died 11 Dec., 1797. Besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote 'Dissertatio de saliva sana et morbosa;' 'Essay concerning the Mortality of Horned Cattle;' 'Eulogium Medicum, sive oratio anniversaria Harveiana, 1760;' 'Economical and Medical Observations, tending to the improvement of Medical Hospitals,' 2 vols.; and 'Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients.'

BRODEAU, JEAN, *Brodæus*, a French classical scholar and critic, canon of St. Martin at Tours, was born 1500, and died 1563.

BRODERIP, WILLIAM JOHN, son of a medical practitioner at Bristol, was educated in his native city, and then entered Oriel College, Oxford. He was afterwards called to the bar, and was appointed a police magistrate by Sir Robert Peel. Died 27 Feb., 1859. Mr. Broderip was a diligent student of natural history, and contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Geological and Zoological Societies, and to the Penny Cyclopaedia. His separate publications are 'The Reading of R. Callis on the Statute of Sewers,' 4th edition, with additions and corrections, 8vo., 1824; 'Zoological Recreations,' 12mo., London, 1847; and 'Leaves from the Note-Book of a Naturalist,' 8vo., London, 1852.

BRODIE, ALEXANDER, a Scotch lord of session, who died 1679, at. 62, wrote a 'Diary,' which was published at Edinburgh in 1740.

BRODIE, ALEXANDER, a sculptor of Aberdeen, born about 1831; died 30 May, 1867.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, an eminent surgeon and philosopher, was a younger son of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, rector of Winterslow, near Salisbury, where he was born 9 June, 1783. When about eighteen years of age he was sent to study anatomy at the Hunterian School in Great Windmill Street, London; and he next became a pupil of Sir Everard Home, at St. George's Hospital. In 1805 he was elected a member of the College of Surgeons, and immediately afterwards was appointed to assist Mr. Wilson as demonstrator of anatomy. Four years afterwards he became a lecturer of the School. When only twenty-five years old he was appointed assistant-surgeon to St. George's, and in 1810 was elected Croonian lecturer to the Royal Society, the subject of his discourse being 'The Influence of the Brain on the Action of the Heart and Generation of Heat.' He prosecuted his inquiries into this subject with such success that he afterwards laid before the Society an elaborate paper setting forth the results at which

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he had arrived; another, which obtained great attention, 'On the effects of certain vegetable poisons;' and some others, all showing such remarkable powers of investigation and judgment that he was elected a fellow, and in the following year received the Copley medal. In 1822 he was elected full surgeon to St. George's, and gave the lectures on surgery, continuing to deliver the regular course to a large class till 1830, when his increasing practice compelled him to relinquish all but clinical lectures. In 1819 he was appointed to the distinguished office of professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, which honour he retained till 1823. In 1832, on the death of Sir Everard Home, he was appointed sergeant-surgeon to William IV., and was created a baronet by patent dated 21 Aug., 1834. Queen Victoria, on her accession, continued him in his appointment. In 1835 he became a member of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and in 1844 was elected president, being thus placed in honours, as he unquestionably was in reputation, at the head of his profession. In 1858 he was elected president of the Royal Society, being the first surgeon on whom that dignity was ever conferred. He died at Broome Park, Betchworth, Surrey, 21 Oct., 1862, having been afflicted with blindness for some years previously. Sir Benjamin Brodie was far more than a mere operative surgeon; he was in a very wide sense a philosopher, a comparative anatomist, and a physiologist. His writings may be divided into three classes, corresponding with the three periods of his life. The first when, as a young hospital surgeon and teacher of anatomy, he employed his leisure in scientific observation and experiment; the second when, in the full tide of practice, he restricted authorship to the subjects which formed the daily business of his life—the surgical diseases of the human body; the third when, in the evening of his days, and gradually relinquishing the toils of practice, he gave to the world the results of his mature reflection on some of the great problems which are bound up in the complex nature of man.—*Ann. Reg.*

BRODUM, WILLIAM, M.D., an English quack doctor, author of 'The Guide to Old Age,' 2 vols., died 15 Oct., 1824, aged 69.

BROEKHUIZEN, JOHN VAN, in Latin *Brœckhusius*, a distinguished scholar, born at Amsterdam 20 Nov., 1649; died 15 Dec., 1707. His Latin poems were first printed at Utrecht 1684. He published editions of Sannazarius, Propertius, Tibullus, and Aonius Palearius.

BROGLIE, VICTOR MAURICE, Count De, marshal of France, was born at Quercy, and distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV. He died 4 Aug., 1727, aged 80. His son, *François Marie*, was also marshal of France, and deserved the highest honours on account of his conduct in Italy and in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died 22 May, 1745. His son, also a marshal, was the conqueror of Bergen, and distinguished himself during the Seven Years' War. He quitted France 1794, and retired to Russia, where he was received with distinction, and raised to the same rank. His son, *Claude Victor*, prince of Broglie, joined the republican party at the beginning of the Revolution, and was flattered with the title of marshal. His refusal to receive as law, while commander of the Rhine, the decree which suspended the king's authority, proved fatal to him. He was called to,

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Paris, condemned to death, and guillotined 27 Jan. 1794, aged 37.

BROGNI, JOHN ALLARMET, who is known as the Cardinal of Viviers, or of Ostia, which sees he successively held, was born at Brogni near Annonay, 1342; and died at Rome 16 Feb., 1426. He founded the hospital at Annonay, and the great college of St. Nicholas at Avignon. His life, by the Abbé Giraud Saulavie, was published in 1774, though it is said that only twelve copies were struck off.

BROKE, Sir PHILIP BOWES VERE, Bart., a brave British admiral, born 9 Sept., 1776; died 2 Jan., 1841. When captain of the 'Shannon,' he captured the American frigate 'Chesapeake' 1 June, 1813, after a severe action of eleven minutes.

BROKE, or BROOKE, Sir ROBERT, a native of Shropshire, was, it is said, educated at Oxford, and afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple. In 1553 Queen Mary made him chief justice of the common pleas. He was also recorder of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Died 5 Sept., 1558. Some of his reports have been published; but his reputation mainly rests upon his 'Abridgment, containing an abstract of the Year-books till the time of Queen Mary,' folio, London, 1559, and often reprinted.

BROKESBY, FRANCIS, an English divine, was born at Stoke-Golding, in Leicestershire, 29 Sept., 1717, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became rector of Boleby, in Yorkshire, but was deprived of that living for refusing the oaths at the Revolution. He then went to live with Mr. Francis Cherry, the patron of the Nonjurors, and there he formed an intimacy with the learned Henry Dodwell, whose life he published. He died in October, 1714. Besides the book just noticed, he wrote 'The Life of Jesus Christ'; 'A History of the Government of the Primitive Church'; and assisted Mr. Nelson in his book on the Feasts and Fasts.

BROM, ADAM DE, an English priest, who was chamberlain to Edward II., and had the honour of being the joint founder of Oriol College, Oxford, with that monarch. He was the first provost of that house; besides which he was chancellor of Durham, and archdeacon of Stow. Died 16 June, 1532.

BROME, ALEXANDER, an English poet, born 1622. He was an attorney in London in the reign of Charles I., and composed songs, madrigals, epigrams, and other little pieces of poetry. His songs were much sung by the Cavaliers. He also wrote a comedy called 'The Cunning Lovers'; but his most considerable performance was a translation of Horace. Died 29 June, 1666.

BROME, RICHARD, a comic dramatist of the seventeenth century. It is said that he was put apprentice to Ben Jonson, to learn the art of poetry. His best performances are superior to the worst of his master's. He wrote fifteen plays, and died, it is supposed, in 1652.

BROMFIELD, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent surgeon, was born in London in 1712. He was a pupil of Ranby and in 1741 began to give lectures on anatomy. Some years after he joined Mr. Muter Madan in establishing the Lock Hospital, in which he was the first surgeon. To further this object he altered an old comedy, called 'The City Match,' which was acted at Drury Lane for the benefit of the hospital. He was also chosen surgeon of St. George's Hospital, and in 1761 was

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appointed one of the suite to bring over the Queen to England, for which he was placed upon the medical list of her majesty's household. He died 24 Nov., 1792. He communicated some papers to the Philosophical Transactions; besides which he published 'An Account of the English Night-shades;' 'Narrative of a Physical Transaction with Mr. Aylet, Surgeon, of Windsor;' 'Thoughts concerning the present Method of inoculating for the Small-pox;' 'Chirurgical Cases and Observations,' 2 vols.

BROMLEY, HENRY. See WILSON, ANTHONY. **BROMLEY, JOHN**, native of Shropshire, received an academical education, and having taken orders, enjoyed several benefices successively. In the beginning of the reign of James II. he was curate of St. Giles in the Fields, London. Soon afterwards he became a member of the Catholic church, and was employed as a corrector of the press in the King's printing-house, which afforded him a comfortable subsistence. Being obliged to part with that employment at the time of the Revolution of 1688, he started a boarding-school. He was afterwards tutor to some young gentlemen, with whom he travelled on the Continent. Retiring at last to his native county, he died at Mideley 10 Jan., 1717. Mr. Bromley was well skilled in the classics, and it is said that Pope was one of his pupils. He published a translation of the Catechism of the Council of Trent, 8vo., London, 1687.

BROMLEY, WILLIAM, eldest son of Sir William Bromley, of Bagginton, Warwickshire, was born 1664, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1689 he was chosen a knight of the Shire for Warwick, and in 1710, being then one of the members for the university of Oxford, he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. After presiding over the deliberations of the House with great dignity for three years, he was appointed Secretary of State. Died 1732. Mr. Bromley published 'Remarks on the Grand Tour of France and Italy, lately performed by a Person of quality,' 8vo., London, 1692.

BROMLEY, WILLIAM, a celebrated English line engraver, was born 1760, and died 1842. He had two sons who became eminent as mezzotint engravers: *James*, who died 12 Dec., 1838, æt. 38, and *John Charles*, who died 3 April, 1839, æt. 44.

BROMPTON, JOHN, a Cistercian monk, abbot of Jorevall, or Jerevall, in Richmondshire. He wrote a Chronicle from 588 to 1198. It was printed in 1652.

BROMPTON, RICHARD, an English portrait painter, who died at St. Petersburg about 1790.

BRONCHORST, EVERARD, son of John, the professor at Rostock, was born at Deventer 1554, and professed jurisprudence at Wittemberg, at Erfurt and at Leyden, where he died 27 May, 1627. Besides several legal treatises he published a Latin translation of the Greek proverbs, collected by Joseph Scaliger.

BRONCHORST, JOHN, a learned critic, was born at Nimeguen about 1494, and became professor of mathematics at Rostock, and afterwards of philosophy at Cologne, where he died 1570. He published, among other things, the treatise of Bede 'De sex mundi ætatibus;' and a Greek translation of Ptolemy's Geography.

BRONCKHORST, JOHN VAN, a painter, born at Utrecht 1603. The date of his death is unrecorded. Another painter of the same name was born at Leyden 1648.

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BRONCKHORST, PETER VAN, an historical painter, born at Delft 16 May, 1588; died 22 June, 1651.

BRONSTED, PETER OLAF, a learned and industrious Danish traveller and archaeologist, was born 17 Nov., 1780, and died 17 June, 1842.

BRONTE, ANNE, sister of Charlotte, and author of 'Agnes Grey,' died 19 Dec., 1848. She wrote under the assumed name of Acton Bell.

BRONTE, CHARLOTTE, a novelist, was daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, minister of Haworth, Yorkshire, where she was born 1824. In June 1854 she married her father's curate, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, and died shortly afterwards, on 31 March, 1855. She published, under the *nom de plume* of Currer Bell, several novels which display great power in the delineation of character. The principal of these are 'Jane Eyre,' 'Shirley,' and 'Villette.' An interesting memoir of this amiable and accomplished woman has been published by Mrs. E. C. Gaskell.

BRONTE, EMILY JANE, sister of the preceding, and author of 'Wuthering Heights,' published under the fictitious name of Ellis Bell, died 25 May, 1849.

BRONZERIO, JOHN JEROME, an Italian physician and medical writer, born 1577; died 1630.

BRONZINO. See ALORI.

BRONZINO, ANGELO, a painter, was born 1503 at Florence, where he died 1570.

BROOK, ABRAHAM, a bookseller at Norwich, was author of 'Miscellaneous Experiments and Remarks on Electricity, the Air-Pump, and Barometer: with the description of an Electrometer of a new construction; illustrated with copper plates and notes.' 4to., Norwich, 1789.

BROOK, BENJAMIN, author of the 'Lives of the Puritans,' was born in the village of Nether Thong, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, 3 March, 1755, and brought up to the staple business of the vicinity, its manufacture of woollen cloth. He became in early life a member of the Independent church at Holmfirth, under the pastoral care of Robert Galland, by whom he was recommended in 1797 to the college at Rotherham, then under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. Maurice Phillips. He was ordained in 1801, and afterwards was chosen pastor of a congregation at Tuthury, Staffordshire, where he laboured for nearly thirty years. Died 5 Jan., 1848. His works are, 'The Moral Law a Rule of Life to Believers;' 'An Appeal to Facts: or, Reasons for Dissent, in Letters to a Friend,' 1806; 3rd edition, 1815; 'Lives of the Puritans, containing a biographical account of those Divines who distinguished themselves in the cause of Religious Liberty from the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth, to the Act of Uniformity in 1664,' 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1813; 'The History of Religious Liberty from the first propagation of Christianity in Britain to the death of George III.,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1820; 'Memoir of the Life and Writings of Thomas Cartwright, B.D., the distinguished Puritan Reformer, including the principal ecclesiastical movements in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,' 8vo., London, 1845.

BROOKE. See BROKE.

BROOKE, SIR BASIL, one of the leading Roman Catholics of the reign of Charles I., made an English translation of N. Caussin's 'Entertainments for Lent,' printed in 1672, and again in 1755. Sir Basil was living 1646.

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BROOKE, MISS CHARLOTTE, a poet, was the daughter of Henry Brooke, the novelist and dramatist. Her life, a very uneventful one, was passed in Ireland, where she died 29 March, 1793. She was attracted to the study of the Irish language, in which she attained great proficiency. Her literary fame rests upon her well-known 'Reliques of Irish Poetry: consisting of Heroic Poems, Odes, Elegies, and Songs, translated into English verse: with notes explanatory and historical: and the originals in the Irish character. To which is subjoined an Irish Tale.' This work first appeared at Dublin in a 4to. volume, 1789, and a second edition, in 2 vols. 8vo., appeared in 1816, with a memoir of Miss Brooke, by Aaron Crossley Seymour. Miss Brooke also wrote 'The School for Christians,' in dialogues for the use of children; and brought out an edition of her father's works, with a memoir of him.

BROOKE, MRS. FRANCES, whose maiden name was Moore, was the daughter of a clergyman, and the wife of the Rev. John Brooke, rector of Colney, in Norfolk, of St. Augustine, in Norwich, and chaplain to the garrison of Quebec. Her first literary work was the 'Old Maid,' a periodical paper, begun in 1755, and collected in one volume 12mo. The next year she published Virginia, a tragedy, with some poetical pieces. In 1763 came out 'Julia Mandeville,' a novel, which was well received. The same year appeared 'Letters from Juliet, Lady Catesby, to Lady Campley,' translated from the French. Soon after this she went with her husband to Canada, the scenery of which country she well described in her next novel, 'The History of Emily Montague,' 4 vols. 12mo. This was followed in 1770 by 'Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Forlaix,' 4 vols. 12mo. About this time she returned to England, and contracted an intimacy with Mrs. Yates, with whom she had some share in the opera-house. She also wrote a play, which Garrick rejected, and thereby incurred the resentment of the authoress, who revenged herself upon the manager in a novel entitled 'The Excursion,' 2 vols. She also translated Millot's Elements of the History of England; and in 1781 produced, at Covent Garden, the 'Siege of Sinope,' a tragedy, but with no success. But her next dramatic performance, 'Rosina,' a musical entertainment, had a great run. This was followed by 'Marian,' acted at the same theatre, but with little success. Mrs. Brooke died 26 Jan., 1799, five days after her husband.

BROOKE, FULKE GREVILLE, lord, was the son of Sir Fulke Greville, of Beauchamp Court, in Warwickshire, and born there in 1554. He was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, after which he travelled, and on his return obtained a place at the court of Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, who bequeathed to him a moiety of his library. At the coronation of James I. he was made Knight of the Bath, and obtained the grant of Warwick castle. In 1615 he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer; in 1620 created Lord Brooke; and the year following made a lord of the bedchamber. At the beginning of the next reign he founded a lecture on history at Cambridge. On 30 Sept., 1628, he was murdered by his servant, who then stabbed himself with the same weapon. There have been printed of his 'The Life of Sir Philip Sidney,' 1652, 12mo.; Certain learned and elegant Works by the Right Hon. Fulke lord

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Brooke, 1633; 'The remains of Sir Fulke Greville, lord Brooke,' 8vo., 1670.

BROOKE, GEORGE, fourth and youngest son of William Brooke, lord Cobham, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1586. He afterwards obtained a prebend in the church of York. Queen Elizabeth had promised him the mastership of St. Cross, near Winchester, but she died before a vacancy occurred, and James I. refused to recognise the claim of Mr. Brooke, who was thereupon induced to join the conspiracies known as the Main and the Bye plots. This led to his being convicted of treason, for which he suffered on a scaffold erected in the castle yard at Winchester 5 Dec., 1603.

BROOKE, HENRY, the son of a clergyman, was born at Rantaven, in Ireland, 1706. He was educated under Dr. Sheridan, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he went to London, studied the law, and was admitted to the bar, but never regularly followed that profession. While in the English capital he formed an acquaintance with Swift and Pope. On his return to Ireland he was left guardian to a female cousin, then about twelve years old; and when she was no more than fourteen he married her. In 1732 he published at London his poem, entitled 'Universal Beauty,' in which he is supposed to have been assisted by Pope. About this time he became one of the political adherents of Frederic, prince of Wales, who honoured him with many marks of esteem. In 1736 he published a translation of the first three books of Tasso; and the same year wrote his tragedy of 'Gustavus Vasa,' which, on account of its political turn against the minister, was prohibited. When published, however, it produced to the author £1000. Soon after this he went back to Ireland, where he was appointed barrack-master by Lord Chesterfield; but his pen was not idle, and he wrote several poetical pieces, as well as some for the stage. He also contributed four fables to the collection published by Moore, under the title of 'Fables for the Female Sex.' In 1749 his tragedy of 'The Earl of Essex' was performed at Dublin. He also distinguished himself as a political writer, particularly in his Farmer's Letters, intended to rouse a spirit of patriotism among the Irish; and in 1762 he published 'The Trial of the Roman Catholics,' urging a repeal of the penal laws. His next work was the novel of 'The Fool of Quality,' of which it is difficult to say whether its merits or defects preponderate. The same remark applies to his other novel of 'Juliet Grenville.' In 1772 he published 'Redemption,' a poem. Died 10 Oct., 1783.

BROOKE, JAMES, an English divine, was presented to the rectory of Hill Crome, Worcester-shire, 1705, and to the vicarage of Hanley Castle, in the same county, 10 Feb., 1725. He published 'The Blessed Memory of the Just. A sermon preached the day after the funeral of Sir F. Russell, Bart.,' 8vo., Oxford, 1766; and 'The duty and advantage of singing to the Lord. A sermon preach'd in the cathedral church of Worcester, at the anniversary meeting of the choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford,' 8vo., London [1728].

BROOKE, JOHN, an English translator, was appointed a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, by the charter of foundation, 1546, but did not take his B.A. degree till 1553-4. In 1577 he was residing at Ash, near Sandwich. His translations,

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all of them from the French, are 'The Staffe of Christain Faith,' 1577; 'John Gardener, his confession of the Christian Faith,' 1578, 1582; 'A Christian discourse upon certain points of religion, presented to the Prince of Conde,' 1578; 'The Christian disputations by Master Peter Viret,' 1579; 'Of two Wonderful Popish Monsters,' 1579; and 'A Faithful and familiar exposition upon the prayer of our Lorde Jesus Christ,' by Viret, 1582.

BROOKE, JOHN CHARLES, F.S.A., an accomplished antiquary, was born 1748. He was the son of a medical practitioner, and was apprenticed to a chemist, but his tastes having led him to the study of genealogy and antiquities, he obtained, in 1773, the place of Rouge Croix pursuivant in the college of arms. In 1777 he was advanced to the dignity of Somerset herald. He was accidentally crushed to death while endeavouring to get into the pit of the Haymarket theatre 3 Feb., 1794. His MS. collections, which for the most part relate to the county of York, are deposited in the College of Arms.

BROOKE, RALPH, York herald, was born in or about 1551. He was bred a painter stainer, but afterwards succeeded in obtaining a place in the College of Arms. Being a most accomplished genealogist, he discovered many errors, in relation to pedigrees, in Camden's 'Britannia,' and kindly offered to communicate them to the author, but the offer was rejected, and he himself superciliously treated. Upon this, urged by personal resentment, he sedulously applied himself to a thorough examination of the 'Britannia,' and published a 'Discovery of Errors' in the fourth edition of that celebrated work. Camden was treated with very little ceremony in the 'Discovery,' but in preparing the fifth edition of the 'Britannia,' published in 1600, he wisely corrected many of the errors which Brooke had so relentlessly pointed out. Brooke's 'Second Discovery of Errors' remained in MS. till 1723, when it was published. Our author also drew up 'A Catalogue and Succession of Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts of this Realm,' 1622, folio. Died 15 Oct., 1625.

BROOKE, SIR ROBERT. See BROKE.

BROOKE, ROBERT GREVILLE, second lord, became a zealous puritan, and was killed in an attack on Lichfield 1643. It is observable that while South spoke of him as a monument of divine vengeance, Baxter placed him in heaven, together with White, Pym, and Hampden.

BROOKES, JOSHUA, F.R.S., a distinguished anatomist, born 24 Nov., 1761; died in London 10 Jan., 1833.

BROOKS, FERDINAND. See GREEN, HUGH.

BROOKS, GABRIEL, a writing-master, kept a day school in Burr Street, Wapping, and died 1741, aged about 37. He wrote nine of the pieces in G. Bickham's 'Universal Penman.'

BROOKS, JAMES, D.D., an English prelate, was a native of Hampshire, and received his academical education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1547 he was appointed master of Balliol College, and Queen Mary raised him to the bishopric of Gloucester, on the deprivation of John Hooper, 1554. In the year following he was one of the pope's delegates at the trial of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley. Died Feb. 1559-60. 'He was,' says Wood, 'a person very learned in the time he lived, an eloquent preacher, and a zealous maintainer of the Roman Catholic religion.' His pub-

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lished works are a Sermon at St. Paul's Cross, 1553; and orations respecting Cranmer.

BROOKS, THOMAS, a Puritan divine, was probably born 1608, but of his birthplace and parentage no particulars have been recovered. On 7 July, 1625, he was matriculated of the university of Cambridge as a pensioner of Emmanuel College. In consequence of defective records, we are unable to state whether he took any degree, and at what period he left the university. It would seem, however, that he was ordained in or before 1640, and served as chaplain to the forces both by land and sea. In 1640 he occurs as incumbent of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, whence he was transferred, in or about 1652, to the living of St. Margaret's, Fish Street Hill. On the title pages of several of his publications he styles himself 'a willing Servant unto God, and the faith of his people, in the glorious Gospel of Christ at Margaret's, Fish Street Hill.' He was ejected from his living 1602, and thenceforward preached in a chapel called the 'Pavement,' Moorfields, near his old church in Fish Street. Died 27 Sept., 1680. He married firstly Martha, daughter of John Burgess (she died 20 June, 1676); and secondly, about 1677, Patience Cartwright, who survived him. Brooks's 'Complete Works,' edited by the Rev. Alexander Balloch Grosart, appeared at Edinburgh 1866, 8vo., forming a portion of Nichol's Series of Standard Divines. They consist principally of sermons with quaint titles, such as 'Apples of Gold,' 'String of Pearls,' 'Ark for all God's Noahs in a gloomy stormy day,' 'Privy Key of Heaven,' 'Cases, &c., or Pills to Purge Malignants.' John Reeve preached his funeral sermon, in the course of which, alluding to Mr. Brooks's charity, he remarked, 'He had large bowels and a large heart; a great dexterity in opening the bowels of others, as well as his own, to works of mercy.'

BROOKS, WILLIAM, a writing-master of London, was born 1696, and died at Much Baddow, Essex, 1749. He published a copy-book, entitled 'A Delightful Recreation for the Industrious,' 1717.

BROOME, WILLIAM, LL.D., an English poet, was born in Cheshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A., and entered into orders. He was employed, in conjunction with Ozell and Oldisworth, in translating the Iliad into prose. After this he was engaged by Pope to make extracts from Eustathius, for the notes to his translation of the Iliad; and when the Odyssey was contracted for, Broome had no fewer than eight books allotted to his share, with all the notes, for which he received five hundred pounds and a hundred copies. Afterwards a difference arose between Pope and Broome, which was carried so far as to induce the former to give his old friend a place in the Dunciad. In 1728 he took the degree of doctor of laws at Cambridge. He was some time rector of Sturston, in Suffolk, which he resigned on being presented to the livings of Pulham and Oakley Magna. He next obtained the vicarage of Eye, on which he gave up Pulham. Dr. Broome died at Bath 16 Nov., 1745. He published a volume of poems, and two sermons.

BROSCHI, CHARLES. See FARINELLI.

BROSSARD, SÉBASTIEN DE, a French musician, born 1600, was music master at the cathedral of Strasburg, and afterwards at Meaux, and canon of that church. Died 10 Aug., 1730. He wrote a

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'Dictionary of Music,' and 'Podromus Musicalis.'

BROSSE, GUI DE LA, a French botanical writer, physician to Louis XIII., died 1641.

BROSSE, JOSEPH DE LA. See ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH.

BROSSES, CHARLES DE, a French writer, president of the parliament of Burgundy, was born 17 Feb., 1709, and died 7 May, 1777. He wrote Letters on the Discovery of Herculaneum; History of Voyages to the Southern Regions; Parallel between the Idolatry of the Negroes and that of the Ancients; Treatise on the mechanical formation of Languages; History of the Roman Republic, taken chiefly from Sallust. His 'Correspondence' with Voltaire was published in 1836.

BROSSETTE, CLAUDE, a French lawyer, author of a history of Lyons, his native town, and other works, was born 8 Nov., 1671, and died 16 June, 1743.

BROTHERS, RICHARD, an English visionary, and self-styled 'prophet,' was born about 1700, and died 25 Jan., 1824.

BROTIER, ANDRÉ CHARLES, nephew of Gabriel mentioned below, was born 1751. He published his uncle's 'Paroles Mémorables,' and some other works. During the revolution he conducted a journal, for which he was expatriated to Cayenne, where he died 13 Sept., 1798.

BROTIER, GABRIEL, an eminent scholar, was born at Tannay, in the Nivernois, 5 Sept., 1723, and died at Paris 12 Feb., 1789. He was a member of the Society of Jesus, but on the dissolution of his order, went to reside with M. de la Tour, the eminent printer, under whose roof he continued 26 years, during which period he published many valuable works, chiefly on classical subjects.

BROUGH, ROBERT BARNABAS, a comic writer, born in London, 1828; died at Manchester 26 June, 1860. He wrote a number of burlesques, which were received with great applause, and was a constant contributor to most of the comic publications of his day. He likewise wrote some novels and several songs and short poems of great sweetness and beauty. Memoirs of him have been written by Mr. G. A. Sala and Mr. J. Hollingshead.

BROUGHTON, CHARLES, a writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, who died 1823, having published in 1814 a 'Memoir respecting a new Theory of Numbers.'

BROUGHTON, HUGH, a divine, was born in 1549 at Oldbury, in Shropshire. He is said to have been educated at the expense of Bernard Gilpin, who sent him to Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in Christ's College. From the university, where he acquired an uncommon knowledge of the Hebrew language, he removed to London and became a distinguished preacher, though strongly inclined to puritanism. In 1588 he published a celebrated book, entitled 'The Consent of Scriptures,' consisting of the chronology and genealogy of the Bible reduced into harmony. This work was opposed at Oxford by John Keynolds, and at Cambridge, by Lively. The year following, Broughton went to Germany, where he had a long dispute with one of the most learned rabbis at Frankfurt. In 1591 he returned to England, and soon after engaged in a dispute with Whitgift and Bilson, on the article of 'Christ's Descent into Hell.' In 1592 he went to Germany again, and published a book called 'Sinai Light,'

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engraved on brass at a great expense. On the accession of James I. he came back to England; but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, particularly in regard to the new translation of the Bible, he went abroad as a pastor to the English congregation at Middleburgh. In 1611 he returned home for his health, and died of consumption 4 Aug., 1612. He was a good Hebrew scholar, but extremely vain and conceited. All his works were collected and printed at London in 1692, folio.

BROUGHTON, JOHN, a celebrated pugilist, served an apprenticeship to a waterman, and plied at Hungerford Stairs. Upon some accidental difference with one of his brethren, he fought with him, and by that means discovering his ability, he commenced public boxer, had an academy at Tottenham Court, and continued unrivalled until his unfortunate engagement with Slack. He afterwards became one of the yeomen of the guards, and died at Lambeth 8 Jan., 1789, æt. 88.

BROUGHTON, RICHARD, an English historian and divine of the Roman communion, was born at Great Strakely, Huntingdonshire, and educated in the English College at Rheims, being ordained priest 1593. Afterwards being sent upon the English mission, he divided his time between his pastoral functions and the study of British Antiquities, with which design he sometimes resided at Oxford, where he was entered as a sojourner 1626. He was in great esteem among his brethren, an assistant to the archpriest, a canon of the chapter, and vicar-general to Dr. Smith, bishop of Chalcedon. Died 18 Jan., 1634. His works are 'An Apologetical Epistle, in answer to a Book, that undertakes to prove Catholicks cannot be good Subjects;' 'A Continuation of the Catholic Apology taken from Protestant Authors;' 'An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain: deduced by Ages, or Centuries, from the Nativity of our Saviour unto the happy Conversion of the Saxons,' 2 vols., Douay, 1633; 'A true Memorial of the present, most holy, and Religious State of Great Britain, flourishing with Apostles, Apostolical Men, Monasteries, Religious Rules and Orders in Great Number, in the time of the Britons, and primitive Church of the Saxons;' 8vo., 1650; 'The Judgment of the Apostolick Ages upon the 20 Articles,' 8vo., Douay, 1632.

BROUGHTON, SAMUEL DANIEL, an English surgeon, born at Bristol, July, 1787; died in London 20 Aug., 1837. He contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and published 'Letters from Portugal, Spain, and France,' written during the campaigns of 1812-14.—*Rosé.*

BROUGHTON, THOMAS, a divine and biographer, born in London 5 July, 1704. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of master of arts. In 1739 he was instituted to the rectory of Stibington, in Huntingdonshire, soon after which he was chosen reader at the Temple Church, where he gained the favour of Bishop Sherlock, who in 1744 gave him the vicarage of Bedminster and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, with a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. He died at Bristol 21 Dec., 1774. Mr. Broughton was one of the writers of the great Historical Dictionary and the Biographia Britannica; besides which he published 'Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature;' 'Translations of the Mottos of the Spectator, Tatler, and

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Guardian, &c. &c.; the first and third Olynthiacs, and four Philippics, of Demosthenes, revised, 8vo.; 'The Bishops of London and Winchester on the Sacrament compared, 8vo.; 'Hercules,' a musical drama; 'Bibliotheca historico-sacra, or Dictionary of all Religions,' 2 vols. folio; 'A Defence of the commonly received Doctrine of the Human Soul,' 8vo.; 'A Prospect of Futurity in four Dissertations.' His father, the Rev. John Broughton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, wrote an ingenious treatise on the Soul's Immateriality, 8vo.

BROUGHTON, THOMAS DUER, an English writer and colonel in the East India Company's service, died in London 16 Nov., 1835, aged 57. He published 'Letters from a Mahratta Camp;' 'Selections from the Popular Poetry of the Hindoos,' 8vo., 1814; and other works.

BROUGHTON, WILLIAM ROBERT, a naval officer of great reputation, was the son of Charles Broughton, Esq., of Charlton Kings, in Gloucestershire. He entered the naval service at an early age, and was engaged as a midshipman on the breaking out of the American war in 1774. In 1778 he was made a lieutenant while serving in the East Indies; and in 1790 he was appointed to accompany Captain Vancouver on a voyage of discovery, in which employment he commanded the 'Chatham' brig. While engaged in this enterprise he travelled across the continent of New Spain, and from thence to England, to give intelligence respecting the differences relating to Nootka Sound, for which he was made a master and commander. He was also appointed to the 'Providence' sloop, destined to take possession of Nootka Sound: on reaching which settlement, he resolved to survey the coast of Asia, from the 35th to the 52d degree of north latitude. In the execution of this design he ascertained that the great Gulf of Tartary has no channel; and he also made very accurate surveys of the coasts of Japan and the Loo Choo Islands. Of this interesting voyage he published an account in one quarto volume, 1808. In 1797 he was made a post captain, and at various periods commanded the 'Batavier,' of fifty-four guns, the 'Penelope' frigate, of thirty-six, the 'Illustrious,' of seventy-four, the 'Royal Sovereign,' a first-rate, and ultimately the 'Spenser,' a guardship at Plymouth. The principal service in which he was engaged was the capture of Java, where he acted as commodore, and for which he was made a Companion of the Bath, and colonel of the marines. He died at Florence 12 March, 1821.

BROUN, Sir RICHARD, Baronet, was a knight commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and secretary of that order in England, and also to the committee of baronets for privileges. He was also secretary of the Central Agricultural Society, and the author of various works on heraldry, colonization, railway extension, &c. Born 1801; died Dec., 1858.

BROUNCKER, WILLIAM, Viscount Brouncker, of Castle Lyons, in Ireland, was born about 1620. He was the first president of the Royal Society, and also master of St. Katharine's, near the Tower. Some of his papers on mathematical subjects are in the Philosophical Transactions. Several of his letters to Archbishop Usher are at the end of that prelate's Life by Parr. A translation by him of Descartes' Compendium of Music was published without his name. Died 5 April, 1684.

BROUSSON, CLAUDE, a French Protestant minister and writer, was born at Nîmes, 1645, and

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broken on the wheel at Montpellier, 4 Nov., 1698.

BROUSSONET, PIERRE MARIE AUGUSTE, a French naturalist, born at Montpellier, 28 Feb., 1761; died 27 July, 1807.

BROWALLIUS, JOHN, bishop of Abo, in Finland, wrote several valuable works on theology, and natural history. He warmly defended Linnæus against his adversaries, and the great naturalist showed his appreciation of this by naming a genus of plants after him, 'Browallia.' Born 1707; died 25 July, 1755.

BROWER. See BRAWER.

BROWER, CHRISTOPHER, a Jesuit and distinguished classical scholar, was born at Arnheim 1559, and died at Treves 2 June, 1617.

BROWN, See MONTAGU, Viscount.

BROWN, Sir CHARLES, M.D., an eminent English physician, died 11 May, 1827, aged 80.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN, an American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Philadelphia 17 Jan., 1771; died 22 Feb., 1810.

BROWN, DAVID, was born in Yorkshire 1763, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. After taking orders he proceeded to India, and became provost of Fort William College, and senior chaplain of the Bengal presidency. Died 1812. His Life, with a selection from his sermons, was published in 1816.

BROWN, GEORGE, an English Benedictine, translated from the Italian the 'Life of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi,' 1619. He died at Celle, near Paris, 1628.

BROWN, GEORGE, a nonjuring clergyman, who died 1730, æt. 80, was author of 'A Specie Book, serving at one view, to turn any pure number of any pieces of Silver, current in this Kingdom, into Pounds Scots or Sterling,' 12mo., Edinburgh, 1700; 'Rotula Arithmetica, with an Account thereof,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1700; 'System of Decimal Arithmetic,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1701; and 'Arithmetica Infinita, or the accurate Accountant's Best Companion; with Tables of Interest, all done on copper-plates,' 12mo., 1718.

BROWN, GEORGE, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was consecrated bishop of Tloa, and appointed vicar-apostolic of the Lancashire district 24 Aug., 1840; was transferred to the newly-erected see of Liverpool 1850; and died 25 Jan., 1856.

BROWN, IGNATIUS, an Irish Jesuit, born at Waterford 1630, and joined the Society of Jesus at Compostella at the age of 21. He became the first rector of the house of studies, established at Peitiers, in connection with his order, and died at Valladolid 1679. He wrote 'The Unerring and Unerrable Church,' 8vo., 1675; 'An Unerrable Church or None,' 8vo., 1678; and 'Pax Vobis,' 1679; 5th edition, 1742.

BROWN, JAMES, M.D., a physician of Kello, in the county of Roxburgh, died 1733. He published anonymously a translation of two 'Orations of Isocrates.'

BROWN, JAMES, an English traveller and scholar, was born at Kello, Roxburghshire, 23 May, 1709, being son of the preceding. After receiving a liberal education at Westminster School, he visited Constantinople, where he acquired a knowledge of several languages. In 1725 he returned home, and about 1732 he first started the idea of a very useful book, 'The Directory,' or list of principal traders in London; and having

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taken some pains to lay the foundation of it, he gave it to Henry Kent, a printer, who continued it from year to year, and acquired an estate by it. Mr. Brown afterwards resided for some years in Persia, and compiled a MS. Dictionary and Grammar of the language of that country. He died at Stoke Newington 30 Nov., 1788.

BROWN, JOHN, D.D., was born at Rothbury, Northumberland, 5 Nov., 1715, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, in 1735, he took his degree of B.A., and two years afterwards entered into orders. His first settlement was at Carlisle, where he became minor canon of the cathedral; and in the rebellion acted as a volunteer against the rebels. Dr. Osbaldeston, bishop of the diocese, made him his chaplain, and the dean and chapter gave him the living of Moreland, in Westmoreland. His poem entitled 'An Essay on Satire,' addressed to Warburton, led to his acquaintance with that writer, who introduced him to Mr. Allen, at Prior Park. During his stay there he preached at Bath a sermon against gaming, which had a very great effect. In 1751 appeared his Essays on Shattisbury's Characteristics. He obtained the living of Great Horkeley, Essex, 1754; and the next year his tragedy of 'Barbarossa' was acted with success. It was followed by another called 'Athelstan.' He now took his doctor's degree, and in 1757 published the first volume of his 'Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times,' of which seven editions were soon printed. The second volume appeared in the following year. About this time he was presented to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle, on which he resigned Great Horkeley, and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. His next publication was the 'Cure of Saul,' a sacred ode, which was followed by a 'Dissertation on Poetry and Music.' In 1764 appeared 'The History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry;' and the same year he printed a volume of sermons. In 1765 came out his 'Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction;' and a sermon preached for the benefit of the female asylum. In 1766 he published a letter to Dr. Lowth, who had alluded to him as one of Dr. Warburton's sycophants. He now engaged to go to St. Petersburg to assist in the regulation of the public schools; but while preparing for the voyage he cut his throat in a fit of insanity 23 Sept., 1766.

BROWN, JOHN, a Scotch divine, born at Carpow, Perthshire, 1722. Though entirely self-taught, he became master of the learned, and of some of the modern tongues. He was chosen pastor of a congregation of seceders at Haddington, where he also conducted a school. Died 19 June, 1787. His principal works are 'The Self-Interpreting Bible,' 2 vols.; 'A Dictionary of the Bible,' 2 vols.; 'Explication of Scripture Metaphors;' 'History of the Seceders;' 'The Christian Student and Pastor;' 'Letters on the Government of the Christian Church;' 'General History of the Church,' 2 vols.; and 'Select Remains,' with his life prefixed.

BROWN, JOHN, a Scotch artist, born at Edinburgh 1752. He went to Italy at an early age, and during ten years' residence in that country acquired a perfect knowledge of the language, besides improving himself in the fine arts. On his return he settled at Edinburgh, where he contracted an intimacy with Lord Monboddo, to whom he wrote his 'Letters on the Poetry and

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Music of the Italian Opera.' As an artist, his last productions were two beautiful drawings, the one of the bust of Homer, from the Townley antique, and the other of Pope. Died 5 Sept., 1787.

BROWN, JOHN, M.D., a medical writer, born at Buncle, Berwickshire, 1735. He was designed for the ministry, but soon abandoned divinity and became a student of physic at Edinburgh, where he supported himself by teaching Latin to those who were preparing for their degree, and by writing their theses. Dr. Cullen also employed him, both as a tutor in his family and as an assistant in his lectures. Subsequently, however, he turned an enemy to his benefactor, and in opposition to him projected a new theory of medicine, for which purpose he procured a diploma from St. Andrew's. Having completed his plan, he published a work entitled 'Elementa Medicinæ,' as the text-book of his system. He likewise delivered lectures, which at first were pretty well attended, but the number of his hearers soon diminished, and in 1786 he found it necessary to quit Edinburgh for London. Here he published 'Observations on the Old System of Physic;' but habitual intemperance ruined his system, and he died in a state of intoxication 8 Oct., 1788. Brunonianism, as it was called, was for some time rather fashionable, especially in Germany, but the doctrine soon fell into contempt.

BROWN, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch divine, was son of John Brown, author of the 'Self-Interpreting Bible,' and was born 12 July, 1784, in the parish of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire. In 1806 he was ordained burgher minister at Biggar, but afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where he was appointed, by the United Synod, to the professorship of Exegetical Theology. Dr. Brown, who was much involved in the religio-political controversies of the period, died 13 Oct., 1858. His more important works are:—'Expository Discourses on the First Epistle of the Apostle Peter,' 3 vols.; 'Discourses and Sayings of our Lord Jesus Christ: Eserated in a Series of Expositions,' 3 vols.; 'An Exposition of our Lord's Intercessory Prayer, with a Discourse on the Relation of our Lord's Intercession to the Conversion of the World;' 'Resurrection of Life: An Exposition of 1 Cor. xv. With a Discourse on our Lord's Resurrection;' 'Exposition of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Galatians.'—*Anderson.*

BROWN, JOHN, an active member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, was born at Dover 2 Aug., 1797, and died 7 Feb., 1861. In early life he was a midshipman in the navy, but being obliged to leave the sea in consequence of defective vision, he ultimately became a wholesale goldsmith and diamond merchant. In 1858 Mr. Brown produced his well-known book, 'The North-west Passage, and the Plans for the Search for Sir John Franklin: a Review,' of which a second edition, accompanied by a 'Sequel,' appeared in 1860.

BROWN, LANCELOT, an eminent horticulturist, who obtained the name of 'Capability Brown,' from a word often used by him when consulted on the laying out of grounds. He was born at Kirkcubright, Northumberland, Aug., 1715. He came early to London, and was employed by Lord Cobham at Stowe, and by several other persons of distinction. In ornamental gardening he surpassed his predecessors, by approaching closer to nature; and he not only discovered a very fine taste in these

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works, but realised a considerable fortune. He died 6 Feb., 1783, at which time he was head gardener of Hampton Court.

BROWN, LEVINUS, an English Jesuit, and friend of Pope, the poet, was born in Norfolk 9 Sept., 1671, and educated at the English college at Rome, being enrolled among the professed fathers of the Society of Jesus 31 March, 1709. He died in the college of St. Omer 7 Nov., 1764. He translated into English Bossuet's 'Variations of the Protestant Churches,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1742.

BROWN, MATHER, a painter, born in America about 1760. Coming to England when a young man, he became a pupil of his countryman, Mr. West. He was employed by Boydell to paint some of the subjects for the Shakspeare Gallery, and was afterwards honoured by being commissioned to paint portraits of their majesties, and others of the royal family. Towards the latter end of the last century he enjoyed considerable practice as a portrait painter, and for several years occupied a spacious house in Cavendish Square, which had been previously tenanted by Romney. He also painted the historical pictures from which were engraved some of the most popular prints, particularly the marquis of Cornwallis receiving the sons of Tipoo Saib as hostages. These productions had sufficient merit for public sale, but not to place Mr. Brown in a very high rank in his profession. A picture of the Resurrection, which he painted late in life, was considered one of his best productions. He died in London 1 June, 1831.

BROWN, ROBERT, the founder of a sect called 'Brownists,' was a native of Northampton, and studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. About 1580 he began to inveigh against the government and liturgy of the Established Church, which he reprobated as antichristian. His first attempts as a sectary were at Norwich, where the Dutch had a congregation, with whose assistance he succeeded in seducing many from the Established Church. For this he was committed to prison by the ecclesiastical commissioners. On being released he repaired to Middleburg, in Zealand, where he formed a congregation on his model of independency, and published a book entitled 'A Treatise of Reformation without staying for any man.' In 1585 he was in England, and was cited to appear before the archbishop of Canterbury, who induced him to recant his errors; but he soon relapsed, and was excommunicated, which induced him to make a second submission. In 1590 he was presented to the living of Achurch, Northamptonshire. His conformity was of short duration; and Fuller says that he had a wife with whom he never lived, and a church in which he never preached, though he received the profits thereof. After leading a turbulent life, this extraordinary character died in 1630, in Northampton Gaol.

BROWN, ROBERT, of Markie, an agricultural writer, born at East Linton, Haddingtonshire, 1757; died 14 Feb., 1831. His 'Treatise on Rural Affairs,' and his articles in the Edinburgh 'Farmer's Magazine,' which he conducted for fifteen years, evinced the soundness of his practical knowledge, and the vigour of his intellectual faculties.—*Anderson.*

BROWN, ROBERT, D.C.L., F.R.S., a botanical writer, born at Montrose 21 Dec., 1773; died in London 10 June, 1858. In 1801 he was attacked as naturalist to H.M.S. 'Investigator,' under the

command of Captain Flinders, and destined for a survey of the coast of Australia. He returned to England 1805, bringing with him nearly 4,000 species of plants, a large portion of which were entirely new to science. After acting for some time as librarian to the Linnaean Society of London, he received the charge of the library and collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who left him a pension of between £200 and £300 a year, and the lease of his house in Soho Square. He was next appointed keeper of the Banksian collection in the British Museum, and from 1840 to 1853 filled the office of president of the Linnaean Society. His principal works are 'Podromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ et Insulæ Van Diemen;' and 'Plantæ Javanicæ rariorēs.' He also wrote a number of memoirs, which were collected by Dr. Nees von Esenbeck, and published under the title of 'Robert Brown's Vermischte Schriften.'

BROWN, SIR SAMUEL, knt., a captain in the British navy, was born in London 1770, and died at Blackheath 15 March, 1852. As a man of science he acquired considerable celebrity by various useful inventions, particularly his iron chain-cables. In 1817 he obtained a patent for the construction of iron suspension bridges; and his name is best known from the chain-pier at Brighton, which was erected under his superintendence.

BROWN, SAMUEL, grandson of John Brown, the author of the 'Self-Interpreting Bible,' was born at Haddington 23 Feb., 1817. In 1832 he was sent to study medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1837 removed to St. Petersburg, where his eldest brother was settled; but being stricken down by typhus fever, followed by malignant dysentery, he returned home in the spring of the following year, with his health greatly shattered. He now graduated, and from this period devoted his attention mainly to chemistry. In the winter of 1840-41 he delivered a course of lectures on the Philosophy of the Sciences, in association with Edward Forbes, but they were appreciated rather than popular. In 1843 he became a candidate for the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh, but retired from the field in consequence of being unable to sustain his hastily-conceived theory respecting the isomerism of carbon and silicon. He was not, however, discouraged by this failure; on the contrary, his laboratory labours were continued more strenuously and laboriously than ever. He died at Canaan Grove, Morningside, Edinburgh, 20 Sept., 1856. Mr. Brown published two thoughtful 'Lay Sermons on the Theory of Christianity,' and 'The Tragedy of Galileo Galilei,' 8vo., London, 1850. His 'Lectures on the Atomic Theory; and Essays, Scientific and Literary,' appeared at Edinburgh in 1858, 2 vols. 8vo.

BROWN, THOMAS, an Irish secular priest, who, about 1513, wrote 'The Life of Nicholas Maguire, Bishop of Leighlin,' whose chaplain he had been.

BROWN, THOMAS, a humorous but licentious English poet, was born at Shifnall, Shropshire, and after a preliminary training at Newport School, was sent to Christchurch, Oxford. Taking advantage of a remittance from an indulgent father, and thinking he had a sufficient supply of learning and wit, he left Oxford for the metropolis. Having spent his money, he was compelled to become a school-master at Kingston-upon-Thames; but he was very soon disgusted with his new employment, and returned to London. He now published dialogues,

odes, satires, letters, epigrams, and translations without number, for his tavern bills were long, and he lived solely by his pen, which, as well as his tongue, ever made him more enemies than friends. He loved low abuse, and scattered it everywhere with a liberal hand, the clergy coming in for more than their share of it. The earl of Dorset, pitying his misfortunes, invited him to a Christmas dinner, and put a £50 note under the plate. Tom Brown, as he was always called, having thrown away abilities and acquisitions sufficient to have raised him to a respectable situation in any rank of life, died in great poverty in 1704. His works have been collected in 4 vols. 12mo.

BROWN, THOMAS, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, was born in 1778. He received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, and afterwards proceeded to his doctor's degree in the university, where he obtained the professorship. He died at Brompton 2 April, 1820. His works are, 'Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia,' 8vo.; 'Poems,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'A Criticism on the Charges against Mr. Leslie,' 8vo.; 'The Wanderer in Norway,' a poem, 12mo.

BROWN, ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN DE, a distinguished general, was the son of Ulysses, Baron Brown, a native of Ireland, and a colonel in the Austrian service. The subject of this article was born at Basle in 1705, and at the age of twelve was with his uncle, Count George de Brown, at the siege of Belgrade. In 1723 he became captain in his uncle's regiment, and was made lieutenant-colonel 1725. He went to Corsica 1730, and was wounded in that island. In 1732 he was appointed chamberlain to the emperor, and in 1734 made full colonel. In 1739 the emperor made him field-marshal, and gave him a seat in the aulic council of war. The empress-queen placed an implicit confidence in him, and in 1744 he went to Italy, where he signalled himself by several gallant exploits. The victory of Placentia, in 1746, was principally owing to him; after which he took possession of Genoa, from whence he effected a masterly retreat. For these and subsequent services against the king of Prussia he was loaded with honours. He died at Prague, of wounds received at the battle of Potshernitz, 26 June, 1757.

BROWN, WILLIAM, D.D., minister of the parish of Eskdalemuir, in the county of Dumfries, was author of the 'Antiquities of the Jews and their Customs, illustrated from Modern Travels,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1820; 2nd edit., 2 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1826. Dr. Brown died 21 Sept., 1835, æt. 69.

BROWN, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D., a theological writer, born at Utrecht, of Scotch parents, 7 Jan., 1755. After studying divinity at St. Andrew's, he returned to Utrecht, and was appointed minister of the English church there—a post which had been previously occupied by his father and uncle. Subsequently he became professor of moral philosophy and ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, and rector of the university. In 1795 he succeeded Dr. Campbell in the divinity chair at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and soon afterwards was nominated principal of that university. In 1800 he was named one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland; and in 1804 dean of the chapel royal and of the order of the Thistle. Died 11 May, 1830. His principal works are:—'Disputatio de Fabrica Mundi, in quo Mal. insunt, Naturæ Dei perfectissimæ haud repugnante,' in the Memoirs of the Stolpian Society at Lyden,

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1754; 'Essay on Scepticism;' 'Essay on the Natural Equality of Men;' 'Oratio de Religiosis et Philosophicæ Societate et Concordia maxime Sclutari;' 'Oratio de Imaginatione, in Vitæ Institutione regenda;' Sermons; 'Essay on Sensibility,' a poem; 'Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue, a poem;' 'An Examination of the Causes and Conduct of the present War with France, and of the most effectual means of obtaining Peace' (*anon.*), 8vo., London, 1798; 'An Attempt towards a new Historical and Political Explanation of the Revelations;' 'An Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Being possessed of Infinite Wisdom, Power, and Goodness; containing also the Refutation of the Objections urged against his Wisdom and Goodness,' 2 vols.; 'A Comparative View of Christianity and of the other Forms of Religion which have existed, and still exist in the World, particularly with regard to their moral tendency,' 2 vols.—*Anderson.*

BROWNBILL, THOMAS ROBSON. See ROBSON, FREDERICK.

BROWNE, ALEXANDER, an English engraver and writer, was author of 'Ars Pictoria, or an Academy, treating of Drawing, Painting, Limning, and Etching,' folio, 1669.

BROWNE, SIR ANTHONY, an English judge, was born in Essex, and educated at Oxford. In the second year of Queen Mary's reign he was made a serjeant-at-law, and in Oct., 1558, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was removed from that office on the accession of Elizabeth, but continued to be one of the justices of that court. Died 6 May, 1597. He wrote 'A discourse upon certain points touching the inheritance of the Crown,' MS. This was answered by Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord keeper.

BROWNE, ARTHUR, LL.D., king's professor of Greek in Trinity College, Dublin, died 1805. He published a compendious view of civil law; *Hæsus O'Di*, or beauty and the beast, an allegorical poem, translated from the Persian; and *Miscellaneous Sketches*, written after the manner of Montaigne.

BROWNE, DAVID, a Scotch writing-master, published his 'Calligraphia' at St. Andrew's, 1622. It is dedicated to James I., whose scribe he calls himself.

BROWNE, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., son of Sir Thomas Browne, was born about 1642, and educated at Norwich. In 1665 he took his degree of M.B. at Cambridge, but that of M.D. he received at Oxford 1667. After this he travelled into Austria, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy. On his return he settled in London, being appointed physician to Charles II. and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians, and succeeded his father in the presidency of that institution. He died at his seat near Northfleet, Kent, 26 Aug., 1708. Dr. Browne published an account of his travels in 2 vols. 4to., and afterwards in 1 vol. folio.

BROWNE, GEORGE, the first Protestant archbishop of Dublin, was originally an Augustinian friar, and studied at Oxford. Some foreign university created him D.D., in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 1534, and at Cambridge 1532. Previously to this he had embraced the reformed doctrines. On 12 March, 1535-6, Henry VIII. raised him to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and on the 10th of that month he received consecration at Lambeth from Archbishop Cranmer. He was one of the privy council of Ireland, and the chief

instrument to obtain from the Irish the acknowledgment of the king's supremacy. The turbulent temper and unhappy disposition of this prelate involved him in many fierce disputes. On the accession of Queen Mary he was removed from his see because he was married. Died about 1556. He wrote 'A Device or petition for an Universitie to be founded and erected in Ireland,' 1547, printed in Shirley's 'Letters.' To him undoubtedly belongs the credit of having originated the scheme, carried out forty-four years afterwards, for the establishment of a university in Dublin.

BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, F.R.S., a poet, born at Burton-on-Trent 21 Jan., 1705-6. He was educated first at Lichfield, of which cathedral his father was a prebendary, and from thence removed to Westminster School. At the age of sixteen he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1727 he was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. Soon after his settlement in chambers he produced his poem on 'Design and Beauty;' but one of the most popular of his poetical pieces was the 'Pipe of Tobacco,' in which he successfully imitated the styles of Cibber, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift. The imitation of Ambrose Philips was written by Dr. John Hoadly, who, however, acknowledged that it was much improved by the alterations introduced by Mr. Browne. In 1744 he was elected member for Wenlock, but cut no figure in parliament. In 1754 he published his Latin poem, 'De Animi Immortalitate,' of which there have been several translations. Died 14 Feb., 1760. Mr. Browne's works were printed in 1768, 8vo.

BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, D.C.L., son of the preceding, was born 1745, and educated at Westminster School and Hertford College, Oxford. After making the tour of Europe, he entered himself as a student at the Temple, but never followed the law. He was elected M.P. for Bridgnorth, which borough he represented for several years, and distinguished himself on many occasions as an able speaker. Died 1818. Mr. Browne published a collection of his father's works, and some anonymous works, chiefly on religious subjects.

BROWNE, JAMES, LL.D., a Scotch writer and journalist, born 1793; died 1841. He was sub-editor of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' but is best known by his 'History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans,' 4 vols. 8vo. Some years before his death he became a member of the Catholic Church.

BROWNE, JAMES, D.D., Catholic bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, died 11 April, 1805, æt. 88.

BROWNE, JOHN, an English surgeon, born 1642; died about 1700. His most curious work is a treatise on the King's Evil, and the 'Royal Gift of Healing, or Cure thereof by Contact or Imposition of Hands, performed for above six hundred and forty years by our Kings of England.'—*Rose.*

BROWNE, JOSEPH, LL.D., M.D., an English charlatan, published a 'Treatise on the Blood,' 1701, and 'The modern Practice vindicated,' with a 'Letter to Sir John Floyer, concerning the farther use of Cold Baths,' 8vo., London, 1705; besides which he published, but very inaccurately, the works of Sir Theodore Mayerne. He also wrote against the circulation of the blood. A libeller of the purity of Queen Anne's Whig ministry, he was exalted to the pillory; but this medico-political quack had the assurance to continue the

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'Examiner' after Swift, Prior, Atterbury, Oldsworth, and Mrs. Manley had ceased to write in it; consequently it became as inferior to what it had been as his abilities were to theirs.

BROWNE, JOSEPH, D.D., a native of Cumberland, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he eventually was elected provost. Born 1700; died 17 June, 1767.

BROWNE, LANCELOT, M.D. of the university of Cambridge, principal physician to Queen Elizabeth, and James I. and his queen, died shortly before 11 Dec., 1605. He wrote a Latin epistle prefixed to Gerard's Herbal, 1597.

BROWNE, LYDE, a collector of works of art, and classical antiquary, died 10 Sept., 1787. He was a director of the Bank of England, and occupied a house in town and another at Wimbledon. His collection of antiques, statuary, &c., was amongst the choicest of his day. Shortly before his death he sold his Wimbledon collection to the empress of Russia for £22,000. Of this latter collection there are two catalogues in the British Museum; one in Latin, published in 1768; a second in Italian, fuller and more perfect, in 1769.

BROWNE, MOSES, a divine and poet, born 1703. Of his early life nothing more is known than that he was originally a pen-cutter, and that at the age of twenty he produced a tragedy called 'Polidus,' and a farce called 'All-bedevelled,' neither of which pieces possessed any merit. In 1739 he published 'Piscatory Eclogues,' which, with his poems on various subjects, were reprinted in 1739. On the establishment of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' Mr. Browne became one of its principal correspondents. In 1750 he published an edition of Walton's Angler, which was twice reprinted, with notes. In 1752 appeared his 'Sunday Thoughts,' a serious work, which was recommended by Hervey, whose interest procured him orders in the church, and the living of Olney, Buckinghamshire. In 1763 he was chosen chaplain of Morden College, Kent, where he died 13 Sept., 1787. Besides the books already mentioned, he published two or three sermons; 'Percy Lodge,' a poem; and a translation of Zimmerman 'On the Knowledge of Christ.'

BROWNE, PATRICK, M.D., was born at Woodstock, in the parish of Crossboyne, county Mayo, in Ireland, about 1720. When young he was sent to the island of Antigua, but the climate not agreeing with his constitution, he returned to Europe, and landing in France, went to Paris, where he resided five years, and applied himself to the study of medicine. He next visited Leyden, and after two years spent there took his doctor's degree. From Holland he proceeded to London, where he practised some time, and then returned to the West Indies. After trying some of the Leeward Islands, he took up his abode at Jamaica, and whilst there exerted himself so effectually as to get Kingston made the port of clearance, instead of Spanish Town. He was also very diligent in collecting materials for a new map of the island, which was published at London 1755. Soon after this he printed his 'Civil and Natural History of Jamaica,' folio. He died at Rushbrooke, county Mayo, 29 Aug., 1790. Dr. Browne communicated to Sir Joseph Banks large collections respecting the natural history of the West Indies, and also contributed to some periodical publications 'Catalogues of the Birds and Fishes of Ireland.'

BROWNE, PETER, a native of Ireland, became

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provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Cork, where he died 25 Aug., 1735. He wrote 'A Defence of Christianity against Toland; 'The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding;' 2 vols. of Sermons; and a tract against Drinking to the Memory of the Dead. It was a fashion among the Whigs of his time to drink to the glorious and immortal memory of King William III., which greatly disgusted the bishop, and is supposed to have given rise to the last-mentioned work. His notion was that drinking to the dead was tantamount to praying for the dead. The only effect, however, of the bishop's tract was that the Whigs added to their toast, 'in spite of the bishop of Cork.'

BROWNE, SIMON, a dissenting minister, born at Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, about 1680. He was educated at Bridgewater, after which he officiated for some years to a congregation at Portsmouth, but removed, in 1716, to the Old Jewry meeting in London, where he continued till 1723, when the loss of his wife and only son shook his understanding in so extraordinary a manner, that he forsook the pastoral charge entirely, and retired to his native place, where he died at the close of the year 1732. He wrote 'A Caveat against Evil Company;' 'The true character of the real Christian;' 'Hymns and Spiritual Songs;' 'Sermons;' 'A sober and charitable Disquisition concerning the importance of the doctrine of the Trinity;' 'A fit Rebuke to a ludicrous Infidel, in some remarks on Mr. Woolston's fifth Discourse on the Miracles of our Saviour;' 'A Defence of the Religion of Nature, and the Christian Revelation, against a book entitled Christianity as old as the Creation.' After his death was published 'The close of the Defence of the Religion of Nature,' &c.

BROWNE, THOMAS, B.D., was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and in 1564 became head master of Westminster School. This appointment he resigned 1570. In 1574 he was collated to the rectory of Chelsea. Died 2 May, 1585. He wrote some Latin verses, and a tragedy entitled 'Thebaïs.'

BROWNE, THOMAS, a divine, was born in Middlesex 1604, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. Archbishop Laud, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermay, and obtained for him a canonry of Windsor. In the Rebellion he was deprived of these preferments, but recovered them at the Restoration. Died 6 Dec., 1673. He published 'A Key to the King's Cabinet,' 1645; a treatise in defence of Grotius against Salmasius, under the pseudonym of Simplicius Virinus; 'Dissertatio de Therapeutis Philonis adv. Henr. Valesium;' and a translation of a part of Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, M.D., was born 10 Oct., 1605, in St. Michael's, Cheapside, London, his father being a mercer. He was educated at Winchester, and graduated, in 1627, at Pembroke College, Oxford. After practising physic in Oxfordshire, and visiting Ireland with his stepfather, Sir Thomas Dutton, he made 'the grand tour,' making some stay at Montpellier and Padua, then celebrated schools of medicine, and at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. He settled about 1634 at Shipden Hall, near Halifax, where, in his leisure hours, he composed *Religio Medici*. He did not intend this, he says, for publication, but it being his custom to make several copies

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and lend them to his friends, the work was surreptitiously printed, but so inaccurately as to induce him to issue an authorized edition. He had in the meantime removed to Norwich, and his book, being translated into Latin, and thence into several continental languages, earned him a considerable reputation. The contemptuous tone in which he had spoken of the fair sex, for he had wished that 'we might procreate like trees, without conjunction,' and had described man as the whole world, but woman as only the rib, or crooked part of man, exposed him to some railery on his marriage with Dorothy Milham, of Burlington St. Peter. The union, however, was a happy one, and the lady bore him ten children, and survived him two years. In 1646 he published 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Enquiry into Vulgar and Common Errors,' in which he discusses, with much acumen and learning, the spilling of salt, the ticking of the death-watch, the ominousness of owls and ravens, and a host of kindred absurdities. He shared, however, in some of the fallacies of his contemporaries, for he believed in ghosts and witchcraft, and denied the Copernican theory and the sexuality of plants. In 1659 the discovery of some ancient urns in Norfolk led to the publication of 'Hydriotaphia,' a dissertation on the funeral rites of olden times, which was accompanied by 'The garden of Cyrus,' in which he treats of horticulture, and the mystical properties of the number five. In 1666 he presented to the Royal Society some fossil bones found at Winterton. He was knighted in 1671, on Charles II. visiting Norwich, the mayor having declined the proffered honour. Evelyn, who accompanied the royal party, speaks of Browne's house and garden as 'a paradise and cabinet of rarities, and that of the best collections, especially medals, books, plants, and natural things.' Sir Thomas died on his birthday, 19 Oct., 1682, and was buried in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. His tomb was accidentally broken into last thirty years ago, when the features of the corpse were still recognisable. 'Christian Morals' (a continuation of *Religio Medici*), and some miscellaneous tracts, were published after his death. Browne was an ardent experimentalist and a keen observer; paradoxical in philosophy, he 'loved to keep the road' in theology; a staunch royalist, he disapproved arbitrary measures, and had a large toleration for religious and national differences. He was of an even temperament, had a retentive memory, and was excellent company. His style, though far too Latinized, entitles him to high rank as a prose writer.

BROWNE, THOMAS GUNTER, was born in or about 1757, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain. Died about 1834 or 1835. He published 'Hermes Unmasked, with an Answer to Dr. Vincent's Hypothesis of the Greek Verb,' 1795; and 'Letters 3rd and 4th, containing the Mysteries of Metaphysics, with an Answer to Monsieur De Brosse's System of Imitative Sound.'—*At. West.*

BROWNE, WILLIAM, an English poet, born at Tavistock, Devonshire, 1590. He became a student of Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards of the Inner Temple; but it does not appear that he followed the law as a profession. In his twenty-third year he published the first part of his 'Britannia's Pastorals,' folio, which was honoured with

several eulogies by men of great eminence, among whom were Sclden and Drayton. In the following year appeared 'The Shepherd's Pipe,' in seven eclogues, from which, as some think, Milton took much of his 'Lycidas.' The second part of the 'Pastorals' came out in 1616, and both parts were reprinted in 1625. He had now returned to his college, where he became private tutor to Robert Dormer, earl of Carnarvon, who was slain at the battle of Newbury, 1643. He graduated M.A., and is supposed to have died in 1645. His works were edited by T. Davies, 3 vols. 12mo., London, 1772, and some 'Original Poems' of his 'never before published,' were printed at the Lee Priory Press in 1815, under the editorial care of Sir E. Brydges.

BROWNE, WILLIAM, an English botanist, born 1628; died 1678. He drew up a catalogue of the plants in the physic garden at Oxford.

BROWNE, SIR WILLIAM, M.D., was born 1602. He received his academical education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was created M.D. 1721. Soon after this he settled at Lynn, in Norfolk, where he published Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics, translated from the Latin, to which he added three appendices. Having realised a good fortune, he removed to Queen Square, Ormond Street, London, where he resided till his death, on 10 March, 1774. Sir William was a complete oddity in his opinions, manner, and dress, but extremely good-natured. He published several light pieces in prose and verse, orations, and translations, all of which he collected and printed, with notes written in a strange style, under the title of 'Opuscula varia utriusque linguæ, medicinarum; medicorum collegium; literarum, utraque academiarum; empiricorum, eorumque cultores; sollicitatorem, præstigatorum; poetarum, criticum; patronum, patriarum; religionem, libertatem spectantia. Cum præfatione eorum editorum delatente.' To this whimsical volume he continued making additions until his death. But he will be best and longest remembered by having left three gold medals, of five guineas each, to be given yearly to three undergraduates of Cambridge; the first, for a Greek ode in imitation of Sappho; the second, for a Latin ode in imitation of Horace; and the third, for the best Greek and Latin epigrams.

BROWNE, WILLIAM GEORGE, an English traveller, was born in London, 1768, and murdered in Persia 1814.

BROWNELL, THOMAS CHURCH, an American prelate, was born 1779; consecrated Protestant bishop of Connecticut 1819; and translated to the see of Illinois 1852. He died 13 Jan., 1865. Bishop Brownell published 'The Family Prayer Book,' 1823; 'Religion of the Heart and Life,' 1839; besides numerous charges and sermons.

BROWNING, MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT, an English poetess, was born in London 1800, and whilst still in her teens became a contributor to several of the best periodicals of the day. Her earliest acknowledged work, however, was a translation of the 'Prometheus Vinculus' of Æschylus, which appeared originally in 1833, but was afterwards superseded by a new version from her more mature pen. About 1838 she fell into ill health, and having broken a blood-vessel in the region of the lungs, was ordered to winter at Torquay, where, though slowly recovering from the original disease, her health received so painful a shock from her brother's death, caused by the upsetting of a boat, that she became, and remained ever after—

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wards, a confirmed invalid. In the seclusion of a sick room, however, she studied the classics most carefully, and in 1844 produced the first collected edition of her poems, on which her fame chiefly rests. New editions appeared in 1850 and 1853. In the interval between the appearance of these two editions, Miss Barrett married Mr. Robert Browning, the poet. She died at Florence 29 June, 1861. In addition to the works above referred to, she was author of 'Casa Guidi Windows,' a poem; 'Aurora Leigh'; 'Times of Cyprus'; 'An Essay on Mind'; 'The Poet's Own'; 'Cowper's Grave'; 'Bertha in the Lane'; 'Catharine to Camoens'; and 'Poems before Congress.'—*Ann. Reg.*

BROWNLOW, RICHARD, one of the prothonotaries of the court of Common Pleas, and founder of the Tyrconnel family, wrote several legal works. Among them are 'Writs Judicial,' 1653; 'Declarations and Pleadings,' 1654; 'Placita Latine Rediviva,' 1661. In 1651 there appeared 'Reports of diverse choice Cases in Law taken by those late and most judicious Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, Richard Brownlow and John Goldesborough, Esqrs., with Directions how to proceed in many intricate actions both real and personal.'

BROWNRIG, RALPH, an English prelate, was born 1592, at Ipswich. He received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow, and there took his doctor's degree in 1626. His first preferments were the rectory of Barley, in Hertfordshire, and a prebend of Ely. In 1629 he was collated to a prebend in Lichfield Cathedral, but resigned it on being presented to the archdeaconry of Coventry. He was also master of Catharine Hall, in Cambridge, and, in 1641, preferred to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham. The year following he was consecrated bishop of Exeter, but soon lost these and all other preferments in the civil war. After suffering many hardships, he was chosen preacher at the Temple, and while in that situation had the courage to advise Cromwell to restore unto 'Cæsar that which was Cæsar's, and unto God the things that were His.' He died 7 Dec., 1659, and was buried in the Temple Church. His sermons were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1662, 1674.

BROWNRIGG, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician, was born in Cumberland 1711, and educated at Leyden. He settled at Whitehaven, where he realised a considerable fortune. Died 7 Jan., 1800. He published several medical works, and was author of some of the discoveries claimed by Dr. Priestley.

BROWNSWERT, JOHN, a Latin poet, was born in Cheshire about 1540, and received his education partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge. Afterwards he became master of the grammar school at Macclesfield, where he died 15 April, 1589. He was reputed one of the best Latin poets of Elizabeth's reign. He wrote 'Progymnasmata quædam Poetica, sparsim collecta et in lucem edita, studio et industria Thomæ Newton, Cestreshyrii,' 4to., London, 1589, 1590.

BROXHOLME, NOEL, M.D., a distinguished London physician, who died 8 July, 1748.

BRUCEUS, HENRY, a learned physician and medical writer of Alost, in Flanders, was born 1531, and died 31 Dec., 1593.

BRUCE, Earls of Elgin. See **ELOIN.**

BRUCE, ARCHIBALD, a voluminous writer, and eminent minister of the Session church in Scotland, was born in Stirlingshire 1746, and died 28

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Feb., 1816. All his works relate to religious subjects.

BRUCE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., a physician of New York, died 22 Feb., 1818, aged 40. In 1810 he commenced the *Journal of American Mineralogy*, but published only one volume.

BRUCE, DAVID, a Moravian missionary among the American Indians, died in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 1749.

BRUCE, EDWARD Lord, an eminent Scotch lawyer and statesman, born about 1549; died 14 Jan., 1611. He was an active agent of James VI., and was mainly instrumental in removing the obstacles which seemed likely to prevent the accession of that monarch to the British crown.

BRUCE, JAMES, a celebrated traveller, born at Kinnaird, in Stirlingshire, 14 Dec., 1730. He was educated first at Harrow School, and next at Edinburgh, where he studied the law, which profession, however, he did not follow. On leaving the university he went to London, and entered into partnership with Mr. Allan, a wine merchant, whose daughter he married; but his wife dying of consumption a few months after their union, he relinquished trade, and in 1762 went to Algiers as consul. After staying there about a year, he travelled into Asia, and made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec. In 1768 he set out to explore the source of the Nile. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and crossed the Desert to the Red Sea, after which he spent a considerable time in Arabia Felix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar, in Abyssinia, where he rendered himself a favourite at court by his skill in physic. Afterwards he served in the Abyssinian army under the king, and it was with difficulty that he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He returned to England 1773, and retired to his seat at Kinnaird, where, in 1776, he married a daughter of Thomas Dundas, esq., by whom he had three children, two of whom survived him. In 1790 he published the long-expected *History of his Travels*, in five 4to. volumes, which contain much curious information, though the veracity of the author has been unreasonably questioned. He died 27 April, 1794, in consequence of a fall down stairs.

BRUCE, JAMES, a periodical writer, was born in Forfarshire, and educated at St. Andrew's. He then removed to Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Emmanuel College, and graduated M.A. He took orders in the English church, and afterwards became a clergyman in the Scotch episcopal church. Died in London 1800 or 1807. He furnished numerous reviews to the 'Anti-Jacobin Magazine and Review' and the 'British Critic.'—*Anderson.*

BRUCE, JOHN, F.R.S., a native of Scotland, was educated at Edinburgh, and was appointed professor of logic in that university. Lord Melville afterwards procured for him the office of Keeper of the State Paper Office, and Historiographer to the East India Company. Mr. Bruce was also, for a short time, secretary to the Board of Control. Died 16 April, 1826, æt. 82. His works are—*Elements of the Science of First Principles of Philosophy*, 1780; *Ethics*, 1786, being the Heads of his Lectures on Moral Philosophy; 'Historical View of Plans for the government of British India, and Regulation of the Trade of the East Indies,' 1793; 'Report on the Renewal of the East India Company's Exclusive Privileges,' 1794; 'Review of the

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Events and Treaties which established the Balance of Power in Europe, and the Balance of Trade in favour of Great Britain,' 1796; 'Report on Conjectural Expeditions to frustrate the Designs of the Enemy, by Attacks on his Foreign Possessions or European Ports,' 1798; 'Report on the Arrangements which were made for the internal Defence of these Kingdoms, when Spain, by its Armada, projected the Invasion and Conquest of England,' 8vo., 1798, privately printed for the use of ministers at the time of Bonaparte's threatened invasion; 'Report on the events and circumstances which produced the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland; on the effects of this great national event on the reciprocal Interests of both Kingdoms; and on the Political and Commercial Influence of Great Britain in the Balance of Power in Europe,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1799; 'Annals of the East India Company, from its establishment in 1600 to the union of the London and English East India Companies, 1707-8,' 3 vols. 4to., 1810; 'Report on the Negotiation between the East India Company and the Public, respecting the Renewal of the Company's Charter,' 1812; and 'Speech in the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs,' 1813.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, a Scotch poet, born of humble parents, at Kinnesswood, in the parish of Portmah, Kinross-shire, 27 March, 1746. After passing four years at the university of Edinburgh, he kept a school in his native county, and prematurely died 6 July, 1767, in the twenty-first year of his age. His poems, which are not very numerous, were revised and corrected by his friend Logan, who published them at Edinburgh in 1770; but in the edition several other poems were injudiciously inserted to fill up the volume, a circumstance which afterwards led to much uncertainty as to which were really Bruce's. The beautiful 'Ode to the Cuckoo,' the episode of 'Levina' in the poem of 'Locheleven,' the 'Ode to Paoli,' and the 'Eclogue after the manner of Ossian,' which are easily ascertained to have been the composition of Bruce, were subsequently claimed by Logan's biographer as his. The best edition of Bruce's works is that which appeared at Edinburgh in 1865, accompanied by a memoir and notes by Alexander Buch Grosart.—*Anderson's Life by Grosart.*

BRUCE, PETER HENRY, a military officer, of Scotch extraction, was born in Westphalia 1692, and after serving in the Flemish campaign, under Prince Eugene, passed into the Russian service, and acted in a diplomatic capacity at Constantinople. In 1722 he repaired to Scotland, and in 1740 he was commissioned to superintend the repairs and enlargement of the fortifications in the American colonies. Died in Scotland 1757. In 1784 his 'Memoirs' appeared at London, 'containing an Account of his Travels in Germany, Russia, Tartary, Turkey, and the two Indies.'—*Rose.*

BRUCE, ROBERT. See ROBERT.

BRUCE, SIR WILLIAM, of Kinross, an eminent Scotch architect, who died 1710.

BRUCIOLI, ANTHONY, a native of Florence, who made Italian translations of the Bible, Pliny's Natural History, and some of the works of Aristotle and Cicero; died about 1560.

BRUCKER, JOHN JAMES, a German author, born 1666, at Augsburg, where he died 1770. His chief work is the 'Historia Critica Philosophiæ,' a judgment of which has been published in England by Enfield.

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BRUCKMAN, FRANCIS ERNEST, a German physician and writer on botany, born 1697; died 21 March, 1753. One of his treatises relates to the asbestos.

BRUCKNER, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, born in the isle of Cadsand, near the Belgian frontier, 31 Dec., 1726. He was educated at Leyden and Francker, after which he settled at Norwich as pastor of the Walloon congregation. He also undertook the charge of the Dutch church in that city, where he died 12 May, 1804. He published 'Theorie du systeme animal,' translated into English under the title of 'A Philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation,' 8vo., 1768; 'Criticisms on the Diversions of Purley,' published under the pseudonym of Cassander; and 'Thoughts on Public Worship,' against Gilbert Wakeneld.

BRUEN, JOHN, a Puritan divine, of Bruen Stapelford, in Cheshire, was born 1606, and educated at St. Alban Hall, Oxford. After the decease of the first of his three wives he took orders. Though a Puritan, he was no slave to the narrow bigotry of a sect. Died Jan., 1625. Some notes from his Life are interspersed in the 'Journal of Nicholas Asheton,' published by the Chetham Society, 1848.

BRUEN, MATTHIAS, a Protestant minister of New York, author of 'Sketches of Italy,' died 6 Sept., 1829, aged 36.

BRUÈRE, CHARLES ANTOINE LECLERC DE LA, a French dramatist, born 1715; died 18 Sept., 1754.

BRUEYS, DAVID AUGUSTIN, a French writer, born at Aix 1640; died 25 Nov., 1723. Originally a Protestant, he was converted to the Catholic Church by Bossuet, after which he attacked his former co-religionists with virulence. Afterwards he abandoned polemics, and in conjunction with Palaprat wrote a number of comedies. His dramatic pieces were printed in 3 vols. 12mo., 1735.

BRUGES, JOHN OF. See EVCK, JOHN VAN.

BRUGNATELLI, LOUIS, professor of chemistry and medicine at Pavia, his native city, was an indefatigable experimentalist, and made several important discoveries, particularly in the properties of the gastric juice, and the varieties of combustion. He published 'Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europa,' 20 vols.; 'Avanzamenti delle Medicinæ e Fisica,' 20 vols.; and other works on subjects connected with his profession. Born 1761; died 24 Oct., 1818.

BRUGUIÈRES, JEAN GUILLAUME, a French naturalist and traveller, born 1750; died 1 Oct., 1799.

BRUHIER D'ABLAINCOURT, JEAN JACQUES, a French physician, died 24 Oct., 1756. His valuable dissertations on the uncertainty of the signs of death have been translated into English.

BRUHL, HENRY, Count DE, minister of Augustus III., king of Poland, was born 1700, and died 28 Oct., 1764.

BRUIN, or BRUYN, JOHN DE, professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht, and author of several ingenious treatises, was born 1620, and died 21 Oct., 1675.

BRUMMEL, GEORGE BRYAN, known as 'Beau Brummel,' the favourite of George IV. when Prince of Wales, was born 1778. He was ultimately much reduced in circumstances, and was confined in a mad-house for some time previous to his death, which took place at Caen 30 April, 1840. His Life, by Capt. Jesse, appeared in 1844.

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BRUMOY, PIERRE, a French Jesuit, who rendered himself famous by an acute and entertaining work entitled 'The Theatre of the Greeks.' Born 1688; died 16 April, 1742.

BRUN, LE. See **LEBRUN.**

BRUN, or BRUEN, ANTHONY, an advocate of Dole, who became distinguished in diplomacy, and as a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born 1600, and died 11 Jan., 1654.

BRUNCK, RICHARD FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE, a learned critic, born 30 Dec., 1729, at Strasburg, where he died 12 June, 1803. He published editions of numerous classical works, which were hailed with admiration by the learned world.

BRUNE, GUILLAUME MARIE ANNE, a marshal of France, born 13 May, 1763; assassinated 2 Aug., 1815. He published a 'Picturesque and Sentimental Tour through several of the western provinces of France.'

BRUNEHAUT, or BRUNEHILDE, daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths in Spain, and the wife of Sigibert I., king of Austrasia, during whose life she bore an excellent character. On his death she was seized, and with her two daughters sent to Rouen, where Merovee, the son of Chilperic, king of Soissons, married her. The king, however, being displeased, parted them, and sent back Brunehaut and her daughters to Austrasia, where she assumed the regency during the minority of her son Childobert. On the death of his successor, Theodebert, she resumed the same authority, and to preserve it, is charged with committing great cruelties, for which she was banished. She retired to the court of her grandson Thierry, king of Burgundy, whom she persuaded to take Paris from Clotaire. Her behaviour, according to some historians, was extremely licentious, and she is said to have poisoned Thierry, soon after which she was betrayed into the hands of Clotaire, by whose orders she was tied to the tail of a wild horse, which dragged her along till her brains were beaten out, 28 Feb., 613.

BRUNEL, ISAMBARD KINGDOM, son of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, was born at Portsmouth, 1806, and died at Westminster 15 Sept., 1859. Mr. Brunel was one of the greatest engineers of his age. He constructed the Thames Tunnel (under his father); the Great Western Railway, with its numerous branches, bridges, viaducts, and tunnels; the South Devon and Cornwall Railway, with its stupendous Albert Bridge over the Tamar; the 'Great Western,' the 'Great Britain,' and the 'Great Eastern' steamships; the Hungerford Suspension Bridge; and numerous other stupendous works of engineering and constructive skill.

BRUNEL, SIR MARC ISAMBARD, a celebrated engineer, born at Haqueville, in Normandy, 25 April, 1769; died in London 12 Dec., 1849. He was educated for the priesthood at the seminary of St. Nic in, at Rouen, but soon evinced so strong a predilection for the physical sciences, that the superiors of the establishment recommended that he should be educated for some other profession. He then entered the French navy, and at the Revolution emigrated to the United States, where necessity as much as inclination led him to adopt the profession of a civil engineer. After having matured his plans for making ship-blocks by machinery he visited England, and offered his invention to the British Government. He experienced much opposition, but in the end was employed to erect the block machinery in Ports-

BRUNO.

mouth Dockyard. It was finished in 1806, and has since continued in full operation, supplying our fleet with blocks of a very superior description to those previously in use, and at a large annual saving to the public. To Mr. Brunel we owe many other useful inventions, but his name will be chiefly remembered in connection with the 'Thames Tunnel,' which was formed after his designs. This stupendous undertaking was commenced in 1824, and completed in 1843. During Lord Melbourne's administration Mr. Brunel received the honour of knighthood.

BRUNELLESCHI, PHILIP, an Italian architect, poet, and engineer, born at Florence 1377; died 1444.

BRUNET, JEAN LOUIS, a learned French canonist, born at Arles 1688; died at Paris April, 1747.

BRUNETTO, LATINI. See **LATINI.**

BRUNFELS, or BRUNSFELD, OTHO, a learned physician of Strasburg, one of the earliest writers on botanical science, died 23 Dec., 1534.

BRUNI, ANTHONY, an Italian poet, who died at Rome 24 Sept., 1635.

BRUNI, LEONARD. See **ARETINO.**

BRUNING, ANTHONY, an English Jesuit, born 7 Dec., 1716; died at Liege 8 Aug., 1776. He wrote MS. treatises 'De Gratiâ,' 'De Deo,' 'De Trinitate,' &c.

BRUNING, JOHN, brother of Anthony Bruning, entered the society of Jesus 1756, and was stationed, first at Southend, near Soberton, Hants, and afterwards at East Henderd, Berks. Retiring to Isleworth he died there 3 June, 1802, æt. 64. He published 'The Divine Economy of Christ,' 8vo., London, 1791; and 'Remarks on the Rev. Joseph Berington's Examination of Events termed miraculous in Italy.'

BRUNINGS, CHRISTIAN, a German Protestant divine, author of 'Compendium Antiquitatum Hebraicarum,' &c., was born 16 Jan., 1702, and died 6 March, 1763.

BRUNINGS, CHRISTIAN, a Dutch hydraulic engineer, born 8 Nov., 1736; died 16 May, 1805.

BRUNN, JOHN JAMES, a physician of Basle, author of a learned treatise on *Materia Medica*, born 1591; died 22 Jan., 1660.

BRUNNE, ROBERT DE. See **MANNING, ROBERT.**

BRUNNER, BALTHAZAR, a physician and alchemist of Halle, born 1533; died 1604.

BRUNNER, JOHN CONRAD, a physician and medical writer, born in Switzerland 1653; died at Manheim 2 Oct., 1727.

BRUNO, the Great, archbishop of Cologne, duke of Lorraine, son of the Emperor Henry the Fowler, and brother of the Emperor Otho. He was much engaged in the public transactions of his time, understood Greek and Latin, and drew many learned men to Cologne. Died 11 Oct., 905.

BRUNO, ST., bishop and apostle of Prussia, suffered martyrdom 14 Feb., 1008.

BRUNO, ST., founder of the Chartreux, or Carthusian order, canon of St. Cuthbert at Cologne, and rector or prebendary of Rheims, was born at Cologne about 1030. Pope Urban II., his disciple and friend, sent for him into Italy about 1080, and offered him the archbishopric of Reggio, but he refused it and founded a monastery in Calabria, where he died 6 Oct., 1101. He was canonized 1623.

BRUNO Herbipolensis, a learned bishop of Würzburg, son of Conrad, duke of Carinthia, and uncle of the Emperor Conrad II. Several of his

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works are in the library of the Fathers. Died 17 May, 1045.

BRUNO, ST., of Segni, a native of Volaria, in the diocese of Asti, from whence he was called *Bruno Sicciacus*. He was bishop of Segni, and for some time abbat of Monte Cassino. Died 31 Aug., 1125. His works are in the library of the Fathers.

BRUNO, JAMES PANCRAS, a physician and medical writer of Altorff, born 23 Jan., 1629; died 13 Oct., 1709.

BRUNO, JORDANO, was born at Nola, in the kingdom of Naples, 1550. He entered the Dominican order, but becoming dissatisfied with the Roman Church, fled to Geneva, from whence he went to Paris, where he attracted notice by attacking the Aristotelian philosophy. He next visited England, and in 1589 was at Helmstadt, where he was protected by the duke of Brunswick. Venturing again into Italy, he was arrested at Padua and sent to Rome, where he was burnt at the stake 17 Feb., 1600. Bruno, who was regarded as an atheist, wrote several books, the principal of which is entitled 'Spaccio della Bestia Trionfante.'

BRUNSFELD. See BRUNFELS.

BRUNSWICK, FREDERICK WILLIAM, DUKE OF, was born 9 Nov., 1771. He assisted in liberating his country from the French yoke, and fell at the battle of Ligny 16 June, 1815.

BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH, CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, DUKE OF, a Prussian general, born 9 Oct., 1735; died 10 Nov., 1806. An account has been published of his Campaign against the French in 1792.

BRUNSWICK-OELS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF, a general in the Prussian service, born 1741. He was the second son of Charles, duke of Brunswick, by the Duchess Philippine-Charlotte, daughter of Frederick William I., king of Prussia. His education was suitable to his rank, and on entering into the military service he distinguished himself in many actions. In 1792 he succeeded to the principality of Oels, and died at Weimar 8 Oct., 1805. The duke printed several works for private distribution. His 'Critical Reflections on the character and deeds of Alexander the Great' has been translated from the Italian into English.

BRUNTON, GEORGE, a Scotch lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born 31 Jan., 1799; died at Paris 2 June, 1836. His best-known work was undertaken in conjunction with David Haig, and is entitled 'An Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice.'

BRUNTON, MARY, the only daughter of Colonel Thomas Balfour, was born in the island of Barra, in Orkney, 1 Nov., 1778. She received an excellent education, under the inspection of her mother, whom she lost at an early age. In her twentieth year she became the wife of Dr. Alexander Brunton, then minister of Bolton, near Had-dington, and afterwards at Edinburgh, where she published anonymously a novel, entitled 'Self Control,' which soon reached a third edition, and was followed by 'Discipline,' a novel which met with equal success. She died in child-bed, 19 Dec., 1818. After her death appeared 'Emmeline,' a tale, with some other pieces, to which is prefixed a biographical sketch, written by her husband.

BRUSCHIUS, GASPAR, an historian and poet, was born at Schlackenwald, in Bohemia, 19 Aug., 1518, and educated at Egra. He was crowned poet laureate and created count palatine by Ferdinand

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of Austria, king of the Romans, 1552, and was murdered 1559 by some persons who dreaded his satirical powers. His principal works are 'De Germaniæ Episcopatus Epitome,' and 'Monasteriorum Germaniæ præcipuorum Chronologia.' A collection of his Latin poems was printed at Basle 1553.

BRUSONI, JEROME, an Italian historian and poet, was born 10 Dec., 1610, and died after 1679.

BRUSONI, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, an Italian civilian of the sixteenth century, who compiled a popular work entitled 'Facetiarum Exemplorumque Libri vii,' folio, Rome, 1518. This work, which was afterwards reprinted under the title of 'Speculum Mundi,' is a collection of historical anecdotes, thoughts, maxims, and witty sayings extracted from Greek and Latin authors.

BRUTE, or **BRUTUS**, a supposed king of Britain, whom our chroniclers pretend to have been the son of Sylvius, who was the brother of Ascanius, and consequently the son of Æneas. On the death of his father he is said to have taken refuge in Greece, where he delivered several Trojans from slavery, with whom he passed to Albion, and established a kingdom which he called Britain. This story is now universally regarded as a fable.

BRUTO, JOHN MICHAEL, an historian, born at Venice, about 1515. He was invited to Cracow by Stephen Bathori, who wished to employ him in writing the history of Poland. Afterwards he settled at Prague, and died 1594. Among his works, which are written in correct and vigorous Latin, are 'Florentinæ Historiæ,' and 'De Origine Venetiarum.'

BRUTUS, MARCUS JUNIUS, the son of Junius Brutus by a sister of Cato, was born B.C. 85. The precepts and example of his uncle inspired him with the loftiest sentiments of liberty, and he resolved on the destruction of Cæsar, as a tyrant who had enslaved his country. This design he carried into execution, though Cæsar was one of his friends. Brutus put an end to himself at the second battle of Philippi B.C. 42, after performing prodigies of valour.

BRUYERE, JEAN DE LA, a French writer, born near Dourdan, in the Isle of France, 1644. Little is known of his early life, but his literary talents procured him the patronage of Bossuet, who appointed him to instruct one of the royal children in history, for which La Bruyere was rewarded with a pension. He was also elected into the Academy, but did not live long to enjoy these distinctions, being carried off by an apoplectic stroke 10 May, 1696. He is best known by his 'Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek with the Manners of the present age;' these have been translated into English by Rowe. He was also the author of a work entitled 'Dialogues on Quietism;' which being left unfinished at his death were completed and published by Dupin.

BRUYN. See BRUIN.

BRUYN, CORNELIUS, a painter and traveller, born at the Hague 1652. He began his travels in 1674 through Russia, Persia, and the East Indies, and did not return home till 1708. Died 1719. The best edition of his Voyages is that of Rouen, 5 vols. 4to., 1725.

BRUYS, FRANÇOIS, born at Serrières, a village of Mâconnois, 7 Feb., 1708, embraced Protestantism at the Hague 1728, returned to the Catholic Church 1736, and died at Dijon 21 May, 1738, leaving many works, the principal of which are

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'Critique disinteressée des Journaux littéraires;' 'Memoires historiques et critiques;' and 'Histoire des Papes.' Bruys greatly regretted, in after life, that he had written the last-mentioned work, which is full of abuse of the Roman Church.

BRUYS, PETER DE, an heresiarch of the twelfth century, born in the mountains of Dauphiné, who taught that baptism is useless except to adults; that the Sacrifice of the Mass is nothing; that the prayers of the living cannot relieve the dead; that it was an idle superstition to build churches; and that crosses should be destroyed as superstitious. His followers, who were called *Petrobrussians*, were guilty of great excesses in the south of France; but on the death of Peter, who was burned at St. Gilles in 1190, the sect disappeared.

BRUZEN DE LA MARTINIÈRE. See MARTINIÈRE.

BRYAN, AUGUSTINE, a classical scholar, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and died 6 April, 1726. His edition of Plutarch was published in 5 vols. 4to., 1729.—*Rosé*.

BRYAN, or BRIANT, Sir FRANCIS, an English poet, gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry VIII., was educated at Oxford, according to Wood. He was employed in various embassies under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and in 1548 was appointed lord justice of Ireland. He died shortly afterwards. Some of his songs and sonnets are printed with the 'Songs and Sonnets of Henry, earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder.' He translated from the French 'A Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier, and a Commendation of the Life of a Labouring Man,' 1548, written originally in Spanish, by Anthony of Guevara.

BRYAN, JOHN, an English scholar, who is praised by Erasmus, was a native of London, and a member of King's College, Cambridge, in which university he delivered public lectures on Aristotle's philosophy. He became rector of Shellow Bowells, Essex, 1523, and died about Oct., 1545. He wrote a History of France, but it does not appear to have been published.

BRYAN, Mrs. MARGARET, who kept a school at Margate, published 'Lectures on Natural Philosophy,' 4to., 1806. There are two portraits of her after Shelley, one engraved by Ridley, and the other, in which her children are also represented, engraved by Nutter. The latter is esteemed a fine work.

BRYAN, MICHAEL, a distinguished art critic, born at Newcastle 1757; died in London 21 March, 1821. He is well known as the author of 'The Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.' The extent of his knowledge, the fervour of his enthusiasm, and the correctness of his taste in every particular of fine art deservedly raised his name as an accomplished connoisseur; and from the period when he was selected to introduce to the British public the celebrated Orleans collection, he swayed for many years the higher branches of pictorial art by his influential opinions.

BRYANT, JACOB, a learned writer, was born at Plymouth in 1715, and educated at Eton, from whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1740, and that of M.A. in 1744. He was also chosen fellow of his college, and had for a pupil the duke of Marlborough, who in 1756, when master-general of the ordnance, appointed Mr. Bryant to a place in that department, and took him to Ger-

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many as his secretary. On his return he settled at Cypenham, near Windsor, contented with a moderate income, and devoted to literary pursuits, the love of which induced him to decline the mastership of the Charter House. His first publication was entitled 'Observations relating to Ancient History,' 4to., 1767. This was followed in 1774 by two volumes of 'A New System, or Analysis of ancient Mythology;' to which a third volume was added two years afterwards. This work established the author's reputation as a profound scholar; though many of his conjectures were opposed by different writers. Mr. Bryant next published 'A Vindication of the Apamean Medal,' 4to., which was succeeded by 'Essay on the Genius and Writings of Homer,' written by Mr. Wood, and edited by our author. This valuable book appeared in 1776, and at the same time Mr. Bryant printed 'Vindiciæ Flavianæ,' in which he defended the authenticity of the passage in Josephus respecting our Saviour. In 1780 he published a letter to Dr. Priestley on the Doctrine of Necessity, which the doctor answered with his accustomed asperity. In 1781 Mr. Bryant defended the antiquity of the poems attributed to Rowley; his observations on which subject were printed in 2 vols. 8mo. In 1783 was printed, at the expense of the duke of Marlborough, that splendid work entitled 'Gemmarum Antiquarum delectus;' the first volume of which was edited by Mr. Bryant, whose next publication was a 'Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures and the Truth of the Christian Religion.' This was followed in 1794 by 'Observations on the Plagues of Egypt;' which is one of his best performances. The ensuing year brought on a controversy occasioned by the publication of Chevalier's 'Description of the plain of Troy;' on which Mr. Bryant printed some observations, and soon after a dissertation concerning the war itself, and the expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer, in order to show that no such circumstance ever happened, and that even Troy itself never existed. In this our author was combated by many powerful writers. The question, however, remains as it did, and a calm observer will be disposed to think that the defenders of Homer have not cleared up all the difficulties which attend the belief that he was an historian as well as a poet. Mr. Bryant printed in the following year a work on 'The Sentiments of Philo Judæus, concerning the Logos;' and his literary labours terminated with a volume entitled 'Dissertations on the prophecy of Balaam; the standing still of the Sun at the command of Joshua; the Victory of Sampson over the Philistines.' Mr. Bryant died 14 Nov., 1804.

BRYCE, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and geometer, born 1713; died 1 Jan., 1786. He constructed a Map of the North Coast of Britain, and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions and to Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine.

BRYDAL, or BRIDAL, JOHN, a legal and antiquarian writer, born in Somersetshire about 1635, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and was in due course called to the bar. Died about 1704. His works are 'Jus imaginis apud Anglos, or the Law of England relating to the Nobility and Gentry;' 'Jus Sigilli, or the Law of England touching the four principal Seals;' 'Speculum

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Juris Anglicani; or a view of the Laws of England; 'Jus Criminis, or an abridgment of the laws of treason, murder, conspiracies, poisonings, &c.;' 'Camera Regis, or a short view of London;' 'Decus et tutamen, or a prospect of the laws of England framed for the safeguard of the king's majesty;' 'Ars transferendi, or sure guide to the Conveyancer;' 'Non compos mentis, or the law relating to natural fools, mad folks, and lunatic persons;' 'Lex Spuriorum, or the law relating to bastardy;' 'Declaration of the divers prebeminences or privileges allowed by the laws and customs of England, unto the first-born among her majesty's subjects the temporal lords in Parliament;' and 'Jura Coronæ, or his majesty's royal rights and prerogatives asserted against papal usurpations, &c.'

BRYDGES, GREY, Lord Chandos. See CHANDOS.

BRYDGES, HENRY, a divine, was brother to the duke of Chandos. From Westminster School he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and taking orders obtained several cathedral preferments, among them the archdeaconry of Rochester and the rectory of Agmondesham, Bucks. He was also for some time chaplain to Queen Anne. Died 9 May, 1728, aged 54. Three of his sermons, and a speech delivered to the clergy of his archdeaconry have been printed.

BRYDGES, SIR SAMUEL EGERTON, a genealogist and miscellaneous writer, second son of Edward Brydges, esq., of Wootton Court, Kent, where he was born 30 Nov., 1762. He received his academical education at Queen's College, Cambridge, though he quitted the university without graduating. Afterwards he was called to the bar. In 1790, after the death of the last duke of Chandos, Mr. Brydges incited his elder brother to prefer a claim to the barony of Chandos, alleging his descent from a younger son of the first Brydges who bore that title. The consideration of this claim was long procrastinated, but in 1803 the House of Peers pronounced its decision 'that the petitioner had not made out his claim to the title and dignity of Baron Chandos.' Mr. Brydges never lost an opportunity to protest in the press against this decision, and he even stooped to the drudgery of editing a Peerage of 9 volumes, in order that a few of its pages might transmit to posterity an account of his wrongs. That the claim was actually groundless was proved beyond dispute in a volume published in 1834 by George Frederick Beltz, Lancaster herald. Latterly, it may be remarked, Mr. Brydges used to add to his signature the words 'per legem terræ, B. C. of S.,' meaning Baron Chandos of Sudeley. He was for some years M.P. for Maidstone, and in 1814 was created a baronet. In 1818 he quitted England, and died near Geneva 8 Sept., 1837. Mr. Brydges was among the first of the modern school of sonnetters, and commenced his literary career by publishing a volume of Sonnets and other Poems, 1785. This was followed by a host of other works, chief among which were 'Mary de Clifford,' a novel; 'Arthur Fitz Albini,' a novel; 'Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum, being a new edition, with additions, of a work under the same title by Philips, nephew of Milton;' 'Memoirs of the Peers of England during the reign of James I.;' 'Censura Litteraria;' 'The British Bibliographer;' 'Restituta,' an edition of Collins's Peerage, 9 vols. 8vo.; 'The Ruminator, a Series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays;'

'Occasional Poems;' 'Coningsby,' a novel, 1819; 'Letters on Lord Byron;' 'Recollections of Foreign Travel;' 'Lex Terræ,' with regard to the descent of English Peerages; 'The Anglo-Genevan Critical Journal for 1831;' 'Imaginary Biography;' and his 'Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries,' 1834. He was also a large contributor to periodical publications.

BRYDONE, PATRICK, F.R.S., a traveller, born in Scotland about 1741. After receiving a liberal education he went abroad as travelling tutor or companion with Mr. Beckford and some other gentlemen. On his return to England from his first tour in the Mediterranean, he published an account of his travels in Sicily and Malta, of which a second edition appeared in 1799, in two vols. 8vo. This work became popular, and procured for the author admission into the Royal Society. He also obtained the situation of comptroller of the stamp office, which he held till his death. That event took place in Berwickshire 19 June, 1818. Besides his Tour he was the author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

BRYE, THEODORE DE. See BRIE.

BRYENNIUS, MANUEL, a musical writer, who flourished in the time of Palæologus the elder, about 1320. His Greek work on Harmonics was translated into Latin by Dr. Wallis, and published in his works 1699.

BRYENNIUS, NICEPHORUS, a native of Orestia, in Macedonia, and the husband of the Princess Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexis Comnenus, on whose death he was offered the throne, which he declined. Died 1137. His history of the reigns of Isaac Comnenus, and of the three succeeding emperors, was published with a Latin translation, by the Jesuit Poussines, at Paris, 1661.

BRYNKNELL. See BRINKNELL.

BRYSKETT, LUDOWICK, a poet, the son of an Italian, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, 27 May, 1559, but left the university without taking a degree. In April, 1571, he was acting as clerk of the council in Ireland. He accompanied Philip Sidney in his travels on the continent. In 1577 he was appointed registrar or clerk of the chancery for the faculties in Ireland, which situation he gave up in 1580-1 to his friend Edmund Spenser, the great poet. In 1590 he was appointed to the office of clerk-general of the casualties in Ireland, and supervisor of accounts, with an allowance of a shilling in the pound. This office was forfeited by Bryskett in or before 1603, and he was subsequently reduced to great distress. He was alive in 1611, but the date of his decease is unknown. His works are 'The Mourning Muse of Thestylis,' a poem on the death of Sir Philip Sidney. This is printed at the end of Spenser's 'Astrophel,' 1595, but had probably been published separately in 1587, as on the 22nd of August in that year it was licensed to John Wolfe. 'A Pastoral Æglogue upon the death of Sir Philip Sidney, Knight, &c.,' also printed with Spenser's 'Astrophel;' and 'Discourse of Civill Life,' containing the Ethike Part of Morall Philosophie, 4to., London, 1606. This remarkable and valuable production is addressed to Arthur, Lord Grey, of Wilton, and is conjectured to have been composed between 1584 and 1589.

BUACHE, PHILIPPE, a French geographer, born 7 Feb., 1700, at Paris; died 27 Jan., 1773.

BUAT-NANCAY, LOUIS GABRIEL, Comte DU, a French diplomatist and historian, born 2 March,

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1732; died 18 Sept., 1787. His chief writings are 'Les Origines, ou l'ancien gouvernement de la France, de l'Italie, de l'Allemagne;' 'Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'Europe;' 'Les Elemens de la Politique;' and 'Les Maximes du Gouvernement Monarchique.'

BUCH. See **BUCK.**

BUCKER, MARVIN, one of the reformers, was born in 1491 at Schelestadt in Lower Alsatia. At an early age he entered the order of St. Dominic at Strasburg. Afterwards he obtained leave of his prior to study logic and philosophy at Heidelberg. Some works of Erasmus and Luther falling in his way he embraced the opinions of the well-known reformer, with whom he contracted a personal friendship. Subsequently, however, he modified his views on some points, inclining rather to those of Zuinglius. The elector palatine having received a favourable report of his learning, selected him as one of his chaplains. At Strasburg he exercised for twenty years the double employment of a minister and professor. During that period he made numerous converts. In 1529 he was sent by the cities of Strasburg, Memmingen, Landau, and Constance, to the conference convoked at Marburg by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, in order to effect a reconciliation between the followers of Luther and Zuinglius. For a time Bucer succeeded in uniting the adverse parties. The old jealousies, however, were soon revived. Bucer then published, in the name of the four towns which he represented, a profession of faith, in which he subtly treated of the eucharist and other articles of belief. This failed to reconcile the contending factions, and the struggle continued as fiercely as ever. He succeeded, however, in inducing the universities of Strasburg and Memmingen to change their opinions on the subject of the eucharist, and to adopt the doctrine of the real presence. In 1536 he again endeavoured, but without success, to effect a reconciliation between the two parties at Wurtemberg. In 1542 he was invited to Cologne by Herman Wida, the archbishop, to settle the reformation in that diocese, but met with determined hostility from the regular clergy. Notwithstanding his desire to unite contending sects, he refused at the council of Augsburg to lend his support to the Interim, the object of which was to compose the differences between the Catholics and Protestants. He and his friend Paul Fagius were in 1549 invited to England by letters from the Lord Protector Somerset and Archbishop Cranmer. They accepted the invitation, and the king assigned to each of them an annual pension of £100. Bucer took up his abode at Cambridge, where he proceeded D.D. and read the divinity lecture. He died at Cambridge 28 Feb., 1550-1. A list of fifty-two of his works, which are all on theological subjects, is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' In the reign of Mary, Bucer and Fagius were declared to have been guilty of heresy, and a writ 'de hæretico comburendo' having been issued, their bodies were exhumed and burnt in the marketplace of Cambridge 6 Feb., 1556-7.

BUCH, BARON LEOPOLD VAN, a celebrated German geologist, born 25 April, 1774; died at Berlin 4 March, 1853.

BUCHAN, DAVID STEWART ERSKINE, EARL OF, was born 1 June, 1742, and died 19 April, 1820. After receiving a liberal education at Glasgow, he joined the diplomatic service, but on the death of his father **DAVID**, the tenth earl, in 1767, he with-

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drew from public life, and thenceforward devoted his time to the elucidation of the history and antiquities of Scotland. In conjunction with Dr. Walter Minto, he published in 1787 'An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Napier of Merchiston.' He was also author of a memoir of Crichton, and of an 'Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun, and the Poet Thomson;' besides which he contributed various articles to the Gentleman's Magazine, and to the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which he may be regarded as the founder.

BUCHAN, MRS. ELSPETH, or ELIZABETH, a Scotch visionary or fanatic, whose maiden name was *Simpson*, born 1738. Her husband was one of the proprietors of the delft-work manufactory at Glasgow. About 1779 she began to prophesy that the end of the world was near, and that all Christians must abandon worldly connections to be in readiness to meet Christ. She gathered many followers, and journeyed with them through several parts of Scotland. On her death in May, 1791, her disciples dispersed.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, born at Ancram, Roxburghshire, 1729. He was educated at Edinburgh, and after residing there several years, was appointed physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, Yorkshire. On the breaking up of that institution he returned to Edinburgh, but ultimately settled in London, where he died 25 Feb., 1805. His 'Domestic Medicine,' originally published in 1770, became very popular, and several editions of it were called for. He likewise wrote 'Advice to Mothers,' &c.

BUCHANAN, CLAUDIUS, D.D., was born at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, 1766. After studying at Glasgow, he acted as private tutor to two families, but in 1787 went to London, where he became clerk to an attorney. Subsequently, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. In 1798 he was appointed one of the chaplains to the East India Company at Bengal, and when the Marquis Wellesley founded a college at Fort William, he was nominated vice-provost and classical professor of that institution. In 1805 he was honoured with the degree of D.D. by the university of Glasgow, and the year following he returned to England, when the university of Cambridge, in acknowledgment of his donation of some valuable manuscripts, presented him with the same degree. Dr. Buchanan was employed in superintending an impression of the Syriac Testament for the Eastern Christians, when he died at Broxbourne 9 Feb., 1815. His principal works are, 'The first four Years of the College of Fort William; Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India; Christian Researches in Asia; A brief View of the State of the Colonies of Great Britain and her Asiatic Empire in respect to Religious Instruction; A Letter to the East India Company in reply to the statements of Mr. Buller concerning the Idol Juggernaut; An Apology for promoting Christianity in India; and various sermons.

BUCHANAN, DAVID, a Scotch writer, who died in August, 1652. His works are 'Historia Humanæ Animæ;' 'Truth its Manifest,' a piece relating to the conduct of the Scotch nation during the civil war; a memoir of Knox; and 'De Scripturibus Scoticis,' printed by the Bannatyne Club, 1837.—*Anderson.*

BUCHANAN, DAVID, a printer and publisher of

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Montrose, in Scotland, born 1745; died 1812. His son of the same name, who acquired some celebrity as a publisher and journalist, was born 1779, and died 13 August, 1848. He prepared an annotated and supplemented edition of the 'Wealth of Nations,' published by Murray, 1814.

BUCHANAN, DUGALD, a noted Gaelic poet, was born in Perthshire 1716, and became schoolmaster and catechist at Kinloch-Rannoch, in his native county, where he died 3 July, 1768. His Hymns have passed through several editions, the best of which is that of Glasgow, 1830, entitled 'Laoidhean Spioradail le Dughall Buchannan.' Mr. Reid says of Buchanan:—'He may be called the Cowper of the Highlands. This judgment might be established by a critical reference to his poems. They are allowed to be equal to any in the Gaelic language, for style, matter, and the harmony of their versification. "La' Bhreitheanais," and "ann Claiogann," are the most celebrated, and are read with perfect enthusiasm by all Highlanders. An attempt was made to render the former popular in English, but it failed. Had it been Buchanan's fortune to have written in English, his name would have been familiarly known from John O'Grat's house to the Land's End.'

BUCHANAN, FRANCIS, M.D., F.R.S., who subsequently changed his name to *Hamilton*, was a Scotch surgeon, in the service of the East India Company, and wrote 'A Journey from Madras through the countries of the Mysore, Canara, and Malabar,' 3 vols., 1807; 'Account of Nepal,' 1810; 'Genealogy of the Hindoo Gods,' 1810; 'Account of the Fishes of the Ganges,' 1822. Born 15 Feb., 1762; died 15 June, 1829.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, a Scotch historian and Latin poet, was born at Killearn, in the shire of Lennox, Feb., 1506. He was educated at Paris, after which he served some time in the army, and then became a student in the university of St. Andrew's, under John Major, whom he accompanied to France. Having taken his degrees in arts, he became tutor to the earl of Cassilis, with whom he lived five years, in which time he translated Linacre's Grammar from English into Latin, printed at Paris in 1533. On his return to Scotland, James V. appointed him tutor to his natural son, the abbat of Kelso. About this time he wrote his satirical poem, entitled 'Somnium,' against the Franciscan friars; which was followed by another poem on the same subject; but though written at the king's command, it exposed the author to the vengeance of the clergy, and Buchanan, not thinking it safe to remain in the kingdom, withdrew to Paris, from whence he proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he taught three years, under the patronage of Andrew Govia, a learned Portuguese, who presided over that university. In 1544 he returned to Paris, and for some time taught in the college of Bourbon; but in 1547 he went to Portugal with his friend Govia, who was called home to superintend the university of Coimbra. He had not been there a year before he lost his protector, and having given some offence by the freedom of his opinions, he was thrown into prison, where he began his translation of the Psalms into Latin verse. He obtained his liberty in 1551, and soon after embarked for England, from whence he went again to France, a country to which he had a strong attachment. After spending five years as tutor to the son of Mareschal de Brissac, he went back to Scotland,

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where, though he openly professed the Protestant religion, he was well received at court, and assisted the queen in her studies. He was also employed in reforming the universities, and obtained a pension from the unfortunate Mary, which he requited with ingratitude. In 1566 he was made principal of St. Leonard's College, at St. Andrew's; and the next year sat as moderator of the general assembly, by whom he was appointed preceptor to James VI. Having attached himself to the earl of Murray, he accompanied him to England, to prefer charges against Mary; and while at the court of Elizabeth he received many marks of favour. In 1571 he published his 'Detectio Mariæ Regni;' and in 1579 his treatise, 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos;' from which modern republicans have drawn most of their arguments. In 1582 appeared his 'History of Scotland;' and on the 6th of December in the same year he died. Besides the works here mentioned, he wrote two Latin tragedies, one entitled 'Jepthes sive Votum;' and the other 'Baptistes, sive Calumnia.' He also translated the Medea and Alcestes of Euripides into the same language. His works were printed together at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. fol., 1714.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, an eminent civil engineer of Edinburgh, died 30 Oct., 1852. He was brother-in-law of Michael Faraday. Mr. Buchanan was author of a 'Report relative to the theory and application of Professor Leslie's Photometer,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1824.

BUCHANAN, ROBERTSON, a Scotch civil engineer, born in or about 1770; died 1816. He wrote 'An Essay on the Warming of Mills and other Buildings by Steam,' 8vo., Glasgow, 1807; 'Essays on the Economy of Fuel and Management of Heat,' 8vo., Glasgow, 1810; 'Treatise on propelling Vessels by Steam,' 8vo., 1816; 'Practical Essays on Mill Work and other Machinery,' second edition, 8vo., London, 1823.

BUCHANAN, WALTER, author of several works on the fine arts, especially the 'Memoirs of Painting, with a Chronological History of the Importation of Pictures of the Great Masters into England,' 1824; died at Glasgow 20 Jan., 1864, aged 87. Mr. Buchanan was engaged for many years in purchasing paintings, and bringing them to this country from the Continent.

BUCHANAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch advocate, son of David Buchanan, the editor of the 'Wealth of Nations,' died at Edinburgh 18 Dec., 1863, aged 82. He published 'Reports of certain remarkable Cases in the Court of Session, and Trials in the High Court of Justiciary,' 1813; and a 'Treatise on the Law of Scotland on the subject of Teinds or Tithes,' 1862.

BUCHNER, AUGUSTUS, professor of poetry and eloquence, at Wittenberg, published in Latin, 'Academical Dissertations,' 'Select Poems,' 'Orations,' &c. Born 2 Nov., 1591; died 12 Feb., 1661.

BUCHNER, JOHN ANDREW ELIAS, professor of medicine at Erfurt, and afterwards at Halle, author of several professional works; was born 1701, and died 29 July, 1769.

BUCHOLTZER, ABRAHAM, a German Protestant divine, author of 'Index Chronologicus,' and other works, was born 28 Sept., 1529, and died at Freistadt 14 June, 1584.

BUCHON, JEAN ALEXANDRE, a French historian, born 21 May, 1791; died at Paris 29 Aug., 1846.

BUCHOZ, PETER JOSEPH, a learned physician

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and naturalist, born at Metz 27 Jan., 1731; died at Paris 30 Jan., 1807.

BUCK, Sir GEORGE, an historian, was a native of Lincolnshire. He became one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him the office of master of the revels. Sir George wrote the *Life of Richard III.*, in which he attempts to clear the character of that prince from many of the crimes with which he stands charged. Besides this work, which is printed in Kennett's *Complete History of England*, he wrote 'The third University of England; or a treatise of the foundations of all the colleges, ancient schooles of privilege, and of houses of learning, and liberral arts, within and about the most famous citie of London,' 1615; and a treatise of 'The Art of Revels.' Died about 1623.

BUCK, JOHN, LL.D., was originally a lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, and afterwards minister of a Baptist congregation in Oxford Street, London. Subsequently he entered Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1825; LL.B. 1830; LL.D. 1835). Having taken orders, he was for some time curate of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, and in 1849 obtained the perpetual curacy of Houghton, Cumberland. Died 5 May, 1864, aged 72. Besides a selection of Hymns he published 'A New, General, and Algebraical Solution of the Higher Orders of Equations; with solutions to the tenth degree inclusive,' 8vo., London, 1823.

BUCK, JOHN WILLIAM, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, who died 23 Aug., 1821, published 'Cases in Bankruptcy' (1816-20), 8vo., London, 1820.

BUCK, SAMUEL, an English engraver, who, with his brother Nathaniel, executed about five hundred views of churches, monasteries, castles, seats, and ancient ruins in England and Wales. Samuel died in Aug., 1779, having survived his brother many years.

BUCKENHAM, ROBERT, prior of the house of Dominicans at Cambridge, graduated B.D. in that university 1524, and D.D. 1531. He was one of the leading opponents of Latimer. Subsequently he went to Louvaine, and was one of the parties concerned in the seizure of William Tyndal at Antwerp. He was living 1536. A MS. work by him, 'De reconciliatione locorum S. Scripturæ,' is preserved in the English College at Rome.

BUCKERIDGE, JOHN, an English prelate, was born at Draycot, Wiltshire, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, whence in 1578 he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, and in 1605 the president. In 1606 he was installed canon of Windsor. His abilities in the pulpit attracted the notice of James I., who appointed him one of his chaplains. He was also one of the four divines chosen to preach before his majesty at Hampton Court, in support of the Church of England against the Presbyterians. He was elected bishop of Rochester 1610-11, and thence translated to Ely 1628. Died 23 May, 1631. His works are 'De potestate Papæ in rebus temporalibus, adversus Rob. Bellarminum;' 'A Discourse on kneeling in the Communion;' and occasional sermons.

BUCKHURST, LORD. See DORSET, EARL OF.

BUCKINCK, ARNOLD, a German engraver, the first who engraved maps on copper, flourished about 1478.

BUCKINGHAM, EDWARD STAFFORD, DUKE OF, was eldest son of Henry Stafford, duke of Bucking-

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ham, and, it is believed, studied at Cambridge. His father was beheaded 1483 and attainted, but the attainder was set aside on the accession of Henry VII. The young duke being descended from Edward III. through a female, fancied that, in case of the king's death without issue, he had a title to the throne, notwithstanding the superior claims of the dowagers of Scotland and France and their descendants. Impressed with this idea, he used idle and vaunting language to his servants, and most imprudently entered into correspondence with one Nicholas Hopkins, a brother of the Charterhouse, at Henton, Somersetshire, who pretended to the gift of prophecy, and foretold he should be king. Moreover, his enormous wealth excited the king's cupidity, and he in some respects justified suspicion by increasing the number of his retainers. He also treated Wolsey, then in the plenitude of his power, with undisguised contempt, on account apparently of his low origin. The duke was seized on his way to the court, tried for treason, found guilty, and condemned to death. Scorning to solicit mercy, he was beheaded on Tower Hill 17 May, 1521.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF, was the son of Sir George Villiers of Brookesby, in Leicestershire, where he was born 1592. He attracted the notice of James I. at the performance of the play of 'Ignoramus,' in 1615; soon after which he was successively appointed cup-bearer to the king, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the Garter. He also rose to the rank of marquis, and became lord admiral of England, warden of the Cinque Ports, and master of the horse. But in 1623 he lost the royal favour, in a great degree, by persuading Prince Charles to visit the court of Spain, for the purpose of paying his addresses in person to the Infanta. Though Buckingham was created a duke in his absence, it was generally supposed that if the king had lived his decline would have been as rapid as his rise. The accession of Charles in 1625 increased the power of the favourite, but it also multiplied his enemies, and injured his master. The nation hated Buckingham, and two parliaments for impeaching him were dissolved. At this period, the duke involved the kingdom in a disgraceful war with France, and went himself on an expedition to the Isle of Rhé, where he lost the flower of his army. He then returned to repair his fleet, and was about to sail for Rochelle, when he was assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton, a fanatical lieutenant, 23 Aug., 1628. Lord Clarendon and Lilly the astrologer have recorded a story of the appearance of old Sir George Villiers to an officer at Windsor, charging him to warn the duke of the fate with which he was threatened.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, second DUKE OF, was the son of the preceding, by Lady Catherine Manners, and was born in 1627. After studying at Cambridge, he went abroad, and on his return entered the royal army, for which he was deprived of his estate by the parliament, but recovered a great part of it in 1657, by marrying the daughter of Lord Fairfax. At the Restoration he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, lord-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and master of the horse. Of these honours, however, he was deprived in 1666, for being concerned in a plot to effect a change of government. Notwithstanding this, he recovered the royal favour, and retained it, after perpetrating some shocking

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crimes; one of which was the killing Lord Shrewsbury in a duel, and debauching his countess; and another, the hiring of Blood to seize the duke of Ormond in his coach. In 1676 the duke, with the earl of Shaftesbury and Salisbury, and Lord Wharton, were sent to the Tower, by order of the House of Peers, for contempt. On a petition to the king, however, they were all released. This profligate nobleman died at an obscure house at Kirby Moorside, in Yorkshire, of a fever caught in fox-hunting, 16 April, 1688. He wrote a celebrated comedy called 'The Rehearsal,' and some other dramatic pieces; also a few pamphlets in prose.

BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SILK, an English author and traveller, born 1786. He passed much of his early life at sea, but becoming afterwards connected with a printing-office, adopted the profession of literature. In 1815 he went to India, and established a newspaper, in which he attacked the abuses of the Indian government with such vigour that he was summarily expelled and his journal suppressed. Very many years later, the company were compelled to acknowledge the illegality of their proceedings, and to allow their victim an annuity. He went to India a second time, when the restrictions on the press had been removed. On his way to and from India, Mr. Buckingham travelled through various countries, and afterwards published narratives of his travels. In 1822 appeared 'Travels in Palestine;' in 1825 'Arabia;' in 1827 'Mesopotamia and Adjacent Countries;' and in 1830 'Assyria and Media.' At a later period he made tours in various parts of Europe and North America, his account of the latter country occupying no fewer than ten volumes. His European travels are described in two volumes on Belgium, the Rhine, and Switzerland, and two on France, Piedmont, and Switzerland. But Mr. Buckingham was still better known by his public lectures than by his books. In 1825 he established in London 'The Oriental Herald,' the precursor of several journals of the kind which have since flourished. Mr. Buckingham was M.P. for Sheffield from 1822 to 1837; and died 30 June, 1855.

BUCKINGHAM, OSBERN. See **BOKENAM.**

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, RICHARD GREENVILLE NUGENT TEMPLE BRYDGES CHANDOS, first DUKE OF, K.G., was born 21 March, 1776, and died 17 Jan., 1839.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, RICHARD PLANTAGENET TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GREENVILLE, second DUKE OF, K.G., was born 11 Feb., 1797, and died 29 July, 1861. Before succeeding to the peerage he sat in the House of Commons, where for many years he was a warm supporter of the Conservative cause. To his strenuous opposition to the Reform Bill was owing the passing of the 'Chandos clause.' He compiled 'Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III.' of the 'Regency,' of 'George IV.,' and of 'William IV. and Victoria.'

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, JOHN SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF, was born 1640, being son of Edward, earl of Mulgrave. At the age of seventeen, he served in the fleet; and afterwards had the command of a troop of horse. In 1680, being then Lord Mulgrave, he was sent to the relief of Tangier, which service he accomplished. He complied very much with the measures of James II., and yet concurred in the Revolution, for which he was created marquis of Normanby and duke of Buckinghamshire.

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He died 24 Feb., 1720-1, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his epitaph, written by himself, gave great offence. His works, consisting of poems, memoirs, speeches, and essays, were printed in 2 vols. 4to., 1723, and again in 2 vols. 8vo., 1729. Buckingham House was built by this duke.

BUCKLAND, RALPH, a native of Somersetshire, was born in or about 1564, and in 1579 became a commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford. Leaving the university without a degree, he went to London, where for some time he studied the common law, but being at length inflamed with a love for the Catholic religion, he left his parents, country, and the prospect of a fair inheritance, and retired to the English College at Douay, where he spent seven years, and being ordained priest, he first visited Rome, and then returned to England. Here he exercised his sacerdotal functions for about twenty years, dying in 1611. He wrote 'Seven Sparks of the enkindled Soul. Four Lamentations, which, composed in the hard Times of Qn. Elizabeth, may be used at all Times, when the Church happeneth to be extremely persecuted. Drawn out of the Holy Scriptures after the form of Psalms,' 12mo. n. d. This book was afterwards most unfairly quoted by Archbishop Usher, with the object of fixing the Gunpowder Plot on the Catholics generally; 'An Embassy from Heaven, wherein our Lord Christ giveth to understand his Indignation against all such, as being Catholicly minded, dare yield their Presence to the Rites and public prayers of the Malignant Church,' 8vo. He also translated from Latin into English 'De Persecutione Vandelicæ,' written by Victor, bishop of Biserte, or Benserte, in Africa; and the six volumes of Surtius's 'Lives of the Saints.'

BUCKLAND, WILLIAM, D.D., F.R.S., a distinguished geologist, born at Axminster, Devonshire, 1784, and educated at Winchester School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1813 he was appointed to the readership of mineralogy, and in 1818 to the readership of geology. In 1825 his college presented him to the living of Stoke Charity, Hampshire, and in the same year he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Christ Church. Sir Robert Peel conferred upon him the deanery of Westminster 1845; and he was also rector of Islip, Oxfordshire. Died 14 Aug., 1850. His principal works are 'Vindiciæ Geologicæ; or the Connection of Religion with Geology explained,' 1820; 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ; or Observations on the Organic Remains attesting the action of an Universal Deluge,' 1823; and 'Geology and Mineralogy considered with reference to Natural Theology,' one of the Bridgewater Treatises, 1836. He was also a frequent contributor to the Proceedings of the Geological Society, of which he was twice elected president. The name of Dr. Buckland will ever be associated with his discoveries of the remains of animals in the caves of Kirkdale and other parts of England. Of these discoveries he gave an account in the Philosophical Transactions.

BUCKLE, HENRY THOMAS, an English writer, born at Lee 24 Nov., 1822; died at Damascus 29 May, 1862. He was author of an ambitious work entitled a 'History of Civilization in England,' but he only lived to complete the first two volumes of it.

BUCKLER, BENJAMIN, D.D., a geological writer, born 1716, and educated at Oriel College

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Oxford, where he took his master's degree, after which he was elected fellow of All Souls, and proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1759. He became vicar of Cumnor, and rector of Frilsham, in Berkshire, and was buried at the former place 24 Dec., 1780. Dr. Buckler drew up the 'Stemmata Chicheleana; or, Genealogical account of the family of Chichele,' 4to., 1765. To this he added a supplement in 1775. He was also the author of 'A Reply to Dr. Huddesford's Observations on the Delegates of the Press,' 4to.; and an anonymous pamphlet, entitled 'A complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Soul's College, against the injurious suggestions of Mr. Pointer,' 8vo. Pointer had, it seems, degraded the Mallard into a goose; and this occasioned a droll piece, called 'Proposals for the History of the Mallardians,' written by Bilson and Morres.

BUCKLEY, JOHN. See JONES.

BUCKLEY, ROBERT, or SIEBERT, an English Benedictine, the last surviving monk of Westminster Abbey. At the commencement of the reign of James I. he was persuaded by some clergymen to revive his order, and accordingly they made their profession under him. Afterwards, uniting themselves to other Benedictines who had taken the habit in Italy and Spain, and were permitted to return to England upon the mission, they were incorporated; and, by express bulls from the see of Rome, assumed the name of the English congregation of St. Benedict. During forty years of his life Father Buckley endured persecution for the Catholic faith, being always shut up in some prison or other. He died 22 Feb., 1610, aged 93, having been blind during the three last years of his life, and was refused burial in the parish churchyard.

BUCKLEY, THEODORE WILLIAM ALOIS, one of the chaplains of Christ Church, Oxford, was born 27 July, 1825, and died 30 Jan., 1856. He published numerous translations from the classics, and edited many popular works.

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM, a native of Lichfield, was educated at King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1542; M.A. 1545). Afterwards he removed to the court of King Edward VI., who held him in great esteem. In Jan., 1548-9, he obtained a prebend in the church of Lichfield, and in 1550 was appointed tutor to the royal henchmen. Died about 1570. His 'Arithmetica Memorativa' is printed with Seaton's 'Dialectica.' This work consists of the rules of arithmetic reduced into Latin verse, that they may be more easily committed to memory.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH STEVENS, an American divine, orator, and man of letters, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 26 May, 1784, and died 9 June, 1812.

BUQUET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a distinguished physician and chemist, born at Paris 1746; died 24 Jan., 1780.

BUDÆUS, or BUDE, WILLIAM, a learned critic, born at Paris 1467. He was second son of John Bude, lord of Yere and Villiers, and received his education at Orleans, but at first led a dissipated life. Afterwards he took to his studies, and became an excellent classical scholar, particularly in Greek, which he almost learnt by himself. He was librarian to Francis I., and died at Paris 23 Aug., 1540. His principal works are 'De Asse;' Notes on the Pandects; 'Commentarii Græcæ Linguae.' All his writings were collected in 4 vols. folio, 1557.

BUDGETT.

BUDD, RICHARD, M.D., an eminent London physician, who died 1821.

BUDDÆUS, JOHN FRANCIS, a German Lutheran divine, professor of philosophy at Halle, and afterwards at Jena, was born 25 June, 1667, and died 19 Nov., 1729. He published the great German Historical Dictionary, and a number of other useful works, chiefly on philosophy and divinity.

BUDDEN, JOHN, LL.D., a civilian of Oxford, was born at Canford, Dorsetshire, in or about 1566. He became reader of philosophy at Magdalen College; principal of New Inn 1609; and afterwards principal of Broadgate Hall, where he died 11 June, 1620. He wrote the lives of William of Waynflete and Archbishop Morton; and several translations from Latin and French.

BUDGELL, EUSTACE, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Exeter about 1685. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Ireland, as one of the clerks of his office. While there he was chosen member of Parliament, and obtained some lucrative employments, which he lost for satirising the duke of Bolton, when that nobleman was lieutenant. On this he returned to England, where in 1720 he lost £20,000 by the South Sea bubble. He now turned party writer, and conducted a popular paper called the Bee; but while thus engaged an affair happened which ruined his reputation. On the death of Dr. Tindal, a bequest was found in his will of £2000 to Budgell, which all who knew the doctor were sensible he never intended. The will, therefore, was contested, and set aside, which, with his desperate circumstances, had such an effect upon his mind, that he threw himself into the Thames, and was drowned, 4 May, 1736. Upon his bureau was found a slip of paper on which was written these words:—

'What Cato did, and Addison approved,
Cannot be wrong.'

He wrote several papers in the Spectator and Guardian; had a share in the Craftsman; and published, also, Memoirs of the Lives of the Boyles, 8vo.; the History of Cleomenes, 8vo.; and a translation of the Characters of Theophrastus.

BUDGETT, SAMUEL, the son of a small shop-keeper, was born at Wrington, Somerset, in 1794. He showed, as a boy, a knack of 'turning a penny into a pound,' and at fifteen years of age had become possessed, by petty bartering, of £30, which he presented to his parents, who happened to be in straitened circumstances. Apprenticed to his brother, a grocer at Kingswood Hill, he was dismissed for 'want of ability,' but was soon afterwards recalled, and as a partner in the business he steadily extended it by his shrewdness and tact, and his principle of cash payments, until the firm of Budgett Brothers became the largest wholesale provision merchants in Bristol, to which city, on their Kingswood premises being burnt down, the establishment had been removed. While an adept in driving a bargain, he was munificent in his contributions to charitable and religious objects, especially those connected with the Wesleyan Methodists, of which denomination he was an attached member. He died 29 April, 1851, and a memoir of him, under the title of 'The Successful Merchant,' has had a wide circulation.

BUFFALMACCO.

BUFFALMACCO, BONAMICO, an historical painter, born at Florence 1262; died 1340.

BUFFIER, CLAUDE, a learned Jesuit, was born in Poland 25 May, 1661, and died at Paris 17 May, 1737. Most of his works were collected into a folio volume in 1733, with the title of 'Cours des Sciences sur des principes nouveaux et simples.'

BUFFON, GEORGE LOUIS LE CLERC, Comte DE, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, and born at Montbard, in Burgundy, 7 Sept., 1707. He studied at Dijon, and was intended for the law, but his inclination lay to the sciences, particularly astronomy and geometry; and it is said he was never without Euclid's Elements in his pocket. At the age of twenty he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England. On his return he divided his time between Montbard and Paris, and in 1735 published a translation of Males's Vegetable Statics, which was followed by one of Newton's Fluxions. In 1739 he was appointed superintendent of the royal garden and cabinet, which by his care were considerably enriched. In 1744 he published his Theory of the Earth, which he afterwards prefixed to his Natural History. This celebrated work commenced in 1749, and at its completion in 1767 amounted to 15 vols. 4to., and 31 vols. 12mo. To it were afterwards added several volumes by way of supplement. In 1771 appeared his History of Birds; and in 1773 he began the History of Minerals. He was a member of the French Academy, treasurer of that of Sciences, and in 1771 he was created a count. His private character was that of a libertine, and he was extremely vain of his person and talents. 'The works of eminent geniuses,' he would say 'are few; they are those of Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu, and my own!' Died 16 April, 1788.

BUGENHAGIUS, or BUGENHAGEN, JOHN, one of the Reformers, surnamed *Pomeranus*, was born at Wollin, in Pomerania, 24 June, 1485. He was employed in establishing the Reformation at Hamburg, Lubeck, and in Denmark, the church of which last kingdom he new-modelled. Died 21 March, 1558. He wrote Commentaries on the Epistles; a Harmony of the Gospels; and assisted Luther in his translation of the Bible.

BUGG, FRANCIS, a tradesman, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, was born in or about 1640. He was a member of the Society of Friends, which, however, he deserted, and wrote his 'Pilgrim's Progress from Quakerism to Christianity;' 'Battering Rams against New Rome;' and several other books levelled at the doctrines of his former co-religionists. He was living in 1698.

BUGG, GEORGE, a divine, received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge; became rector of Wilsford, Lincolnshire, 1849; and died at Hull 15 Aug., 1851, aged 82. He published 'The Key to Modern Controversy,' 8vo., London, 1843.

BUGIARDINI, JULIUS, a painter, born at Florence 1481; died 1556.

BUHLE, JOHN THEOPHILUS, a German philosopher, born at Brunswick 29 Sept., 1763. At the early age of eighteen he delivered a course of lectures on the literature of philosophy, and two years later he was appointed classical tutor to the young English princes who were then prosecuting their studies at Brunswick. After filling the chair of philosophy at Gottingen, he accepted an invitation to Russia, where he obtained a professor-

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ship at Moscow and other preferments. In his latter years he returned to his native country, and died there in Aug., 1821. Among his very numerous works may be mentioned a treatise in German on the History of Philosophy; a History of modern Philosophy from the revival of letters to the time of Kant; a Manual of Natural Law; and Origin and History of the Kosciucians and Freemasons.

BUKENTOP, HENRY VAN, a Recollect friar of Antwerp, and theological professor at Louvaine, died 27 May, 1716. He published many polemical works.

BULKELEY, LANCELOT, appointed archbishop of Dublin 1619, died 8 Sept., 1650.

BULKELEY, Sir RICHARD, baronet, was educated at Dublin and Oxford, and acquired a considerable amount of learning, but was strangely deluded and led away by a set of enthusiastical pretenders to prophecy, who first appeared among the French Camisards and Huguenots. With these he engaged so deeply, that not only his estate partly supplied their extravagances, but he also prostituted his pen in defence of their frenzy, and was only prevented by death from selling his estate to distribute among them. He died 7 April, 1710, æt. 47, and was buried at Ewell, Surrey. He published 'An Answer to Several Treatises lately publish'd on the subject of the Prophets. The first part,' 8vo., London, 1708.

BULKLEY, CHARLES, a dissenting minister, born in London 18 Oct., 1719. He was educated under Dr. Doddridge, and in 1740 became a preacher at Welford, in Northamptonshire, but afterwards removed to London, and joined the Baptists. In 1743 he was chosen minister of a meeting in White's Alley, Moorfields, which congregation removed first to Barbican, and next to Worship Street. He also succeeded Dr. Foster as lecturer at the Old Jewry. Died 15 April, 1797. Besides single sermons, he was the author of 'Discourses on several subjects;' 'A Vindication of Lord Shaftesbury's Writings;' 'Notes on Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophical Writings;' 'Observations on Natural Religion and Christianity;' 'Economy of the Gospel;' 'Discourses on the Parables and Miracles,' 4 vols.; 'Catechetical Exercises;' 'Notes on the Bible,' with a preface, 3 vols. 8vo.

BULKLEY, PETER, a divine, born at Woodhill, Bedfordshire, 1582, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He succeeded his father in the living of Woodhill, where he remained twenty-one years, until he was silenced for nonconformity by Archbishop Laud. He then went to New England, where he died 9 March, 1658-9. His only publication, 'The Gospel Covenant opened,' passed through several editions.

BULL, GEORGE, a learned prelate, was born at Wells, in Somersetshire, 25 March, 1634, and educated at Tiverton School, in Devonshire, from whence he removed to Exeter College, Oxford, but refusing to take the oath to the commonwealth he retired to his native county. At the age of twenty-one he was ordained privately by Bishop Skinner of Oxford, who exercised his office at that critical period, though it was made a capital offence by the parliament to do so. After this he became minister of St. George's, near Bristol, where he read as much of the liturgy as he safely could under the appearance of extemporary dis-

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vation. In 1658 he married, and was presented to the rectory of Suddington St. Mary, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. While here he composed most of his learned works, and in 1659 published his 'Harmonia Apostolica,' the object of which is to reconcile St. Paul and St. James on the article of justification. This performance gave great offence to the Calvinists, and several replies to it were published. Mr. Bull, however, vindicated his work in an admirable apology, written also in Latin. In 1678 the Lord Chancellor Finch gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. In 1685 appeared his principal performance, the 'Defensio Fidei Nicenæ,' in which he proves that the consubstantiality and coeternity of the Son of God was the faith of the church before the council of Nice. This great work gained for the author universal applause, and the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He also obtained the rectory of Avening, Gloucestershire, and Archbishop Sancroft made him archdeacon of Llandaff. In 1694 he published his 'Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicae,' and he had the thanks of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, and other learned divines of the Gallican church for having so well defended the determination of the Catholic church concerning the necessity of believing the divinity of the Son of God. On 29 April, 1705, he was consecrated bishop of St. David's. He died 17 Feb., 1709-10, and was buried at Brecknock. His sermons were published by Robert Nelson, in 4 vols. 8vo., and all his Latin works in 1 vol. folio, by Dr. Grabe.

BULL, GEORGE STRINGER, an English divine, vicar of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, and afterwards vicar of Almeley, Herefordshire, was born at Stanway, near Colchester, 12 July, 1799, and died 20 Aug., 1865. He wrote many single sermons and tracts in defence of the Church of England, in favour of the Ten Hours Factory Bill, on benefit societies, sick clubs, and other benevolent objects.

BULL, JOHN, Mus. Doc. a famous musician, born in Somersetshire about 1563. In 1586 he was admitted bachelor of music at Oxford, and some time afterwards was created doctor in that faculty at Cambridge, being incorporated at Oxford in 1592. He was organist of the Chapel Royal, and first professor of music in Gresham College; but in the reign of James I. he went abroad, and died at Lubeck about 1622.

BULL, JOHN, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (M.A. 1792), became curate of Down and Cudham, Kent, and afterwards rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk, where he died 1834, aged sixty-seven. He was author of 'Husbandry improved by religious meditations, with some forms of prayer for the instruction and comfort of the lower classes of society,' 1805; 'The Clergyman's Companion in visiting the sick. A new edition with additions,' 8vo., 1813; and 'Poems and Translations,' 8vo., 1814.

BULLAKER, THOMAS, an English Franciscan, was a native of Chichester, and studied at the English college at Valladolid. After labouring for some years on the English mission, he was apprehended and executed at Tyburn 12 Oct., 1642, æt. 38.

BULLANT, JEAN, a French architect and sculptor, who flourished between 1540 and 1573.

BULLAR, JOHN, a topographer, was a native of Southampton, where he died 12 May, 1864, aged 67. For forty years of his life he was engaged in

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tuition, and educated a great number of the principal persons in the town. Besides a number of educational and religious works, he wrote 'An Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Isle of Wight,' 8vo., Southampton, 1806; 6th edit. 1824; 'A Companion in a Tour round Southampton,' 3rd edit., 12mo., Southampton, 1809; and 'A Companion in a Visit to Netley Abbey. To which is annexed Mr. Keate's Elegy,' 6th edit., 12mo., Southampton, 1828.

BULLEN, WILLIAM, M.D., a native of the Isle of Ely, was born in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and is commonly reputed to have received his education at Cambridge. He appears to have lived for some time at or near Norwich. He travelled over several parts of Germany, visited Scotland, and made many tours in England, studying the productions of nature with a zeal and success not common in that age. Having taken orders, he was instituted to the rectory of Blaxhall, Suffolk, 1550, but resigned that living before Nov., 1554, about which period he commenced practice as a physician at Durham. In or about 1560 he removed to London, and soon afterwards was charged by William Hilton with having murdered his brother, Sir William Hilton, baron Hilton, who in reality had died of a malignant fever. He was arraigned on this charge before the duke of Norfolk, and honourably acquitted. William Hilton, however, ultimately arrested Bullen for debt, and kept him in prison a long time. It is said that Bullen was a member of the College of Physicians, and practised in London till his death on 7 Jan., 1575-6. His works are 'The Government of Health,' 8vo., London, 1558; 'Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, Sorowes, and Woundes,' folio, London, 1562; 'A Regiment against the Pleurisy,' 1562; 'A dialogue both pleasaunte and pietifull; wherein is a goodly Regiment against the Fever Pestilence,' 1564; and 'Doctor Bullen's dyet,' 1585.

BULLER, CHARLES, an English politician and lawyer, who distinguished himself as President of the Commission for the Administration of the Poor Laws, was born at Calcutta Aug., 1806, and died in London 28 Nov., 1848.

BULLER, SIR FRANCIS, an English judge, born 1745, received his education at Winchester School, and was afterwards called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He was made a justice of the King's Bench 1788; removed to the Common Pleas 1794; created a baronet 1789; and died 4 June, 1800. He was author of a valuable 'Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius.'

BULLET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French author, born 1699, became professor of divinity and dean of the university of Besançon, where he died 6 Sept., 1775. Among his works are a History of the Establishment of Christianity, which has been translated into English; Memoirs on the Celtic Tongue; and Researches into the History of Playing Cards.

BULLIALDUS, ISMAEL. See **BOULLIAU**.

BULLIARD, PIERRE, a French botanical writer, born 24 Nov., 1752; died Sept., 1793.

BULLINGER, HENRY, a Protestant divine, born at Bremgarten, near Zurich, 18 July, 1504. He was about to enter the Carthusian order, but changed his intention upon reading the works of Melancthon and other reformers. Going to teach at Zurich, he formed a friendship with Zwingle, adopted his opinions, and defended them through

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life. He succeeded Zwingle in the pastorage at Zurich, and died 17 Sept., 1575. He married, and had eleven children. His writings are also numerous. It is remarkable that his sermons were ordered to be read by the clergy of the Church of England.

BULLINGHAM, JOHN, D.D., an English prelate, was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford. Towards the end of the reign of Edward VI. he retired to France, being disgusted at the innovations in religious matters. On the accession of Mary he returned to England, and was appointed one of Bishop Gardiner's domestic chaplains. Shortly after Mary's death he was deprived of all his preferments, but soon afterwards he embraced the reformed doctrines, and in 1581 was consecrated bishop of Gloucester. He likewise held the see of Bristol in commendam until 1589. Died 6 May, 1598. Dr. Bullingham, who bore the character of an unlearned man, published a translation of 'Joh. Venzus his Oration pronounced at Paris before the whole body of the Vniuersitie of Paris, 1537, in defence of the Sacrament of the Altare, with a preface taken out of Tonstal's booke of that argument,' 1554.

BULLINGHAM, NICHOLAS, an English prelate, was born at Worcester in or about 1511, and received his education at Oxford, though he graduated LL.D. at Cambridge. In 1549 he was installed archdeacon of Worcester, but was deprived under Queen Mary for being married. Elizabeth raised him to the bishopric of Lincoln Jan., 1559-60, and he was translated thence to Worcester Jan., 1570-1. Died 18 April, 1576. He translated the canonical epistles, and the Apocalypse for the Bishops' use.

BULLOCK, GEORGE, D.D., an English divine, born in or about 1521. From Eton he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow (B.A. 1538-9; M.A. 1542). During the reign of Edward VI. he left England on account of his dislike to the Reformation; and for two years resided in the abbey of Nevers in France. Returning to his native country upon the accession of Queen Mary, that sovereign presented him to the rectory of Great Mongeham, Kent, and a canonry in the church of Durham. In 1554 he was appointed master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1556 Lady Margaret professor of divinity at that university. Being deprived of his preferments shortly after Queen Elizabeth's accession, he left England, but was captured and deposed of everything by pirates. Ultimately, however, he got to Nevers, where he resided several years. About 1567 he removed to Antwerp, and read a divinity lecture in the monastery of St. Michael there. He died at Antwerp in or about 1590. Dr. Bullock is author of 'Oeconomia Concordantium Scripturæ sacræ,' folio, Antwerp, 1572; 2 vols. folio, Venice, 1585. The first volume is dedicated to Gregory XIII.; the second to Michael Malena, abbat of Nevers.

BULLOCK, HENRY, D.D., was a fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1503-4; M.A. 1507; D.D. 1520). He became rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, which benefice he held till his death. He was also one of Cardinal Wolsey's chaplains. Died 1526. His works are 'De captivitate Babilonica, contra Lutherum,' a Latin translation of Lucian Περὶ Δαυδαίου, &c. Erasmus, who calls him *Bocillus*, held him in great esteem.

BULMER, WILLIAM, an eminent typographer of

BULWER.

London, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1746, and died Sept., 1830.

BULOW, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a celebrated Prussian general, born 1755; died 25 Feb., 1816.

BULSTRODE, EDWARD, a lawyer, born in Buckinghamshire 1588. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar; and in 1649 he was made a Welsh judge. Died April, 1659. His works are 'A Golden Chain, or Miscellany of divers sentences of the sacred Scriptures, and of other authors, &c.' and 'Reports of Cases in B.R. regn. Jac. I. and Car. I.,' in 3 parts.

BULSTRODE, SIR RICHARD, eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He also studied the law, but quitted it, and espoused the cause of Charles I. in the Restoration he was appointed secretary of state, and in 1675 received the post of king's counsel. Disapproving of the revolution, he went over to France, and remained there many years, but at length returned, and is said to have died at an extraordinary age of 101, in 1722. He wrote one hundred and eighty five essays on religious subjects; 'Letters to the Earl of Arlington,' 'Essays,' and 'Memoirs and Reflections upon the reigns and governments of Charles I. and II.'

BULSTRODE, WHITLOCKS, son of the preceding, became prothonotary of the Marshal's Court, and died 27 Nov., 1724, æt. 74. He published his father's Essays, and wrote a treatise on the transmigration of souls; 'Essays, ecclesiastical and civil;' Letters to Dr. Wood, physician to the Pretender; and 'Compendium of the Crown Laws.'

BULTEAU, LOUIS, a French writer, author of 'An Essay on the Monastic History of the East, and of an abridgment of the History of the Order of St. Benedict,' was born 1625, and died 6 April, 1693.

BULWER, JOHN, M.D., a physician, and the first English writer on dactylogy, and other methods of communicating knowledge to the deaf and dumb. Of his personal history hardly anything is known, except that he was the son of Thomas Bulwer, a physician, that he taught the deaf and dumb, and that he was styled the Chiro-sopher. The titles of his publications are 'Chirologia, or the natural Language of the Hand, composed of the speaking Motions, and discoursing Gestures thereof; whereunto is added, Chronomia, or the Art of Manuall Rhetoricke, consisting of the natural Expression digested by Art in the Hand, as the chiefest Instrument of Eloquence, by Historical Manifestos exemplified out of the authentique Registers of common Life and civill Conversation, with Types or Chyrogams: a long-wished-for Illustration of this Argument,' 1644; 'Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumb Man's Friend, exhibiting the philosophical verity of that Subtile Art, which may inable one with an observant Eie to heare what any Man speaks by the Moving of his Lips. Upon the same Ground, with the Advantage of an historical Exemplification, apparently proving that a Man born Deaf and Dumb may be taught to heare the Sound of Words with his Eie, and thence learne to speake with his Tongue,' 1648; 'Pathomyotomia, or a Dissection of the Significantive Muscles of the Affections of the Mind, being an Essay to a new Method of observing the most important movings of the Muscles of the Head; as they are the nearest and immediate Organs of the voluntarie or im-

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petual Motions of the Mind; with the Proposals of a new Nomenclature of the Muscles, 1649; 'Anthropometamorphosis: Man transform'd; or, the artificial Changing historically presented,' 1653; 'Vultispe Criticus, seu Physiognomia Medici,' MS. Addit. 80g.

BUNBURY, HENRY WILLIAM, an ingenious artist, was the youngest son of Sir William Bunbury, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, who died 1764. Henry was educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge. After leaving the university he never engaged in any profession, but devoted himself chiefly to the fine arts. His principal residence was at Bury St. Edmund's; but at length he settled at Keswick in Cumberland, where he died in May, 1811. Mr. Bunbury was long distinguished by the excellence of his caricatures, some of which attracted the notice, and called forth the admiration, of Sir Joshua Reynolds. But although Bunbury excelled in the *vis comica*, he never descended to indecency or personality. His principal work is the humorous volume of drawings and illustrations, entitled 'Directions for bad horsemen, by Geoffrey Gambado.' In the delineation of mountain scenery he drew with the hand of a master, and his performances of that kind are full of animation and taste.

BUNEL, PIERRE, a learned Frenchman, born at Toulouse 1499; died 1546. His Latin epistles were printed in 1581.

BUNN, ALFRED, a London theatrical manager and comic writer, died 20 Dec., 1860.

BUNNEY, EDMUND, a divine, born in Buckinghamshire 1540, and educated at Oxford. He became chaplain to Archbishop Grindal, who gave him a prebend in the church of York, and the rectory of Bolton Percy. He had subsequently a prebend in Carlisle Cathedral, another in St. Paul's, and lastly the sub-deanery of York. Died 26 Feb., 1616-17. His works are 'The Sum of Christian Religion;' 'Abridgment of Calvin's Institutions;' 'Sceptre of Judah;' 'The Coronation of King David, &c.,' pamphlets against Persons, the Jesuit; and 'The Corner Stone, or a form of teaching Jesus Christ out of the Scriptures.'

BUNNEY, FRANCIS, younger brother of the preceding, was born in Buckinghamshire 8 May, 1543, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen College. In 1572 he obtained a prebend in Durham Cathedral; next year the archdeaconry of Northumberland; and in 1578 was presented to the rectory of Ryton, county Durham. Died 16 April, 1617. He wrote three tracts against Cardinal Bellarmine and the Roman Church; 'Exposition of Romans iii. 28, on Justification by Faith;' and 'Plain and familiar exposition of the Ten Commandments.'

BUNNIK, JOHN VAN, a landscape painter, born at Utrecht 1654; died 1717. His brother Jacob was also a painter, and died 1725.

BUNON, ROBERT, a celebrated French dentist, born 1702; died 25 Jan., 1748.

BUNSEN, CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAH, baron, a distinguished writer and diplomatist, born at Korbach, in the principality of Waldeck, 25 Aug., 1791. After receiving a suitable education at Göttingen he travelled, visiting, among other countries, Holland and Denmark. In the last-named country he acquired the Icelandic language under the learned Magnussen. About the end of

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1815 he visited Berlin, where he became acquainted with Niebuhr, and his acquaintance had much to do with his future life. He repaired to Paris in 1816, and acquired much knowledge in oriental languages from Sylvestre de Sacy; but he at length fixed himself at Rome, where his friend Niebuhr was then minister for Prussia. Niebuhr procured him the post of secretary of embassy, and by his help in literary matters did all he could to put him fairly on the road to fortune. In 1822 Frederick III. of Prussia visited Rome, when the courtly secretary so recommended himself to his royal master by a display of great theological erudition, that on the retirement of Niebuhr in 1824 he was appointed charge d'affaires, and afterwards he became minister. This post he held for nearly twelve years, displaying great zeal to forward Protestant interests in various negotiations between Prussia and the Holy See. He was afterwards accredited to Switzerland, and last of all to England; but his great and real occupation was literature, which he pursued with an energy that caused his character as a diplomatist to be lost in that of a man of letters. He died at Bonn 28 Nov., 1860. His most important works are a 'Description of the City of Rome;' 'Ignatius of Antioch and his times;' 'The Position of Egypt in the History of the World;' and 'Hippolytus and his times.'

BUNYAN, JOHN, a pious writer, was born at Elstow, in Bedfordshire, in 1628. He learnt to read and write, and followed his father's business, which was that of a travelling tinker. For some years he led a dissolute life; but at length he was converted, and began to study the Scriptures, in which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he entered into the parliament army, and was present at the siege of Leicester. About 1655 he became member of a Baptist congregation at Bedford, to whom he occasionally preached; for which, at the Restoration, he was taken up and confined in Bedford Gaol twelve years and a half, supporting himself and family all the while by tagging laces. It was here that he wrote his famous Pilgrim's Progress, a religious allegory, which has gone through countless editions, and been translated into many languages. On his release from prison, for which he was indebted to Bishop Barlow, of Lincoln, he became teacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford. He also travelled into different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, on which account he was called Bishop Bunyan. He died in London of a fever 31 Aug., 1688. His works have been often printed collectively and in separate form. Macaulay remarks of the 'Pilgrim's Progress':—'That wonderful book, while it obtains admiration from the most fastidious critics, is loved by those who are too simple to admire it. Dr. Johnson, all whose studies were desultory, and who hated, as he said, to read books through, made an exception in favour of the Pilgrim's Progress. That work was one of the two or three works which he wished longer. It was by no common merit that the illiterate sectary extracted praise like this from the most pedantic of critics and the most bigoted of Tories. In the wildest parts of Scotland the Pilgrim's Progress is the delight of the peasantry. In every nursery the Pilgrim's Progress is a greater favourite than Jack the Giant-killer.'

BUONAFEDE, APPIANO, a poet, born at Comacchio, in the States of the Church, 1716. He was

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an abbat of the Celestines; and the best of his poetical works is the 'Ritratti poetici degl' Uomini illustri,' the poetical iconology of great men; and of his prose works, 'The History and Spirit of Philosophy,' 6 vols. 4to. He died at Rome Dec., 1793.

BUONAMICI, CASTRUCCIO, an Italian historian, born at Lucca 1710; died 1761. His most considerable work is 'De Bello Italico Commentarii,' which has been translated into English by Wisbart.

BUONAMICI, LAZZARO, professor at Rome, and afterwards at Padua, was born 1479, and died 11 Feb., 1552. Some of his letters and poems are extant.

BUONANNI, JAMES, duke of Montalbano, was a native of Syracuse, and died 1636. He wrote 'L' Antica Siracusa illustrata.'

BUONANNI, PHILIP, a Jesuit, born 7 Jan., 1638, at Rome, where he died 30 March, 1725. He wrote several works on natural history; History of the Church of the Vatican; Collection of the Medals of the Popes; Catalogue of the military and equestrian orders, &c.

BUONAKOTTE. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

BUONMATTEI, BENEDICT, a grammarian, born at Florence 9 Aug., 1581; died 27 Jan., 1647. The most esteemed of his works is his grammar 'Della Lingua Toscana.'

BUONONCINI. See BONONCINI.

BUONTALENTI, BERNARDI, a Florentine architect, sculptor, and miniature painter, born 1536; died 1608.

BURBADGE, RICHARD, a celebrated English actor, the original performer of many of the principal characters in Shakspeare's plays, died 13 March, 1618-19. He was also a portrait painter of considerable skill.

BURCH, EDWARD, an English artist. His early life was spent in obscurity, but his genius was discovered by the drawings of the human figure, which he exhibited to the original academy in St. Martin's Lane. He afterwards devoted himself to gem-engraving, in which line he attained superior eminence; and there is scarcely a royal cabinet in Europe but possesses some of his beautiful performances. On the demise of Richard Wilson he was elected librarian to the Royal Academy, which situation he held till his death in Feb., 1814, aged 84.

BURCHIELLO, DOMINIC, a barber of Florence, author of a number of burlesque poems, died 1448.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN CHARLES, an eminent astronomer, born at Leipsic 30 April, 1773; died at Paris 21 June, 1835.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN LOUIS, a traveller, was born at Lausanne in Switzerland, 1784. Being of an ardent and enterprising turn, young Burckhardt came to England, and offered his services to the society for prosecuting discoveries in the interior of Africa. After learning the languages and acquiring the knowledge necessary for an expedition of this kind, he went to Egypt, and proceeded to Cairo, with the intention of joining the caravan which arrived there every year from Timbuctoo. While waiting there he assumed the Mussulman habit, and the name of Sheik Abraham, and thus was enabled to make several discoveries. At length the long-expected caravan reached the capital; but before the time fixed for its return Burckhardt was attacked by a fever, which carried him

off 15 Oct., 1817. He bequeathed all his oriental MSS. to the university of Cambridge, but the observations made in his travels were communicated to the African Society.

BURDER, GEORGE, an Independent minister, born in London 5 June, 1752; officiated successively at Lancaster, Coventry, and Fetter Lane, London; and died 29 May, 1832. He was one of the leading men in the formation of the London Missionary Society, and the projector of the Religious Tract Society. His 'Village Sermons' are well known.

BURDER, HENRY FORSTER, D.D., minister of an Independent chapel at Hackney, wrote numerous works on theological subjects between 1811 and 1856. Died 29 Dec., 1864.

BURDER, SAMUEL, D.D., a divine, who was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and became lecturer of Christ Church, Newgate Street, London. He published, among other works, 'The moral Law considered as a rule of life to believers, designed as an antidote to Antinomianism,' 1795; 'A concise Dictionary for the profitable employment of the Christian,' 1800; 'Oriental Customs, in illustration of the Scriptures,' 2 vols.; and 'The Scripture Expositor.'

BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS, bart., was born 25 Jan., 1770. After passing through Westminster School he went to Oxford, but did not graduate. In 1790 he went on a continental tour, in the course of which he became a convert to the revolutionary doctrines then so popular in France and other countries. On his return he married a daughter of Mr. Coutts, the banker, and received with her a large fortune. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather, 1797. By the influence of the duke of Newcastle he was returned to parliament for Boroughbridge, and at the outset of his public career was an ardent supporter of ultra-liberal measures. Afterwards, when member for Westminster, he assailed the government so vehemently and incessantly that his political enemies took the earliest opportunity afforded by his want of discretion to make his conduct the subject of legal proceedings. Early in 1810 he addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he denied the power of committing for libel that the House of Commons had recently exercised in the case of Mr. John Gale Jones. This letter was brought under the notice of the house, and a resolution was agreed to, declaring that the publication of such a document was a gross breach of their privileges. Another resolution immediately followed, that the hon. baronet be committed to the Tower. Sir Francis, however, refused to surrender to the serjeant-at-arms, and his house was consequently broken into. He was seized and taken to the Tower, escorted by a large body of infantry and dragoons. The populace warmly sympathised with him, and on the return of the troops some lives were lost among the mob. The prorogation of parliament put an end to his imprisonment. When the riots occurred in Manchester in 1819, he wrote a letter to his constituents, for which he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, found guilty of libel, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench, and to pay a fine of £1000. In 1837 he ceased to represent Westminster, and was afterwards returned for North Warwickshire, when he joined the Conservative party, of which he was ever afterwards a supporter. Died 23 Jan., 1844.

BURDON.

BURDON, WILLIAM, an ingenious writer, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1764. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship, which he resigned because he would not enter into orders. He died in London 30 May, 1818. His works are, 'Three Letters to the bishop of Llandaff,' 'Examination of the Pursuits of Literature,' 8vo.; 'A Vindication of Pope and Grattan,' 'Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature,' 8vo.; 'Materials for Thinking,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Life and Character of Bonaparte'; 'Letters on the Affairs of Spain'; 'Treatise on the Privileges of the House of Commons,' &c.

BURE, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS DE. See DE BURE.

BUREN, MARTIN VAN, an American statesman, born 5 Dec., 1782, was appointed secretary of state 1820; ambassador to London 1831; president of the United States 1836; and died 24 July, 1862.

BURETTE, PIERRE JEAN, a French physician, born at Paris 21 Nov., 1665; died 19 May, 1747. He studied the oriental languages, and wrote several dissertations, chiefly on ancient games and music.

BURFORD, ROBERT, a panoramic artist, proprietor of the Panorama, Leicester Square, London, died 30 Jan., 1861, aged 69.

BÜRGER, GODFRED AUGUSTUS, a German poet, was born near Halberstadt 1 Jan., 1748, and died 8 June, 1794. His ballads of 'Leonora' and 'The Fierce Huntsman' have been translated into English. He may be regarded as one of the best of the German lyric poets.

BURGERSDYCK, FRANCIS, professor at Leyden, and author of a valued treatise on Logic, was born 1590, and died 1629.

BURGES, AMBROSE, an English Dominican friar, passed through the highest offices of his order with distinguished credit, and died at Brussels 27 April, 1747, æt. 67. He wrote the Annals of the Church during the first five ages.

BURGES, GEORGE, a Greek critic, was born at Bengal, and after receiving a fitting preliminary education at the Charterhouse, under Dr. Raine, was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself in classics (B.A. 1807; M.A. 1810). In consideration of his services in the cause of classical learning, Queen Victoria, in 1841, granted him a civil service pension of £100 per annum. Mr. Burges was one of the principal writers in Valpy's 'Classical Journal,' and, during the period of its existence, he crossed many a critical lance with Dr. Blomfield, who, previously to his being raised to the episcopal bench, was one of the conductors of the Cambridge 'Museum Criticum.' Mr. Burges also edited the 'Troades' and 'Phœnissæ' of Euripides; the 'Supplices,' 'Eumenides,' and 'Prometheus' of Æschylus; the 'Philoctetes' of Sophocles; Plato's Four Dialogues; 'Greek Anthology'; Poppo's Prolegomena on the Peculiarities of Thucydidean Phraseology. In addition to these, he was author of a play in five acts, called 'The Son of Erin, or the Cause of the Greeks.' Died 11 Jan., 1864, aged 78.

BURGES, MARY ANNE, sister of Sir James Bland Burges, bart., of Beauport, Sussex, assisted M. de Luc in his last work on Geology, and was the author of an extremely popular book, entitled 'The Progress of the Pilgrim of Good-Intent in Jacobinical Times.' This was originally pub-

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lished anonymously, and reached its tenth edition in 1822. Miss Burges finished, a short time before her death, a MS. account of the British Lepidoptera, in which each insect is traced from its egg, the various plants on which they feed fully described, and with drawings which manifest a correctness of design and delicacy of colouring little, if at all inferior to those of the celebrated Manan. She devoted a great part of her income to works of benevolence and charity, and died at her house, Ashfield, near Honiton, Devonshire, 10 August, 1812, æt. 49.

BURGESS, ANTHONY, a nonconformist clergyman, was the son of a clergyman at Watford, Hertfordshire, and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. He afterwards became a fellow of Emmanuel College, and took his degree of M.A. In 1635 he obtained the living of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, but was ejected for nonconformity after the Restoration, and spent the remainder of his days at Tamworth. The celebrated Dr. John Wallis was his pupil, and says he was 'a pious, learned, and able scholar, a good disputant, a good tutor, an eminent preacher, and a sound and orthodox divine.' Mr. Burgess's principal works are, 'Spiritual Retinings; or a Treatise of Grace and Assurance;' 'Sermons on John xvii.;" 'The Doctrine of Original Sin;' and 'Commentary on 1 and 2 of Corinthians.'

BURGESS, CORNELIUS, D.D., a Puritan divine, was descended from the Burgesses of Batcomb, in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. He was chaplain to Charles I., but on the breaking out of the civil war he joined the Presbyterians, and had a large share of the plunder of the church. Died 9 June, 1665. Several of his devotional and controversial tracts have been printed.

BURGESS, DANIEL, a witty dissenting minister, born at Staines, Middlesex, 1643, and educated at Westminster School and Magdalen College, Oxford. Subsequently he became preacher to a dissenting congregation in Brydges Street, Covent Garden, over which he presided nearly thirty years. Died Jan., 1712-13. One of his biographers has furnished us with two instances which illustrate the general character of his preaching. Speaking of the 'robe of righteousness,' he said, 'If any of you would have a good and cheap suit, you will go to Monmouth Street; if you want a suit for life, you will go to the Court of Chancery; but if you wish for a suit that will last for eternity, you must go to the Lord Jesus Christ, and put on his robe of righteousness.' In the reign of William III. he assigned a new motive for the people of God who were the descendants of Jacob being called Israelites, viz., because God did not choose that his people should be called Jacobites! One of his sermons is entitled 'The Golden Snuffers.'

BURGESS, JOHN CART, an English water-colour painter, and author of several works on drawing, was born about 1788, and died 10 Jan., 1863.

BURGESS, THOMAS, an English prelate, was the son of a grocer at Odiham, Hampshire, where he was born 19 Nov., 1756. After passing through Winchester School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he was collated by his patron, Dr. Shute Barrington, bishop of Salisbury, to a prebend in his cathedral 1787. After Dr. Barrington's translation to Durham, he gave Mr. Burgess a prebend in that church 1791. In 1803 he was promoted to the see of St. David's. Here he displayed the most exemplary attention to the affairs of his diocese.

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and formed a society for the foundation of a provincial college for the instruction of ministers for the Welsh church, who have not the means to obtain a university education. He was translated to Salisbury 1825; and died 19 Feb., 1837. He published a number of works on classical learning and divinity, a list of which will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1837.

BURGESS, THOMAS, D.D., an English Catholic priest, was born in Lancashire 1 Oct., 1791, and educated at Ampleforth, where he became a professed monk of the order of St. Benedict 13 Oct., 1807. Afterwards he became secularized, and was stationed successively at Prior Park, near Bath, Portland Chapel, Bath, and Monmouth. On the resignation of Dr. Hendren, the first bishop of the new see of Clifton, Dr. Burgess was selected to succeed him, and was consecrated 27 July, 1851. He died at Westbury-on-Trym, 27 Nov., 1854.

BURGH, JAMES, a moral and political writer, born at Madderty, Perthshire, 1714. He was educated at St. Andrew's for the ministry, which he declined, and then entered into the linen trade, but without success, whereupon he removed to London, and became corrector in the printing-office of Mr. Bowyer. After this he was an assistant in the grammar school of Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and while there published a pamphlet entitled 'Britain's Remembrancer,' which ran through five editions. This was in 1746, and the next year he opened a school at Stoke Newington, which he conducted with reputation nineteen years, and then retired to Islington, where he died 26 Aug., 1775. He wrote 'The Dignity of Human Nature'; 'The Art of Speaking'; 'Crito, or Essays on various subjects'; 'Political Disquisitions'; 'A Warning to Dram Drinkers'; 'Hymn to the Creator'; and 'Discussions for young Persons.'

BURGH, ULICK DE, marquis of Clanricarde. *See* CLANRICARDE.

BURGHLEY, WILLIAM CECIL LORD, K.G., a celebrated statesman, was only son of Richard Cecil, Esq., yeoman of the robes, by his wife Jane, daughter and heiress of William Heckington, Esq., of Bourne in Lincolnshire. He was born at Bourne 13 Sept., 1520, and had his school education at Grantham and Stamford. In 1535 he became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was so diligent a student that he hired the bell-ringer to call him at four o'clock every morning. Leaving the university, after six years' residence, without a degree, he became a member of Gray's Inn 6 May, 1541. In 1547 he came into possession of the office of *custos brevium*, worth nearly £240 per annum. The duke of Somerset, lord protector, made him master of his requests, and he accompanied that nobleman in his expedition against Scotland, as one of the judges of the marshes. He was present at the battle of Musselburgh, 'where he was like to have byn slaine, but miraculously saved by one, that putting forth his arm to thrust Mr. Cecil out of the level of the cannon, had his arme stricken off.' In 1547 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Stamford, and in the following year was appointed secretary to the lord protector. On the fall of that nobleman he was committed to the Tower, but was liberated on giving a recognizance in 1000 marks to present himself on due warning before the privy council to answer any accusation which might be brought against him. On 5 Sept., 1550, he was

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appointed one of the secretaries of state, and sworn of the privy council, and in the following year he was created a knight. Reluctantly and against his judgment he was induced to subscribe the instrument by which Edward VI. settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, and although he at first sullenly acquiesced in her accession, he soon sent in his adhesion to Queen Mary, who granted him a general pardon. It is said, but the statement is open to grave doubt, that she would have continued him as secretary of state if he would have embraced the Catholic religion. Certain it is that he conformed to the change of religion which ensued. He accompanied Lord Paget and Sir Edward Hastings to Brussels to fetch over Cardinal Pole, and was one of the ambassadors on the part of England who met the French and Spanish ambassadors between Calais and Ardres. In the parliament which met 21 Oct., 1555, he served as one of the knights for the county of Lincoln. During Mary's reign he had been the confidential friend and adviser of the Princess Elizabeth, who, immediately upon her accession to the crown, appointed him secretary of state. From this time his history is the history of the reign in which he bore so conspicuous a part. On Shrove Sunday, 25 Feb., 1570-1, he was created Lord Burghley; in June, 1572, elected K.G.; and on 15 July following appointed lord high treasurer. He was also for many years chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and in 1593 became the first chancellor of the university of Dublin. His death occurred at Burghley House, in the Strand, 4 Aug., 1598, and on the 20th of the same month he was buried at St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in Northamptonshire, his obsequies being also performed on the same day in Westminster Abbey. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Peter Cheke, he had a son, Thomas, who was created earl of Exeter; and by his second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke (she died 1589), he had issue, Robert, who became earl of Salisbury. Lord Burghley was assuredly a most successful statesman. For nearly forty of the most eventful years in our history he had the chief direction of affairs, and during that period the material prosperity of the kingdom increased in a most extraordinary manner, while numerous perils of a very formidable character were triumphantly surmounted.

BURGO, DE. *See* BURKE.

BURGOYNE, JOHN, an English officer and dramatic author, was the natural son of Lord Bingley. He entered early into the army, and in 1762 had the command of a force sent to Portugal for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. He distinguished himself in the American war by the taking of Ticonderago; but was at last obliged to surrender at Saratoga, with his army, to General Gates. He was elected M.P. for Preston, and on his refusal to return to America, pursuant to the convention, he was dismissed the service. He published some pamphlets on that subject, but is best known as the author of three dramas, 'The Maid of the Oaks'; 'Bon Ton'; and 'The Heiress.' Died 4 Aug., 1792.

BURGUNDY, MARGARET DUCHESS OF, third daughter of Richard duke of York, and sister of Edward IV., king of England, became the wife of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who was slain 1477. Her resentments and friendships were equally warm; and, well knowing the jealousy entertained by King Henry against her family, she

determined to do all in her power to make him repent, for which purpose she hired a body of two thousand veteran Germans, under the command of Martin Swartz, a brave and experienced officer, and sent them to Ireland to join Simmel, who was crowned at Dublin as Edward V., but was afterwards defeated at the battle of Stoke, in Nottinghamshire. She then patronised and supported the unfortunate Perkin Warbeck. Died 1503.

BURIDAN, JOHN, a learned Frenchman of the fourteenth century. He was rector of the university of Paris, but being expelled by the realists, he went to Germany, where he established a school which, it is said, was the cradle of the university of Vienna. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's Physics, but is principally remarkable for the sophism or argument commonly called 'Buridan's Ass.' He supposed a hungry ass, or, an ass equally hungry and thirsty, placed between two bushels of oats, or a bushel of oats and a vessel of water, each being equidistant from him. He then inquired what the ass would do. If it were answered that the animal would remain there till starved to death, he brought a laugh on his side, since that evidently appeared absurd. If it were answered that the ass would eat and drink in that situation, 'Then,' cried he, 'the ass has free will, or of two equal attractions one is greater than the other.' The term 'Buridan's Ass' has since been proverbially used to express difficulty and hesitation in determining between two objects. Died about 1358.

BURIGNY, JEAN LEVESQUE DE, a French writer, born at Rheims 1691; died at Paris 8 Oct., 1785. His works are, On the Authority of the Popes; History of the Pagan Philosophy; History of Sicily; History of the Revolutions of Constantinople; Lives of Grotius, Erasmus, Bossuet, and Du Perron.

BURKE, EDMUND, a distinguished orator and politician, was the son of an attorney in Dublin, where he was born 1 Jan., 1730. He was educated in the school of Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker, at Ballitore, near Carlow; and in 1746 he was entered of Trinity College, Dublin, but left it in 1749, and soon after became candidate for the professorship of logic at Glasgow, without success. In 1753 he entered of the Middle Temple, where he applied himself more to general literature than the law, and supported himself by writing for the booksellers. In a dangerous illness, occasioned by too close an application to his studies, he removed to the house of Dr. Nugent, a physician, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1756 he published, without his name, 'A Vindication of Natural Society,' which was so complete an imitation of the style of Bolingbroke, as for a time to impose upon the friends of that writer. His next performance was 'A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful,' which procured for the author the esteem of the first literary characters of the time, particularly Dr. Johnson. Shortly after this, Mr. Burke suggested to Dodsley the plan of the 'Annual Register,' the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland with Lord Halifax, by virtue of which connection he obtained a pension of £300 a year. On his return to England, he wrote some pamphlets, which led to his acquaintance with Mr. Fitzherbert, father of Lord St. Helen's, through whom he became known to the marquis of Rockingham; and when that nobleman was made first lord of the treasury

in 1765, he appointed Mr. Burke his private secretary. Soon after this he was returned to parliament for Wendover. He was also enabled by this connection to purchase a villa near Beaconsfield, which continued to be his principal residence during the remainder of his life. The Rockingham party did not long continue in power, and on going out of office Mr. Burke wrote a pamphlet, entitled 'A Short Account of a Short Administration,' after which he became an active member of the opposition. In 1768 Mr. Grenville published 'The Present State of the Nation,' which was answered by Burke, whose next publication was a pamphlet entitled 'Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents.' In the contest between Great Britain and the colonies, Mr. Burke distinguished himself as a vehement opponent of government, for which the dissenters of Bristol, in 1774, elected him one of the representatives of that city; but at the next election, in 1780, he was rejected by them for having supported the free trade of Ireland, and the bill for relieving the Roman Catholics, in consequence of which he took his seat for Malton. On the return of the marquis of Rockingham to power, in 1782, he obtained the post of paymaster-general of the forces; but this was of short duration, for on the death of the marquis, Lord Shelburne became first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Burke, with his friends, retired. During this interval he brought in and carried his famous bill for the reform of the civil list. After the general peace of 1783, Mr. Burke had his share in the coalition ministry, and of the abuse which attended it. The next great business in which he engaged was the impeachment of Warren Hastings, towards whom he displayed a spirit of rancorous animosity. While this prosecution was going on, the king's illness occasioned an extraordinary sensation in the public mind; and it is to be lamented that the conduct of Burke in the debates on the regency was highly indecorous. But his deportment at the beginning of the French Revolution must be allowed to atone for his errors. Here he shone with unparalleled lustre, and, compared to the party with whom he had so long acted, he might justly have been called another Abdiel; for he stood alone, and, like a prophet, warned his country of the danger resulting from those principles which his former associates now made their public creed. In consequence of this patriotic part, a separation took place between him and Fox; but prior to this schism Mr. Burke published his 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' which attracted wonderful attention, and many publications appeared in answer to it. Mr. Burke, after this, printed a variety of pamphlets in support of his views; as 'A Letter to a Member of the National Assembly;' 'An Appeal from the New Whigs to the Old;' 'Letter to a noble Lord on the Subject in Discussion with the Duke of Bedford;' 'Thoughts on a Regicidal Peace;' &c. His zeal was rewarded with a pension of £1200 a year. He died at Beaconsfield 8 July, 1797. His works have been printed in 5 vols. 4to., and 10 vols. 8vo.

BURKE, THOMAS, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, born at Dublin 1710. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Rome to prepare himself for orders, and at the early age of fifteen was invested with the habit of a Dominican friar, making his profession in the following year. During his novitiate he studied philosophy, and for five years afterwards

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applied himself closely to theology, in which he made such progress as to attract the particular notice of Pope Benedict XIII. At Rome he gradually attained to all the honours of his order, and returned to his native city in 1743. He continued in Ireland from that period, and was promoted by the pope to the see of Ossory 1769. This reward of his talents and virtues he only enjoyed seven years, dying at Kilkenny 25 Sept., 1776. His great work is entitled 'Hibernia Dominicana. Sive Historia Provincie Hibernie Ordinis Prædicatorum,' 4to., Cologne, 1762, to which he added a Supplement in 1772. The historical part is extremely valuable; but the political tendency of the work excited great alarm among the bishops and clergy of Ireland. Seven of the prelates met at Thurles, and signed a declaration, 28 July, 1775, expressive of their disapproval of the publication, as tending to weaken and subvert the fidelity and allegiance due to George III.

BURKE, WILLIAM, a near kinsman and intimate friend of the celebrated Edmund Burke, was a native of London, and received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He became M.P. for Great Bedwin, Wilts; secretary to the island of Guadalupe 1762; under-secretary of state 1766-8; and died 1798. He published a translation of Brissot's Letters to his Constituents, for which a preface was written by his cousin Edmund. In 1859 a work, by J. C. Smoonds, was published at London, in which an attempt is made to prove 'William Burke the author of Junius.'

BURKITT, WILLIAM, a divine, born at Hitcham, Suffolk, 25 July, 1650, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1692 he became vicar of Ditcham, Essex, where he continued till his death in Oct., 1703. He wrote a 'Practical Exposition of the New Testament,' which passed through numerous editions.

BURLAMAQUI, JOHN JAMES, a learned civilian, was descended from an ancient and noble family, originally of Lucca, but settled at Geneva, where he was born 1694. He became professor there, but afterwards went to reside with Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, who had been his pupil. After an absence of some years he returned to his native place, was appointed councillor of state, and died 5 April, 1748. He is known by his Principles of Natural and Political Law.

BURLEY, WALTER, an English secular priest, born 1275, wrote a Commentary on Aristotle, and 'De Vita et Mcribus Philosophorum,' Cologne, 1472, a rare book.

BURLINGTON, RICHARD BOYLE, third EARL OF, and fourth earl of Cork, was born 25 April, 1695. He married Lady Dorothy Savile, eldest daughter of the marquis of Halifax, by whom he had three daughters, one only of whom survived him, who married the duke of Devonshire. The earl of Burlington was distinguished for his skill in architecture and taste in picturesque gardening. He patronised Kent, and had an enthusiastic veneration for Inigo Jones. Besides his works on his Yorkshire estate, he highly ornamented the house built by his father in Piccadilly. Other buildings designed by him were his villa at Chiswick, the dormitory at Westminster School, the assembly room at York, the duke of Richmond's house at Whitehall, and General Wade's house in Cork Street. Both these last were ill-contrived and inconvenient; but the latter had so beautiful a front

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that Lord Chesterfield said, 'as the general could not live in it to his case, he had better take a house over against it, and look at it.' Lord Burlington published an edition of the antique baths, from drawings of Palladio. Died Dec., 1753.

BURLOWE, HENRY BEHNES. See BEHNES.

BURMAN, FRANCIS, professor of divinity at Utrecht, author of Commentaries on the Pentateuch, and other theological works, was born at Leyden 1628, and died 12 Nov., 1679.

BURMAN, FRANCIS, son of the preceding, also became professor of divinity at Utrecht. He published, in Latin, a Discourse on the Persecution of Diocletian; and in Dutch, a Harmony of the Gospels, &c. Born 1671; died 1719.

BURMAN, GASPARD, a magistrate of Utrecht, where he died 22 Aug., 1755. He wrote a Latin Life of Pope Adrian VI., and a work entitled 'Trajectum Eruditum,' or an account of the learned men of Utrecht.

BURMAN, JOHN, of the same family as the foregoing, was professor of botany and medicine at Amsterdam, and published two curious books, 'Rariarum Africanarum plantarum decades decem,' and 'Thesaurus Zeylandicus.' Born 26 April, 1706; died 1780.

BURMAN, NICHOLAS LAURENCE, a physician, and professor of botany at Amsterdam, rendered great services to the cause of botanical science, on which he wrote several works. Born 1734; died 1793.

BURMAN, PETER, son of Francis (who died 1679), was born at Utrecht 6 July, 1668, and became professor of history and eloquence, and rector of the university of Leyden. He wrote a book on Roman taxes, and edited Virgil, Ovid, Petronius, Quintilian, Suetonius, Justin, Velleius, Phædrus, Valerius Flaccus, Lucan, &c. As a critic he occupies the first rank, and his editions of the classics will ever bear testimony to his judgment. Died 31 March, 1741.

BURMAN, PETER, the younger, son of Francis Burman, and nephew of the first-mentioned Francis, was born at Amsterdam 13 Oct., 1714, and became professor of eloquence and history at Franeker. He edited Aristophanes, Claudian, Anthologia veterum Latinorum epigrammatum, and Propertius; and composed four books of Latin poems. Died 24 June, 1778.

BURN, JOHN, son of Richard Burn, LL.D., was bred to the law, but did not practise. He edited his father's works, improved with valuable additions. Died 1802, aged 58.

BURN, RICHARD, LL.D., a divine, and legal writer, was born at Winton, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. On obtaining the vicarage of Orton, in his native county, he was appointed a justice of the peace, which led him to compile his 'Justice of Peace, and Parish Officer, upon a plan entirely new, and comprehending all the law to the present time,' 1755. This has passed through many editions. In 1760 he published his 'Ecclesiastical Law,' first in 2 vols. 4to., and next in 4 vols. 8vo. In 1764 he wrote 'A History of the Poor Laws,' and in 1776, 'Observations on the Bill proposed in Parliament for erecting County Workhouses.' He likewise published, in conjunction with Joseph Nicolson, 'The History and Antiquities of the two counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland,' 2 vols. Dr Burn was chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, and died 20 Nov., 1795.

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BURNABY, ANDREW, D.D., was born 1732, at Ashfordby, Leicestershire, to which living his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, successively presented themselves. On leaving Westminster School, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. 1754, and M.A. 1757. In 1759 and 1760 he travelled through the North American Settlements, and the account which he printed of these travels went through three editions. After this he became chaplain to the British factory at Leghorn. In 1760 he obtained the vicarage of Greenwich, which he retained till his death on 9 March, 1812. Besides the above-mentioned work he published an account of a tour made by him in Corsica; and several sermons and charges delivered in his capacity of archdeacon of Leicester.—*Al. West.*

BURNEL, HENRY, a gentleman who flourished about the end of Charles I.'s reign, wrote a play called 'Landgartha, a Tragi-Comedy, presented in the New Theatre in Dublin with good applause, being an antient story.' Dublin, 1641.

BURNES, SIR ALEXANDER, an enterprising eastern traveller and diplomatist, born at Montrose 16 May, 1805. He entered the Indian army, and eventually acquired the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1831 he explored the geography of the Indus, being sent, in the following year, on a mission to central Asia. The details of the latter journey have been published in the celebrated 'Travels to Bokhara,' one of the most interesting works in the English language. Afterwards he was the government agent at Cabul, and was slain during an insurrection in that city 2 Nov., 1841. A narrative of his residence at Cabul was published shortly after his death.

BURNES, JAMES, K.H., LL.D., was born at Montrose, 1803; educated at Edinburgh; became physician-general at Bombay; and died 19 Sept., 1862. Dr. Burnes was author of several useful works on the geography and manners of the East; of these the best known is his 'Visit to the Ameer's of Scinde.'

BURNET, ELIZABETH, was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Blake, and was born 8 Nov., 1661. At the age of seventeen she married Robert Berkeley of Spetchley, Worcestershire, and after his death became the third wife of Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury. Died 1707-8. She composed 'A Method of Devotion; or Rules for holy and devout Living, with Prayers on several Occasions, and Advices and Devotions for the holy Sacrament.' Her life was published by Dr. Goodwyn, archdeacon of Oxford, and afterwards archbishop of Cashel.

BURNET, GILBERT, a celebrated prelate, born at Edinburgh 18 Sept., 1643. He received his education at Aberdeen, and in 1663 went over to Holland, where he studied Hebrew under a learned Jew. On his return he stopped at London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He entered into episcopal orders in 1665, and was presented to the living of Saltoun; and in 1669 he was appointed professor of divinity at Glasgow. In 1673, however, he settled in London, was made chaplain to the king, preacher at the Rolls, and lecturer of St. Clement's. At this time he engaged in writing the History of the Reformation, the first volume of which came out in 1679, and procured for its author the thanks of parliament. The second volume was published in 1681; but the third did not appear till 1714. Before this he

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published three interesting biographical works—the Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton, a Life of Sir Matthew Hale, and another of the Earl of Rochester. After the execution of Lord Russell, whom he attended on the scaffold, Dr. Burnet was brought into some trouble and deprived of his ecclesiastical appointments, whereupon he travelled into France and Italy. Of this tour he afterwards published an account, in letters addressed to Mr. Boyle. He now settled in Holland, where he married a Dutch lady, which furnished an excuse for the States to refuse delivering him up, when demanded by James II. The doctor accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and in 1689 was consecrated bishop of Salisbury; but having, in a pastoral letter to his clergy, asserted the right of William and Mary to the throne, on the plea of conquest, he gave such offence, that his discourse was ordered by the parliament to be burnt by the hangman. On the death of his second wife he married Mrs. Berkeley, a widow lady of fortune. Among other important trusts committed to the bishop was that of the education of the young duke of Gloucester, son of Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1699 our author's 'Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles' was published, and incurred the censure of the lower house of convocation. He died 17 March, 1714-15, and was buried in the church of St. James's, Clerkenwell. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a treatise 'On the Pastoral Care;' Several Sermons; Controversial Pieces; 'The Life of Bishop Bedell;' and 'The History of his own Life and Times.'

BURNET, GILBERT, second son of the bishop, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, after which he took orders, and in 1718 was appointed chaplain to the king. He had a share in the paper called 'The Free-Thinker,' and took an active part on the side of Hoadly, in the Bangorian controversy. He also abridged the third volume of his father's History of the Reformation; but died young. He is not to be confounded with Gilbert Burnet, rector of Great Coggeshall, Essex, who published an abridgment of Boyle's Lectures.

BURNET, JAMES, a Scotch landscape painter, born 1788; died 27 July, 1816.

BURNET, JOHN, founder of the literary prizes at Aberdeen, was born in that city 1729, and died 9 Nov., 1784.

BURNET, SIR THOMAS, M.D., brother of the celebrated bishop, was a physician of eminence, and the author of several medical treatises. He practised at Edinburgh, and was living 1699, but the date of his decease is unknown.

BURNET, THOMAS, LL.D., an English writer, was born at Croft, Yorkshire, 1635, and after a preliminary education in the grammar school of North Alerton, was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He afterwards removed to Christ's College. Through the interest of his former pupil, the earl of Ossory, afterwards duke of Ormond, he obtained the mastership of the Charterhouse in 1685. After the Revolution he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to King William, and also clerk of the closet. Died 27 Sept., 1715. He wrote 'Telluris Theoria Sacra;' 'Archeologia Philosophica;' 'De Fide et Officiis Christianorum;' 'De Statu Mortuorum et Resurrectionum;' and 'De futura Judaeorum Restauratione.' With the exception of Roger Ascham, there are few of our modern writers who surpass Dr. Burnet in the elegance of Latin composition.

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BURNET, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, was educated at New College, Oxford; became rector of West Kingston, Wiltshire, and prebendary of Salisbury; and died May, 1750. His four principal works are an 'Answer to Tindal's Christianity as it is in the Creation;' 'Treatise on Scripture Politics;' sermons preached at Boyle's lecture; and 'Essay on the Trinity.'

BURNET, Sir THOMAS, third and youngest son of the bishop, was bred at Merton College, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Temple, where for some time he led a dissipated life; but at last took a serious turn, and one evening, his father observing him to be very thoughtful, asked what he was meditating. 'A greater work,' replied he, 'than your lordship's History of the Reformation.' 'Ay!' said the bishop, 'what is that?' 'The reformation of myself,' answered the young man; and he fulfilled his promise, by becoming one of the best lawyers of his time. He published several political pamphlets, some poems, and the posthumous history of his father, with a memoir of the bishop. He was for some time consul at Lisbon, and on his return resumed the profession of the law. In 1736 he was called to the degree of a serjeant, and in 1741 became one of the justices of the Common Pleas. Died 5 Jan., 1753.

BURNETT, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Huntsfell, Somersetshire, being the son of a respectable farmer. He evinced more intellect than the rest of his family, and after a suitable introduction to classical literature under the care of a clergyman in the neighbourhood, he was sent to Balliol College, Oxford, with a view to his taking orders in the Established Church. After two or three years he became disgusted with a college life, and, in conjunction with some university friends, formed a plan of emigration to America upon a thoroughly Utopian scheme of policy, which was, in brief, as follows:—Individual property was defined to be a great evil: all the evils and the errors in our civil institutions arise from the system of individual property: ergo, if individual property be done away with, all the evils and errors in our civil institutions will be done away with. Ultimately this wild scheme was very prudently abandoned. After lingering about for a year or two, dependent upon the supplies which he drew from his father, he sought a situation more congenial to his feelings and opinions, and got himself admitted a student in the dissenting college at Manchester. After some time he was appointed pastor of a congregation at Yarmouth, but did not remain there long. He afterwards became for a short time a student of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, and then became an assistant surgeon in a regiment of militia. He soon, however, quitted this employment, and went to Poland with the family of Count Zamyska, as English tutor, but in less than a twelvemonth returned to England, quite without employment. Soon after his return he published an Account of Poland, and afterwards, with the assistance of the booksellers, brought out his 'Specimens of English Prose Writers,' 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1807. He also wrote a preliminary introduction to the 'Universal History,' published under the name of Mavor. His last production was 'Extracts from the Prose Works of Milton.' This unhappy hack writer died in the Marylebone Infirmary in Feb., 1811.

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BURNETT, GILBERT THOMAS, professor of botany in King's College, London, and Demonstrator to the Society of Apothecaries, was born in London 15 April, 1800, and died 27 July, 1835. He was author of 'Outlines of Botany,' 2 vols. 8vo.

BURNETT, JAMES, Lord Monboddo. See MONBODDO.

BURNETT, JOHN, a Scotch advocate, author of a treatise on the Criminal Law of his native country, was born about 1764, and died 8 Dec., 1810.

BURNEY, CHARLES, Mus.D., was born at Shrewsbury 1726. He received his education at the grammar school of his native town, after which he was placed under Mr. Baker, the organist of Chester Cathedral. In 1741 he returned to Shrewsbury, and in 1744 came to London, where he was chosen organist of St. Dionis, Backchurch, but afterwards removed to Lynn, where he continued nine years. In 1766 he returned to the metropolis, and in 1769 obtained the honorary degree of doctor in music at Oxford. The year following he travelled through France and Italy, of which tour he published an interesting account in 1771. The next year he travelled through the Netherlands, Germany, and Holland, of which journey he also published an account. In 1776 appeared the first volume of his History of Music, and the remaining four volumes came out at different intervals, the last being published in 1789. The next work of importance from the pen of Dr. Burney was a History of the Musical Festival in commemoration of Handel, 1785. In 1796 he published the Life of Metastasio. Besides these productions he wrote 'The Cunning Man;' 'An Essay towards a History of Comets;' the 'Plan of a Musical School;' and 'An Account of Little Crotch, the Infant Musician.' The doctor lived some time in the house that had been occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, near Leicester Square, but on being appointed organist of Chelsea College, he removed thither, and died there 15 April, 1814.

BURNEY, CHARLES, D.D., second son of the preceding, was born at Lynn 1757. He was educated at Charterhouse, after which he removed to Caius College, Cambridge, and from thence to King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his master's degree in 1781. The next year he became assistant in an academy at Highgate, and soon afterwards in that of Dr. Rose at Chiswick. While here he wrote some criticisms in the 'Monthly Review,' particularly on the Monstrophics of Mr. Huntingford, afterwards bishop of Hereford. About this time he married the daughter of Dr. Rose, and in 1786 opened a school at Hammersmith, from whence in 1793 he removed to Greenwich. The year before this he had obtained the degree of doctor of laws from Aberdeen and Glasgow. Having conducted his school with the highest reputation for many years, he took orders, on which occasion the archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was also presented to the living of St. Paul, Deptford, the rectory of Chisle, a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, and made chaplain in ordinary to the king. Died 28 Dec., 1817. His library was purchased by parliament and presented to the British Museum. His publications are an Appendix to Scapula's Lexicon; Remarks on the Greek verses of Milton; Richardi Bentleni doctorum virorum epistolae; Tentamen de metris ab Æschilo in operibus cantibus adhibitis; an

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abridgment of Pearson on the Creed; Philemonis Lexicon Græcæ; and a Sermon at the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's. His son, Charles Parr Burney, D.D., became archdeacon of Colchester, and died 1 Nov., 1864.

BURNEY, FRANCES. See D'ARBLAY.

BURNEY, JAMES, an English admiral, was the eldest son of Dr. Burney, author of the History of Music. He entered the navy at an early age, and accompanied Captain Cook in his two last voyages. In 1781 he was appointed to the command of the 'Bristol,' of fifty guns, and in due course rose to the rank of rear-admiral. He was a man of science, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. As an author he distinguished himself by 'A Plan of Defence against Invasion,' 1796; 'Measures recommended for the Support of Public Credit,' 1797; 'A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the Pacific Ocean,' 4 vols.; 'Chronological History of North-Eastern Voyages of Discovery, and of the early Eastern Navigations of the Russians;' 'Experiments to discover a Method for ascertaining the Direction of Currents;' 'A Chart of the Coast of China, with a Memoir.' He also contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions, particularly one in which he expresses his opinion that the most extreme point of Asia to the east and the opposite coast of America were once united. Died 17 Nov., 1821, aged 72.

BURNEY, WILLIAM, LL.D., the founder of the Royal Academy at Gosport, died 20 Feb., 1832, æt. 70. He was the author of an extensive Marine Dictionary and other valuable works.

BURNHAM, RICHARD, a dissenting minister, who became pastor of Grafton Street Chapel, Soho, London, was born 1749, and died 30 Oct., 1810. He published a volume of Hymns.

BURNS, ALLAN, was, like his brother, Dr. John Burns, mentioned hereafter, an eminent surgeon and writer on anatomy. He was born at Glasgow 18 Sept., 1781, and died 22 June, 1813.

BURNS, JAMES DRUMMOND, minister of the Trinity Presbyterian Church at Hampstead, wrote 'The Vision of Prophecy, and other poems.' Died in France 27 Nov., 1864.

BURNS, JOHN, M.D., professor of surgery at Glasgow, his native place, was born 1774, and died 18 June, 1850. He published 'The Principles of Midwifery,' and other esteemed works.

BURNS, ROBERT, the celebrated Scotch poet, was the son of a small farmer and gardener, near the town of Ayr, and was born 25 Jan., 1759. He received a scanty education, and at an early age was employed in the labours of the field. At intervals, however, he cultivated his mind by reading, and even wrote some verses which excited the wonder of the neighbouring rustics. After some time spent in agricultural occupations he became partner with a flax-dresser; but the concern came to an end in consequence of an accidental fire. On the death of his father he took a farm, in conjunction with his brother, but this project also failed. While thus engaged he formed a connection with a young woman, in consequence of which he was about to leave Scotland for Jamaica, and was only prevented by the want of money to pay his passage. At this time he was advised to print his poems by subscription, and accordingly a small volume appeared from the Kilmarnock press in 1780. It met with such success that Burns visited Edinburgh to superintend a new edition. Having realised nearly £500, he

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took a farm at Dumfries, and married the object of his affection. A love of conviviality, however, disarranged his affairs, and to repair them he obtained a place in the excise. He thereupon went to Dumfries, where he died 21 July, 1796. Burns was the poet of nature. His poems were published in 1800, in 4 vols. 8vo., for the benefit of his family, and have since passed through innumerable editions.

BURRELL, Lady SOPHIA, a poet, was daughter of Sir Charles Raymond, bart., of Valentine's, Essex. She married in 1773 Sir William Burrell, and after his decease became the wife of the Rev. William Clay. Died 20 June, 1802. She published two volumes of poems, and two tragedies, 'Maximian' and 'Theodora.'

BURRHUS. See BORRI and BURROUGHS.

BURROUGH, EDWARD, a preacher among the Quakers, was born in Westmoreland 1634. He was at first a member of the Church of England, afterwards a Presbyterian, and lastly a Quaker. He had the courage to reprehend Cromwell for his severities, and obtained from Charles II. the suspension of the persecutions against the Quakers of New England. He was imprisoned, and died of the gaol distemper in Newgate 14 Feb., 1663. His works were printed in one volume, folio.

BURROUGHS, JEREMIAH, a Puritan divine, was born 1599, and educated at Cambridge, which university he was obliged to quit on account of nonconformity. He then went to Holland, and became pastor of a congregation at Rotterdam till the Rebellion, when he returned to England, and was chosen preacher by two congregations, one at Stepney and the other at Cripple-gate. He died 14 November, 1646. He published a Commentary on Hosea, and a work on Patience and Resignation, &c.

BURROUGHS, Sir JOHN, Garter King-at-arms, was a native of Sandwich in Kent. He studied at Gray's Inn, and in 1623 was made keeper of the records in the Tower and secretary to the earl marshal, previous to which appointment he was knighted. In 1633 he was made Garter, and at the beginning of the civil war received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, where he died 21 Oct., 1643. He published 'Impetus Juventis et quedam sedatoris aliquantulum animi Epistola,' under the Latinised name of *Burthus*; and 'The Sovereignty of the British Seas.'

BURROW, Sir JAMES, an English lawyer, and master of the Crown Office, was born in 1701. On the death of Mr. West in 1772, he was appointed to act as president of the Royal Society till the anniversary election in 1773, and the society addressing the king at that time, his majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He published 4 vols. of Reports, and one of Decisions in the court of King's Bench. He also wrote an Essay on Punctuation, and some Anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell and his family. Died 5 Nov., 1782.

BURROW, REUBEN, a mathematician, born at Hoberley, Yorkshire. He received a common education; after which he became clerk to a merchant in London, and next usher to a writing-master in Bunhill Row. From thence he removed to Portsmouth, where he kept a school some time, but without success, on which he returned to London, and was employed by Dr. Maskelyne, whom he accompanied in making observations on the mountain of Schehallian. After this he was

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appointed drawing master in the Tower, and while in this situation became editor of the Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries. In 1773 he published a Dissertation of Apollonius on Inclinations; and a tract on Projectiles. In 1782 he was employed on a trigonometrical survey of Bengal, but while engaged in this important work he died in 1791. In 1790 appeared 'A short Account of the late Mr. Burrow's Measurement of a Degree of Longitude, and another of Latitude, near the Tropic, in Bengl.' Several of his papers are in the Asiatic Transactions.

BURSERIUS, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian physician, who wrote 'Institutions of Practical Medicine,' and died 1785.

BURT, Captain EDMUND, agent to General Wade, chief surveyor during the making of the roads through the highlands of Scotland, died in London 4 Feb., 1755. He was author of the amusing 'Letters from the North of Scotland,' from which Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay have drawn so largely. They were originally published in 1754.

BURTION, CASSIBELAN, only son of the historian of Leicestershire, made a metrical translation of Martial, which was published in 1658. Born 1609; died 28 Feb., 1681.

BURTON, EDMUND, a classical scholar, born at Westminster in or about 1721. After receiving a liberal education at Westminster School, he was elected thence in 1738 to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1741; M.A. 1745). Afterwards he was called to the bar, and took up his residence in Barthomet Street, Westminster. I have not met with the date of his decease. His works consist of an English prose translation of Persius's Satires, 1752; 'Ancient Characters deduced from Classical Remains,' 1763; an edition of 'Manilius,' 1783; and a Dissertation upon Suicides, 1790. He was also a valuable contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' under the assumed name of Ruben de Mont.—*Al. West.*

BURTON, EDWARD, an English Jesuit, was born in London, and at the age of twenty-five became a member of the Society of Jesus at Louvain, and died in England about 1624, aged 40. He translated Father Veron's 'Defeat of Henche, the Calvinistic Minister,' Douay, 1616.

BURTON, EDWARD, D.D., professor of divinity at Oxford, was born at Shrewsbury 13 Feb., 1794, and died 19 Jan., 1836. He published many works on classical and theological subjects.

BURTON, HENRY, a Puritan divine, born 1579 at Birdsall, Yorkshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A., though he took his B.D. degree at Oxford. Afterwards he became tutor to the two sons of a certain noble knight, by whose interest he was made clerk of the closet to Prince Henry, during whose lifetime he composed a Treatise of Antichrist. After the death of Prince Henry he became clerk of the closet to Prince Charles, and at the age of thirty entered the ministry. After seven years' service, however, he was compelled to leave the court in consequence of a dispute with the bishops. After this he obtained the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday Street, and employed himself in preaching and writing. He was summoned to the Star Chamber for printing without licence a book against bowing at the name of Jesus; and Archbishop Laud prohibited him from preaching, though this sentence was afterwards set aside by the court of Arches.

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He was summoned again for writing 'The Balting of the Pope's Bull.' A sermon he preached on the 5th of Nov. caused him to be exposed in the pillory 14 June, 1637. He was also sentenced to lose both his ears, and to be imprisoned for life in Lancaster Gaol, but Guernsey was afterwards selected as the place of his confinement. In Nov., 1640, an order came from the parliament for his release, and he was soon afterwards restored to his living. Died 7 Jan., 1648. He wrote many pamphlets, chiefly controversial. [*MS. Addit. 25,475, f. 56.*]

BURTON, HEZEKIAH, an English divine, who was successively fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, prebendary of Norwich, rector of St. George's, Southwark, and of Barnes in Surrey. He died in 1681. He wrote the preface to Bishop Cumberland's Laws of Nature, and after his death Dr. Tillotson published two volumes of his Sermons.

BURTON, JOHN, M.D., an antiquary and physician, was born at Kipon, in Yorkshire, in 1607. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but took his degree of M.D. at Rheims; after which he settled at York as a physician, where he became eminent, till, by falling into the hands of the rebels in 1745, his loyalty was called in question, and some severe reflections were thrown upon him, from which he defended himself in a pamphlet called 'British Liberty endangered.' Before this he published 'A Treatise on the Non-Naturals, with an Essay on the Chincough,' 8vo. In 1751 he printed 'An Essay towards a New System of Midwifery,' 8vo.; and in 1753 'A Letter to Dr. Smellie, containing Remarks on his Treatise of Midwifery.' But his greatest work is entitled 'Monasticon Eboracense; and the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire,' folio, 1758. Died 19 Jan., 1771.

BURTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Wembworth, Devonshire, 1606, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where for nearly fifteen years he was an indefatigable tutor. In 1733 he was elected a fellow of Eton College, and about the same time succeeded Dr. Littleton as vicar of Maple-Durham, Oxfordshire. He found on his living his predecessor's widow and three infant daughters in an unprotected state; and the benevolence with which he treated the mother ended in marriage. His retirement here was employed in improving the neighbourhood, and in suggesting hints for removing obstructions in the navigation of the Thames. After the death of his wife in 1748 he spent his time at Eton, and in 1760 was presented to the rectory of Worplesdon, Surrey. Died 21 Feb., 1771. He published 'Opuscula Miscellanæ'; Sermons; 'The Gentleness of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, printed at Oxford, vindicated; 'Dissertation et notæ criticae spectantes ad Tragedias quædam Græcæ editas in Pentalogia;' and 'Papists and Pharisees compared; or Papists the corrupters of Christianity,' occasioned by Philip's Life of Cardinal Pole.

BURTON, ROBERT, a learned writer, born at Lindley, Leicestershire, 8 Feb., 1576. He was the younger brother of the Leicester antiquary, and was educated at Sutton Coldfield, after which he became a commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Christ Church, on being elected to a studentship there. In 1614 he took the degree of B.D., and in 1616 was presented to the vicarage of St. Thomas, in Oxford, to which was

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afterwards added the rectory of Segrave, Leicestershire. Burton was an hypochondriac, and much given to astrology. He died 25 Jan., 1639-40. His famous 'Anatomy of Melancholy' was printed first in quarto, and afterwards in folio. It is a storehouse of learning on all kinds of subjects, intermingled with quaint observations and witty illustrations, from which many modern writers have drawn amply, without acknowledgment. Burton's 'Philosophaster' and 'Poemata' were published by the Roxburghe Club in 1862.

BURTON, ROBERT, the assumed name of an author who published a number of what are termed 'Chapmen's Books,' at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. They were published by Nathaniel Crouch, who is said by Dunton to have been the compiler of them.

BURTON, WILLIAM, a topographer, brother of Robert Burton, the author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' was born at Lindley, Leicestershire, 24 Aug., 1575, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He was in due course called to the bar, and became a reporter in the court of Common Pleas. He died at Falde, Staffordshire, 6 April, 1645. His 'Description of Leicestershire' was published in 1622. He also compiled a work in MS. entitled 'Antiquitates de Dadlington,' and left a great number of heraldic and topographical collections.

BURTON, WILLIAM, an antiquary, was born in London 1609, and educated in St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1625. On taking the degree of bachelor in civil law, he left the university, and became usher to Thomas Farnaby; but afterwards he was appointed master of the grammar school at Kingston-upon-Thames. He died at London, 28 Dec., 1657. His works are 'Laudatio funebris in obitum D. Thomæ Alleni,' 4to.; 'Annotations on the First Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians,' 4to.; 'Græcæ Linguae Historia; A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, or Journey of the Roman Empire, so far as it concerneth Britain, folio. This last is a very valuable work. He also translated Alstedius on the Millennium, 1643, 4to.

BURY, ARTHUR, D.D., a native of Devonshire, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, from which he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors. At the Restoration he obtained a prebend of Exeter, and in 1665 was made rector of Exeter College, and chaplain to the king. His 'Naked Gospel,' in which he avowed the principles of the Socinians, caused his ejection from his preferment, and the work was burnt by order of the university of Oxford. He vindicated his conduct in some pamphlets, and died near Exeter about the end of the seventeenth century.

BURY, ELIZABETH, daughter of Captain Adams Lawrence, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, was born at Clare, Suffolk, 1664, and became the wife, first, of Griffith Lloyd, Esq., and afterwards of Samuel Bury, a dissenting minister. She died at Bristol 1720, leaving behind her a large Diary, which was published by her husband.

BURY, HENRY DE. See BADERICUS.

BURY, JOHN, a graduate of Cambridge (B.A. 1553; M.A. 1555), translated from Greek into English 'Paranensis, or admonition to Demonicus,' 8vo., London, 1557, with a dedication to his uncle, Sir William Chester.

BUSCHING.

BURY, RICHARD DE, as he is commonly called,* though his real name was *Richard Jungerville*, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, 1281, and educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III., by whom he was preferred to the bishopric of Durham 1333. In the following year he was made lord high chancellor, and in 1336 treasurer of England. Died 24 April, 1345. He was a very learned prelate, and founded a noble library at Oxford for the use of the students. He wrote a treatise containing rules for the management of the library, how the books were to be preserved, and upon what conditions lent out to scholars. It is entitled 'Philobiblion, seu de Amore Librorum et Institutione Bibliothecæ.' It was first printed at Cologne 1483, and was republished at Oxford 1599, under the editorship of Thomas James.

BUS, CÉSAR DE, a French priest, founder of an order called the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine, was born at Cavailion 3 Feb., 1544, and died at Avignon 15 April, 1607.

BUSBECK, AUGIER GHISLAIN DE, a writer and diplomatist, born at Comines, in Flanders, 1522. He was sent ambassador to Constantinople, afterwards to France and elsewhere, and died 28 Oct., 1592, leaving accounts of his Travels, Letters, and other works, in Latin.

BUSBY, CHARLES AUGUSTINE, an architect and civil engineer, son of Dr. Busby, the translator of Lucretius, died at Brighton 18 Sept., 1834. Many of the most magnificent parts of Brighton will remain the monuments of his genius. He was the inventor of the hydraulic orrery.

BUSBY, RICHARD, D.D., the most eminent schoolmaster of his time, was born at Lutton, Lincolnshire, 22 Sept., 1606, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1628; M.A. 1631). On entering into orders he obtained the prebend and rectory of Cudworth, Somersetshire. In 1640 he was appointed head master of Westminster School, which office he retained for about fifty-five years. In 1666 he obtained a prebendal stall in the church of Westminster, and was made treasurer and canon residentiary of Wells. In the same year he was created D.D. by the university of Oxford. He died 6 April, 1695, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Wood says 'He was a person eminent and exemplary for piety and justice, an encourager of virtuous and forward youth, of great learning and hospitality, and the chief person that educated more youths that were afterwards eminent in the Church and State than any master of his time.' If the common report is to be relied upon, he never spoilt the child by sparing the rod: indeed Dr. Johnson says he used to call the rod his 'sieve,' and to remark that 'whoever did not pass through it was no boy for him.' The publications which pass under Dr. Busby's name are not numerous, and were all for the use of the school. Some of them, more or less altered, continued in use at Westminster till a few years ago.—*Biog. Brit.; Al. Wet.*

BUSCHETTO DA DULICHIO, a celebrated architect and machinist in the eleventh century, a native of Greece. He built the magnificent cathedral at Pisa.

BUSCHING, ANTHONY FREDERICK, a celebrated German geographer, was born at Stadthagen, in Westphalia, 27 Sept., 1724, and died at Berlin 28 May, 1793.

BUSCHING, JOHN GUSTAVUS, an historian and

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antiquary, son of the above, was born at Berlin 19 Sept., 1783, and died 4 May, 1829.

BUSCHIUS, HERMAN, born at Sassenberg, in Prussian Westphalia, 1468, professed the belles lettres in several towns of Germany, and died 1534. He was author of Latin poems, and commentaries on various classical authors.

BUSEMBAUM, HERMAN, a Jesuit, born at Notelen, in Westphalia, 1600, became rector of the colleges of Hildesheim and Munster, and died 31 Jan., 1668. He composed a famous work, entitled 'Medulla Theologiæ Moralis,' in which the papal authority is carried to the height of extravagance.

BUSH, PAUL, an English prelate, was educated at Oxford, and became a member of the religious order called *Bons-hommes*, of which he became provincial. He was also chaplain to Henry VIII., and for his ready compliance at the dissolution of his monastery was made the first bishop of Bristol 1542. Being married, he was deprived of his see in the reign of Edward VI., and passed the remainder of his life privately at Bristol, where he died 11 Oct., 1558, æt. 68. His works are 'An exhortation to Margaret Burges, Wife to Jo. Burges, Clothier, of Kings wood, in the County of Wults,' 8vo., London, n.d.; 'Notes on the Psalm beginning with *Miserere mei Deus*, &c.,' 'Treatise in praise of the Cross,' 'Dialogues between Christ and the Virgin Mary,' and 'Treatise of salves and curing remedies.'

BUSH, WILLIAM, a dissenting minister, who, for half a century, was pastor of a congregation at Enfield, in Middlesex, died 17 Sept., 1777, aged 77. He published 'An Earnest Invitation to the House of God, or the true Christian's love to God's Publick Worship, being the substance of two sermons,' 8vo., London, 1730; and 'The Inadvertencies and Indiscretions of Good Men a great cause of general Corruption: a Sermon on 1 Tim. v. 22,' 8vo., 1747.

BUSHE, SIR CHARLES KENDAL, chief justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, died 7 July, 1843.

BUSHELL, THOMAS, was born in Worcestershire about 1594, and educated at Oxford, probably at Balliol College. He was taken into the service of Lord Bacon, on whose fall he settled at Enstone, Oxfordshire, where he entertained Charles I. and his queen, for which he was appointed farmer of the mines in Wales. At the Restoration he procured an Act of Parliament for working the lead mines in Somersetshire. Died April, 1674. He published 'The several Speeches and Songs at the presentation of the Rock at Enstone, to the queen's most excellent majesty,' 1636; 'A just and true remonstrance of his Majesty's Mines Royal in Wales,' 1642; and an 'Extract, or Abstract of the lord chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory of Mineral Prosecutions,' 1660.

BUSLEYDEN, or EUSLIDIUS, JEROME, a native of Arlon, in Luxemburg, who, through the interest of his brother Francis, archbishop of Besançon, obtained several important employments. He was the friend of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, and founded, at Louvaine, the college of three languages which bears his name. Died 26 Aug., 1517.

BUSSIERES, JEAN DE, a French Jesuit, author of Latin poems, an abridgment of the History of France, &c., was born 1607, and died 26 Oct., 1678.

BUSSY, ROGER RABUTIN, COMTE DE, a French writer, born 1618. His '*Amours des Gaules*'

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gave such offence that he was thrown into the Bastille. He wrote several other works, which show great knowledge and ingenuity. Died 9 April, 1693.

BUSTON, THOMAS OF STEPHEN, who had been servant to a gentleman of fortune named Thomas Pound, was sent by him to Rome, where he became a Jesuit 1575. His superiors, finding him to be a person every way qualified, sent him, in 1578, as a missionary to the East Indies, where he resided for nearly forty years. He died at Goa 1619, aged 70. He wrote a grammar of the Hindustani language; a Christian Doctrine in the same language; and a large work in that language, entitled 'Pazana,' concerning the mysteries of faith.

BUTCHELL, MARTIN VAN, an empiric and eccentric character, was born in London 5 Feb., 1735. He resided between thirty and forty years in Mount Street, Berkeley Square, and died after 1806.

BUTCHER, RICHARD, an antiquary, was born at Stamford in or about 1537, and became town clerk of his native town. In 1646 he published 'The Survey and Antiquitie of the Towne of Stamford,' which was reprinted 1717.

BUTE, JOHN STUART, EARL OF, eldest son of John, the second earl, was born 1713, and received his education at Eton. In 1761 he was appointed a secretary of state, and in the following year succeeded Mr. Pitt as first lord of the treasury. The history of the administration of Lord Bute belongs to the history of the country; but whatever were his merits or demerits, he was certainly the most unpopular English minister of modern times. The only important event in Lord Bute's administration was the termination of the war with France, by the peace of Paris, concluded 10 Feb., 1763. It was long a strong popular belief that the English minister was bribed by France to consent to this treaty: but no evidence worthy of credit was ever brought forward to confirm this rumour. Lord Bute resigned 8 April, 1763, and died 10 March, 1792. He was a liberal patron of men of genius, both in literature and the arts.—*Nal. Cycl.*

BUTLER. See ORMOND, DUKE OF; OSBORN, EARL OF.

BUTLER, ALBAN, a learned divine of the Roman church, was second son of Simon Butler, Esq., of Appletree, Northamptonshire, where he was born 1710. At a very early age he was sent to a school in Lancashire, from which he was removed, when he was about eight years old, to the English college at Douay. Shortly afterwards he had the misfortune to lose both his father and mother. After he had completed the usual course of study, he was admitted an alumnus of Douay College, where he became professor, first of philosophy, and then of divinity. In 1745 he accompanied the earl of Shrewsbury and the Hon. James Talbot and Thomas Talbot on their travels through France and Italy. Being sent on the English mission, he was stationed first in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Warkworth, in Northumberland. He was then appointed chaplain to Edward, duke of Norfolk, and charged with the education of that nobleman's nephew and presumptive heir. His first residence, after receiving this appointment, was at Norwich, in a house generally called the Duke's Palace. Thither some large boxes of books belonging to him were sent, but by mistake they

were delivered at the bishop's palace. The bishop opened them, and finding them full of Catholic books, refused to deliver them to their owner. While at Douay, however, Mr. Butler had gained the good will of the duke of Cumberland, by reason of his having been very active in ministering to the wants of the English prisoners who were taken at the battle of Fontenoy. He now applied to the duke for assistance, and his royal highness at once wrote to the bishop, who was induced to restore the books to their rightful owner. Mr. Butler subsequently accompanied his pupil to Paris, where he completed and sent to press his 'Lives of the Saints,' which had cost him the labour of thirty years. Soon after his return to England, he was chosen president of the English college at St. Omer, in which station he continued till his death, on 15 May, 1773. Mr. Butler's literary reputation rests mainly on his 'Lives of the Saints,' a work of great value and research. It was first published in 1745, in 5 vols. 4to.; and in 1779-80 an edition was published at Dublin, in 12 vols. 8vo., and in 1799-1800 at Edinburgh in the same form, to which was prefixed a memoir of the author, by his nephew, Charles Butler. Other editions of this famous work are 12 vols. 8vo., London, 1812-13; 2 vols. 8vo., Dublin, 1833-6; and it has been translated into French. His other works are 'Letters on the "History of the Popes,"' published by Mr. Archibald Bower; 'Travels through France and Italy, and part of Austrian, French, and of Dutch Netherlands, during the years 1745 and 1746,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1803, edited by Charles Butler; 'The Moveable Feasts, Fasts, and other Observances of the Catholic Church. With Life, by Charles Butler. To which is added, A Continuation of the Feasts and Fasts, by a Catholic Priest,' 8vo., Dublin, 1839; 'Short Life of Sir Toby Matthews'; 'Life of Mary of the Cross, a pious nun in the English convent of the Poor Clares at Rouen'; 'Meditations and Discourses on the sublime truths and important duties of Christianity,' edited by Charles Butler, 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1791-3. Mr. Alban Butler corresponded with many persons of distinction, both among the communicants with the church of Rome, and the separatists from her. Among the former may be reckoned the learned and elegant Lambertini, afterwards Pope Benedict XIV.; and among the latter was Dr. Lowth, bishop successively of Oxford and London.

BUTLER, CHARLES, an English divine, born at High Wycomb, Buckinghamshire, 1559, and educated at Magdalen Hall and Magdalen College, Oxford. After acting for some time as master of the free school at Basingstoke, he was presented to the vicarage of Lawncote Wotton, Hampshire, where he died 29 March, 1647. He wrote 'The Feminine Monarchy; or a Treatise on Bees,' 1609, a work not more curious for its matter, than for the manner of printing, as it abounds with new typographical characters, cast on purpose, and a very singular mode of orthography; 'Rhetoricæ libri duo'; 'De propinquate matrimonium impediens regula generalis,' on the marriage of cousins-german; 'Oratoricæ libri duo'; 'English Grammar'; and 'The Principles of Music,' a work highly praised by Dr. Burney.

BUTLER, CHARLES, nephew of Dr. Alban Butler, above-mentioned, was born in London 1750, and educated at the English college at Douay. On returning to his native country he

studied the law, and acquired a great reputation and practice as a conveyancer. He acted as secretary to the committee formed in 1787 for the abolition of the penal laws against the Catholics, and throughout his life he displayed great zeal in promoting the interests of his co-religionists. Mr. Butler died at his house in Great Ormond Street, London, 2 June, 1832, leaving behind him an unblemished character and a considerable literary reputation. Among the numerous productions of his pen are 'Horæ Biblicæ; being a connected Series of Notes on the Text and Literary History of the Bibles or Sacred Books of the Jews and Christians; and on the Bibles or Books accounted Sacred by the Mahometans, Hindus, Parsees, Chinese, and Scandinavians,' 2 vols.; 'Notes on the Koran, the Zend-Avesta, the Vedas, the Kings, and the Edda'; 'Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ; or Notes on the Grecian, Roman, Feudal, and Canon Law'; 'An historical and literary Account of the Formularies, Confessions of Faith, or Symbolic Books of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and principal Protestant Churches'; 'Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics, since the Reformation,' 4 vols.; 'Reminiscences, with a Correspondence between Dr. Parr and the author,' 2 vols.; 'The Book of the Roman Catholic Church. In a Series of Letters addressed to Robert Southey, Esq., on his Book of the Church'; an edition (jointly with Mr. Hargrave) of Coke upon Littleton; and biographical memoirs of Fénelon, Bossuet, St. Vincent of Paul, Henri-Marie de Boudon, Michel de l'Hôpital, Dom de Rancé, Thomas à Kempis, and Erasmus. His 'Philological and Biographical Works' were published in 5 vols. 8vo., London, 1817.

BUTLER, JOHN, third son of Edmond Butler (by courtesy), Baron Dunboynne, was bred to the church, and having been created D.D., was appointed Catholic bishop of Cork. On the death of his nephew, 1786, the barony of Dunboynne devolved upon him, and he applied to the court of Rome for permission to marry, but his request was, of course, scouted with contempt. After much hesitation he determined to conform to the Established Church, and accordingly read his recantation in Clonmel church 19 Aug., 1787. Having taken this step, to the great scandal of the Catholic world, he married Maria, daughter of Theobald Butler, Esq., of Wilford, county Tipperary. Being, however, disappointed in the hope of having children, he left his wife, who survived him, returned to the old church, and spent the last years of his life at Maynooth College, to which he bequeathed the sum of £10,000. Died 7 May, 1800.

BUTLER, JOHN, bishop of Hereford, was born at Hamburg Dec., 1717. On entering into orders, he became a popular preacher in London, and so eminent as a political writer that, soon after the accession of George III., he was made chaplain in ordinary and prebendary of Winchester. He was also promoted to the archdeaconry of Surrey, on which, as he never had a university education, he procured a Lambeth degree. In 1777 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, from whence in 1788 he was translated to Hereford, where he died 10 Dec., 1802. He was author of 'An Answer to the Cocoa Tree (a pamphlet, so called) from a Whig,' 1762; 'Serious Considerations on the Measures of the present Administration,' i.e. of Lord Bute; 'Account of the Character of the

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Right Hon. Bilson Legge; Sermons and Charges. His name occurs in the list of persons suspected to have written the Letters of Junius.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, a learned prelate, born at Wantage, Berkshire, 1692. Being intended for the ministry among the dissenters, he was placed under Mr. Jones, who kept an academy at Tewkesbury, and while there wrote an anonymous letter to Dr. Clarke, containing remarks on some of his arguments in his 'Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God,' with which the doctor was so pleased that he inserted them in his next edition, though he then knew not who was the author of them. During his residence at Tewkesbury he studied the subject of nonconformity, the result of which was a determination to enter the Established Church; and, accordingly, in 1714 he became a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham, by whose interest he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, and successively rector of Houghton and Stanhope. In 1730 he was made clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, and in 1740 made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was nominated clerk of the closet to the king, and in 1750 was translated to the see of Durham. He died at Bath 16 June, 1752, and was interred in Bristol Cathedral. He published a volume of Sermons, preached at the Rolls Chapel; and a valuable work, entitled 'The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature,' 1736. He also printed a Charge on External Religion, which brought on him the imputation of being inclined to the Church of Rome, till Archbishop Secker published a refutation of the slander.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, the author of 'Hudibras,' was born at Strensham, Worcestershire, and baptized 8 Feb., 1612. He received his education at the grammar school at Worcester, and afterwards resided six or seven years at the university of Cambridge, though he did not graduate. On his return home he became clerk to a justice of the peace. He next went to live in the family of the countess of Kent, and was employed as amanuensis by the learned Seiden. After this he resided with Sir Samuel Luke, of Bedfordshire, who was a zealous Puritan, and a commander under Cromwell. Here Butler became acquainted with the characters of the leading men of that party, and formed the plan of his 'Hudibras.' The idea of this poem, which gives so faithful a picture of the cant and hypocrisy of his times, was taken generally from Don Quixote; but the humour and verse are wholly Butler's own, in which he stands unrivalled. After the Restoration he became secretary to the earl of Carbury, who appointed him steward of Ludlow Castle. About this time he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family and some fortune. In 1663 was published the first part of his 'Hudibras'; the second in 1664; and the third, or concluding part, in 1678. He died in London 25 Sept., 1680, and was buried at the expense of his friend Mr. Longueville, in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. In 1721 Alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. His posthumous works have been published, but his fame rests exclusively on his 'Hudibras,' the best

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edition of which is that by Dr. Grey, 2 vols. 8vo., 1744. A masterly French translation, by John Towneley, appeared in 1757.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, an English prelate, born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 30 Jan., 1774. From Rugby School he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was appointed head master of Shrewsbury School 1798; bishop of Lichfield 1836; and died 4 Dec., 1840. Among his publications are an edition of *Bachylus*, enriched with the notes of Stanley; and a popular 'Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography.'

BUTLER, THOMAS, LL.D., took the degree of B.A. at Cambridge 1548, but afterwards went abroad, and was created doctor of the civil and canon laws in some foreign university. He chiefly resided at Rome, with his friend Thomas Godwell, bishop of St. Asaph. He is author of 'A treatise of the holy sacrifice of the altar called the masse. In which by the word of God, and testimonies of the apostles and primitive church, it is proved that our Saviour Jesus Christ did institute the masse, and the apostles did celebrate the same. Translated out of Italian into English,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1570.

BUTLER, WEEDEN, a divine, born at Margate 1742, followed the legal profession for some years, when he entered the church, and became curate and amanuensis to the celebrated Dr. Dodd, whom he succeeded as preacher at Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico. He afterwards kept, for forty years, a classical school at Chelsea. Died 14 July, 1823. He published 'The Cheltenham Guide;' Jortin's Tracts, 2 vols., 1790; Wilcock's Roman Conversations, 2 vols., 1797; and biographies of Dr. Hildesley, bishop of Sodor and Man, and Dr. Stanhope, dean of Canterbury.—*Ros.*

BUTLER, WILLIAM, the most celebrated physician of his age, was born at Ipswich about 1535, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In July, 1563, he was incorporated of the university of Oxford. In Oct., 1572, the university of Cambridge granted him a licence to practice physic, he having then been a regent in arts for six years. He was usually called doctor, but never took the degree of M.D. He acquired the most extraordinary reputation in his profession, and it is said that 'he was the first Englishman who quickened Galenical physic with a touch of Paracelsus, trading in chemical receipts with great success.' Like many other eminent medical men, his habits were very eccentric, and numerous anecdotes are related respecting his odd ways. Here is a sample. 'The Dr. lying at the Savoy in London, next the water side, where was a balcony look't into the Thames, a patient came to him that was grievously tormented with an ague. The Dr. orders a boate to be in readiness under his window, and discoursed with the patient (a gent.) in the balcony, when, on a signal given, two or three lusty fellows came behind the gent. and threw him a matter of twenty feete into the Thames. This surprize absolutely cured him.' Mr. Butler died at Cambridge 29 Jan., 1617-18.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, an educational writer, was born at St. John's, near Worcester, 12 Oct., 1748. In 1765 he settled in London, where he followed the calling of a writing-master and schoolmaster for many years. His death took place at Hackney 1 Aug., 1822. Among his useful publications are 'Arithmetical Questions;' 'Exercises on the

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Globes,' 'Chronological Exercises;' and 'Geographical Exercises on the New Testament.'

BUTLER, WILLIAM ANCHER, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Dublin, and rector of Raymochy, co. Donegal, died 5 July, 1848. He was author of 'Sermons Doctrinal and Practical,' edited by T. Woodward, 8vo., Dublin, 1849, which went through several editions, and was followed by a second series, edited by J. A. Jeremie; 'Letters on the Development of Christian Doctrine, in reply to Mr. Newman's Essay. Edited by T. Woodward,' 8vo., Dublin, 1850; 'The Church's Seasons a Safeguard against partial views of Christianity,' 8vo., London, 1853; and 'Lectures on the History of ancient Philosophy. Edited from the author's MSS., with notes, by W. H. Thompson,' 2 vols. 8vo., Cambridge, 1856.

BUTT, GEORGE, D.D., a divine and poet, born 26 Dec., 1741, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed rector of Stanford and of Clifton, Worcestershire, 1771; chaplain to the king 1783; vicar of Kidderminster 1787; rector of Notgrove, Gloucestershire, 1793; died 30 Nov., 1795. He published some single sermons and several volumes of poems. Mrs. Sherwood revised and published, in 1824, a play of his called 'The Spanish Daughter.'—*Ill. West.*

BUTTER, NATHANIEL, an English journalist, who with much difficulty aided in starting the first printed newspaper. This was commenced in 1622, and at different times was entitled 'The Weekly Newses,' 'Newses from most parts of Christendom,' 'Weekly Newses from Italic and Germanie,' 'The Last News,' 'More News,' 'Our Last News,' &c. He appears to have been a collector of news before he conceived the idea of a printed periodical news-sheet, and to have at one time followed the occupation of a correspondent. In 1641 he published a weekly account of the 'Passages in Parliament.' Died 22 Feb., 1663-4.

BUTTER, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, was born in Derbyshire 1726, and graduated at Edinburgh. After practising some time at Derby he settled in London, where he died 21 March, 1805. All his works are on subjects connected with his profession.

BUTTERFIELD, ROBERT, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1622-3; M.A. 1626), wrote 'Maschil; or, A Treatise to give Instruction touching the State of the Church of Rome since the Council of Trent. Whether shee be yet a True Christian Church. And if she have denied the Foundation of our Faith. For the Vindication of the right Reverend Father in God, the L. Bishop of Exeter, from the cavills of H. B. [Henry Burton] in his Book intituled *The seven Fialls*,' 8vo., 1629.

BUTTERFIELD, SWITHUS, an English writer, was, there is every reason to believe, a member of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He died in or about 1611. His works are 'A Summarie of the Principles of the Christian Religion, selected in Manner of Common-Places out of the Writings of the best Diuines of our Age,' 8vo., London, 1582; 'A Catechism, or the principles of the true Christian religion: brevitely selected out of manie good books,' 8vo., London, 1590; 'A great abridgement of the common lawes,' MS.; 'An abridgement of the civil lawes,' MS.; 'Collection of policies in peace and war, written 1604,' MS. &c.

BUTTERWORTH, JOSEPH, an eminent law

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bookseller of Fleet Street, London, some time M.P. for Dover, died 30 June, 1826.

BUTTMANN, PHILIP CHARLES, a distinguished classical critic, author of three esteemed Greek grammars, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 5 Dec., 1764, and died 21 Jan., 1829.

BUTTON, or WILLIAMSON, RICHARD, D.D., an English Catholic divine, resided chiefly in Staffordshire, where he was living in 1635, aged 70. He composed a learned discourse concerning abbey lands.

BUTTON, THOMAS, a native of England, the first arctic navigator who reached the eastern coast of America through Hudson's Straits, flourished 1613.

BUTTS, Sir WILLIAM, M.D., of Norfolk, was educated in Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and became physician to Henry VIII., who, in 1529, granted him forty marks per annum. His learning and skill are highly spoken of by his contemporaries. Died 17 Nov., 1545.

BUXTON, JEDEDIAH, an extraordinary calculator, born at Elmeton, Derbyshire, about 1704. Though his father was a schoolmaster, Jedediah could neither read nor write; notwithstanding which he attained a power of calculation almost incredible. Such was his abstraction of mind that company, conversation, and confused noises could not distract him when intent on a problem. A person once proposed to him this question: In a body whose three sides are 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubic eighths of an inch? In about five hours Jedediah accurately solved this intricate problem, though surrounded by more than a hundred labourers. He would measure a piece of land by striding over it as exactly as if done by a chain. In 1754 he walked up to London, and whilst in town was introduced to the Royal Society, whom he called 'the volk of the sixty court.' He was also taken to Drury Lane Theatre, when, instead of minding the entertainment, he employed himself in counting the words uttered by Mr. Garrick and the steps of the dancers. He lived to be above seventy, and had several children.

BUXTON, RICHARD, a celebrated botanist, died at Manchester 2 Jan., 1865, aged 80.

BUXTON, Sir THOMAS FOWELL, was born 1 April, 1786, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he received the university gold medal. In 1811 he joined the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., the well-known brewers, and for several years devoted himself to business with all that energy and perseverance which he afterwards exhibited in more lofty pursuits. His first public effort was a speech on behalf of the distressed inhabitants of Spitalfields, when he not only succeeded in obtaining large pecuniary contributions, but in establishing an extensive and well-organized system of relief. His success on this occasion led him, in conjunction with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare, to examine into the state of our prisons. The result of his labours he published in a small volume, entitled 'An Inquiry whether Crime and Misery are produced or prevented by our present system of Prison Discipline.' This attracted much attention, and led to the formation of the Prison Discipline Society, and ultimately to those great improvements in our goals which modern times have witnessed. In 1828 he was returned M.P. for Weymouth, which he continued to re-

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present till 1837. He devoted himself to the carrying out of many philanthropic objects, and in particular the amelioration of our criminal code, and the abolition of the practice of 'suttee' in India. In 1823 he came forward as the recognized successor of Mr. Wilberforce, and he eventually had the satisfaction of seeing his labours for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves crowned with success. He also published a work entitled 'The Slave Trade and its Remedy,' which created a considerable sensation. He was created a baronet 1840, and died at his seat, Northrepps, Norfolk, 19 Feb., 1845.

BUXTORF, JOHN, a learned philologist, born at Camen, in Westphalia, 1564. He became professor of Chaldee and Hebrew at Basle, where he died 13 Sept., 1629. His works are *Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum, et Rabbinicum*; a small Hebrew and Chaldaic Lexicon; *Thesaurus Linguae Hebraicae*, 2 vols.; a Hebrew Bible, with a rabbinical commentary, 4 vols.; *Synagoga Judaica*, on the religious ceremonies of the Jews; *Institutio Epistolaris Hebraica*; *Concordantiae Hebraicae*, &c.

BUXTORF, JOHN, son of the above, was born at Basle 1599, and died 16 Aug., 1664. In a Latin treatise he defended the antiquity of the vowel points with great zeal against Cappellus. He also compiled a Chaldaic and Syriac lexicon, and other works. There were two others of the same family, *John James*, who died 1704, and *John*, who died 1732. They were successively professors at Basle, and writers in the same line; but all the Buxtorfs are charged with being too partial to the rabbins.

BYAM, HENRY, D.D. of Oxford, a learned divine and loyalist, was born at East Luchham, Somersetshire, 31 Aug., 1580, and died 16 June, 1669. He wrote 'Thirteen Sermons, most of them preached before his majesty Charles II. in his exile,' 8vo., London, 1675.

BYFIELD, or BIFIELD, NICHOLAS, a Puritan divine, was born in Warwickshire about 1579, and educated at Oxford, though he left the university without a degree. He became pastor of St. Peter's Church, Chester, and afterwards vicar of Isleworth, where he died 1622. His principal works are a 'Commentary on the First Epistle of St. Peter,' and another 'on Colossians.' His son, the notorious *Aucuram Byfield*, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was one of the Assembly of Divines. Adoniram is one of the few persons who are stigmatised by name in 'Hudibras.'

BYNÆUS, ANTHONY, a Protestant divine and theological writer, born at Utrecht 1654; died at Deventer 8 Nov., 1698.

BYNG. See TORRINGTON, VISCOUNT.

BYNG, ANDREW, D.D., was born at Cambridge about 1574, and educated at Peterhouse in that university. He was elected regius professor of Hebrew 1608, and died Mar., 1651-2. Dr. Byng was one of the divines employed in the Jacobean translation of the Bible.

BYNG, JOHN, son of George Viscount Torrington, was born 1704, served in the glorious expeditions of his father, and was raised to the rank of admiral. His attempts to relieve Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, when blockaded by a French fleet, proved abortive; and his hesitation in engaging the enemy, when a bold attack might perhaps have led to victory, drew the clamours of the nation against him. He was condemned by a court-

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martial, and shot at Portsmouth 14 March, 1757, meeting death with calm resignation.

BYNKERSHOEK, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch jurist, born 1663; died 16 April, 1743.

BYNNES, RICHARD, D.D., a divine, who, after passing through Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, became rector of St. Mary's, Stafford, and a prebendary of Lichfield. He contributed some verses to three of the Cambridge collections, and published several single sermons, one of which had been preached before the House of Commons. Died 1713.

BYRCHET, PETER, a fanatic, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards studied law in the Middle Temple. Having adopted Puritanical principles, he conceived the most intense animosity against Christopher (afterwards Sir Christopher) Hatton, regarding him as a wilful Papist and hinderer of God's glory. On 11 Oct., 1573, Byrchet sallied from the Temple, fully resolved to assassinate Hatton. In the Strand he encountered Captain Hawkins (afterwards Admiral Sir John Hawkins), whom he stabbed with a dagger. Hawkins seized, and with much difficulty disarmed him. Byrchet expressed no contrition until he ascertained that it was not Hatton whom he had stabbed. He was removed to prison, where he killed one of his keepers, and ultimately was hanged in the Strand, near Somerset House, 12 Nov., 1573. This affair rendered the Puritans very unpopular.

BYRNE, EDMUND, a Catholic divine, born about 1657. He received orders at Seville, and in 1707 was appointed archbishop of Dublin. He probably died 1724, in which year his successor was appointed.

BYRNE, MILES, a colonel, who took an active part in the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, and whose 'Autobiographical Reminiscences' were published in 1863.

BYRNE, WILLIAM, an engraver, born in London 1742; died 25 Sept., 1805.

BYROM, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a poet and steno-grapher, born at Kersall, near Manchester, 1691. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. 1711. On the publication of the 'Spectator' he contributed to that paper his famous pastoral of 'Colin and Phebe,' and two essays on the subject of dreaming, which procured for him the patronage of Dr. Bentley, by whose interest he was elected fellow of his college. It should here be remarked that the Phebe of the pastoral was the daughter of Dr. Bentley, and afterwards the wife of Dr. Cumberland. On taking his degree of M.A. he went to Montpellier, where he was created a doctor in physic, and imbibed an extravagant love for the mystic theology of Malebranche and Bourignon, to which he afterwards added that of Behmen. Soon after his return he married his first cousin, and to support himself had recourse to the teaching of an ingenious system of shorthand of his own invention. In 1724 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and by the death of his elder brother came into possession of the family estate. He died at Manchester 28 Sept., 1763. Dr. Byrom's poems were published in 2 vols., 1773, and his Journals and Correspondence have been recently printed by the Chetham Society. His poetical character rests on his pastoral of 'Colin and Phebe,' and on several witty epigrams, one of which is given in

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this work in the memoir of Bononcini. In politics Byron was a staunch Jacobite, and he composed the celebrated equivocal toast:—

'God bless the King!—I mean the faith's defender;

God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender!
But who Pretender is, and who is King—

God bless us all—that's quite another thing!

Byron's system of shorthand is one of the neatest and most ingenious ever devised, though for reporting purposes it is inferior to those of Mason, Gurney, Lewis, and Pitman. The best edition is that of Mr. Gawtress, who has introduced into the system many important improvements.

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON BYRON, LORD, was born in London, 22 Jan., 1788. His father, John Byron, the son of the celebrated admiral, was a captain in the Guards, and married first the repudiated marchioness of Caermarthen, on whose death he obtained the hand of Catharine Gordon, by whom he had one son; but he abandoned both after squandering the lady's property, and went to Valenciennes, where he died in 1791. Mrs. Byron went to Aberdeen, where her son was educated, till, on the death of William Lord Byron, he succeeded to the title, and was removed to Harrow School. At the age of seventeen he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he remained till 1807, when he took the honorary degree of M.A. The same year he published a small volume of poems, entitled 'Hours of Idleness.' These effusions breathed originality of conception, and were marked by some elegance of versification; but a certain class of critics attacked them with an asperity which roused the feelings of the juvenile author to an exertion of talent which few could have anticipated. His poem entitled 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' is a satire of uncommon vigour, and, as far as the occasion called for it, the lash was well applied, though in some instances the young poet committed the fault which he reprehended, in going out of his way to attack men equal in genius to himself, and from whom he had received no provocation. Conscious of his error, he afterwards suppressed this performance. In 1809 Lord Byron, and his friend Mr. Hobhouse, visited the Levant, and while in the Dardanelles, the former tried the experiment ascribed to Leander, of swimming across the Hellespont, which exploit he achieved in little more than an hour. While abroad he lost his mother, and on his return to England in 1811 he took his seat in the House of Peers, where he distinguished himself once by a speech against the bill brought in for the punishment of frame-work breaking. Early the following year he published the first two cantos of his poem, entitled 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,' in which he gave an account of his travels. The other portions of this, which is one of the best of Lord Byron's works, came out at distant intervals; the last being published in 1818. 'The Giaour,' 'The Bride of Abydos,' 'The Corsair,' 'Lara,' and 'The Siege of Corinth,' followed each other in rapid succession, and were all eagerly welcomed by the public. On 2 Jan., 1815, Lord Byron married the daughter of Sir Ralph Noel Milbank, with whom he received £10,000, which he soon dissipated. The same year Lady Byron gave birth to a daughter, but a separation took place almost immediately after, attended by circumstances of a very mysterious

BYSSHE.

nature, and so little to the credit of the husband, that he quitted the kingdom, to return to it no more. After wandering for some time in Switzerland, he went to Italy, and took up his abode at Venice, from whence he removed to Rome, where he wrote the third canto of 'Childe Harold.' Subsequently to this came out 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' 'Manfred, a Dramatic Poem,' and the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold.' In 1818 there appeared a playful poem without his name, entitled 'Beppo, a Venetian Story,' the humour of which does not compensate for its licentiousness. In 1819 was published the wild and horrible tale of 'Mazeppa,' and in the same year a contrast to it, as far as wit and liveliness could make a dissimilarity, in the first part of 'Don Juan;' the other cantos followed, without the name of the publisher, who was ashamed of a performance which outraged all decency. In 1820 was published 'Marino Faliero, the Doge of Venice,' called a tragedy, but deficient in every requisite for the stage. Two other poems of a dramatic cast followed, one called 'Sardanapalus,' and the other 'The Two Foscari.' 'Cain, a Mystery,' made its appearance at this time. After rambling over various parts of Italy, Lord Byron took up his residence at Pisa, where he formed a literary society, the result of which was a periodical publication called 'The Liberal.' To this his lordship contributed a poem entitled 'The Vision of Judgment.' The revolution in Greece could hardly fail to affect the feelings of a man who had spent a considerable time in that interesting country, and celebrated its scenery and the manners of its people in his works. Lord Byron accordingly embarked at Leghorn, and arrived at Cephalonia in August, 1823. He now took an active part in the cause of freedom, and advanced large sums to support the Greeks; but while thus honourably engaged he caught a cold, which led to an inflammation of the chest, and brought about his death at Missolonghi 19 April, 1824. Into the personal character of Lord Byron it is unnecessary to enter; and his literary reputation is too well established to be made the subject of a slight criticism.

BYRON, Hon. JOHN, a celebrated British admiral and circumnavigator, born 8 Nov., 1723. In 1764 he undertook, with two frigates, a new voyage round the world, and discovered in the South Sea the island which bears his name. He died at London 10 April, 1780. The Relation of his Voyage appeared in 1766.

BYRTH, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, was a native of Plymouth, and received his education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became incumbent of Latchford, in the parish of Grappenhall, Cheshire; perpetual curate of St. Paul's, Stonehouse, 1833; rector of Wallasey, near Liverpool, 1834; died 28 Oct., 1849, aged 56. He wrote a memoir of Dr. Tattershall of Liverpool, a few sermons on particular occasions, and one or two pamphlets. His 'Remains' were published in 1851, accompanied by a memoir by G. R. Moncrieff.

BYSSHE, Sir EDWARD, in Latin *Bissæus*, was born in the parish of Burston, Surrey, in or about 1615, and in 1633 became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford. He was afterwards called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1643 he was chosen M.P. for Bletchingley, and in 1646 was constituted Garter king-at-arms, in the place of Sir John Borough, who had followed King Charles to Oxford. In the parliament which met at Westminster in 1654 he

at for Reigate; and for Gatton in that which assembled in 1028. After the Restoration he was deprived of the office of Garter, but he obtained the place of Clarenceux, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. In 1601 he was again chosen M.P. for Bletchingley, which borough he continued to represent for seventeen years or more, after which he received an annual pension of £100. He died in London 15 Dec., 1679. He was author of 'Notæ in quatuor libros Nicholai Upton, de Studio Militari;' 'Notæ in Johannis de Bado Aureo Libellum de Armis;' and 'Notæ in Henrici Spelmanii Aspidoglogiam.' These three pieces, originally written in English, but translated into Latin by David Whitford, were printed together at London, fol., 1654. Dallaway says that Bysshe was more learned and more perspicuous than his predecessors, and was the first who treated the subject of heraldry as an antiquary and historian, endeavouring to divest it of extraneous matter. Sir Edward also published under his own name a translation from Greek into Latin, with some notes and corrections, 'Palladius de Gentibus Indiæ et Brachmanibus.' 4to., London, 1605.

BYTHNER, VICTORINUS, a philologist, was a native of Poland, who came to England when somewhat advanced in life, and was matriculated at Oxford. For many years he read a Hebrew lecture in the hall of Christ Church, and before the rebellion in 1642 instructed many scholars in that language. After leaving Oxford he repaired to Cambridge, and thence to London. About 1664 he retired into Cornwall, and practised physic, but the time of his death has not been ascertained. He wrote 'Lethargy of the Soul;' 'Tabula directoria: in qua totum TO TEXNIKON Linguæ Sanctæ, ad amissum delineatur;' 'Lingua Eruditiorum,' usually called his Hebrew Grammar; 'Manipulus menses magnæ, sive Grammat. exemplaris;' 'Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ;' and 'Lyra prophetica Davidis regis: sive Analysis Critico-Practica Psalmorum.'

BZOVIUS, ABRAHAM, a voluminous ecclesiastical writer, was born in Poland 1567, and died at Rome 1637. He wrote a continuation of Barncius's Annals; Lives of the Popes, &c.

C.

CAAB, or CAB BEN ZOHAIK, an Arabian poet, author of a panegyric on Mahomet, died 622.

CABALLERO, RAYMOND DIOSDADA, a learned Jesuit, born in the island of Majorca 1740; died at Rome 1820. Among his works are an able essay on the early history of printing in Spain; and a treatise 'De Lingua Evangelicâ,' in which he maintains, against Diodati, that Jesus and his disciples did not speak Greek.

CABANIS, PIERRE JEAN GEORGE, a French physician and writer, born 1757; died 5 May, 1808. He became connected with Mirabeau, and was one of the council of five hundred in the Revolution. His works are, for the most part, on medical subjects.

CABASILAS, NILUS, archbishop of Thessalonica in the fourteenth century, wrote some books against the Latin church. His nephew Nicholas, who succeeded him in the archbishopric, was

author of An Exposition of the Greek Liturgy, &c.

CABASSOLE, PHILIPPE DE, a French cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, was born 1305, and died 26 Aug., 1371. He was the correspondent of Plutarch, and wrote 'De Nugis Curialium,' and a Life of St. Mary Magdalen.

CABASSUT, JEAN, a French priest of the oratory; professor of canon law at Avignon; author of 'Notitia Conciliorum,' and 'Juris Canonici theoria et praxis;' was born 1604, and died 1685.

CABEL, or KABEL, ADRIAN VAN DER, a Dutch painter, born 1631; died 1695.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, GUILLAUME DE, a Provençal poet of the thirteenth century, who, according to the custom of that age, sung of various ladies. His last mistress was Tricline Carbonel, whose husband, being jealous of the poet, killed him, tore out his heart, and made his wife eat it. Tricline died of grief 1213.

CABET, ETIENNE, the leader of the communists in France, was born at Dijon 2 Jan., 1788, and died 1856.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, a navigator, born at Bristol about 1477. He was son of John Cabot, or Gabotto, a Venetian, who in 1495 obtained from Henry VII. letters-patent empowering him and his three sons to discover unknown lands; but it was not till the spring of 1497 that these adventurers sailed from Bristol, with the view of finding a north-west passage to India. In this voyage they discovered Newfoundland; after which they sailed to Florida, and returned with some Indians to England. Thus the discovery of the continent of America is not due to Columbus, who was unacquainted with it till the year after this voyage of John Cabot, concerning whose history we have no further account. Sebastian, in 1517, sailed for the East Indies, but after touching on the coast of Brazil, he shaped his course to Hispaniola and Porto Rico, where he carried on some trade, and returned to England. Soon after this he entered into the service of Spain, and in 1525 sailed from Cadiz to the Canaries, Cape de Verd Islands, and the River Hate. In this voyage he discovered St. Salvador, where he built a fort, and proceeded to Paraguay. He remained on the American coast a considerable time, in order to form an establishment there, but being disappointed, returned to Europe 1531. In the reign of Edward VI. Cabot had a pension settled on him as grand pilot of England; and he also became governor of the company of Merchant Adventurers. While holding this post he procured a licence for an expedition to discover a passage by the north to the East Indies; and drew up ordinances for the voyage, which are preserved in Hakluyt's collection. He was likewise governor of the Russian company. Died about 1557. Sebastian Cabot was the first who noticed the variation of the compass. In 1831 there was published at London 'A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot; with a review of the history of maritime discovery. Illustrated by documents from the Rolls, now first published,' 8vo. Mr. J. Biddle is the reputed author of this valuable work.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, PEDRO ALVAREZ, a Portuguese, sent in 1500 by Emanuel with a fleet to the East Indies. A storm drove him on the coast of Brazil, and he called the place where he landed Santa Cruz. He afterwards reached his destination, and returned to Europe 1501.

CACCIA, WILLIAM, an Italian fresco painter,

CADAMOSTO.

commonly called *Montcalvo*, from his residence at that place, was born 1568, and died 1625.

CADAMOSTO, LUIGI, a Venetian navigator, born about 1432. He engaged in the service of Henry of Portugal, and in 1455 proceeded to Madeira, and visited the Canaries and the coast of Africa as far as the Gambia. The next year he proceeded as far as the River St. Dominic, and on his return to Portugal was received with great honour. Died about 1480.

CADDICK, RICHARD, D.D., of Whitehall and Caddick Lodge, Fulham; minister at Knightsbridge; died 30 May, 1819, aged 79. He published 'Hebrew made Easy, or an Introduction to the Hebrew Language;' and 'Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Hebrew.'

CADE, JOHN, a famous rebel in the reign of Henry VI., was slain 11 July, 1450. He was an Irishman by birth.

CADE, LAURENCE, a gentleman of good family, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, but turning Catholic he proceeded to Rome, and was for some time a student in the English College there. On his return he was committed to the Tower, and his friends induced him to recant his opinions at St. Paul's Cross 1581. He then regained his liberty, and soon afterwards returned to the church of Rome. His 'Palinodia' is printed in *Aquepontanus*.

CADELL, THOMAS, an eminent London bookseller, was born at Bristol 1742, and died 1802.

CADET DE GASSICOURT, CHARLES LOUIS, a French chemist, born 23 Jan., 1769; died 21 Nov., 1821.

CADET DE VAUX, ANTOINE ALEXIS, a French writer on agriculture, born 13 Sept., 1743; died 29 June, 1828.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM, first earl of Cadogan, was the son of Henry Cadogan, a barrister, by a daughter of Sir Hardress Waller. He entered early into the army, and in 1703 was appointed colonel of the second regiment of horse, and the year following made brigadier-general, when he distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Hochstedt. He had also a share in all Marlborough's victories; besides which he acted as minister plenipotentiary in the Spanish Netherlands, and afterwards at the Hague. In 1716 he was created Lord Cadogan, and in 1718 made an earl, with the same title. He succeeded the duke of Marlborough as commander-in-chief, and master-general of the ordnance. Died 17 July, 1726.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM, M.D., was educated at Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree 1755, being made doctor of physic the same year. He became a fellow of the College of Physicians, before whom he delivered two Harveian orations, both of which were published. Dr. Cadogan made himself famous by prescribing an abstemious regimen in the gout, in Dissertations on that disorder, 1764, which were replied to by several persons. He also published a treatise on the management of children. Died 26 Feb., 1797, aged 86.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM BROMLEY, second son of the third baron, and first Earl Cadogan, of the new creation, was born 22 Jan., 1751. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. and entered into orders. In 1774 the Lord Chancellor Bathurst gave him the vicarage of St. Giles, Reading; soon after which he was presented to the rectory of Chelsea, when

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he obtained the degree of M.A. from the archbishop of Canterbury. Died 18 Jan., 1797. He published some single sermons; and after his death his Discourses, Letters, and Memoirs were published by R. Cecil.

CÆCILIUS STATIUS, a freedman and comic poet, contemporary with Ennius. Some fragments of his writings may be found in the 'Corpus Poetarum,' London, 1714.

CÆDMON, the father of Anglo-Saxon poetry, was a monk of Whitby, in Yorkshire, and is said to have died about 680. The best edition of his poems, which possess extraordinary merit, is that published by Thorpe in 1832. Perhaps there never lived an individual who exerted a greater influence on our national modes of thought and expression; and on this ground alone, if on no other, he must rank with the greatest names of our literature. For six centuries he was the great model whom all imitated, and none could equal, and fragments of his verses may be found in the verses of almost every succeeding poet.—*Nat. Cycl.*

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, an ancient physician, was a native of Africa, but when he flourished is uncertain. His works were printed at Amsterdam, 1722.

CAERNARVON. See *CARNARVON*.

CÆSALPINUS, ANDREW, a philosopher, was a native of Arezzo, and going to Rome, became physician to Clement VIII. He was a man of great erudition; and from some passages in his writings it has been conjectured that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. He published a treatise 'De Plantis,' and 'Quæstiones Peripateticæ.' Born 1519; died 23 Feb., 1603.

CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, was descended from the ancient family of the Julii, and born at Rome 12 July, B.C. 100. After obtaining various appointments he was sent to command in Spain, and on his return was made consul, when he effected a reconciliation between Crassus and Pompey. Through the interest of the latter, he obtained the government of Gaul, where he enlarged the empire by his conquests, which he extended to Britain. This exciting the jealousy of the senate, a decree was passed by the influence of Pompey, to deprive him of his authority; but Cæsar being informed of this, instantly crossed the Rubicon, and thus a civil war commenced. Pompey and his friends, on being apprized of this movement, retired to Dyrrachium, and Cæsar, after subduing Italy, entered Rome. He next went to Spain, where he conquered the partizans of Pompey, and on his return was declared dictator, and soon afterwards consul. His next object was to meet Pompey, whom he defeated on the plains of Pharsalia, and then pursued him into Egypt, where that general was murdered. While in this country Cæsar became enamoured of Cleopatra, by whom he had a son. His danger in this state of voluptuousness was very great, but he had the strength of mind to extricate himself from it, and after defeating all his opponents in Africa, returned to Rome in triumph. But his glory had now reached its height, and though the senate created him perpetual dictator, this only served to raise against him a band of formidable enemies, at the head of whom was Brutus. A conspiracy was accordingly formed to take him off; and he fell in the senate house, on the 15th of March, B.C. 44. Casca gave him the first blow, against whom he was about to defend himself, when the appear-

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ance of Brutus among the conspirators struck him so, that he made no further resistance, but gathered his robes around him, and fell at their feet, exclaiming 'Tu quoque Brute!' Cæsar was a man of uncommon talents, of which he gave many proofs, especially in the reformation of the calendar, and in his valuable 'Commentaries.' His ambition was unbounded, and he well expressed it by saying, as he passed through a miserable village in Spain, that he would rather be the first man there than the second at Rome. He owed most of his success to the quickness of his conceptions, the firmness of his resolution, and the celerity of his operations. After his victory over Pharnaces, he wrote an account of it in these brief terms, 'Veni, Vidi, Vici.' His 'Commentaries' have been translated into English by W. Duncan and others.

CÆSAR, Sir JULIUS, a civilian, born at Tottenham, Middlesex, 1557. His father, a Genoese, was physician to Queens Mary and Elizabeth, who held him in great esteem. Julius was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1583 he was made master of the requests, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Katharine's Hospital, near the Tower. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him chancellor of the exchequer, which office he resigned 1614, on being appointed master of the Rolls. Died 28 April, 1636. He was exceedingly charitable, and, as a judge, strictly upright. His manuscripts were sold by auction 1757, and many of them are now in the British Museum. His Life has been written by Edmund Lodge, Norroy King-at-Arms.

CAFFIAUX, PHILIPPE JOSEPH, a French Benedictine, author of a learned, though unfinished work, the 'Tresor Genealogique,' was born 1712, and died 26 Dec., 1777.

CAFFIN, or CAFFYN, MATTHEW, a Baptist minister of Horsham, who was subjected to much persecution in consequence of charges of heresy being brought against him. Though educated at Oxford he is not mentioned by Wood. He published 'The Deceived and Deceiving Teachers discovered,' 4to., London, 1656. Died 1714, aged 86.

CAGLIARI, PAUL, an Italian painter, called *Paul Ferrares*, was born at Verona, about 1530. His most esteemed pieces are at Venice, where he died in April, 1588. His sons, *Gabriel* and *Charles*, were also artists. The first died 1596, the latter 1631. *Benedict Cagliari*, the brother of Paul, was likewise a good painter and sculptor. He died at Venice 1598.

CAGLIOSTRO, Count ALEXANDER, an impostor, born at Palermo 1743. His real name was *Joseph Balsani*. He was of mean parentage, and at the age of thirteen he became a novice among the friars of mercy at Cartagirene, where his irregularities exposed him to severe chastisement. A series of frauds, of impostures, of villany, and it is even said of murder, obliged him to fly from Palermo; and after practising some of his stratagems at Rome and Messina, he visited the islands of the Archipelago, and Alexandria, and afterwards exhibited his impostures at London, Paris, and almost every city of Europe. He was at last arrested at Rome, and died in the castle of St. Angelo 1794. A compendium of his Life, published by the apostolical chamber at Rome, contains a curious account of a man who, by a versa-

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tile genius, a superficial knowledge of philosophy and chemistry, and a pretended intercourse with supernatural agents, imposed upon the credulity, not only of the vulgar, but of the great, the learned, and the opulent.

CAGNATI, MARIANO, a physician and medical writer, died at Rome, 1610.

CAGNOLA, LOUIS, marquis DE, an architect, born at Milan, 1762; died 14 Aug., 1833.

CAGNOLI, ANTHONY, an astronomer, born 1743 at Verona, where he died 6 Aug., 1818.

CAHILL, D. W., D.D., an Irish priest, who acquired considerable notoriety in the United States as a journalist and lecturer on 'the wrongs of Ireland,' died 28 Oct., 1864.

CAHUSAC, LOUIS DE, a French writer, died at Paris May, 1759. He wrote several tragedies, comedies, and operas, and 'Histoire de la danse ancienne et moderne.'

CAIET. See CAVET.

CAILLE, NICOLAS LOUIS DE LA, a French mathematician and astronomer, born 15 March, 1713. He became the disciple of Cassini, and with De Thury projected the meridian line which extended from the observatory to the extremities of France. In 1739 he was named professor at the college of Mazarin, and in 1750 he went to the Cape of Good Hope to see the stars of the southern hemisphere, of 10,000 of which, in the course of two years, he determined the exact position. Died 21 March, 1762. His chief works are 'Astronomia fundamenta,' translated into English by Robertson; 'Cours de mathématiques pures;' 'Tables des logarithmes;' 'Cœlum australe stelliferum;' 'Leçons d'optique;' and 'Journal du voyage au cap de Bonne-Espérance.'

CAIRO, FRANCIS, a painter of Milan, born 1598; died 1674.

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CAIUS, St., elected Pope 283; died 21 April, 296.

CAIUS, JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician, and the co-founder of Caius College, Cambridge, was born at Norwich 6 Oct., 1510. His school education was in the place of his nativity, and he became a student at Gonville Hall, Cambridge, 1529 (B.A. 1532-3; M.A. 1535). He was appointed principal of Physwick Hostel 1533, and elected a fellow of Gonville Hall the same year. He left England in 1539, and in 1541 was Greek professor at Padua, being on the 13th of May in the same year created M.D. of that university. While at Padua he studied anatomy under the famous Vesalius. After making a tour through Italy, France, and Germany, he returned to England, 1544, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. He practised successively at Cambridge, Shrewsbury, and Norwich, but ultimately removed to London, and was appointed one of the physicians to Edward VI. He was also physician to Queen Mary. In 1555 he became president of the College of Physicians, and held the office till 1560. Previously to his election, and during the reign of Henry VIII., he had, at the request of that monarch, commenced the delivery of lectures on anatomy for the instruction of the surgeons of London; and he continued to lecture to them on that science for twenty years together, rightly judging that his doing so was by no means inconsistent with the dignity of his position as president of the College of Physicians. On 4 Sept., 1557, he obtained the letters-patent of Philip and Mary, by which Gon-

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ville Hall was refounded as Gonville and Caius College, he being declared a co-founder with Edmund Gonville and William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. He richly endowed the college, enlarged its site, built an additional court, and erected the three singular gates respectively inscribed to Humility, to Virtue and Wisdom, and to Honour. Dr. Caius was president of the new foundation from 1568-9 to 1573, shortly before which date Dr. Byng the vice-chancellor caused search to be made in the college for vestments and ornaments used in the celebration of the Catholic service. These were found and destroyed, to the great grief of Caius, who appears to have been always inclined to the ancient faith. After having been elected president of the College of Physicians no fewer than nine times this learned man died in London 29 July, 1573. It is related that in his last sickness his sole diet was woman's milk; and that whilst he lived upon the milk of an angry, fretful woman he was himself angry and fretful, but that being advised to take it of a good-natured, patient woman he became so beyond the common temper of his age. Dr. Caius will be ever memorable for his munificent benefactions, which evince his warm attachment to literature. He was, moreover, eminent as a classical scholar, a physician, an anatomist, a naturalist, and an antiquary. Gesner speaks of him as a man of consummate erudition, fidelity, and diligence, and terms him the most learned man of his age. A full list of his works is given in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. The most important are 'De Medendi Methodo'; 'A boke or counsell against the disease commonly called the sweat or sweating sickness,' 1552; 'De antiquitate Cantabrigiense Academiæ,' 1568 and 1574; 'De Canibus Britannicis libellus'; 'De rariorum animalium atq. stirpium historia libellus'; 'De libris propriis'; 'Historia acad. Cantabrig.' 1574; 'De pronunciatione Græcæ et Latinæ Lingvæ cum scriptiōne nova libellus'; 'Annales Collegii de Goveville et Caius,' MS.; and 'Annales Collegii Medicorum,' MS.

CAIUS, THOMAS, a divine, was born either in Yorkshire or Lincolnshire. He studied at University College, Oxford, obtained a fellowship at All Souls, and became registrar of the university, but was deprived of the latter preferment in consequence of his negligence. In the reign of Elizabeth he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and in 1561 elected master of University College. Died May, 1572. He translated Erasmus on the Gospel of St. Mark, and published a work entitled 'Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ,' printed with Dr. John Caius's Answer, 2 vols. 8vo., 1730.

CAJADO, HERMIO, a Latin poet of Portugal, died 1508.

CAJETAN, a cardinal, whose proper name was *Thomas de Vio*, was born at Gaeta, in the kingdom of Naples, 20 Feb., 1469. Having entered the Dominican order 1484, he became so eminent in it as to be created doctor and professor of divinity, then procurator-general of his order, and at length general in 1508. He was essentially serviceable to Pope Julius II. and Leo X., the latter of whom created him cardinal 1517, and sent him to Germany, as his legate, the year following. Cardinal Cajetan attended the election of the Emperor Charles V., 1510, and held several conferences with Luther. He became bishop of Gaeta the same year, and went as legate into Hungary 1523. Died 9 Aug., 1534. Cardinal Cajetan was one of

CALAMY.

the ablest divines of his time. His principal works are Commentaries on the Scriptures and on the Summary of St. Thomas of Aquin.

CAJETAN, CONSTANTINE, a Benedictine monk, born at Syracuse 1560, became librarian of the Vatican, and died at Rome 17 Sept., 1650. He furnished Baronius with much material for his 'Annals,' and published editions of numerous ecclesiastical writers, and some original works of his own, in one of which he seeks to prove that Gersen was the author of the 'Imitation of Jesus-Christ.'

CAJETAN, HENRY, an Italian cardinal, who, after the assassination of Henry III. of France, 1589, was sent to that country by Sixtus V., in order to procure the election of a Catholic king. Being unsuccessful in his mission, he was recalled, and despatched the same year to Poland, in order to induce Sigismund to join the imperialists against the Turks; but here again he met with no success. Died 1599, aged 49.

CALABER, QUINTUS, or COINTUS SMYRNÆUS, a Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to the Iliad. He is supposed to have lived in the fifth century, and to have been a native of Smyrna. His poem was first brought to light by Cardinal Bessarion, who found it in a church in Calabria, on which account this author is commonly called Quintus Calaber.

CALABRESE, See PRETI.

CALAMY, BENJAMIN, D.D., son of Edmund Calamy the elder, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. He was appointed minister of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, London, 1677, and chaplain to the king. In 1683 he preached a famous sermon, afterwards published under the title of 'A Discourse about a Scrupulous Conscience,' for which he was attacked by De Laune, a warm Nonconformist, who was sent to prison by the government. Calamy interfered with Jeffreys for the unhappy libeller, but all applications were unavailing, and De Laune being fined in a sum which he could not pay, died a victim to the oppressive measures of the times. In 1683 Dr. Calamy was admitted to the vicarage of St. Lawrence, Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, annexed; and two years afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's. His happiness was interrupted by the sufferings of his friend, Alderman Cornish, who was executed for high treason. Died Jan., 1686. Some of his sermons were published after his death by his brother.

CALAMY, EDMUND, B.D., a Presbyterian divine, born in London Feb., 1600, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Felton, bishop of Ely, made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the vicarage of St. Mary's, Swatham-prior, Cambridge-shire, which he resigned to be lecturer at Bury St. Edmunds, where he continued ten years. He then removed to the living of Rochford, Essex, and in 1639 was appointed minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London. Though he conformed to the Church of England, he soon joined the popular party, and was engaged in writing the treatise against episcopacy, called 'Smectymnuus,' from the initials of the five authors, Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurston. He was one of the Assembly of Divines; and in his sermons before the parliament and the citizens of London, he displayed the eloquent preacher and zealous

CALAMY.

partisan. He, however, resisted the usurpation of Cromwell, and promoted the restoration of Charles II. with such loyalty that he was offered the bishopric of Lichfield, which he refused. He was one of the commissioners at the conference at the Savoy, and was soon afterwards ejected from St. Mary, Aldermanbury, for nonconformity. The sight of the great fire of London is said to have broken his heart. Died 20 Oct., 1666. He published several single sermons; and five sermons entitled 'The Godly Man's Ark, or a city of refuge in the day of his distress,' eighth edition, 1683.

CALAMY, EDMUND, D.D., an eminent dissenting minister, grandson of the preceding, was born 5 April, 1671. Having completed his education at different schools in England, he was sent to Utrecht; and in 1694 was ordained at London, in the Presbyterian way. After officiating in different congregations, he succeeded Vincent Alsop at Westminster. In 1702 he published an abridgment of Baxter's Life and Times, with an account of the ejected ministers; a subsequent edition of which was enlarged to 4 vols. This work occasioned a controversy between the author and Hoadly, afterwards bishop of Winchester. In 1700 Mr. Calamy made a tour in Scotland, where the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by three universities. Died 3 June, 1732. He published a number of sermons and tracts, and left in MS. an historical account of his own life; but his most valuable work is his Lives of the Nonconformists, to which every student of English biography must acknowledge his obligations. An abridgment of this work, in 2 vols. 8vo., under the title of 'The Nonconformists' Memorial,' was published by the Rev. Samuel Palmer in 1775, and republished, with additions, in 1802, 3 vols. 8vo.

CALANDRUCCI, HYACINTH, an Italian painter, born 1640; died 1707.

CALAS, JEAN, a merchant of Toulouse, who was accused of having strangled his son 1761, from his aversion to a design which the young man had formed of abjuring the Protestant religion and turning Catholic. He was condemned, and broken alive on the wheel 9 March, 1762.

CALASIO, MARIUS DE, a learned Franciscan, professor of Hebrew at Rome, author of an excellent Hebrew Concordance. Born about 1550; died 1620.

CALCAGNINI, CELIO, was born at Ferrara 17 Sept., 1479, and after serving in the Imperial army, and being engaged in diplomacy, became professor of literature in his native city, where he died 7 April, 1541. His Latin works were printed at Basle 1544.

CALCAR, JOHN DE, a painter, so called from a small town in the duchy of Cleves, where he was born 1499. He died at Naples 1546. He was a disciple of Titian, and his works are hardly distinguishable from those of his master.

CALDARA. See CARAVAGGIO.

CALDECOTT, THOMAS, an eminent barrister, and a bench of the Middle Temple, was educated at Oxford, and died at Dartford 1833, aged 90. He was a Shaksperian commentator and a great collector of scarce books. His collection was brought to the hammer shortly after his decease. He published 'Reports of Cases relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace 1776-85,' forming a continuation of Sir James Burrow's Reports; and a specimen of an edition of Shak-

CALDWELL.

spere, in a volume comprising 'Hamlet' and 'As You Like It,' 8vo., 1819.

CALDER, JAMES T., author of a 'History of Caithness,' died at Elwickbank, Shapinshay, 15 Jan., 1864, aged 65.

CALDER, JOHN, D.D., a divine, was born at Aberdeen 1733, and became pastor of a dissenting congregation in London, where he died 1818. He wrote the notes to Nichol's edition of the Tatler, 1786, and translated Le Courayer's Last Sentiments on Religion; but is chiefly known on account of his unsuccessful attempt to prepare for the press an improved edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia, an undertaking subsequently accomplished under the superintendence of Dr. Rees.—*Rose.*

CALDER, Sir ROBERT, baronet, a British admiral, born 2 July, 1745; died 13 Aug., 1818. In 1805 he attacked the Franco-Spanish fleet on its return from the West Indies, but after the engagement had lasted four hours it was discontinued by order of the British admiral, who was subsequently tried by court-martial, and reprimanded for his conduct on this occasion.

CALDERARI, Count OTTONE DE, an Italian architect and writer on architecture, born about 1730; died 26 Oct., 1803.

CALDERBANK, JAMES, an English Benedictine, who, after officiating as priest at Bath for three years, went to Liverpool, where he died 9 April, 1821. He published 'A Series of Letters in answer to certain questions proposed by a clergyman of the Established Church,' 8vo., 1814.

CALDERINUS, DOMITIUS, an Italian scholar, professor of belles lettres at Rome, was born about 1445, and died 1477. He published editions of Juvenal and Martial; also commentaries on the latter author.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, Don PEDRO, a celebrated Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid 1601; died 25 May, 1681. He acquired honour by his military services, and became a knight of the order of St. James. Afterwards, however, he entered the priesthood, and was appointed a canon of Toledo. Philip IV. king of Spain took particular pleasure in seeing his pieces acted. Calderon is esteemed the best Spanish dramatist after Lope de Vega. His plays were printed at Madrid 1689, in 9 vols. 4to.; to which were afterwards added his 'Autos Sacramentales,' in 6 vols. 4to.

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, born 1575. He opposed the design of James VI. to bring the Church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England, for which he was banished the kingdom. He then went to Holland, where he published in 1625 a book called 'Altare Damascenum,' in which he attacked the Church of England with great asperity. He returned home, and about 1639 began an ecclesiastical History of Scotland, of which a part has been printed. In 1643 he was employed in drawing up the form of the 'Directory for the Public Worship of God' by the General Assembly. He died at Jedburgh about 1652.

CALDWALL, RICHARD, M.D., a physician, born in Staffordshire about 1513, and educated at Oxford. He was elected president of the College of Physicians 1570. Dr. Caldwell founded a chirographical lecture in the College of Physicians, and translated Horatio Moro's 'Tables of Surgery.' Died 1585.

CALDWELL, ANDREW, an Irish barrister, born

1732; died 1808. He published *Observations on the Public Buildings of Dublin*; and an *Account of the extraordinary Escape of James Stewart* (commonly called *Athenian Stewart*) from being put to death by some Turks.—*Ruse*.

CALENDAR, JAMES LIVINGSTON, EARL OF, a Scotch nobleman, gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I., who created him Lord Livingston 1633, and earl of Calendar 1641. On the breaking out of the civil war he took the side of the parliament, but afterwards attached himself to the king, and signalized himself on various occasions, particularly by the taking of Carlisle. Died Oct., 1672.

CALENDARIO, PHILIP, an architect and sculptor, celebrated for the beautiful porticos which he erected round the palace of St. Mark at Venice, about 1354.

CALENTIUS, ELISIUS, a Latin poet, was a Neapolitan, and tutor to Frederick, son of Ferdinand I., king of Naples. Pontanus and Sannazarius speak in very high terms of his elegies and his poem on the battle of the 'Rats and Frogs.' Died 1503.

CALEPINO, AMBROSE, an Augustinian, born at Calcipio in Italy; celebrated for his Latin dictionary. Born 6 June, 1435; died 30 Nov., 1511.

CALETTI, JOSEPH, called *Il Cremonese*, an artist of Ferrara, born about 1600; died 1660.

CALBY, JOHN, an English antiquary, and keeper of the public records, was born 1703, and died 28 April, 1834. He was a contributor to the *Archæologia*, and in conjunction with Bandinell and Ellis prepared the new edition of Dugdale's 'Monasticon.'

CALFHILL, JAMES, D.D., a Protestant divine, was born at Edinburgh, or, according to some writers, in Shropshire, in or about 1530, and educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge. He soon, however, removed to Oxford, and was constituted a canon of Christ Church. He afterwards became Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, and archdeacon of Colchester. It is probable that he was elected to succeed Dr. Sandys as bishop of Worcester, but he died before consecration, in Aug., 1570. He was author of 'An Aunswere to the Treatise of the Crosse,' by John Martiell, 8vo., 1505, reprinted for the Parker Society 1846.

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL, an American statesman, was born 18 March, 1782; became secretary of war 1817; vice-president 1825; secretary of state 1844; died 31 March, 1850. The peculiar doctrine of this eminent man was that the Constitution of the United States was a mere treaty, from the conditions of which any state might separate itself, if such a step were deemed desirable by the inhabitants.

CALIAVARI, LUKE, an Italian painter and engraver, born 1605; died 1729.

CALIGNON, SOFFREY DE, a native of St. Jean in Dauphiné, and secretary to M. Lesdiguières. He was a Protestant minister, and assisted De Thou in drawing up the edict of Nantes. Died Sept., 1606, aged 56. He wrote 'Le Mépris des Dames,' a satire; and to him has been attributed 'L'Histoire des choses plus remarquables advenues en France en Années 1587, 1588, et 1589, par S. C.' 1590, 8vo.

CALIGULA, CALIUS CÆSAR, fourth Roman emperor, succeeded Tiberius A.D. 37, and was slain A.D. 41. He was son of Germanicus and

Agrippina, but degenerated into so horrible a monster that even his predecessor's reign was remembered with regret. Nothing could exceed his blasphemies and impieties. His folly was so great that he suffered himself to be adored, affecting to represent all the heathen gods and goddesses in his own person. To all this profaneness Caligula joined the most infamous debauchery, unheard-of cruelties, and everything that could disgrace humanity.

CALIXTUS, ST., succeeded Pope Zephyrinus 217, and died 14 Oct., 222.

CALIXTUS II. (Guy, son of the duke of Burgundy), one of the greatest and most illustrious popes the church ever had. He was elected 1119, and died 13 Dec., 1124.

CALIXTUS III., a Spaniard, was elected pope 1455, died 6 August, 1458.

CALIXTUS, GEORGE, a Lutheran divine, professor of divinity at Helmstadt, wrote 'Anti-Moguntinus,' a treatise against the celibacy of the clergy, &c. He was the founder of the sect called Calixtines, whose object was to reconcile the discordant opinions of all the Protestants. Born 14 Dec., 1580; died 18 March, 1656.

CALKOEN, JOHN FREDERICK VAN BEECK, an astronomer and mathematician, born at Groningen 5 May, 1772; died at Utrecht 25 March, 1811.

CALL, SIR JOHN, baronet, an English military engineer, died 7 March, 1801, aged 69.

CALLANAN, JEREMIAH JOSEPH, a poet, was a native of Cork, and was originally intended for the priesthood, but, changing his determination, he quitted Maynooth and entered Trinity College, Dublin, directing his studies to the law. His subsequent course of life became unsettled. The drudgery of a teacher's life, which his necessities forced him to adopt, he uneasily bore and repeatedly attempted to escape from, but in vain. He died at Lisbon in Sept., 1829, and shortly afterwards his Poems were printed, including the 'Recluse of Inchidony,' 'Donald Com,' &c.

CALLANDER, JOHN, a Scotch antiquarian writer, died 14 Sept., 1789.

CALLARD DE LA DUQUERIE, JEAN BAPTISTE, professor of medicine at Caen, where he established a botanical garden. His great work is 'Lexicon Medicum Etymologicum.' Born 1630; died 1718.

CALLCOTT, SIR AUGUSTUS WALL, R.A., an eminent landscape painter, brother of John Wall Callcott, the musical composer, was born 20 Feb., 1779, at Kensington, where he died 25 Nov., 1844. His pictures are characterized by classic elegance of composition, neatness and precision of drawing, finished execution, and a chaste, silvery tone, verging on coldness. He appears to have modelled his style on that of Claude, and his forte lay in the representation of scenes of tranquil beauty.

CALLCOTT, JOHN WALL, MUS.D., an English musician, born at Kensington 1766; died near Bristol 15 May, 1821. He was celebrated for his original genius and profound science, and printed many of his compositions, though the greater part of them remain in MS. His fame rests mainly on his admirable glees, catches, and canons. He was author of a useful elementary work, 'The Musical Grammar,' and 'A Statement of Earl Stanhope's System of Tuning Keyed Instruments.' The degree of doctor was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford.

CALLCOTT.

CALLCOTT, MARIA LADY, daughter of Rear Admiral George Dundas, was born 1788, and became the wife first of Capt. Graham, R.N., and afterwards of Sir Augustus Callcott, mentioned above. In early life she visited India, South America, and Italy, and afterwards published accounts of her travels. This highly gifted lady died at Kensington 21 Nov., 1843. Among her works are an account of her travels in India, 1812; 'Three Months in the Environs of Rome,' 1820; 'Memoirs of the Life of Poussin;' 'History of Spain,' 2 vols., 1828; 'Essays towards the History of Painting;' 'Little Arthur's History of England;' 'The Little Brackenburners;' and a 'Scripture Herbal.'

CALLENBERG, JOHN HENRY, an oriental scholar, professor of divinity at Halle, was born 12 Jan., 1694, and died 16 July, 1760. He endeavoured to promote Protestantism in the East by printing and distributing versions of the Bible in various oriental languages, but met with no success.

CALLET, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French mathematician, born 25 Oct., 1744; died 14 Nov., 1798.

CALLIACHI, NICHOLAS, was born in the island of Corfu 1645, and became professor of literature and philosophy at Padua, where he died 8 May, 1707. His works are 'De ludis scenicis mimorum;' 'De Gladiatoribus;' 'De Supplicis Servorum;' 'De Osiride;' and 'De Sacris Eieusiniis Mysteriis.'

CALLICRATIDAS, a Lacedemonian general, who died 405 B.C.

CALLIERES, FRANÇOIS DE, a French diplomatist, who acted as plenipotentiary at the congress of Kyssack. He was also a writer, his most curious work being 'Des mots à la mode et des nouvelles façons de parler.' His 'Treatise concerning the manner of Negotiating with Sovereigns' has been translated into English. Born 14 May, 1645; died 5 May, 1717.

CALLIERGUS, ZACHARIAS, a celebrated printer, was a Cretan by birth, and carried on business first at Venice and afterwards at Rome. Flourished 1491-1523.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet and grammarian, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes. His works have been translated into English by Dodd and Tytler.

CALLIS, ROBERT, a legal writer, was born in Lincolnshire, studied at Gray's Inn, and was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law. He published 'The Reasoning upon the Statute 23 Hen. VIII. cap. 5, of Sewers,' 1647. The fifth and best edition, by W. J. Brodrip, was published 1824. Callis was likewise author of 'The Case and Argument against Sir Ignoramus of Cambridge,' 4to., London, 1648.

CALLISEN, HENRY, a celebrated Danish physician and surgeon, born 1740; died 5 Feb., 1824.

CALLISTHENES, of Olynthus, a celebrated philosopher and historian, who was a disciple and imitator of Aristotle. Flourished about 328 B.C. His writings are lost.

CALLISTUS, JOHN ANDRONICUS, one of the revivers of learning in the nineteenth century, was a native of Thessalonica, and taught Greek at Rome.

CALLOT, JACQUES, an engraver, born at Nancy 1595. At an early age he eloped from his parents and went to Rome, where he learned to design and engrave under two celebrated artists. His etchings having attracted the notice of Charles,

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prince of Lorraine, he persuaded Callot to accompany him to his father's court, where he had a pension settled upon him. In 1628 he visited France, and was employed in engraving the siege of Rochelle, soon after which he returned to Nancy, where he executed a prodigious number of plates. Died 28 March, 1636. Callot engraved in several styles, and all his works are valuable.

CALLY, PIERRE, a French ecclesiastic, professor of eloquence and philosophy at Caen, where he died 31 Dec., 1709. He prepared the Delphin edition of Boetius' 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ,' and published several works of his own, the best known among which is 'Durand commenté, ou l'accord de la Philosophie avec la Théologie, touchant la Transubstantiation,' 1700. The author revived the opinion of Durand, who said that if the church decided that there was a transubstantiation in the eucharist, there must remain something of what was bread, to make a difference between the creation and production of a thing which was not, and annihilation, or a thing reduced to nothing. The bishop of Bayeux opposed this doctrine, and Cally recanted.

CALMET, AUGUSTIN, a learned French Benedictine, abbot of St. Leopold of Nancy, and afterwards of Senones, was born 26 Feb., 1672, and died 25 Oct., 1757. He wrote a commentary on the books of the Old and New Testament, 23 vols. 4to., besides a number of other valuable works, of which the following have been translated into English: 'Antiquities sacred and profane; or a Collection of critical Dissertations on the Old and New Testament, translated by N. Tindal,' 4to., London, 1727; 'A historical, critical, geographical, and etymological Dictionary of the Bible. Translated from the French, with occasional remarks by John Colson and the Rev. Sam. D'Oylye,' 3 vols. folio, London, 1732; 'Dictionary of the Holy Bible, edited by the late Charles Taylor, with considerable additions, especially in respect to illustrations from the works of recent travellers in the Holy Land,' fifth edition, 5 vols. 4to., London, 1828; and 'Dissertations upon the Apparitions of Angels, Demons, and Ghosts, and concerning the Vampires of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia,' 1759.

CALMO, ANDREW, a dramatic writer of Venice, born about 1510; died 23 Feb., 1571.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE, an eminent statesman, born at Douay 20 Jan., 1734, became successively procurator-general to the parliament of Flanders, intendant of Metz, and in 1783 comptroller-general of the finances. In this last office he continued till 1787; but having ventured to advise the king to restore his finances by convening the notables in a national assembly, to whom he proposed the plan of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobles, clergy, and magistracy, the resentment of those powerful bodies fell upon him, and he was disgraced. In his retirement he wrote 'Requête au Roi;' and 'Réponse à l'Écrit de M. Necker.' In 1791 he attended the French princes at Coblenz, and while in their service proposed a plan of counter-revolution, which, however, was not approved by the royalists. In 1802 he obtained leave to return to Paris, where he died on 20 Oct. the same year. Besides the above pieces, he wrote 'An Essay on Agriculture;' 'Observations sur plusieurs matières du droit civil et coutumier;' 'De l'État de la France present et à venir,' 1790; 'Des

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Finances publiques de la France;' 'Lettre à l'auteur des Considerations sur l'Etat des Affaires publiques,' 1798; and 'Tableau de l'Europe.'

CALOVIVS, ABRAHAM, a native of Morungen in Brunswick, divinity professor at Rostock, and afterwards at Wittemberg. He was a strong Lutheran, and opposed the union of the Protestant churches. His followers were called Calovians. He composed a number of works chiefly on controversial subjects. Born 1612; died 25 Feb., 1686.

CALPRANÈDE, GAUTHIER DE COSTES, Seigneur DE LA, a French writer, born about 1612. He became gentleman in ordinary to the king, and was in high favour at court for his pleasantry. Died 20 Aug., 1663. He wrote some plays, particularly 'Mithridates,' and 'The Earl of Essex,' but is chiefly known by his voluminous romances of 'Cassandra,' 'Cleopatra,' and 'Pharamond.'

CALPURNIVS, TITVS, a Sicilian poet of the third century, who wrote seven eulogues, which possess considerable merit.

CALTHROPE, Sir CHARLES, a judge, was a native of Norfolk; became attorney-general for Ireland 1584; was constituted a justice of the Common Pleas in that kingdom 1606; and died 6 Jan., 1616, aged about 92. He was author of a 'Reading on Copyholds,' 4to., London, 1635.

CALVART, DENIS, a Flemish painter who settled in Bologna, where he opened an academy of painting, which produced Guido, Albano, Domenichino, and other eminent artists. Born about 1553; died 1619.

CALVERT. See BALTIMORE, LOND.

CALVERT, CHARLES, a landscape painter, of Manchester, was born in Derbyshire 23 Sept., 1785, and died at Bowness, Westmoreland, 26 Feb., 1852.

CALVERT, JAMES, a divine, was born at York, and after receiving an academical education at Cambridge, obtained the living of Topcliffe, in his native county, but was ejected for nonconformity 1602. Died Dec., 1698. He published a learned book concerning the ten tribes, entitled 'Naphthali, seu collectatio theologica de Reditu decem Tribuum, Conversione Judæorum et mens, Ezechiælis.'

CALVERT, THOMAS, uncle of James, mentioned above, was born at York 1606, and educated at Cambridge, after which he obtained the vicarage of Trinity, in the King's Court, in his native city. During the Rebellion he became a preacher at the cathedral, but was ejected from his preferments at the Restoration. Died March, 1679. He published 'Mel Cœli, an exposition of Isaiah, chap. 53;' 'The Blessed Jew of Morocco: a demonstration of the true Messias, translated from the Arabic of Rabbi Samuel;' 'Heart-Salve for a wounded Soul;' and some translations from the Latin.

CALVI, LAZZARO, an Italian painter, died 1607, aged 105.

CALVIDIVS, LÆTVS. See GUILLET.

CALVIN, JOHN, one of the reformers, was born at Noyon in Picardy 10 July, 1509. He was educated at Paris, with a view to the church, and accordingly two benefices were procured for him; but becoming dissatisfied with the tenets of the Church of Rome, he resigned his preferments, and applied himself to the law. At the age of twenty-four he published a Commentary on Seneca's treatise 'De Clementia,' on which occasion he altered his name from Cauvin to Calvin. Soon

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after this a persecution arose against the reformers, brought on them by a speech of Nicholas Cop, rector of the university of Paris, the materials of which were furnished by Calvin, who in consequence retired to Saintonge, where he was protected by the queen of Navarre. By the interest of her majesty this storm passed over, and Calvin returned to Paris 1534, but thinking his life in danger, he removed soon afterwards to Basle, where in 1535 he published his 'Institutions of the Christian Religion,' dedicated to Francis I. But this important work was not completed till 1558. Soon after this Calvin went to visit the duchess of Ferrara, and on his return from Italy passed through Geneva, where William Favel, the reformer, denounced the divine judgments against him, if he did not continue there as his fellow-labourer. To this requisition the magistrates added their earnest entreaties; and Calvin accordingly was chosen one of their ministers, and professor of divinity. This was in 1536, and the next year Calvin called upon the people to swear to a confession of faith, in which they made a renunciation of 'popery;' a strange measure, which it is impossible to justify upon any principle of religion or policy. About this time, however, Calvin and Favel incurred the resentment of the magistrates for refusing to administer the eucharist indiscriminately, and for not submitting to the regulations of the synod of Berne, in regard to the use of unleavened bread, the baptismal fonts, and the celebration of ecclesiastical festivals. As the pastors would not yield to the consistory, they were banished, and Calvin went to settle at Strasburg; but in 1541 he was recalled, and the first measure he set about was to settle the Presbyterian form of church government. The rigour of the system which he established was compared by many to the terror of the inquisition; and the conduct of Calvin, in causing Servetus to be burnt as a heretic, did not tend to lessen the parallel. Calvin died 27 May, 1564. While at Strasburg he married Ideletta de Bure, widow of an Anabaptist whom he had converted. She bore Calvin one son, who died in infancy. The theological system of Calvin is founded upon the irrelative decrees of the Almighty, without any regard to the will or merits of man. As a commentator he stands in the first rank, and has been commended by Scaliger, Huët, Horsley, and other scholars of mark. The best edition of his works is that of Amsterdam, 1671, 9 vols. fol.

CALVISIVS, SETH, author of some valuable works on chronology and music, was born at Gorschleben in Thuringia 21 Feb., 1556, and died at Leipsic 23 Nov., 1615 or 1617.

CAMASSEL, ANDREW, an Italian painter, died 1648, aged 47.

CAMBACÈRES, JEAN JACQUES RÉGIS, Duke of Parma, a French statesman and writer, born 18 Oct., 1757; died 8 March, 1824.

CAMBERT, ROBERT, a musical composer, was born at Paris about 1628, came to England in the reign of Charles II., and died in London 1677.

CAMBIASO, or CANGIAGO, LUKE, an Italian painter, born 1527; died 1585. His principal works are at Genoa.

CAMBRENSIS, GIRALDVVS. See GIRALDVVS.

CAMBRIDGE, PRINCE ADOLPHVS FREDERICK OF BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH, DUKE OF, seventh and youngest surviving son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, was born 24 Feb., 1774, and died at

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Cambridge House, Piccadilly, London, 8 July, 1850.

CAMBRIDGE, RICHARD OWEN, was born in London 14 Feb. 1717. From Eton he was sent to St. John's College, Oxford; and in 1737 he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, but never practised the Law. He settled for some time on his estate at Whitminster, Gloucestershire, where he wrote his poem called 'The Scribleriad;' but in 1748 he took a house in London, and soon afterwards purchased a villa at Twickenham, where he died 17 Sept., 1802. Mr. Cambridge wrote twenty-one papers in 'The World,' several elegant poems, and 'A History of the War upon the Coast of Comorandel.'

CAMBRONNE, PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE, baron, a French general, born 26 Dec., 1770; died 28 Jan., 1842.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, succeeded his father, Cyrus the Great, B.C. 529, and died B.C. 521.

CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT, EARL, was third son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the King's Bench, and born 1713. He received his education first at Eton and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A., and was then entered of the Inner Temple. In due time he was called to the bar, but did not make any progress in his profession for several years. At length, by the interest of Henley, afterwards lord chancellor, he obtained considerable practice and the friendship of Mr. Pitt. On the advancement of Henley to the House of Lords in 1757, Mr. Pratt was made attorney-general, and in 1792 he was constituted chief justice of the Common Pleas. In this elevated situation he distinguished himself by his conduct in the affair of Wilkes, whom, after a very elaborate declaration of the law bearing on the case, he ordered to be discharged. For this the corporation of London voted him the freedom of the city in a gold box, and caused his portrait to be placed in Guildhall. He also received similar marks of distinction from other places. In 1765 he was created a peer, and the year following advanced to the dignity of lord chancellor, in which office he acted with credit to himself and justice to the public. Having on the occasion of the Middlesex election expressed his opinion against the court, the seals were taken from him, on which several other members of the cabinet resigned their places. On the question of libels Lord Camden always opposed the doctrine laid down by high authority, viz., that juries were only the judges of the matter of fact and not of the law. At the time of the American war he resisted the coercive measures of the government. In 1782 he was appointed president of the council, which office he resigned the following year, but was afterwards reappointed, and held it till his death on 13 April, 1794.

CAMDEN, JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT, MARQUIS, K.G., son of Charles, first Earl Camden, was born 1759, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Shortly after coming of age he was, at the general election of 1780, returned to parliament as one of the members for Bath, and in the same year was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer, which office he held for the extraordinary period of sixty years. He succeeded his father in the peerage 1794, and in 1795 was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, in which post he remained till 1798. Earl Camden was secretary for the colonies from May, 1804, to June, 1805; president of the

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council from the latter date to Feb., 1806, and again from March 1807, to April, 1812, being in Sept. of the last-named year advanced to the dignity of marquis. He was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge 1834, and died 8 Oct., 1840.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent historian and antiquary, born in London 2 May, 1551. He received his education first at Christ's Hospital and next at St. Paul's School, from whence, at the age of fifteen, he removed to Oxford, and entered as a scrivener of Magdalen College; but missing a demi's place he migrated to Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, and afterwards to Christ Church. He next stood candidate for a fellowship at All Souls' College, but without success, on which he quitted Oxford and came to London, where he pursued his studies under Dr. Gabriel Goodman and his brother Godfrey, afterwards bishop of Gloucester. We find that he had taken his degree of bachelor before 1588, and in 1613 the university conferred on him that of master. In 1575 he became usher of Westminster School, and spent all his leisure hours in the study of English antiquities, which laid the foundation of his Britannia. This work first appeared in 1586, dedicated to Lord Burghley, and such was its reception that eight editions of it were published in four years, and another at London in 1594. The title is the same in all, viz., 'Britannia, sive florentissimum regnum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, et insularum adjacentium, ex intima antiquitate, chorographica descriptio.' In 1590 he was presented to a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, which kind of preferment was then commonly given to laymen. In 1593 he became head master of Westminster School, for the use of which he composed a Greek Grammar, printed in 1597, in which year he was made Clarenceux king-at-arms. This last promotion so irritated Ralph Brooke, York herald, that he wrote a virulent book against the Britannia, but was answered by Camden in his next edition. In 1600 he published an account of the monuments in Westminster Abbey; and in 1603 appeared at Frankfort his Collection of the old English Historians. His next publication, entitled 'Remaines of a greater work concerning Britain, the inhabitants thereof, their language, names, surnames, empresses, wise speeches, poesies, & epitaphs,' was printed in 1605, and has gone through several editions. On the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot the king directed Camden to translate the account of the trial of the conspirators into Latin. This he did, and his translation was published 1607. This year also he printed a new and enlarged edition of his Britannia. In 1616 he published his Latin History of Queen Elizabeth; but the second part did not come out till after the author's death, being printed at Leyden 1625, and afterwards by Hearne, from Camden's own manuscript. In 1622 he founded his professorship of history at Oxford, and appointed Degory Wheare, fellow of Exeter College, the first professor. Camden died at Chiselhurst, Kent, 9 Nov., 1623, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Britannia was translated into English, first by Philemon Holland, folio, 1610; next by Bishop Gibson, with additions, in 1604, folio, reprinted in 1722, 2 vols. folio; and again, with more matter, in 1752 and 1772; and lastly Mr. Gough published an enlarged edition in 3 vols. folio, 1789.

CAMELFORD, THOMAS PITT, LORD, was son

CAMERARIUS.

of Thomas Pitt, Esq., lord warden of the stannaries, &c., and nephew of the first earl of Chatham. He was born 1737, and died 19 Jan., 1793. His lordship was author of tracts concerning the American War, &c., privately printed.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, a German scholar, born at Bamberg 12 April, 1500. He became professor of literature at Nuremberg, and afterwards assisted in the establishment of the university of Leipzig, where he died 17 April, 1574. Camerarius was the friend of Erasmus and of Melancthon, whose life he wrote. His literary labours were great, as he translated Herodotus, Demosthenes, Euclid, Xenophon, Homer, Theocritus, Sophocles, Lucian, and Theodoret.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, son of the preceding, was born 6 Nov., 1534, at Nuremberg, where he died 11 Oct., 1598. He published some treatises on botany.

CAMERON, Sir ALAN, lieutenant-general, died 9 March, 1828. In 1793 he raised the 79th regiment, or Cameron Highlanders, at the head of which he afterwards served with great gallantry in the Low Countries and the Peninsula.

CAMERON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Auchindryne, in Castleton of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, 28 July, 1747; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Hay 1797; consecrated bishop of Maximianopolis, in Palaestina Secunda, 1798, at Madrid; returned to Scotland 1802; succeeded as fifth vicar apostolic of the Lowland District, on the resignation of Bishop Hay, 1806; resigned his vicarial faculties 1825; and died at Edinburgh 7 Feb., 1828.

CAMERON, Sir EWEN, or EVAN, of Lochiel, a celebrated Highland chief, who was a zealous royalist, and appeared with a numerous train of his followers, the Camerons, at the battle of Killcrankie. Sir Ewen has been called the 'Ulysses of the Highlands.' Born 1629; died 1718. His grandson, *Donald Cameron* (who died 1748), took a leading part in the rebellion of 1745.

CAMERON, JOHN, a Protestant divine, born at Glasgow about 1580. He studied at the university of his native place, and after reading lectures in Greek, went to France, where the Protestant ministers appointed him master of their new college at Bergerac, from whence he removed to the philosophical professorship at Sedan, and remained there two years. He then went to Paris, and next to Bordeaux, where he was appointed one of the ministers, and officiated with such reputation as to be called to the theological chair in the university of Saumur. Here he remained till 1620, when the civil war rendered it necessary for him to visit England. He was well received by King James, who appointed him professor of divinity at Glasgow; but this situation not being agreeable he went back to Saumur in less than a year, and afterwards removed to Montauban, where he died of a wound which he received from a furious zealot in 1622. He was author of *Theological Lectures*, published in 3 vols. by Louis Capellus; and *'Myrothecium Evangelicum.'* Cameron adopted a more enlarged mode of explaining the doctrine of grace than that of Calvin, which naturally raised him many enemies. He was, however, followed by Amyraut.

CAMERON, MARGARET, a Gaelic poet, was a

CAMPANELLA.

native of Argyleshire. The first edition of her *Songs* was published at Edinburgh 1785; the second at Inverness 1805.

CAMERON, RICHARD, a Scotch covenanting divine, who was zealous in opposing the indulgence, and who was slain by the king's troops 20 July, 1680, while fighting at the head of his adherents.

CAMERON, WILLIAM, a Scotch clergyman, minister of Kirknewton, was born 1751, and died 17 Nov., 1811. Two volumes of his poems have been published.

CAMIDGE, JOHN, Mus.D., a musical composer, who was organist of York Minster 1842-50. He took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. Died 21 Sept., 1859, aged 69.

CAMOENS, LOUIS, the most celebrated poet of Portugal, is supposed to have been born at Lisbon in 1524. His father belonged to a noble family, and his mother to the illustrious house of Sá. Camoens studied at the university of Coimbra, and after completing his education returned to Lisbon. He lost one of his eyes in a campaign against the Moors at Ceuta, and afterwards passed to the East Indies, in the hope of bettering his fortunes. Here he began his celebrated *'Lusiad,'* but on his return he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked, and with difficulty saved his life, swimming with his right hand, and supporting his poem with his left. He finished his poem 1569, and dedicated it to King Sebastian, but his hopes of patronage were cruelly disappointed. The merits of the poet were neglected by the monarch, and Camoens, feeling all the miseries of indigent virtue, expired in the midst of his ungrateful countrymen, a prey to the deepest wretchedness, 1579. The *'Lusiad,'* an epic national picture of Portuguese glory, is his greatest poem, being vastly superior to his other works. It has been translated into English by Fanshawe (1655), Mickle (second edition), 1778, and Musgrave (1826). An English version of some of Camoens' Poems, with remarks on his life and writings, and notes, by Viscount Strangford, was published in 1804.

CAMPAN, JEANNE LOUISE HENRIETTE GENEST, was born at Paris 6 Oct., 1752, and at an early age was appointed reader to the aunts of Louis XVI., after which she passed into the service of Marie Antoinette, whose secretary, M. Campan, she married. At the breaking out of the Revolution she displayed the most devoted attachment to her unfortunate mistress, and pleaded hard, but without success, to be allowed to share her captivity. In 1794 she established a school at St. Germain, which was highly successful, and was afterwards removed to Ecouen under the patronage of Napoleon I. On the restoration of the Bourbons this devoted servant of the royal family was treated with the basest ingratitude, and her establishment at Ecouen suppressed. This had a prejudicial effect on her health, and she died 16 March, 1827. Madame Campan wrote *'Memoirs of the private life of Marie Antoinette;'* *'Conversations of a Mother with her Daughter;'* and several other educational works.

CAMPANELLA, THOMAS, a Dominican friar, born at Stilo, in Calabria, 5 Sept., 1508. While still a young man, he distinguished himself by a thesis against an old professor of his order. This so irritated his opponent that he accused Campanella of a desire to betray Naples to the enemies of

CAMPANUS.

the state, and of holding erroneous opinions. The consequence was that he underwent an imprisonment of twenty-seven years, and was seven times put to the torture. At length, however, he was released at the request of Pope Urban VIII. In 1624 he went to Paris, where he was patronized by Richelieu. Died 21 March, 1639. His most famous work, 'Atheismus Triumphatus,' appeared in 1651. He also wrote 'Monarchia Messia Jesu'; 'Discorsi della liberta'; 'Civitas Solis,' a romance of the Utopian kind; and 'De Monarchia Hispanica Discursus,' wherein the king of Spain is instructed how he might attain to universal dominion.

CAMPANUS, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian writer, bishop of Terrano, was born 1427, and died 15 July, 1477. He wrote the life of Pius II. and of the famous commander Andrew Braccio, besides orations, letters, Latin poems, and moral and political treatises.

CAMPBELL. See ARGYLE.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Perthshire 1704; died 15 May, 1824. His chief publications are, 'An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland'; 'Journey from Edinburgh through various parts of North Britain,' 2 vols.; 'The Grampians desolate, a poem'; 'History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745-46'; and 'Albyn's Anthology, or a select collection of the melodies and local poetry peculiar to Scotland and the Isles.'

CAMPBELL, SIR ALEXANDER, bart., a gallant general, who became governor of Madras, was born in Perthshire 1759, and died in India 11 Oct., 1824.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, a prelate of the Scotch Episcopal church, and a near relation of the great duke of Argyle. He was a nonjuror, and in 1721 was elected bishop of Aberdeen, which charge he resigned in 1724. He died in London about 1744. Bishop Campbell was author of 'The Doctrine of a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection,' folio, 1721.

CAMPBELL, COLIN, a Scotch architect, who wrote 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' 3 vols. folio; and built some elegant edifices in Kent. He was surveyor of the works at Greenwich Hospital, and died about 1734.

CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN, LORD CLYDE. See CLYDE.

CAMPBELL, DANIEL or DONALD, a Scotch divine, was the only son of Patrick Campbell, of Queensrook, in Caithness. He was born 1606; graduated as M.A. in the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1687; and was inducted, 31 Dec., 1691, minister of the united parishes of Kilmichael, Glasrie, Killinure, and Lochgear, in Argyleshire, of which a large portion was then possessed by his kinsmen, the clan Iver. Died 20 March, 1722. He was author of the following religious manuals, which formerly were very popular in the Western Highlands:—'Sacramental Meditations on the Sufferings and Death of Christ,' Edinburgh, 1698, which went through several editions, and was translated into Gaelic; 'The Frequent and Devout Communicant'; 'Meditations on Death,' Edinburgh, 1718, Glasgow, 1741; 'Dæmonomachie, or War with the Devil, in a short Treatise by way of Dialogue between Plunder and Theophilus,' Edinburgh, 1718; 'Man's Chief End and Rule,' Edinburgh, 1721; and 'Meditations on Eternity,' Edinburgh, 1721.

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CAMPBELL, DONALD, of Barbreck, a Scotch gentleman, who commanded a regiment of cavalry in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic, and published a curious account of 'A Journey overland to India, partly by a Route never gone before by any European,' 4to., London, 1796. Died 1804, aged 53.

CAMPBELL, DUNCAN, a Gaelic poet, whose 'Nuadh Orain Ghàilach' were published at Cork 1798, with the following English title-page, which supplies all the biographical particulars that I have been able to find respecting him:—'A New Gaelic Song Book, composed by Duncan Campbell, from Argyleshire; born at Lochlongside, in Stronchulinn, in the Parish of Kilmonn, Cougl; now a Soldier in the second Battalion of Rothsay and Caithness Fencibles.'

CAMPBELL, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a gentleman who resided at Birkhead Lodge, near Ipswich, Suffolk, died 1846. He was author of a privately-printed work, entitled 'A Letter to Mrs. Campbell of Barbreck, containing an Account of the Campbells of Barbreck, from their first Ancestor to the present Time,' 4to., Ipswich, 1830.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., a Scotch divine, was born in Argyleshire 1696, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he became professor of history 1718. Died 1767. He wrote 'Oratio de vanitate luminis naturæ'; 'The Apostles no Enthusiasts'; 'An Inquiry into the original of Moral Virtue'; and a 'Vindication of the Christian Religion.—Anderson.'

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Aberdeen on Christmas Day 1710. From the grammar school of his native city he went to Marischal College, but was afterwards articled to a writer to the signet at Edinburgh. In 1741 he relinquished the law, and began the study of divinity, after which he was licensed to preach, and in 1748 was presented to the church of Banchory Ternan, near Aberdeen. After remaining nine years in this parish, he was chosen one of the ministers of Aberdeen, where, in 1759, he was appointed principal of Marischal College. In 1763 he published his Dissertation on Miracles, in answer to Hume, for which he received the degree of D.D. from King's College. In 1771 he was elected professor of divinity. His Philosophy of Rhetoric appeared in 1776; and the same year he published a sermon on the American War, of which six thousand copies were quickly sold. In 1779 he printed an address to quiet the apprehensions of the people in regard to the toleration of the Catholics. The last work which Dr. Campbell published was his Translation of the Gospels, with preliminary Dissertations and Notes. Some years before his death he resigned his professorship, on which occasion a pension of £300 a year was settled on him by the king. Died 6 April, 1796. His Lectures on Ecclesiastical History were published in 1800, 2 vols. 8vo., with his life prefixed. His Lectures on Systematic Theology and the Pastoral Character have also been printed.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, a Scotch minor poet, born at Kilmarnock 1701; died about 1818. His best pieces are 'A Morning Contemplation'; 'Ossian's Address to the Sun'; and 'A Winter Evening Scene, a Farm House in the Country.'

CAMPBELL, HECTOR, M.D., a physician and medical writer, died at his residence, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, 12 Jan., 1837, aged 76. He was a very clever and intelligent man, but occa-

sionally eccentric; and numbered among his sincere friends Sir Isaac Heard, Garter king-at-arms, George Harrison, Clarenceux king-at-arms, and Mr. Chamberlain Clarke. To the disgrace of the College of Physicians it is to be recorded that Dr. Campbell suffered a fine and imprisonment for publishing a paper against that institution. His works are, 'Objections to the opinions and practice of Dr. William Loundes in bilious and liver complaints,' 8vo., London, 1809; Translation of the London Pharmacopoeia, 12mo., London, 1810; and 'The impending Ruin of the British Empire; its cause and remedy considered,' 8vo., London, 1813.

CAMPBELL, Sir HUGH, of Cawdor, a Scotch gentleman, who was knighted 1669, and died 1716. Being very anxious for the introduction of the Lord's Prayer as a part of the regular service of the Presbyterian church, he repeatedly addressed letters to the presbytery of Inverness, to Principal Carstairs, of Edinburgh, and to the General Assembly. He also published the following works on the subject:—'An Essay on the Lord's Prayer,' 8vo., 1704; 'Letters relative to an Essay on the Lord's Prayer,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1709.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, LL.D., an historical, biographical, and political writer, born at Edinburgh 8 March, 1708. At the age of five years his parents brought him to England, and he never afterwards visited his native country. He was designed for the law, but renounced that profession on the expiration of his clerkship, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His first known performance was the 'Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough,' 2 vols. folio, 1736. About this time also he printed a History of the Bible, 2 vols. folio; and the reputation which he acquired from these publications induced the proprietors of the 'Ancient Universal History' to engage him in that great undertaking. While thus employed he found time to compose several other works, as the 'Travels of Edward Browne; Memoirs of the Duke of Ripparda; A Concise History of Spanish America; and the well-known 'Lives of the Admirals,' which first appeared in 2 vols. 1744, and were afterwards extended to 4 vols. In 1743 he published a curious tract, entitled 'Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave;' and the year following an improved edition of Harris's Collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. folio. He next contributed a number of valuable articles to the 'Biographia Britannica.' In 1748 he wrote the Introduction to Chronology, and the article on Trade and Commerce, for Dodsley's Preceptor. His next publication was 'The Present State of Europe,' of which six editions were printed. He now embarked in the 'Modern Universal History,' of which he wrote by far the best portion. Such was his reputation that the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, and his correspondence was sought by men of letters in every part of the world. Besides the publications here mentioned Dr. Campbell wrote an astonishing number of tracts, for one of which, in vindication of the peace of 1763, he was appointed his majesty's agent for the province of Georgia. His two last works were 'A Treatise upon the Trade of Great Britain to America,' 1773; and 'A Political Survey of Great Britain,' 2 vols., 1774. Dr. Campbell died at his residence, Queen Square, London, 28 Dec., 1775.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a British admiral, died 16 Dec., 1790.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a Scotch divine, who for thirty-seven years was minister of Kingsland Chapel, London. He took a deep interest in foreign missions, and twice visited the South African stations of the London Missionary Society. His works are 'Travels in South Africa;' 'Voyages and Travels of a Bible;' &c. Born March, 1700; died 4 April, 1840.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, LORD, was the son of a Scotch minister of narrow fortunes, and was born 1781. After receiving a preliminary education at St. Andrew's, he quitted North Britain and came to London, whilst still a beardless lad, to take his lot amongst those whom the first Lord Colchester designated 'blackguard news-writers.' He obtained employment on the 'Morning Chronicle,' first as theatrical critic, and afterwards as a reporter. In 1806 he was called to the bar, but briefs came in very slowly; indeed, he laboured under almost every disability that it was possible for an intelligent young man of honest repute to labour under. He had, however, three things in his favour—his patience, dogged resolution, and nationality. To gain favour with the attorneys, he introduced their names into his 'Reports of Cases determined at Nisi Prius in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas and on the Home Circuit,' published between 1812 and 1816. Thus, steadily plodding onwards, Campbell slowly advanced to position and practice, and married, in 1821, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger. In 1827 he took silk, and in 1830, when nearly fifty years of age, entered the House of Commons as member for Stafford. In 1832 he became solicitor-general, and took his seat as the representative of Dudley. The attorney-generalship fell to him in 1834, when, on his failing to achieve re-election at Dudley, he was returned by Edinburgh, which constituency he continued to represent till he entered the House of Peers in 1841. In that year he was sent, with a peerage, to preside over Irish equity; but the Irish chancellorship immediately fell from his hands on the resignation of Lord Melbourne's cabinet; and for the next five years, without profession or office, the ex-chancellor devoted himself entirely to literature. Prudential considerations no longer existed to restrain him from indulging his humour, and he entered on those labours which resulted in the production of the 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors,' and the 'Lives of the Chief Justices.' In 1846, on the formation of Lord John Russell's cabinet, he accepted the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster; in 1850, when close on seventy years of age, he became chief justice of the Queen's Bench; and in 1859, length of days bringing him the prize he had so long desired and struggled for, he took his seat upon the woolstack. Died 23 June, 1861. As an orator Lord Campbell was, far below the average of his profession; and as an advocate he in no cause displayed either subtlety or tact of a high order. The period, perhaps, in which he appeared to best advantage was when he sat as chief justice of the Queen's Bench, and by a conscientious and sagacious discharge of his judicial functions, made even his enemies allow that his high sense of his own merits was not altogether unsupported by facts. In Chancery Lord Campbell was, for the most part, a mere form. As to

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his literary productions, when the circumstances under which they were composed are remembered, it is an abuse of charity to abstain from condemning their hastiness and inaccuracy. As gossiping reviews of the books out of which they are compiled, the 'Lives' will bear comparison with the higher sort of lively magazine articles, but Lord Campbell put them forth as grave history, and not as mere books of 'ana.' His most serviceable literary work was the Libel Act (which allowed a person to plead justification), and his Act for the Suppression of Obscene Publications. These Acts have in no small degree contributed to the freedom of discussion and the purity of the press, and of themselves they would be sufficient witnesses to his fame.—*Athenæum*.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, B.D., a Congregationalist minister, was born in Scotland 5 Oct. 1794, and received his education at the universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow. He was first a minister in Ayrshire, and subsequently became pastor at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, London. After holding this position about twenty years his health compelled him to retire, and he then devoted himself to literature. He started a paper called the 'British Standard,' with the object of vilifying and heaping up to public execration the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and likewise published a number of 'religious' works with the same charitable design. He was created D.D. by the university of St. Andrews 1844, and died in London 26 March, 1867.

CAMPBELL, SIR NEIL, a British general, born about 1770; died 14 Aug., 1827.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, LL.D., the poet, was born at Glasgow 27 July, 1777. He was well educated at the college of Glasgow, and while still a young man removed to Edinburgh, where he made himself honourably known among the choice spirits of the place, devoting himself to private tuition. He published 'The Pleasures of Hope' in 1799. This work was profitable to him in more ways than one, since it enabled him to take the German tour, the earlier and later fruits of which were the noblest lyrics of modern times, 'Hohenlinden,' 'Ye Mariners of England,' and 'The Exile of Erin,' which may all be dated from this tour. Returning from the continent Mr. Campbell again sojourned for awhile in Edinburgh, and wrote several of his celebrated ballads and poems. In 1803 he was drawn southward by the attractions of London. He married his cousin, Miss Matilda Sinclair, in the autumn of the same year, and at once commenced a course of literary activity of which few traces remain. Among his labours was an historical work entitled 'Annals of Great Britain from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1807. His conversational powers drew around him many friends, and to these, probably as much as to the liberal principles which he unflinchingly maintained from first to last, may be ascribed the interest taken in him by Charles Fox, who placed him on the pension-list at £200 a year. In 1809 he published 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' with 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' and 'The Battle of the Baltic,' adding to a subsequent edition the ballad of 'O'Connor's Child.' He was afterwards engaged to deliver a course of lectures on poetry at the Royal Institution, and met with a success which induced him to publish his well-known 'Specimens of the British Poets, with biographical and critical notices, and an Essay on

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English Poetry,' 7 vols. 8vo., 1819. In 1820 he entered on the editorship of the New Monthly Magazine, which he conducted for ten years; and in 1824 appeared 'Theodoric,' the feebler of his long poems. Among his subsequent publications are 'Letters from Algiers'; 'The Life of Mrs. Siddons'; 'Letters from the South'; and a 'Life of Petrarch.' Campbell interested himself eagerly in the foundation of the London University, took an active part in the cause of Greece, and subsequently in that of Poland, and was twice elected rector of the university of Glasgow. He died at Boulogne 15 June, 1844, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—*Gent. Mag.*

CAMPDEN, HUGH, made the English translation of the Romance of King Boccus and Sydrack, printed in 1510. The period when he flourished is unknown.

CAMPE, JOACHIM HENRY, a German writer, born 1746, at Brunswick, where he died 22 Oct., 1818. The best known of his works is the 'New Robinson Crusoe,' in which he has so far exceeded his prototype as to make his hero the inventor and fabricator of everything necessary for human support, instead of obtaining auxiliary or adventitious aid from shipwrecked vessels.

CAMPEGGIO, LORENZO, a cardinal, born at Bologna 1474. He was consecrated bishop of Feltria 1512, and created a cardinal 1517. Two years afterwards he came to England as nuncio, and was made bishop of Salisbury. In 1524 he visited Germany to oppose the progress of the Reformation, but afterwards returned to England to settle the dispute respecting the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon. He and Cardinal Wolsey presided over the legantine court by which the matter was tried in 1529; but as Catharine appealed to the Pope, the court was dissolved. Afterwards Campeggio was sent to the diet of Augsburg, and died at Rome 19 July, 1539, leaving the character of a man of learning and a patron of learned men. He was much esteemed by Erasmus, Sadoleto, and other eminent scholars. His letters, which contain many historical particulars, have been printed in 'Epistolæ Miscellaneæ,' folio, Basle, 1550.

CAMPER, PETER, a physician and naturalist, born at Leyden 11 May, 1722; died at the Hague 7 April, 1789. His 'Works on the Connexion between the Science of Anatomy and the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Statuary, &c.,' were translated into English by T. Cogan, M.D., and published at London 1794.

CAMPHUYSEN, THEODORE RAPHAEL, born at Gorcum 1886, acquired a great reputation as a landscape painter, after which he studied divinity under Arminius. Died 1627. He translated the Psalms into Dutch metre, and composed some devotional treatises.

CAMPI, BERNARDIN, a painter, author of an interesting book on his art, was born at Cremona 1522, and was living 1590.

CAMPAN, EDMUND, a famous Jesuit, born in London 25 Jan., 1540, and educated at Christ's Hospital. In 1553 he was elected scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1568 he went to Ireland; but it being discovered that he had embraced the Catholic religion, he was seized and detained for some time. He escaped soon after to England, but in 1571 transported himself into the Low Countries, and settled in the English

College at Douay. From thence he went to Rome, where he was admitted into the Society of Jesus 1573, being afterwards sent by the general of his order into Germany. He lived for some time at Brune, and then at Vienna, where he composed 'Nectar and Ambrosia,' a tragedy, which was acted before the emperor with great applause. At length, being called to Rome, he was sent, by command of Pope Gregory XIII., into England, where he arrived in June, 1580. Here he performed all the offices of a zealous provincial, and was diligent in propagating his religion. He seems to have challenged the English clergy to a disputation by a piece entitled 'Rationes decem oblati certaminis in causa fidei, redditæ academicis Angliæ,' 1581, many copies of which were dispersed in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, during the time of an act. It was afterwards printed in English, and answered by the English divines. Campian was at last discovered in disguise at a gentleman's house in Berkshire, from whence he was conveyed in great procession to the Tower of London, with a paper fastened to his hat, on which was written 'Edmund Campian, a most pernicious Jesuit.' Afterwards, having been found guilty of high treason in adhering to the Pope, he was hanged and quartered with other priests at Tyburn 1 Dec., 1581. All parties allow him to have been a most extraordinary man, of admirable parts, an eloquent orator, a subtle philosopher and skillful disputant, an exact preacher both in Latin and English, and a man of good temper and address. Besides the works already mentioned he wrote 'Nine Articles directed to the lords of the privy council;' 'The History of Ireland,' published by Sir James Ware 1633; 'Chronologia universalis;' 'Conferences in the Tower,' published by the divines of the Established Church 1583; 'Narratio de Divortio;' 'Orationes;' 'Epistolæ;' and 'De Imitatione Rhetorica.'

CAMPIAN, WILLIAM, an English Jesuit, who died at Ghent 28 Sept., 1665, æt. 66, was author of an anonymous treatise 'On the Catholic Doctrine of Transubstantiation,' against Dr. Cosin, afterwards bishop of Durham.

CAMPION, THOMAS, an English writer, author of 'Observations on the Art of English Poësie,' 1602. He endeavours to prove that the English tongue is capable of admitting as many and as various measures as the Greek and Latin, and to explode what he terms 'the childish titillation of riming.' Campion also published several poems.

CAMPISTRON, JEAN GALBERT DE, a French dramatic poet, the secretary and friend of the duke of Vendome, was born 1656, and died 11 May, 1723.

CAMPOLONGO, EMMANUEL, a poet and archæologist, born at Naples 30 Dec., 1732; died March, 1801.

CAMPOMANES, DON PEDRO RODRIGUEZ COUNT DE, a Spanish statesman, born in the Asturias about 1710. In 1765 he was appointed fiscal of the council of Castile, afterwards president of the same, and minister of state, but was deprived of all his employments when Count Florida Blanca became prime minister. He was director of the Academy of History, and died in 1789. Among his writings are Historical Dissertations on the Knights Templars; Geographical Account of Portugal; and Two Memorials relative to the Gypsies and Vagabonds.

CAMPRA, ANDRÉ, a musician of Aix, admired

for his superior knowledge of music and for his popular ballets and tragic operas. Born 4 Dec., 1660; died 29 July, 1744.

CAMPS, FRANÇOIS DE, a French ecclesiastic, author of numerous Dissertations on the history of France, was born at Amiens 31 Jan., 1643, and died 15 Aug., 1723.

CAMUCCINI, VINCENT, a painter of Rome, born about 1775; died 2 Sept., 1844.

CAMUS, ANTOINE LE, a French physician and writer, born 1722; died 2 Jan., 1772. His romance entitled 'Abdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty,' has been translated into English.

CAMUS, ARMAND GASTON, was born at Paris 2 April, 1740. He was an agent in the French Revolution, and being sent to Dumouriez, was delivered by him to the Austrians, but was afterwards exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. Died 2 Nov., 1804. He wrote several works on history and bibliography.

CAMUS, CHARLES ETIENNE LOUIS, a French mathematician, born 25 Aug., 1699; died 2 Feb., 1768. He wrote a Course of Mathematics; treatises on arithmetic, &c. An English translation of his Treatise on the Teeth of Wheels, Pinions, &c., appeared in 1806.

CAMUS, ETIENNE LE, born at Paris 1632, became bishop of Grenoble, and a cardinal, and died 12 Sept., 1707. He was an exemplary prelate, and very austere, always sleeping on straw, and wearing a hair shirt. He was author of a Defence of the perpetual virginity of the Mother of God, &c.

CAMUS, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DES, a mechanical inventor, was born at Pichomé, in Lorraine, 14 Sept., 1672, and died in England about 1732. A long list of his inventions is given in Calmet's 'Bibliothèque de Lorraine.'

CAMUS, JEAN PIERRE, was born at Paris 3 Nov., 1582, and made bishop of Belley 1609. He indulged in irony against the monks, who complained of him to Richelieu. He resigned his see after he had held it twenty years, and died 26 April, 1652. Among his numerous works are some pious stories, written to counteract the romances of his time.

CAMUS DE MEZIÈRES, NICHOLAS LE, a French architect, author of several works relating to his profession, was born 26 March, 1721; died 27 July, 1789.

CAMUSAT, DENIS FRANÇOIS, a bibliographer and miscellaneous writer, grand-nephew of Nicolas, mentioned below, was born at Besançon 1695, and died at Amsterdam 28 Oct., 1732.

CAMUSAT, JEAN, an eminent bookseller of Paris, died 1639.

CAMUSAT, NICHOLAS, a French historian, canon of Troyes, was born in that city 1575, and died 20 Jan., 1655. Among his works are 'Promptuarium sacrarium antiquitatum Tricassinæ diocesis,' 8vo., Troyes, 1610; and 'Melanges Historiques,' a collection of documents ranging from 1390 to 1580.

CANAL, or CANALETTO, ANTHONY, a celebrated painter, born at Venice about 1697. His father was a scene painter, who gave him his first instructions, after which young Canal went to Rome, and on his return to Venice painted a number of views of that city and neighbourhood. In 1746 he came to England, and painted some very fine pictures. He died in his own country 1768.

CANANI.

CANANI, JOHN BAPTIST, professor of medicine and anatomy at Ferrara, and physician to Pope Julius III., wrote 'Musculorum humani corporis picturata dissectio,' now very rare, and is said to have discovered the valves of the veins. Born 1515; died 20 Jan., 1579.

CANAYE, PHILIPPE DE LA, seigneur du Fresne, a French statesman and diplomatist, born 1551; died 27 Feb., 1610. He was converted to Catholicism at the famous conference between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay. He published an account of his travels to Constantinople, and three volumes of his embassies appeared in 1635.

CANCELLIERI, FRANCIS JEROME, an Italian priest of extraordinary erudition, born 10 Oct., 1751, at Rome, where he died 29 Dec., 1826. He wrote an astonishing number of works, one of which contains a minute bibliographical account of the writers on artificial memory and the compilation of commonplace books. An interesting notice of Cancellieri will be found in Cardinal Wiseman's 'Recollections of the last four Popes.'

CANDIAE, JEAN LOUIS PIERRE ELISABETH DE MONTCAULM, a child of astonishing powers, born near Nîmes 7 Nov., 1719. At the age of four he learned Latin, and when six could read Greek and Hebrew, to the astonishment of the learned. This prodigy of premature superiority in learning died at Paris 8 Oct., 1726, when not quite eight years old.

CANDIDO, PETER, a painter, born at Bruges about 1548, settled first at Rome, and then entered the service of the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, at whose court he died 1599. *De Witte* was his real name.

CANDISH. See **CAVENDISH**.

CANDOLLE, AUGUSTE PYRAME DE, a botanical writer, born at Geneva 4 June, 1748; died 9 Sept., 1841.

CANE, ROBERT, M.D., of Kilkenny, author of 'Williamite and Jacobite Wars in Ireland,' died 15 Aug., 1858, aged 61.

CANES, JOHN VINCENT, or **JOHN BAPTIST**, a Franciscan friar, was born on the borders of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and educated in the Protestant religion. At the age of eighteen he was sent to the university of Cambridge, where he remained two years, but turning Catholic at the expiration of that time he entered the Franciscan convent at Douay, and in due time was admitted lecturer and professor of divinity. He returned afterwards to England, and lived sometimes in Lancashire, but for the most part in London, where he died June, 1672. His works are 'The Reclaim'd Papist: or a dialogue between a Popish knight, a Protestant lady, a parson, and his wife,' 1655; 'Fiat Lux: or a general conduct to a right understanding, and charity, in the great combustion and broils about religion in England between Papists and Protestants, Presbyterians, and Independents,' second edition, 8vo., 1662; 'An Epistle to the Author of Animadversions on Fiat Lux,' 1663; 'Diaphanta; or an Exposure of Dr. Stillingfleet's Arguments against the Catholic Religion,' 1665; 'Three Letters, declaring the strange, odd proceedings of Protestant divines when they write against Catholics,' 1671; and 'Το καθολικόν Stillingfleet: being an account of Dr. Stillingfleet's late book against the Church of Rome,' 8vo., Bruges, 1672.

CANGE. See **DUCHANGÉ**.

CANGIAGO. See **CAMBIASO**.

CANNING.

CANNI, ANGELO, a grammarian, born at Anghiari, in Tuscany, 1521, taught successively at Venice, Padua, Bologna, Rome, and Paris, where he died 1557. His most important work is a valuable Greek grammar, entitled 'Hellenismus.'

CANISIUS, PETER, provincial of the Jesuits in Germany, was born at Nimeguen 8 May, 1521, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his theological learning and zeal against heretics. He died at Fribourg 21 Dec., 1597. His 'Summa Doctrinæ Christianæ' has been translated into various languages. *Henry Caninius*, his nephew, professed the canon law with reputation at Ingolstadt, and died 1609, leaving several legal works.

CANITZ, FREDERICK RODOLPH LOUIS, Baron von, a German poet, born 1664 at Berlin, where he died 11 Aug., 1699. He was privy councillor of state, and wrote some elegant poems, which have procured him the title of the Pope of Germany.

CANNE, JOHN, an English Puritan of the rigid sect of Brownists or Independents, who fled to Amsterdam at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He succeeded the famous Henry Ainsworth in the pastoral charge at Amsterdam, and is known by a Bible illustrated with more parallel references in the margin than are to be found in preceding editions. It first appeared at Amsterdam 1664. Canne also published 'The Necessity of Separation from the Church of England proved by the Nonconformist Principles,' 1634, and other controversial works. Died about 1667.

CANNING, CHARLES JOHN, EARL, K.G., only surviving son of George Canning, the eminent statesman, was born 14 Dec., 1812, and educated at Oxford. After holding some minor offices under several administrations, he was selected in 1855 to be the successor of the Marquis Dalhousie as governor-general of India. In little more than a year after his arrival in India the mutiny broke out, and severely tested his lordship's energy and statesmanship. His conduct in dealing with it gave rise to much difference of opinion; but instead of resigning his post, as was expected, he carried out his plan for the pacification of India in a conciliatory spirit, and in 1859 received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his eminent civil services during the mutiny. He was also created an earl and a knight of the Garter. Died 17 June, 1862.

CANNING, GEORGE, an eminent statesman, born in London 11 April, 1770. From Eton School he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he acquitted himself with great distinction. Afterwards he was entered of Lincoln's Inn, but soon abandoned law for politics. The opposition thought they had gained in him a powerful recruit; but as soon as he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, in 1793, he joined the ministerial party. In 1794 he delivered his first speech in favour of one of the measures of Mr. Pitt, who in 1796 appointed him under-secretary of state, which post he retained till Pitt went out of office in 1801. He then acted in opposition to the new ministry, and for his services was nominated treasurer of the navy on Pitt becoming prime minister in 1804. This office he held till 1806, when he again went into opposition. The next year he joined the administration of the duke of Portland, and was appointed foreign secretary. In the following year he defended the bombardment

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of Copenhagen. There was a split in the cabinet in 1809, when, in consequence of a misunderstanding, Mr. Canning fought a duel with Lord Castlereagh, at that time secretary for war, and was wounded in the thigh. The result was that both the ministers resigned their places. In Nov., 1814, Canning was despatched as ambassador extraordinary to Portugal, where he remained till after the battle of Waterloo. He then passed some time in the south of France, and towards the end of 1816 was appointed president of the Board of Control. He held this office till the scandalous proceedings took place about Queen Caroline in 1820, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. In 1822 he was appointed the successor of the marquis of Hastings, as governor-general of India, and was on the eve of his departure for that country when the marquis of Londonderry committed suicide, whereupon he was recalled and made secretary of state for foreign affairs. He fulfilled the duties of this office till 12 April, 1827, when he succeeded Lord Liverpool as premier. Nearly all the old ministers then resigned, and for the first time in his life Canning received the support of the Whigs, some of whom joined his administration. He occupied this exalted post only a short time, dying 8 Aug., 1827. The principal measures which distinguish Canning's ministerial career are the recognition of the states of South America, the maintenance of the independence of Portugal, and the treaty concluded between England, Russia, and France, in favour of Greece. He was a constant and zealous advocate of Catholic Emancipation, though he did not live to see the triumph of that great cause. When a young man at Eton Canning projected 'The Microcosm,' a periodical work, and later in life he contributed several witty satirical poems to 'The Anti-Jacobin.' His widow was created a viscountess 1828, with remainder of the dignity to the heirs male of the body of her late husband.

CANNON, RICHARD, editor of 'Historical Records of the British Army,' died 30 Oct., 1865, aged 86.

CANO. See CANUS.

CANO, ALONZO, a distinguished Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Granada 1601. He was patronised by Olivarez, and appointed director-general of the king's works at Madrid, the palaces and churches of which city are adorned with his elegant labours. He had the singular misfortune of finding, on his return home one evening, his house plundered, his wife murdered, and his Italian servant fled; and while he suspected the treachery of his domestic, he was himself, in consequence of his resentful temper, seized as the perpetrator of the horrid deed, but no tortures could force him to confess a crime of which he was not guilty. He afterwards entered into the church to escape further persecution, and died 1676.

CANON, or CANONICUS, JOHN, by some called *Marbrus*, an English Franciscan friar, was the disciple of Duns Scotus, and an eminent teacher of theology at Paris, where he died about 1340. He wrote 'In Aristotelis Physica, Lib. VIII.,' 8vo., St. Albans, 1481; and 'Lecturæ magistrales,' printed at Venice 1492 and 1516.

CANOVA, ANTHONY, a famous sculptor, was born at Passagno, a village in the Venetian territory, 1757. At the age of twelve he placed upon the table of the lord of Passagno the figure of a lion

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modelled in butter, which gave so much satisfaction that he was sent to Vienna, and articulated to Toretti, the best sculptor of the day. On the death of his master Canova remained some time with his nephew, and then removed to Venice. At the age of fourteen he sculptured, in marble, two baskets of fruit, and at seventeen a half-length of Eurydice. This was followed by an Orpheus, and other works, which procured his admission into the Academy of Fine Arts at Venice, where he gained several prizes; and on his departure for Rome the senate granted him a pension of 300 ducats. At Rome he became acquainted with Sir William Hamilton, whose recommendation did him great service. In 1785 he completed the tomb of Clement XIV.; and about the same time he executed his *Psyche*, one of the most beautiful of his works; but to enumerate the various productions of his chisel would far exceed our limits. In 1802 he visited Paris, where he was chosen a member of the Institute; and at this period he modelled the colossal bust of Napoleon. In 1815 Canova revisited the French capital, to reclaim the works of art of which his native country had been despoiled. Having completed this mission he came to England, and was highly distinguished by the prince regent. On his return to Rome he was created a knight and a marquis. No man merited these honours better, for he established prizes, endowed academies, and settled a fund for the encouragement of young artists. He was also distinguished by unaffected piety, and among other good deeds built a church in his native village at his own expense. He died at Venice 13 Oct., 1822, and was interred with great solemnity in the cathedral of St. Mark.

CANSFIELD, BENEDICT, alias *William Fitch*, a Franciscan friar, was born at Canfield, Essex, and died at Paris 21 Nov., 1611, æt. 49. His works are 'The Christian Knight;' 'Rule of Perfection, reducing the whole Spiritual Life to this one Point, of the Will of God,' Rouen, 1609; and 'De bene orando.'

CANT, ANDREW, a Scotch covenanting minister in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.; died about 1664. It has been erroneously stated that the opprobrious word 'cant' was derived from his name.

CANTACUZENUS, JOHN, emperor of the East, was born about 1300, and bred to letters and arms. In 1328 the Emperor Andronicus made him generalissimo of his army and first minister of state. On the death of that monarch in 1341 Cantacuzenus was left guardian of the young emperor, John Paleologus; but the jealousy of the empress thwarted his benevolent schemes, till at last he himself assumed the imperial purple at the request of the nobles of Adrianople, 1342. A long civil war ensued, in which Cantacuzenus was victor, but in 1355 he abdicated the throne and retired to a monastery. Died 20 Nov., 1410. He wrote some theological works, and a History of his own Times, of which a splendid edition was printed at Paris 1645, 3 vols. folio.

CANTARINI, SIMON, an Italian painter, the disciple of Guido, died at Verona 1648, aged 36.

CANTEL, PIERRE JOSEPH, a French Jesuit, born 1 Jan., 1645; died 6 Dec., 1684. He wrote 'De Romana Republica;' 'Metropolitanarum urbium [Franciæ] historia;' and edited Justin and Valerius Maximus, in the Delphin classics.

CANTEMIR, ANTOCHUS, son of Demetrius,

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mentioned below, was born 1709, and displayed his abilities in several embassies to London and Paris. He was author of some odes, satires, and fables, besides translations of Anacreon and the epistles of Horace. Died 11 April, 1744.

CANTEMIR, DEMETRIUS, a Tartar of illustrious descent, born 1673. He expected to succeed his father as governor of Moldavia; but he was supplanted, and when sent to defend the province against the Russians, he betrayed it to the Czar Peter, who gave him the title of prince. Died 23 Aug., 1723. He wrote a History of the Ottoman Empire in Latin; System of the Mohammedan religion; The present State of Moldavia, &c.

CANTER, THEODORE, a classical scholar, author of 'Vanæ Lectiones,' &c., was born at Utrecht 1545; died 1617.

CANTER, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was also an able classical critic, and published 'Novæ Lectiones,' &c. Born at Utrecht 24 July, 1542; died 18 May, 1575.

CANTERBURY, CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, VISCOUNT, was born 20 Jan., 1780, being the son of Charles Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury. After receiving a liberal education at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he studied the law at Lincoln's Inn. Early in life he entered parliament, and in 1809 was appointed judge advocate-general under the administration of Mr. Perceval. In 1817 he succeeded Mr. Abbot as speaker of the House of Commons. He commanded in so high a degree the respect of the house generally, and of his political opponents in particular, that, without the least compromise of principle on his part, the Whigs proposed him for the speakership on two successive occasions, and agreed on several to reject him. He was created Viscount Canterbury 1835; and died 21 July, 1845.

CANTON, JOHN, a natural philosopher, born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, 31 July, 1718. He was early initiated in mathematics, but soon afterwards engaged in the business of his father as a broadcloth weaver. He, however, eluded the vigilance of his father, who forbade him to study by candle-light, and at last constructed, by the help of a common knife alone, a stone dial, which, besides the hours of the day, showed the sun's rising, and his place in the ecliptic, with other particulars. The ingenuity of the son procured the encouragement of the father, who placed on the front of his house the favourite dial. This was admired by the curious, and Canton was invited to the undisturbed use of some valuable libraries. Martin's grammar, and a pair of globes, then first seen, raised his genius to noble exertions. He was invited to London by Dr. Miles, and engaged himself with Mr. Watkins, at an academy in Spital Square. Here he pursued his studies, and succeeded Watkins in his school. In 1745 the discovery of the Leyden phial in electricity attracted his attention. In 1750 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society for his method of making artificial magnets, and he obtained the society's gold medal. He was also honoured with a degree by the university of Aberdeen. Canton was the first person in England who ascertained the truth of Franklin's hypothesis of the similarity of lightning and electricity by attracting fire from the clouds; and this recommended him strongly to the notice of the American philosopher. His discoveries continued to be important, and his opinions were communicated to the Royal Society in various

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papers, on the shooting of stars, the electrical properties of the tourmalin, the variation of the needle, the transit of Venus in 1761, the compressibility of water, the making of phosphorus, the fixing of electrical conductors on buildings, and the luminousness of the sea. He was likewise a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. Died 22 March, 1772.

CANTWELL, ANDREW, M.D., a physician, was a native of Tipperary, but practised his profession at Paris, where he died 11 July, 1764. He published several medical works.

CANTWELL, ANDRÉ SAMUEL MICHEL, son of the preceding, became librarian of the Hotel des Invalides at Paris. He translated into French Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' and many other English works, but his versions are inexact, and marked by carelessness. Born 1744; died 9 July, 1802.

CANTWELL, JOHN, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Meath 21 Sept., 1830, and died 11 Dec., 1866.

CANUS, JAMES, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the kingdom of Congo 1484.

CANUS, MELCHIOR, a Spanish Dominican friar, born at Tarançon, in the diocese of Toledo, 1523. He was the pupil of Francis Victoria, and succeeded him in the theological chair at Salamanca, where he taught with reputation. Canus appeared also with great distinction at the council of Trent, and was made bishop of the Canary Islands 1552. He afterwards resigned his bishopric, and was appointed provincial of Castile. He died at Toledo 30 Sept., 1560. His treatise 'De Locis Theologicis' is a masterly performance, and has been frequently printed.

CANUS, SEBASTIAN, or *del Cano*, a Spaniard, who accompanied Magellan in his voyage round the world, and after his death pursued his course to the isles of Sunda, and round the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain 1522, after circumnavigating the globe in three years and four weeks. Died 4 Aug., 1526.

CANUTE, a king of Denmark and Norway, sovereign also of England. He resigned his crown for a monastery, and died 1026.

CANUTE, *The Great*, succeeded Sweyn as king of Denmark, and afterwards undertook an expedition against England. He attacked Edmund Ironside with such success that the two rivals agreed to divide the country between them; and while Edmund took the land to the south of the Thames, his opponent claimed the north as his own. When Edmund was murdered by Eadic, 1017, Canute seized the whole kingdom. His rule, though severe, was impartial, as he regarded both nations equally as his subjects. He repressed the invasion of the Swedes, killing their king in battle, and afterwards made a pilgrimage to Rome. He died at Shaftesbury 12 Nov., 1035.

CANUTI, DOMINIC, an Italian painter, whose pieces are preserved at Rome and Bologna. Born 1620; died 1678.

CAPACCIO, JULIUS CÆSAR, a voluminous Italian writer, secretary to the city of Naples, was born about 1560, and died 1631.

CAPASSO, NICHOLAS, professor of law at Naples, was born 1671, and died 1746. He wrote some works on jurisprudence, but is chiefly remembered on account of his Latin and Italian poems, and especially his version of the Iliad in the Neapolitan dialect.

CAPECIO.

CAPECIO, SCIPIO, professor of law at Naples, and author of some esteemed Latin poems, died after 26 Feb., 1501.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, Lord Capel, was the son of Sir Henry Capel, knight, and born about 1600. In the parliament of 1640 he represented the county of Hertford, and distinguished himself by his moderation, though he voted for the attainer of the earl of Stratford, an act of which he afterwards repented. Finding that the parliament went further than he wished, he began to oppose their measures, for which the king created him Lord Capel of Hadham. In the civil war he acted so zealously for his majesty that the House of Commons confiscated his estates. He defended Colchester against the parliament forces, but was obliged at last to surrender upon promise of quarter; notwithstanding which he was committed to the Tower, from whence he made his escape, was taken, tried, and condemned to be hanged, which sentence was changed to beheading, and carried into execution 9 March, 1648-9. His literary remains were published 1654, with the title of 'Daily Observations or Meditations,' to which are added 'Certain letters written to several persons.' Some stanzas written by him while a prisoner in the Tower are printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1757.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, earl of Essex. See ESSEX.

CAPELL, EDWARD, a Shaksperian critic, born at Troston, near Bury, Suffolk, 11 June, 1713. He obtained the place of deputy-inspector of plays, which probably turned his attention towards publishing an edition of Shakspeare, on which he spent above twenty years; but though it appeared in ten volumes 8vo., it was without the promised notes, which, however, were published in three volumes, 4to. in 1783. He was also the editor of 'Prolusions; or select Pieces of ancient Poetry,' 1700, and the altered play of Antony and Cleopatra, acted at Drury Lane 1758. A Catalogue of his Shaksperiana, presented by him to Trinity College, Cambridge, was printed in 1779. Died 24 Jan., 1781.

CAPELLA, GALEAZZO FLAVIO CAPRA DE, an Italian diplomatist and historian, born at Milan 1487; died 23 Feb., 1537.

CAPELLA, MAATANUS MINUS FELIX, a Latin writer, was a native of Africa, and flourished in the fifth, or, according to some, the third century. He wrote a work, which has been often printed, entitled 'Satyricon,' a kind of encyclopædia, in mingled verse and prose. The two opening books are occupied by a poem, 'De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii,' and the remainder treat of the seven liberal arts.

CAPELLUS, LEWIS. See CAPEL.

CAPGRAVE, JOHN, an English historian, born at Lynn, Norfolk, 21 April, 1393. At an early age he was sent to one of the English universities—it is not evident to which in the first instance, though it is clear that at a later period of his life he was connected with both. There can be little doubt that he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He became an Augustinian friar, and in his twenty-fourth year was ordained a priest. Shortly after being created D.D. he was chosen to be provincial of his order in England. At one period of his life he was in Rome, where he seems to have occupied his leisure hours in compiling the Description of the Antiquities of that city, of which work only a small fragment has been preserved. He died at

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Lynn 12 Aug., 1464. Capgrave was justly regarded as one of the most learned men of his time. His works are chiefly theological, consisting of commentaries, sermons, and biographies of saints. To the last-named class belongs the 'Nova Legenda Angliæ,' printed in London by Wynkyn de Worde, 1516. His historical works are—1. The Chronicle of England, London, 8vo., 1868. Edited by Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. 2. Liber de Illustribus Henricis. London, 8vo., 1868. This work was likewise edited by the Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. It contains lives of illustrious persons who bore the name of Henry. 3. Life of his patron and friend, Humphrey duke of Gloucester. This work, it is to be feared, is irrecoverably lost.

CAPILUPI, CAMILLO, a native of Mantua, who died 1584. He wrote a book entitled, The Stratagems of Charles IX. against the Huguenots. His brothers, *Leino*, *Julio*, and *Hippolito*, were also distinguished by their talents. Their Latin poems were printed at Rome 1590. Hippolito became bishop of Fano, and died at Rome in 1580.

CAPISTRAN, JOHN (ST.), was born at Capistran, in the Abruzzo, 1386. He became a Franciscan friar, and laboured with great zeal against the Turks and heretics. He headed a crusade against the Hussites in Bohemia, and was present at the siege of Belgrade, soon after which he died, 23 Oct., 1456. Some of his theological works are extant. He was canonized 1690.

CAPITO, WOLFGANG FABRICIUS, a German Protestant divine, born at Hagenau, in Alsace, 1478; died 1541. He wrote, among other works, a Hebrew Grammar; the Life of Ecolampadius; and an Epitome of the Psalms, which was translated into English by Richard Taverner 1539.

CAPMANY Y DE MONTPALAN, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish writer, born about 1750; died 1815. He wrote The Philosophy of Eloquence; History of the Marine, Commerce, and Arts of Barcelona, &c.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, JOHN COUNT OF, was born at Corfu 1780, and greatly distinguished himself in the diplomatic service of Russia. In 1828 he became president of the newly-established republic of Greece, but was extremely unpopular, in consequence of the general belief that he intended to convert that country into a Russian province. He was assassinated 9 Oct., 1831.

CAPON, or SALCOT, JOHN, a Benedictine monk, who took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge 1515. He took an active part in promoting the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon, and was rewarded with the bishopric of Bangor 1534. He was translated to Salisbury 1539, and died 6 Oct., 1557. This prelate was concerned in compiling The Institution of a Christian Man, and revised the epistles to the Corinthians for the Bishops' Bible.

CAPON, WILLIAM, a scene painter and architectural draughtsman, born at Norwich 6 Oct., 1757; died in London 26 Sept., 1828.

CAPORALI, CÆSAR, an Italian poet, born 1530; died 1601.

CAPPE, NEWCOME, a Unitarian minister, born at Leeds 21 Feb., 1732-3. He was educated under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and finished his studies at Glasgow; after which he became minister of a congregation at York, where he died 24 Dec., 1800. He published some single sermons;

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a Selection of Psalms for social worship; Remarks in vindication of Dr. Priestley; Discourses on the Providence and Government of God; Discourses on Devotional and Practical Subjects; and 'A connected History of the Life and Divine Mission of Jesus Christ, as recorded by the four Evangelists.' In 1802 were published at York his 'Critical Remarks on many important Passages of Scripture, together with Dissertations upon several Subjects, tending to illustrate the Phrasology and Doctrine of the New Testament,' 2 vols. 8vo. To this were prefixed Memoirs of his Life, by his widow, Catharine Cappe.

CAPPEL, LOUIS, in Latin *Capellus*, a French Protestant divine, born at Sedan 15 Oct., 1585. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards became professor of divinity and Hebrew at Saumur. His 'Critica Sacra' is commended by Grotius. He was also author of 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' and other learned works. In his 'Arcanum Punctuorum revelatum' he proves the novelty of the Hebrew accents, against the two Buxtorfs. This book made great noise in the world. Died 18 June, 1658.

CAPPELLO, BERNARD, an Italian poet, born at Venice about 1500; died at Rome 18 March, 1595.

CAPPER, FRANCIS, a divine, was born 1736, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He obtained the rectories of Monk's Soham and Earl's Soham; and died 13 Nov., 1818. He published 'The Faith and Belief of every sincere Christian proved by reference to various texts of Holy Scripture.'

CAPPER, JAMES, an enterprising English traveler, who died at Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, 6 Sept., 1825, aged 82. He was a colonel in the service of the East India Company. His works, which contain much valuable information, are 'Observations on the Passage to India through Egypt and across the Great Desert;' and 'Observations on the Winds and Monsoons;' illustrated with a chart, and accompanied with Notes geographical and meteorological.

CAPPERONNIER, CLAUDE, was born at Mont-Udier, in Picardy, 1 May, 1671; became Greek professor at the college of France 1722; and died at Paris 24 July, 1744. To him the learned are indebted for a splendid edition of Quintilian, and of the 'Antiqui Rhetores Latini.'

CAPPERONNIER, JEAN, nephew of the above, was his successor in the professorship, edited Joinville's History of St. Louis; Caesar; Anacreon; Plautus; and Sophocles. Born 9 March, 1710; died 30 May, 1775.

CAPPERONNIER, JEAN AUGUSTIN, nephew of the foregoing, became one of the keepers of the printed books in the Royal Library at Paris. He edited the works of several classical authors. Born 2 March, 1745; died 16 Nov., 1820.

CAPPONI, SERAPHINO ANIBAL, a Dominican friar, author of numerous works on divinity, was born at Bologna 1536, and died 2 Feb., 1614.

CAPRARA, JOHN BAPTIST, cardinal, archbishop of Milan, was born 29 May, 1733, and died 21 June, 1810.

CAPRIATA, PETER JOHN, an Italian historian, was born at Genoa, and died there about 1660. He wrote a History of the Wars of Italy 1613-44, which has been translated into English by Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth, folio, London, 1663.

CARACALLA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS,

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a Roman emperor, born at Lyons 4 April, 188, and succeeded his father Severus 211, being proclaimed emperor conjointly with his brother Geta. He destroyed the physicians who had refused to shorten his father's life, killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, and put Papinian, the celebrated lawyer, to death, because he would neither defend nor excuse this murder. Caracalla went afterwards into the East; filled all Alexandria with murders and carnage; basely deceived his allies; and treated his subjects with the most inhuman cruelty. But these crimes were not long unpunished, for, being universally detested, he was assassinated 8 April, 217, by order of Macrinus, who succeeded him.

CARACCI, LOUIS, AUGUSTINE, and **HANNIBAL**, three very celebrated painters, natives of Bologna. *Louis* (born 1555; died 1619) had most fire, grandeur, gracefulness, and sweetness. He usually chose devotional subjects.—*Augustine*, the cousin of *Louis*, and brother of *Hannibal*, was born 1557. He painted for some time in the gallery of the Farnese palace at Rome, with the two others, but a disagreement happening among them, he retired to Parma, where he died 1602.—*Hannibal* (born 1560; died 1609) was the most famous artist of the three, having the greatest depth of design, vivacity of expression, and majesty of execution. He painted the principal part of the Farnese palace—a noble work, for which he was very ill rewarded. These three eminent painters worked jointly, communicating their ideas and discoveries to one another. They acquired immortal reputation, and formed a celebrated school, in which a great number of famous painters were educated.

CARACCIO, ANTHONY, an Italian nobleman, born July, 1630; died 14 Feb., 1702. He composed some tragedies, but is best known by his epic poem, entitled 'Imperio Vendicato.'

CARACCIOLI, CHARLES, a foreigner, and most probably an Italian, became master of the grammar school at Arundel, in Sussex, and published the 'History and Antiquities of Arundel,' 1766; and a 'Life of Lord Clive,' about 1780.

CARACCIOLI, PRINCE FRANCIS, a Neapolitan admiral, born 1770, who, after achieving great distinction in his profession, joined the republican party in 1799. On the restoration of the royal family of Naples, in the same year, he was brought before Lord Nelson, and being convicted of treason in having attacked the Neapolitan frigate *Minerva*, was hanged at the mast-head of that vessel. This deed, which is a foul blot on Nelson's character, is said to have been perpetrated at the instigation of Lady Hamilton.

CARACCIOLI, LOUIS ANTOINE, a biographical and miscellaneous writer, born 1721, at Paris, where he died 20 May, 1803. He is best known as the real author of the Letters of Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli), which have been translated into English in 4 vols. 12mo.

CARACCIOLI, ROBERT, bishop, first of Aquino, and afterwards of Lecce, published theological treatises, and some Sermons, which have been frequently reprinted. Born 1425; died 6 May, 1495.

CARACTACUS, a king of the Britons, who offered a determined resistance to the Roman army, but was at length vanquished by Ostorius Scapula A.D. 47. It is supposed that he died A.D. 54.

CARADOG, a Welsh chronicler, died about

CARAFFA.

1150. A copy of his Chronicle, which commences with the year 686, and has been continued down to 1280, is preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

CARAFFA, ANTHONY, a cardinal, who died 1597. Sixtus V. placed him at the head of the editors of the Septuagint, which was printed at Rome 1587. He also published a collection of the letters of the popes from St. Clement to Gregory VII.

CARAGLIO, JOHN JAMES, an engraver, was a native of Verona, and died at Parma about 1551.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOVITZ, JOHN, a famous casuist, and zealous defender of the doctrine of chances, born 23 May, 1606, at Madrid. He assumed the Cistercian habit, was abbot of Melrose, in Scotland, then of Dissemburg, suffragan of Mentz, and grand vicar of Prague. He afterwards turned soldier, and was engineer and overseer of the fortifications in Bohemia. Returning to the ecclesiastical life, he was made bishop of Königgrätz, then of Campana, and lastly of Vigevano, where he died 8 Sept., 1682. A great number of his works remain, which display much wit, but very little solidity or judgment.

CARASIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, born of an obscure family in Flanders, rose to the highest naval dignities. His fame rendered him suspected by Maximilian Hercules, who condemned him to death; upon hearing which Carausius assumed the title of Augustus 287, went to Britain with his fleet, and compelled Diocletian to acknowledge him emperor. He was murdered 293 by Alectus, who enjoyed the purple three years.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHAEL ANGELO AMERIGI DA, an eminent painter, born at Caravaggio, in Lombardy, 1509; died 1609.

CARAVAGGIO, POLIDORO CALDARA DA, another painter, born 1492, at the same place. From being a labourer he became an assistant to Raffaele at the Vatican, and rose to great excellence in a style peculiar to himself. He was strangled in his bed by his servant 1543.

CARD, HENRY, D.D., F.R.S., was born at Egham, Surrey, 1770, and educated at Woodford, Kensington, and Westminster School. In 1797 he removed to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1805. He was presented to the vicarage of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, 1815, and to that of Dorrington, Herefordshire, 1822. Died 4 Aug., 1844. He published 'Beauford, or a Picture of High Life, a Novel,' 2 vols., 1801; 'The History of the Revolutions of Russia, to the accession of Catharine the First; including a concise review of the manners and customs of the 16th and 17th centuries,' 1803; 'Historical Outlines of the Rise and Establishment of the Papal Power, addressed to the Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland,' 1804; 'Thoughts on Domestic or Private Education,' 1807; 'The Reign of Charlemagne considered, chiefly with a view to Religion, Laws, Literature, and Manners,' 1807; 'An Essay on the Holy Eucharist,' 1814; 'The Brother-in-Law, a comedy,' 1817; 'A Dissertation on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or the Refutation of the Hoadlyan Scheme of it,' 1821; 'The Uses of the Athanasian Creed explained and vindicated,' 1825; 'Letter to the Duke of Wellington on the reasonableness of a Church Reform, and its fitness to the present time,' 1830; and 'A Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Priory of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire,' 1834.

CARDWELL.

CARDALE, PAUL, a Presbyterian divine, was born in Derbyshire in or about 1706, and educated under the eminent Dr. Latham. In 1737 he became minister of a congregation at Evesham, Worcestershire, where he laboured till his death on 1 March, 1775. His works consist of a series of Discourses entitled 'The Gospel Sanctuary;' 'The True New Testament Doctrine of Jesus Christ considered;' and 'An Enquiry, whether we have any Scriptural Warrant for a direct Address of supplication, praise, or thanksgiving, either to the Son, or to the Holy Ghost,' 8vo., 1776.

CARDAN, JEROME, a physician, astrologer, and mathematician, born at Pavia 1501. He studied at Pavia, and after taking his degree of M.D. at Padua, professed medicine and mathematics in several of the Italian universities. In 1552 he visited Scotland at the request of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, whom he had cured of a violent asthma, which had baffled the skill of all physicians. He afterwards travelled through London, where he calculated the nativity of Edward VI. On returning to his native country he continued his lectures at Milan and Pavia, but some offence led to his imprisonment at Bologna 1571. He was soon released, however, and afterwards went to Rome, where he died 1576. Cardan regarded astrology as the first of all sciences, and was, in his own estimation, as well as in the opinion of his contemporaries, the first of all astrologers. Like Socrates, he was supposed to have been attended by a demon or familiar spirit. There are many ingenious as well as whimsical and fabulous things in his works, which were printed at Lyons 1663, in 10 folio volumes.

CARDI, LOUIS, an Italian painter and engraver, born 1529; died 1613.

CARDMAKER, or TAYLOR, JOHN, a native of Exeter, became an Observant friar, and studied at Oxford and Cambridge. About 1535 he became notorious for his free preaching against the power of the Pope. He became vicar of St. Bride's, London, 1543, and four years afterwards chancellor of Wells. In the reign of Queen Mary he was convicted of heresy, and burnt in Smithfield 30 May, 1555. He was author of some controversial pieces, none of which are extant.

CARDON, ANTOINE ALEXANDRE JOSEPH, an engraver of Brussels, born 7 Dec., 1739; died 1822. His son *Antoine* (born 1772; died 16 April, 1813) was also celebrated as an engraver.

CARDONE, DENIS DOMINGUE, a learned French orientalist, born 1720; died 25 Dec., 1783. He wrote a History of Africa and Spain under the Dominion of the Arabs; Miscellanies of Oriental Literature; and Indian Tales and Fables.

CARDUCHO, BARTHOLOMEW, a painter, born at Florence 1560; died 1610.

CARDUCHO, VINCENT, another painter, brother and pupil of the preceding, was born at Florence 1578, and died at Madrid 1638.

CARDWELL, EDWARD, D.D., F.S.A., a Church of England divine, was born 1787, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was elected Camden professor of ancient history 1826, and in 1831 was appointed principal of St. Alban's Hall. Died 23 May, 1861. Among his numerous publications are editions of Aristotle's Ethics, the Greek Testament, Josephus, the two liturgies of Edward VI.; 'Coinage of the Greeks and Romans;' 'History of the Conferences and other

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proceedings connected with the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, from 1558 to 1690; 'Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England; 'Synodalia, a collection of Articles of Religion, Canons, and Proceedings in Convocation in the province of Canterbury from 1547 to 1717; and 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum, or the reformation of the ecclesiastical laws for the Church of England, as proposed by the chief reformers, and attempted to be carried out in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth.'

CARE, HENRY, an English journalist, born in or about 1646. He wrote the 'Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome,' when he was deeply engaged by the fanatical party after the popish plot broke out in 1678 to write against the Church of England, then supposed to be inclining towards Catholicism. His breeding, says honest Anthony a Wood, was in the nature of a petty fogger,—a little despicable wretch, and one that was afterwards much reflected upon for a poor snivelling fellow in the 'Observers' published by Roger L'Estrange. After all his scribbling against the Catholics, he was in the reign of James II. drawn over so far to the Catholic party, as to write for the sake of bread and money, and for nothing else, to vindicate their proceedings against the men of the Church of England, in his weekly paper, entitled, 'Public Occurrences truly stated.' This first appeared 21 Feb., 1687, and was continued by Care till his death, which took place 8 Aug., 1688.

CAREME, MARIE ANTOINE, a famous French cook, born 8 June, 1784; died 12 Jan., 1833.

CAREW, SIR ALEXANDER, a gentleman of Cornwall, member for that county 1640. He voted for the death of Strafford, and was appointed governor of St. Nicholas island at Plymouth. In this office he made overtures to deliver up the garrison, but his intentions having been discovered, he was dragged to London and beheaded on Tower Hill 1644.

CAREW, BAMPFYLDE MOORE, an eccentric character, son of a clergyman at Bickley, Devonshire. He was educated at Tiverton School, but withdrew from his parents to associate with gipsies. The adventures of a mendicant had greater charms for him than the splendours of polished society, and Carew, the friend, the companion, the hero of the gipsies, was elected their king. It is said that he was twice transported from Exeter to North America, for enticing dogs to follow him; but so artful were his expedients, that he both times returned before the ship which conveyed him from Europe. In his wanderings he gloried in extorting charity under assumed characters, either as the shattered sailor, the broken soldier, the unfortunate tradesman, or the distressed clergyman. He died about 1770, aged 77.

CAREW, SIR BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, a British admiral, born 1760; died 2 Sept., 1834.

CAREW, GEORGE, earl of Totness. See TOTNESS.

CAREW, SIR GEORGE, a diplomatist, was a native of Cornwall, and brother of Richard Carew, the antiquary. He was educated at Oxford, after which he studied the law in one of the inns of court, was called to the bar, and became secretary to Chancellor Hatton, who procured him a prothonotaryship in his court, and the honour of knighthood. Queen Elizabeth sent him ambassa-

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dor to Poland; and King James I. appointed him one of the commissioners for treating with the Scotch concerning a union of the two kingdoms. After this he went on an embassy to France, where he contracted an intimacy with Thuanus, to whom he imparted some materials for his history. On the conclusion of his embassy, he was made master of the court of wards, which place, however, he did not long enjoy, as it appears from a letter, addressed by Thuanus to Camden, that he was dead in 1613. Sir George wrote 'A Relation of the State of France with the Characters of Henry VI. and the principal Persons of that Court,' published 1749, at the end of Dr. Birch's 'Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels.'

CAREW, SIR NICHOLAS, an English gentleman, was one of the favourites of King Henry VIII., who conferred upon him several honourable preferments in his household, and made him a knight of the Garter. Being, however, charged with engaging in a conspiracy to set Cardinal Pole on the throne, he was condemned to death, and beheaded on Tower Hill 3 March, 1539.

CAREW, SIR PETER, a soldier and politician, who died 27 Nov., 1575, in Ireland, whether he had followed the unfortunate earl of Essex. His life, by John Vowel, alias Hooker, was published under the editorship of John Maclean, 8vo., Lond., 1857.

CAREW, RICHARD, a topographer, born at Anthony in Cornwall 1555, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and afterwards went on his travels. On his return he settled in Cornwall, where he served the office of high sheriff in 1586. Died 6 Nov., 1620. He wrote 'The true and ready way to learn the Latin Tongue;' and translated into English Huarte's 'Examination of Men's Wits;' and also 'Godfrey of Bulloigne,' from Tasso; but is best known by his 'Survey of Cornwall,' 1602, reprinted in 1723 and 1769. The best edition, however, is that of 1811, 'to which are added, Notes by the late Thomas Tonkin, and now first published from the original MSS., by Francis, Lord de Dunstanville. Likewise, a Journal or Minutes of the Convocation of a Parliament of Tinners for the Stannaries of Cornwall, held at Truro, in the year 1710, &c.'

CAREW, THOMAS, a poet, was born in Gloucestershire about 1589, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer in ordinary to Charles I., and died in or about 1639. His masque, entitled 'Cælum Britannicum,' was performed before the king at Whitehall 1633. His poems were printed in 1640; again in 1772 by Davies; and 8vo., Edinburgh, 1824, under the editorship of T. Matland, afterwards Lord Dundrennan. They are also included in Chalmers' edition of the poets. Carew's Sonnets were more in request between 1630 and 1640 than those of any other poet of his time.

CAREY, earl of Monmouth. See MONMOUTH.

CAREY, DAVID, a journalist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland 1782; died 4 Oct., 1824. Among his works are 'Pleasures of Nature; or the Charms of Rural Life, and other poems,' 1802; 'The Reign of Fancy, a poem,' 1803; 'Lyric Tales, &c.,' 1804; 'Ins and Outs, or the State of Parties, by Chronobotanologos,' 1807; 'Poems, chiefly Amatory,' 1807; 'Craig Phadrig,

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&c., 1810; 'Picturesque Scenes; or a Guide to the Highlands;' 'The Lord of the Desert, and other Poems,' 1812; and 'Lochiel, or the Field of Culloden,' a novel, 1812.

CAREY, FELIX, son of William Carey, D.D., mentioned below, was born in 1786, and, following the example of his father, proceeded to India. He died at Serampore 10 Nov., 1822. He was a learned orientalist, and published, among other things, a Grammar and Dictionary of the Burmese language; and the 'Vidyahara-Vouli,' an anatomical work in Bengalee.

CAREY, GEORGE SAVILE, son of Henry Carey, the musical composer and poet, was born about 1743. He was bred a printer, but quitted that business for the stage, on which he had little or no success. Then he became an itinerant lecturer upon heads, and the writer and singer of popular songs; besides which he was the author of some farces, and of the following publications:—'Anecdotes in prose and verse,' 2 vols.; 'A Lecture on Mimicry;' 'A Rural Ramble;' and 'Balnea, or Sketches of the different Watering Places in England.' Died 14 July, 1807.

CAREY, HENRY, Lord Hunsdon. See HUNSDON.

CAREY, HENRY, a musical composer and poet, was the illegitimate son of George Savile, marquis of Halifax. He learnt music from Lennert, a German, and had instructions also from Roseingrave and Geminiani. As a ballad composer he possessed great merit, and his 'Sally in our Alley' was extremely popular. In 1715 he produced two farces, one of which, 'The Contrivances,' had a great run. In 1720 he published a collection of poems, and in 1732 six cantatas. His 'Chrononhotologos,' which appeared in 1734, was a happy ridicule of bombastic tragedy. The farce of 'The Honest Yorkshireman' was also very successful; and the burlesque opera of 'The Dragon of Wantley' still more so. Carey, however, with all his talents, could not govern himself with prudence, and on 4 Oct., 1743, put an end to himself. An attempt was made by his son to prove that he composed the national air of 'God save the King,' but evidently on no grounds of probability.

CAREY, PATRICK. See CARY.

CAREY, WILLIAM, D.D., a Baptist missionary in India, and an eminent oriental scholar, was born at Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, 1761, and died 9 June, 1834. He was professor of the Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages in the college of Fort William. Among his publications are a Mahratta grammar and dictionary; a Sanscrit grammar; a Punjabee grammar; a Telinga grammar; an edition of the original text of the *Raymayana*; a Bengalee dictionary; and a *Bho-tanta* dictionary. He also superintended the preparation of the versions of the Bible in several of the oriental tongues.

CAREY, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born 18 Nov., 1700, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He quitted the university on being appointed head master of Westminster School 1803; and on resigning the charge of the school in 1814, he retired to his vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Forest, Yorkshire, and devoted himself to the care of that parish till he was nominated bishop of Exeter 16 Oct., 1820. He was translated to St. Asaph 1830; and died 13 Dec., 1846. His only publication was a sermon,

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preached before the House of Commons 1809.—*Al. West.*

CARGILL, DONALD, a Scotch covenanting divine, who was executed 27 July, 1681.

CARIER, BENJAMIN, D.D., an English divine, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was one of James I.'s chaplains, and one of the original fellows of Chelsea College. Afterwards he embraced the Catholic religion, and retired abroad, dying at Paris in June, 1614. He published 'A Missive to his Majesty of Great Britain, containing the Motives of his Conversion to the Catholick Faith,' 8vo., 1614, reprinted 1649. It was replied to by George Hakewell, D.D. Dr. Carier also published 'A Letter of the miserable ends of such as impugn the Catholick Faith,' 1615.

CARINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, son of the Emperor Carus, who declared him *Cæsar* 282, and sent him into Gaul. He was slain in *Mœsia* 285.

CARISSIMI, JAMES, a musical composer, born at Padua about 1582; died after 1672.

CARKESSE, JAMES, a poet, was educated at Westminster School, from whence, in 1652, he was elected to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford. It seems probable that he joined the Church of Rome before 1679, in which year he published a curious work, entitled 'Lucida Intervalla: containing divers miscellaneous Poems, written at Finsbury and Bethlem, by the Doctor's Patient Extraordinary;' London, 4to. The British Museum catalogue states that this book was written upon Dr. Thomas Allen.

CARLETON, SIR DUDLEY. See DORCHESTER, VISCOUNT.

CARLETON, GEORGE, an English prelate, was born at Northam, in Northumberland, and educated by the care of Bernard Gilpin. In 1576 he was sent to Edmund Hall, Oxford, but after taking his bachelor's degree, he became fellow of Merton College, and while there was considered an excellent orator and poet. In 1613 he took his doctor's degree, and in 1618 was consecrated bishop of Llandaff. The same year he went to the synod of Dordt, where he supported the order of episcopacy with moderate firmness. In 1619 he was translated to Chichester, and died there in May, 1628. Bishop Carleton was a strict Calvinist, and the author of these works:—'Heroici Characteres;' 'Tithes examined, and proved to be due to the Clergy by a Divine Right;' 'Jurisdiction Regal, Episcopall, Papal: Wherein is declared how the Pope hath intruded upon the jurisdiction of Temporal Princes, and of the Church, &c.;' 'Consensus Ecclesiæ Catholicæ contra Tridentinos, de Scripturis, Ecclesiæ, Fide, et Gratiâ;' 'A thankfull Remembrance of God's Mercy. In an Historicall Collection of the great and mercifull Deliverances of the Church and State of England, since the Gospel beganne here to flourish, from the beginning of queene Elizabeth;' 'Short Directions to know the true Church;' 'Oration made at the Hague before the Prince of Orange, &c.;' 'Astrologimania, or the Madness of Astrologers;' 'Examination of those things wherein the Author of the late Appeal (Montagu, afterwards bishop of Chichester) holdeth the Doctrine of Pelagians and Arminians to be the Doctrines of the Church of England;' 'A joynt Attestation, avowing that the Discipline of the Church of England was not im-peached by the Synod of Dordt;' 'Vita Bernardi Gilpini,' which was afterwards published in Eng-

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lish; and several sermons. Many of his tracts and letters are to be found in miscellaneous collections.

CARLETON, SIR GUY, LORD DORCHESTER. See DORCHESTER.

CARLETON, HENRY BOYLE, LORD, was descended from the first earl of Cork. His father was Charles, Lord Cliford, of Lanesborough, and his mother was the youngest daughter of William, duke of Somerset. In 1701 he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1708 made one of the principal secretaries of state, in which situation he gave great encouragement to men of genius, particularly Addison. He was one of the managers on the trial of Sacheverell, and on the accession of George II. was created Baron Carleton, soon after which he was made president of the council. He died 14 March, 1724-5, at his house in Pall Mall, now known as Carleton House.

CARLI, JOHN RINALDO, COUNT DE, an Italian antiquary, born April, 1720; died 22 Feb., 1795.

CARLILE, CHRISTOPHER, D.D., of Cambridge, a learned divine, who was collated to the rectory of Hackney, which was vacant by his death, 2 Aug., 1588. His works are, 'A Discourse wherein is plainly proved by the order of time and place that Peter was never at Rome;' and 'A Discourse concerning two divine Positions. The first effectually concluding, that the souls of the faithful fathers deceased before Christ, went immediately to heaven. The second sufficiently setting forth unto us Christians, what we are to conceive, touching the descension of our Saviour Christ into Hell.'

CARLILE, CHRISTOPHER, was born in London in or about 1551, and educated at Cambridge, after which he went to the Low Countries, and served under the prince of Orange for five years, displaying great bravery both by land and sea. On returning to this country he projected a scheme for a settlement in America, but the design failed. Through the influence of Walsingham he was appointed lieutenant-general of the land forces, consisting of above 2,300 troops, in the expedition to St. Domingo, Sir Francis Drake being at the head of the fleet, consisting of twenty-one sail. In this expedition the cities of St. Domingo, St. Iago, Carthagina, and St. Augustine were taken, the success of the campaign being in great measure due to the lieutenant-general's good conduct. Subsequently Carlile obtained preferment in Ireland, but died in London 11 Nov., 1593. He was author of 'A brief Summary Discourse upon a Voyage intending to the uttermost parts of America,' printed in Hakluyt; and of some pieces which remain in MS.

CARLINI, AUGUSTINE, a native of Genoa, who settled early in England, and became keeper of the Royal Academy in London. He was an artist of celebrity. Died 14 Aug., 1790.

CARLINI, FRANCIS, an Italian astronomer, born about 1785; died 29 Aug., 1862.

CARLISLE, ANNE, an English painter, died about 1650.

CARLISLE, SIR ANTHONY, F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon and physiologist, born in the county of Durham 1768. In 1793 he was appointed surgeon of Westminster Hospital, which office he held for forty-seven years. He was twice elected president of the College of Surgeons; was professor of anatomy at the Royal Academy from 1808 to 1825; and was appointed surgeon extraordinary to

CARLISLE.

George IV., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died 2 Nov., 1840. His publications, which are numerous, all relate to professional subjects. Sir Anthony suggested many improvements in surgery; and to his ingenuity and application we are indebted for the introduction of the present excellent amputating instruments.

CARLISLE, CHARLES HOWARD, EARL OF, was born 1629, being the great-grandson of William Howard, third son of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk. He had a considerable share in the Restoration, and was, in his capacity of a public minister, well qualified to do honour to the king, his master, who, in 1661, created him earl of Carlisle. In 1663 he was sent ambassador to the czar of Muscovy, to recover the privileges of the Russia Company. He met with no success in this embassy, but, on the contrary, was treated with disregard, and even indignity, which he resented in a proper spirit. The next year he was sent on an embassy to Sweden and Denmark, to cultivate an alliance with those kingdoms. There is an account of the three embassies in print, with the earl's portrait prefixed. This book, which is reprinted in Harris's 'Voyages,' contains many curious remarks upon the countries through which the earl passed. He was afterwards appointed governor of Jamaica; and dying 24 Feb., 1684-5, was buried in York Minster.

CARLISLE, FREDERIC HOWARD, EARL OF, was born 28 May, 1748, and at the age of ten succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father. His mother was Isabella Byron, the sister of the celebrated admiral and navigator. The young lord received his education at Eton, where his contemporaries were Charles Fox, the duke of Buccleuch, and Anthony Storer, with the last of whom he formed an intimate acquaintance. While at school he evinced a taste for poetry, in several productions of promising merit. From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without a degree. In 1777 he became treasurer of the royal household, and the year following was placed at the head of a commission, the object of which was to effect a reconciliation with the revolted colonies. But just as the commissioners arrived in America, the United States had effected a treaty with France. While on that continent, Lord Carlisle was challenged by La Fayette to fight a duel, for having in his correspondence spoken with the spirit of an Englishman on the treacherous conduct of the cabinet of Versailles. His lordship, in reply, observed that he could not accept a challenge for what he had done in the discharge of his public duty. In 1780 the earl was made viceroy of Ireland. When the French Revolution broke out, he took the side of administration with Earl Fitzwilliam and the Duke of Portland. Though not a frequent speaker in Parliament, he was an able politician, and respected by men of all parties. His taste in the fine arts was evinced in the collection of a noble gallery of pictures, and in presenting to the cathedral of York a window of painted glass. As a poet he is chiefly known by an excellent tragedy called the 'Father's Revenge,' which was submitted to the judgment, and received the approbation, of Dr. Johnson. He also wrote another tragedy, called 'The Stepmother,' and some poems. But his nephew, Lord Byron, treated his noble relative with great asperity in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' Lord Carlisle died 4 Sept., 1825.

CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWARD, seventh EARL OF, was born in London 1802, and educated at Eton and Oxford, bearing the courtesy title of LORD MORPETH. In 1826 he accompanied his uncle, the duke of Devonshire, on his visit to Russia at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. He was afterwards returned to the House of Commons for the family seat of Morpeth; and one of his earliest speeches was in defence of the Russian emperor, who had been attacked by the liberal party on account of the cruelties practised on the Poles after the suppression of the insurrection. In the agitation on the reform question he took the side of Earl Grey; and on the dissolution of parliament, which followed the success of General Gascoyne's motion, he was returned for Yorkshire, which he represented until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. He afterwards represented the West Riding from 1833 to 1841, when he was defeated; but he was subsequently returned, on the elevation of the Hon. J. S. Wortley to the dignity of Lord Wharncliffe. Lord Morpeth then sat for the riding from 1846 to 1848, when the death of his father caused his elevation to the peerage. His lordship was chief secretary for Ireland from 1835 to 1841; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from 1849 to 1851; and lord lieutenant of Ireland from 1855 to 1858; and again from the fall of Lord Derby's ministry until Aug., 1864, when failing health compelled him to retire from the public service. He died at Castle Howard 5 Dec., 1864. Both as chief secretary and viceroy of Ireland his lordship enjoyed great and merited popularity. He paid great attention to the subject of juvenile criminals, and established an admirable reformatory on his estate at Castle Howard. Besides lectures on America, and the life and writings of Pope, he wrote 'A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters,' and a work on Prophecy.

CARLISLE, NICHOLAS, K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born in Yorkshire 1771, and died 27 Aug., 1847. In 1807 he was elected secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; and he also was for some time an officer in the British Museum. He published, among other things, a Topographical Dictionary of England and Ireland; Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales, 2 vols.; Collections for the History of the ancient family of Carlisle; Collections for the History of the family of Bland; Hints on Rural Residences; Memoir of William Wyon.

CARLONI, JOHN, a painter of Genoa, died 1630, aged 39.

CARLONI, JOHN BAPTIST, brother of the preceding, and, like him, an eminent painter, died 1680, aged 85.

CARLOS, DON MARIA ISIDORE, infanta of Spain, was born 29 March, 1788. On the death of Ferdinand VII. in 1833, he disputed the succession to the throne of Spain, and after a protracted war of varied success and disaster retreated into France in 1839, when he was placed under surveillance by the government of Louis Philippe, and confined to the city of Bourges until 1845, when he ceded his right to the throne in favour of his elder son. Died 10 March, 1855.

CARLSTADT. See **BODENSTEIN.**

CARLTON, RICHARD, a musical composer, who probably received his degree of Mus.B. at Cambridge. Having taken orders he was presented in 1612 to the rectories of Bawsby and Glosthorp, in

CARLYON.

the county of Norfolk. I have been unable to ascertain when he died. He contributed a madrigal to 'The Triumphs of Oriana,' published under the editorship of Thomas Morley, 1600; and in the following year he published 'Madrigals to Five Voyces.' This collection, which contains twenty-one madrigals, is one of the rarest of its class, and is not mentioned by Hawkins or Burney.

CARLYLE, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotch divine, born 26 Jan., 1722; died 25 Aug., 1805. He published two sermons and two ironical pamphlets on the tragedy of 'Douglas.' He also wrote 'Memoirs of his Own Time,' but they remain unpublished.

CARLYLE, or CARHILL, CHRISTOPHER, an English herald, was son of Sir William Carlyle. He held the offices of pursuivant and herald by the title of 'Carlisle,' and on 21 Feb., 1493-4, was appointed Norroy king-at-arms. He was employed in numerous public services during the reign of Henry VII., and died 8 Jan., 1510.

CARLYLE, JOSEPH DACRE, an orientalist and poet, born at Carlisle 1759. From the grammar school of his native city he removed in 1775 to Christ's College, Cambridge, and after a residence there of about two years, was admitted of Queen's College, where in 1779 he obtained a fellowship. About this time he began to study Arabic, assisted by David Zamio, a native of Bagdad, and then a resident at Cambridge. After taking his master's degree in 1783 Mr. Carlyle left college, married, and obtained some church preferment. In 1793 he took his degree of B.D., and was appointed chancellor of Carlisle. In 1794 he was chosen Arabic professor at Cambridge. In 1799 he accompanied Lord Elgin to Constantinople. While in the East he made excursions into Asia Minor, and explored the site of ancient Troy. After visiting Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, he returned to Constantinople, from whence he travelled through Italy and Germany to England. Soon after his arrival, in 1801, he was presented to the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he died 12 April, 1804. His publications are 'Maured Allatafet Jemaleddini Fili Togrî-Bardii, seu rerum Egyptiacarum Annales, ab anno Christi 971 usque ad annum 1453,' Arab. and Lat., 1792; and 'Specimens of Arabic Poetry.' After his decease was published his 'Poems, suggested chiefly by scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece; with prefaces extracted from the author's journal,' 4to., 1805.

CARLYON, CLEMENT, M.D., was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. (10th wrangler) 1798. In the same year he was appointed one of the travelling bachelors on the foundation of Mr. Worts. The Latin letters which, according to the conditions of the endowment he wrote to the vice-chancellor, are dated Gottingen 1799 and 1800. On his return to England he was admitted a fellow of his college, commencing M.A. 1801, and being created M.D. 1831. He practised at Truro, Cornwall, where he died 5 March, 1864, æt. 87. Dr. Carlyon published, 'Early Years and Late Reflections,' 4 vols. 8vo., London 1836-58; 'Scripture Notices and Proofs, chiefly drawn from the writings of eminent Divines, and applied to the present state of religion in this country,' London, 1838; introductory preface to William Gilpin's 'Life of Bernard Gilpin,' 1854; and 'Precepts for the Preservation of Health, Life, and Happiness, Medical and Moral,' London, 1859.

CARMAGNOLA.

CARMAGNOLA, FRANCIS BUSSONE DI, an Italian military commander, born 1390; executed 5 May, 1432.

CARMICHAEL, FREDERICK, son of Gerrhom Carmichael, was born at Monimail 1708. He received his education at Aberdeen, and was ordained minister at Monimail 1737. In 1743 he was translated to Inveresk, and in 1747 was elected one of the ministers of Edinburgh. Died 1751. A volume of his sermons, which possess great merit, has been published.

CARMICHAEL, GERHOM, a Scotch divine, was born at Glasgow 1082, and educated in the university there; after which he was ordained minister of Monimail, Fifeshire. In 1722 he was chosen professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, where he died 1738. He wrote notes on Puffendorf's 'De Officiis Hominis.'

CARMICHAEL, JAMES, a grammarian, was a native of Scotland, but was residing at Cambridge in 1597, when he published 'Grammaticæ Latine, de etymologia, liber secundus, ex vetustissimis aris et lingue scriptoribus depromptus.' It is dedicated to James VI. of Scotland.

CARMICHAEL, RICHARD, a distinguished surgeon of Dublin, was drowned near that city 8 June, 1849. He published an 'Essay on the effects of carbonate and other preparations of iron on Cancer, with an inquiry into the nature of that disease;' 'Essay on the nature of Scrofula;' and 'Essay on the Diseases of Literary Men.'

CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh 1753; bishop of Leighlin and Ferns 1758; bishop of Meath in the same year; and archbishop of Dublin 1765. Died 15 Dec., 1765.

CARMONTELE, a French writer, known by his 'Proverbes Dramatiques,' was born at Paris 25 Aug., 1717, and died 20 Dec., 1806.

CARNARVON, HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT, third EARL OF, was born 8 June, 1800, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title 1833, and died 10 Dec., 1849. He was author of a play called 'Don Pedro;' 'The Moor,' a poem; and 'Portugal and Galicia; the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces, and Remarks on recent Events in Spain,' 1836.

CARNARVON, ROBERT DORMER, EARL OF, general of the horse to King Charles I., distinguished himself greatly in every action in which he was engaged, particularly in the memorable battle of Roundway Down. After he had defeated a part of the enemy's horse at Newbury, he fell by the hand of an ignoble trooper 20 Sept., 1643.

CARNE, SIR EDWARD, D.C.L., was son of Howell Carne of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, and received his education at the university of Oxford, where he was created doctor of the civil law 1524. He was employed in several embassies, and was knighted by the Emperor Charles V. In 1530 he was King Henry VIII.'s orator at Rome, to plead before his holiness that the king his master was under no legal obligation to make his appearance at the papal court, either in person or by proxy, in obedience to the citation in the matter of the divorce of Queen Catharine. He was also ambassador at Rome in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, but when the latter determined to abjure the Pope's authority, Paul IV. commanded Sir Edward Carne to lay down his office of ambassador, and to take upon him the government of the English hospital at Rome. This detention of

CAROLINE DE BRUNSWICK.

Carne has been represented by some writers as an unwarrantable exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the Pope; but recent researches have fully confirmed the conjecture of Wood, 'that this crafty old knight did voluntary chuse his banishment out of a burning zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, and eagerly desired to continue there (though sent for to come home by the queen), rather than to return to his own country, which was then ready to be overspread with heresy, as he called it.' He died 19 Jan., 1561, and was buried in the church of San Gregorio in Monte Celio.—*Hood; The Chronicle*, 6 April, 1867.

CARNE, JOHN, an English gentleman, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, but did not graduate. Being possessed of independent means, he travelled through various countries, and while abroad was ordained a deacon of the Anglican church, though it is believed that he never officiated as a clergyman. His death took place at Penzance, Cornwall, 19 April, 1844, æt. 55. He was author of a volume of poems entitled 'The Indian and Lazarus,' 1820; 'Letters from the East;' 'Recollections of the East;' 'Letters from Switzerland and Italy;' 'Lives of the most eminent Missionaries;' 'Tales of the West;' 'A Tale of Palestine;' and 'Stratton Hill,' a novel.

CARNEADES, a Greek philosopher, born at Cyrene about 218 B.C.; died about 120 B.C.

CARNEGIE, SIR ROBERT, of Kinnaird, a Scotch lawyer and diplomatist, died 5 July, 1566.

CARNOT, LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE, a distinguished mathematician, and one of the foremost actors in the French Revolution, was born at Noye, in Burgundy, 13 May, 1753; and died at Magdeburg, whither he had retired after the restoration of the royal family 2 Aug., 1823. His principal works are 'Essai sur les machines en general;' 'Geometrie de position;' 'Principes fondamentaux de l'equilibre et du mouvement;' and 'De la defense des places fortes.'

CARO, HANNIBAL, an Italian poet, born 1507; died 1566.

CAROLAN, or O'CAROLAN, TURLOGH, a celebrated blind Irish bard, was born about 1670 at Newtown, near Nobber, in the county of Meath. He resided with the ancient family of McDermott Roe, then resident at Alderford, in the county of Roscommon. He died 25 March, 1738, and was buried in the church of Kilrouan. Carolan is one of the greatest poets who have written in the Irish language. The original text of the best of his productions, accompanied by admirable translations into English verse by Thomas Furlong, will be found in Hardiman's 'Irish Minstrelsy.'

CAROLINE, daughter of the margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, was born 1682. Her hand was solicited by Charles III. of Spain, afterwards emperor, but she refused him, and in 1705 married the son of the elector of Hanover, by whom she had four sons and five daughters. She was crowned queen of England, and during the reign of her husband, George I., displayed great dignity, moderation, and sagacity. Died 20 Nov., 1737.

CAROLINE DE BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL, AMELIA ELIZABETH, second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, was born at Brunswick 17 May, 1768, and in 1795 married her cousin, Frederick Augustus, prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV. The union was a most unhappy one, and the persecutions to

CARON.

which the queen was subjected are matters of history. She died at Hammersmith 7 Aug., 1821.

CARON, REDMOND, or RAYMOND, a Recollect friar, born in Ireland 1665. Being attached to the cause of Charles I., he was under the necessity of retiring to France; but on the Restoration he returned to his native country, and died at Dublin May, 1666. His most famous work, which created a great sensation at the time it was published, is entitled, 'Remonstrantia Hibernorum contra Lovanienses, Ultramontanisque Censuras, de immutabili Regum Imperio, seditiorumque fidelitate, et obedientia indispensabili; ex SS. Scripturis, Patribus, Theologicis, &c., vindicata. Cum duplici Appendice; una, de Libertate Gallicana; altera, contra Infalibilitatem Pontificis Romani,' fol., London, 1665, reprinted in Duperray's 'Traitez des Droits et Libertez de l'Eglise Gallicane augmentée par J. L. Brunet,' 4 vols., 1730. Caron likewise published 'Roma triumphans septuaginta annis quibus hactenus et insolita methodo comparativa, &c.,' 16mo., Antwerp, 1635 [misprint for 1653]; 'Apostolatus evangelicus Missionariorum regularium per universum mundum expositus,' 16mo., Antwerp, 1653; 'Controversie genuales fidei, contra infideles omnes, Judaeos, Mohametanos, et cujusunque sectae haereticos,' 8vo., Paris, 1660; 'Loyalty asserted, and the late remonstrance or allegiance of the Irish clergy and laity confirmed and proved by the authority of Scriptures, fathers, &c.,' 4to., London, 1662; and 'A vindication of the Roman Catholics of the English nation from some aspersions lately cast upon them,' 4to., London, 1666.

CAROTTO, JOHN FRANCIS, a painter, born 1470 at Verona, where he died 1546.

CARPENTER, ELIAS, a disciple of Joanna Southcote, published several fanatical works between 1803 and 1814.

CARPENTER, JOHN, a learned town clerk of the city of London in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. He was designed for the profession of the law, and probably studied in one of the inns of court. On 20 April, 1417, he was elected town clerk of London, and in that capacity rendered great service to the city, which he represented in the parliaments of 1436 and 1439. About the latter year he resigned the town clerkship and retired into private life, though he was still occasionally employed in city matters. He probably died on 14 May, 1441, or 1442, and was buried in the church of St. Peter, Cornhill. By his will he left a benevolent bequest, which formed the basis whereon the city of London school was subsequently founded. He compiled a large volume on matters relating to the city of London, entitled 'Liber Albus.' This has been recently printed. A memoir of the life and times of Carpenter, by Thomas Brewer, was printed for private circulation, 8vo., London, 1856.

CARPENTER, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic divine, educated at Lisbon, was appointed archbishop of Dublin 1770, and died 29 Oct., 1786.

CARPENTER, LANT, LL.D., was born at Kidderminster 2 Sept., 1780, and becoming a Unitarian minister, was stationed successively at Exeter and Bristol. He was accidentally drowned in Italy 5 April, 1840. Dr. Carpenter's works, which are more than forty in number, are for the most part on theological and educational subjects.

CARPENTER, NATHANIEL, a divine, born at North Lew, near Hatherleigh, Devonshire, 7 Feb.,

CARPINI.

1588, and educated at Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of B.D. 1620. On becoming acquainted with Archbishop Usher, that prelate took him to Ireland as his chaplain; and while there he was advanced to a deanery. Died 1628. He wrote 'Philosophia Libera,' an attack on the Aristotelian philosophy; 'Geography;' 'Achtophil, or the Picture of a wicked Politician;' and 'Chorazin and Bethsaida's woe and warning.'

CARPENTER, RICHARD, a theological mountebank, was educated at Eton School, whence in 1622 he was elected to a scholarship at King's College, Cambridge. He continued in the university about three years, and then going abroad was ordained a priest, and, it is said, became a Benedictine monk in Italy. Afterwards returning to England in the quality of a missionary, and having exercised that function about a year, he was reconciled to the Established Church, and had the vicarage of Poling, in Sussex, bestowed upon him. On the breaking out of the civil war he forsook Poling, and took up the more plausible employment of an itinerant preacher—at that time much encouraged. Not, however, meeting with the success he anticipated, he went to Paris, and again professed the Catholic religion. Returning soon afterwards to England, he joined the Independents, and played his pulpit pranks according to the humour of the times, and became a mere mountebank of religion. Subsequently he took a wife, and resided chiefly at Aylesbury, where he preached till the Restoration, pitted by the wise and considerate, while those who were merrily disposed were much diverted by his spiritual antics and buffoonery. He was alive at Aylesbury 1700. Towards the close of his days this jocose minister of the Gospel began to be very serious, and returning to the Catholic church, died in that communion, and brought over his pretended wife to the same faith. His works are 'Experience, Historic, and Divinitic; divided into five books,' 8vo., London, 1642, reprinted under the title of 'The Downfall of Antichrist,' 1648; 'The Perfect Law of God, being a sermon, and no sermon, preach'd, and yet not preach'd,' published when he was an Independent, 1652; 'A new Play called the Pragmatical Jesuit new-levend'd. A Comedy,' London, 4to., n. d.; and 'Astrology proved harmless, uscul, pious,' a sermon, 4to., London, 1663.

CARPENTER, PIERRE, a learned and industrious Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Charleville 2 Feb., 1697. He had a large share in preparing the edition of Ducange's Glossary published between 1733 and 1736, and also compiled a Supplement to that invaluable work. He likewise published 'Alphabetum Tyroniacum,' in which he explains the Tyronian, or short-hand notes used by the ancient Romans. Died 19 Dec., 1767.

CARPI, JEROME DA, a painter, born at Ferrara 1501; died 1556.

CARPI, UGO DA, an Italian painter and wood engraver, who flourished in the earlier part of the sixteenth century.

CARPINI, JOHN DE PLANO, an Italian friar of the order of St. Francis, was in 1246 sent by Pope Innocent IV. on a mission to the Tartars, who had ravaged Russia, Poland, and Hungary. He afterwards wrote an account of his travels, an English translation of which will be found in Hakluyt's collection. The date of Carpin's death is not stated.

CARPIONE.

CARPIONE, JULIUS, a painter and engraver, born at Venice 1611; died at Verona 1674.

CARPIUS. See BERENGARIUS.

CARPZOV, or CARPZOVIVS, BENEDICT, professor of law at Wittemberg, and the most celebrated jurist of his time, was born 22 Oct., 1565, and died 1024.

CARPZOV, or CARPZOVIVS, JOHN BENEDICT, a theological writer, professor of divinity at Lipsic, was born 27 June, 1607; and died 27 Nov., 1657. He had three sons, who were distinguished authors, viz., *John Benedict*, professor at Lipsic, born 24 April, 1639; died 23 March, 1699; *Frederick Benedict*, born 1 Jan., 1649; died 20 May, 1699; and *Samuel Benedict*, born 1647; died 31 Aug., 1707. There were several other learned men of the same family.

CARR, GEORGE, a divine, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 16 Feb., 1704, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, after which he went into orders. In 1737 he became minister of the episcopal chapel at Edinburgh, and officiated there till his death on 18 Aug., 1776. Three volumes of his Sermons were published in 1777 by Sir William Forbes, bart.

CARR, JOHN, an architect, born at Horbury, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1721. His practice was very considerable in Yorkshire and the adjoining counties, where he erected several stately mansions and other buildings, both public and private. He was twice lord mayor of York, and realized a handsome fortune. Died 22 Feb., 1807.—*Nat. Cycl.*

CARR, JOHN, LL.D., an eminent schoolmaster, was born at Muggleswick, co. Durham, 1732. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, for the mastership of which he became candidate, but without success. He was at first usher, and next master, of that of Hertford; and by the interest of Dr. Beattie obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the Marischal College at Aberdeen. Died 6 June, 1807. Dr. Carr is known as the translator of Lucian. He also wrote some poetical and other pieces, which possess no particular merit.

CARR, SIR JOHN, a writer of travels, was born in Devonshire 1772, and practised as an attorney in the Middle Temple, London. He received the honour of knighthood from the lord-lieutenant of Ireland about 1805, and died 17 July, 1832. He published 'Fury of Discord,' a poem; 'The Stranger in France;' 'Tour from Devonshire to Paris;' 'The Sea-side Hero,' a drama; 'A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, part of Poland, and Prussia;' 'The Stranger in Ireland,' which gave rise to an excellent *jeu d'esprit*, entitled, 'My Pocket Book,' by Edward Dubois; 'Caledonian Sketches;' 'Descriptive Travels in the Southern and Eastern parts of Spain and the Balearic Isles;' and a volume of Poems.

CARR, NICHOLAS, M.D., was born at Newcastle in or about 1523, and educated at Cambridge, being in 1546 nominated one of the original fellows of Trinity College, and in the following year regius professor of Greek. He also practised as a physician at Cambridge, where he died 3 Nov., 1568. Dr. Carr, who appears to have been always attached to the ancient faith, was author of a Latin epistle concerning the death of Bucer; Latin translations of the fourth book of Eusebius's Life of Constantine and of the Olynthiac orations of Demosthenes; and 'De scriptorum Britann-

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corum paucitate, et studiorum impedimentis oratio,' 1570.

CARR, RALPH, of Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeded B.A. 1599-1600, and afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple. He is author of 'The Mahometane, or Turkish History,' translated from the French and Italian, 4to., London, 1600.

CARR, ROBERT, earl of Somerset. See SOMERSET.

CARR, SAMUEL, D.D., received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Having taken orders, he became a canon of St. Paul's. He died 1794; and the following year three volumes of his 'Sermons on Practical Subjects' were published at London in 8vo.

CARR, THOMAS, an English Catholic divine, whose real name was *Miles Pinkney*, received his education in the English college at Douay, being ordained priest 1625. In 1634 he undertook the project of founding a convent of nuns of the order of St. Augustine at Paris, where he resided, as their confessor, till his decease on 31 Oct., 1674, aged 75. He published 'Pieta's Parisiensis, or a description of the hospitals, &c., in Paris,' 8vo., 1666; 'Sweet thoughts of Jesus and Mary, or meditations for all the Sundays and Feasts of our Blessed Saviour and Blessed Virgin Mary; for the use of the daughters of Sion,' 2 parts 8vo., 1665; 'The draught of eternity,' a translation from the French of Bishop Camus, 1632; 'Soliloquies of Thomas of Kempis,' a translation, dedicated to Lady Tredway, 12mo., Paris, 1653; 'Occasional Discourses. 1. Of worship and prayers to angels and saints. 2. Of purgatory. 3. Of the Pope's supremacy. 4. Of the succession of the church,' 8vo., Paris, 1646, chiefly with Dr. Cosens; a treatise 'Of the Love of God,' from the French of St. Francis de Sales, 2 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1630; 'The Spiritual Conflict,' from the French of Bishop Camus, 1632; 'A Christian Institution, or Cardinal Richelieu's Catechism,' a translation, 8vo., Paris, 1662; and a translation of Cardinal Richelieu's Controversies, 1662.

CARR, THOMAS, D.D., a native of Yorkshire, was born 1788, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1813). He got his doctor's degree at Lambeth 1832. He was bishop of Bombay 1836-41, and died 5 Sept., 1859.

CARR, THOMAS SWINBURNE, M.A., for thirty-one years one of the classical masters of King's College School, London, died 18 Sept., 1865, aged 56. He published a number of elementary works on the study of the classics.

CARR, WILLIAM HOLWELL, B.D., F.R.S., was son of the Rev. William Holwell (hereinafter mentioned), and was born 1759. He received his education at Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards obtained the vicarage of Menhenniot, Cornwall. On the occasion of a large property devolving on his wife, who was the representative of the earls of Errol, Mr. Holwell assumed the name of Carr. Died 24 Dec., 1830. For many years he was one of the most distinguished patrons, as well as an exquisite connoisseur, of the fine arts, and was a director of the British Institution. His own pictures consisted principally of the finest productions of the Italian school, one of which is Leonardo da Vinci's 'Christ Disputing with the Doctors.' This highly valuable collection Mr. Carr bequeathed to the nation.

CARRA, JEAN LOUIS, one of the actors in the

CARRANZA.

French Revolution, born 1743. When young he travelled to Moldavia, where he became secretary to the hospodar, and on his return to France published a journal called 'Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires,' for which he was appointed one of the keepers of the National Library. He became a member of the convention, but fell with the party of the Gironde, and was guillotined 31 Oct., 1793. He wrote a History of Moldavia and Wallachia; New Principles of Philosophy; Essay on Aerial Navigation; Examination of Animal Magnetism; Memoirs of the Bastille, &c.

CARRANZA, BARTHOLOMEW DE, a Dominican, born at Miranda, in Navarre, about 1504. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and accompanied Philip, king of Spain, to England, where he was appointed confessor to Queen Mary. In 1557 he was consecrated archbishop of Toledo, but in 1559 he fell under suspicion, and was imprisoned by the Inquisition. Though eventually acquitted of heresy, he was compelled to make an abjuration of the opinions imputed to him, and confined in a monastery for life. Died 2 May, 1576. His long persecution excited the pity of the Romans, and Pope Gregory XIII. caused an honourable epitaph to be placed on his tomb. Carranza wrote several works, the most remarkable of which are, Summary of the Councils; a Treatise on the Residence of Bishops; and Commentaries on the Christian Catechism. This last was condemned by the Inquisition, but justified by the council of Trent.

CARRÉ, LOUIS, a French mathematician, born 1663; died 11 April, 1711.

CARREL, JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS ARMAND, a French writer and journalist, who is best known in this country by his 'History of the Counter-Revolution in England,' was born 1801, and died 24 July, 1836.

CARRENO DE MIRANDA, DON JUAN, a Spanish painter, born 1614; died 1685.

CARRERA, PETER, an Italian writer, born at Militello, in Sicily, 1571; died 8 Sept., 1647. Among other things he wrote a History of Catania; and a rare and curious treatise on chess, entitled 'Il giuoco de' scacchi,' printed at Militello, 1617.

CARRERAS, JOSEPH, a Spanish priest, who was secretary and chaplain to Catharine of Braganza, the queen of Charles II. of England. Flourished 1686. He sometimes amused himself with poetry, in which he made a considerable proficiency.

CARRERI, JOHN FRANCIS GEMELLI. See GEMELLI.

CARRICK, JOHN DONALD, a miscellaneous writer and journalist, born at Glasgow April, 1787; died 17 Aug., 1837. His principal production is a Life of Sir William Wallace, 2 vols., in Constable's 'Miscellany.'

CARRIER, BENJAMIN. See CARRIER.

CARRIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, an infamous republican, born 1756. He was bred to the law, and when deputy to the national convention was sent to La Vendée with a number of assassins. At Nantes, the scene of his barbarities, he often in one day caused twenty-four persons to be put to death, though young and innocent, and, by a new mode of torment, placed them, male and female together, in the most indecent posture, in barges, on the Loire, and then sunk the vessels in the middle of the river. After perpetrating every crime of cruelty, lust, and avarice, he was recalled,

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and at last condemned to a deserved death, being guillotined 16 Dec., 1794.

CARRIERA, ROSALBA, a female painter, born at Chiozza 1675; died 15 April, 1757.

CARRIÈRES, LOUIS DE, a French priest of the Oratory, born 1662; died 11 June, 1717. He wrote a Literal Commentary on the Bible, a work highly esteemed and often reprinted.

CARRINGTON, SIR CODDRINGTON EDMUND, chief justice of Ceylon, died 1840, aged 80.

CARRINGTON, FREDERICK G., proprietor and editor of the 'Gloucestershire Chronicle,' died at Gloucester 2 Feb., 1864, aged 47. He wrote treatises on Architecture and Painting for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and descriptions of Gloucestershire and other counties in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

CARRINGTON, NOEL THOMAS, a poet, was born 1777 at Plymouth, and apprenticed to a measurer in the dockyard there, but having a decided aversion to this calling, he joined the royal navy as a common sailor. A piece of poetry which he addressed to his captain led to his obtaining his discharge, whereupon he returned to his native town, and kept a school there with great success till 1827, when being attacked with consumption he retired to Bath, where he died 2 Sept., 1830. His works are 'The Banks of Tamar,' 1820; 'Dartmoor, a descriptive poem,' 1826; and 'My Native Village, with other Poems,' 1830.

CARROLL, ANTHONY, a Jesuit, born in Ireland 16 Sept., 1722; died in London 5 Sept., 1794. His translation of some of Bourdaloue's Sermons, under the title of 'Practical Divinity,' was published in 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1776.

CARROLL, JOHN, archbishop of Baltimore, was born in Maryland 8 Jan., 1736, and educated at St. Omer, where he joined the Society of Jesus. When in 1789 Pius VI. erected Baltimore into an episcopal see, Dr. Carroll was nominated its first bishop, being consecrated by Bishop Walmsley, at Lullworth Castle, Dorsetshire, England, 15 Aug., 1790. He afterwards proceeded to his see, and under his government such was the wonderful increase of Catholicity that Pius VII., in 1808, erected Baltimore into an archbishopric. Died 3 Dec., 1815.

CARON, GUI TOUSSAINT JULIEN, a philanthropic French priest, born 23 Feb., 1760; died 15 March, 1820. He wrote Christian Reflections for every day in the year, and other works of piety.

CARRUTHERS, ANDREW, a Scottish Catholic prelate, was born at New Abbey, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, 7 Feb., 1770; nominated vicar apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland 1832; consecrated bishop of Ceramus, in Caria, 1833; and died at Dundee 24 May, 1852.

CARSON, AGLONBY ROSS, LL.D., was born in Dumfriesshire 1780, and educated at Edinburgh, where he became rector of the High School. He published editions of some school books, and contributed largely to the Classical Journal, the Scottish Review, and the Encyclopædia Britannica. Died 4 Nov., 1850.

CARSON, WILLIAM, a poetical woolcomber, born at Yolgrave, Derbyshire, 5 Aug., 1744; died 13 May, 1822.

CARSTARES, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine and politician, born at Cathcart, near Glasgow, 11 Feb., 1649, and educated at Edinburgh and Utrecht.

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While abroad he was introduced to the prince of Orange, who often consulted him upon the state of Britain. After his return to Scotland, Carstares took orders, but his bias being towards politics, he set out again for Holland. On his way he stopped in London, and being seized as a disaffected person, connected with the Rye House conspirators, was sent to Scotland for trial. Here he was put to the torture, which he endured with fortitude; but afterwards he made a confession, and was discharged. He then went to Holland, and remained there till 1688, when he accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and afterwards was appointed king's chaplain for Scotland. In 1704 he was made professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh, of which he soon afterwards became principal. When the union of the two kingdoms was projected he supported that measure with great zeal, and promoted it by his interest. Died 28 Dec., 1715. His letters and state papers were printed in 1774, in one quarto volume.

CARSTENS, ASMUS JACOB, a Danish painter, was born at St. Gården, near Sleswick, 10 May, 1734. His father was a miller, but gave him a good education. At an early age he evinced a taste for drawing, which his mother encouraged; but on her death he was placed with a wine merchant, though at his leisure hours he pursued his favourite studies, and with such success that he drew the portraits of his master and family. On quitting that connection he went to Copenhagen, where a picture of Adam and Eve procured his admission into the academy. At the age of twenty-eight he and one of his brothers, who had also learnt drawing, went to Italy; but their finances failing at Milan, they resolved to return home again, and accordingly crossed St. Gothard on foot. On entering Germany, Carstens settled at Lubeck, where he practised portrait painting, but occasionally executed some historical pieces. His chief delight, however, was in allegoric and poetic subjects. From Lubeck he removed to Berlin, in which city he found employment from the booksellers, whose literary works he illustrated with designs. At length he was engaged to ornament the principal apartment at the Derville Place, belonging to the prime minister, by which means he obtained the favour of the king, who gave him a pension. Carstens, now in his thirty-eighth year, went to Rome, where he almost lived in the Vatican, and, by the study of Raphael, relinquished his attachment to allegory. He here painted a number of fine pictures on classical subjects, the most remarkable of which were twenty-four on the Argonautic expedition. In his last illness he painted his *Œdipus Tyrannus*, from Sophocles, and died just as he had finished it, 25 May, 1798. He was buried near the pyramid of Cestus.

CARSUGHU, RAINER, an Italian Jesuit, author of a well-known Latin poem on the Art of Writing Well, was born 1647, and died 1709.

CARSWELL, JOHN, a Scotch prelate, was chaplain to the earl of Argyll and rector of Kilmartine. He was a minister of the new reformation, and superintendent of Argyll and the Isles. On 24 March, 1566, he was presented to the bishopric of the Isles by Queen Mary. The date of his death is unknown, but that event occurred before 20 Sept., 1572. He was author of the first book ever printed in the Gaelic language. It is a translation of Knox's liturgy, and bears the follow-

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ing title, 'Foirnna Nvtrnvidheadh agas freasdal na Sacramuinteadh, agas forceadur an chreidimh christuidhe andso sios. Mar ghnathuighlear an eaglaisibh alban, dogradhuigh agas doghlac soisgel dileas de tareis an fhuar chreidimh dochlur ar geul, arna dtairring as laidan, & as gaillbherla in gaoidheig le M. Seon Carsuel, Ministir, Eaglaise Dé ageriochaibh earragaothcal darab combain easbug indeadh gail,' Edinburgh, 1567. This work is of extreme rarity, only two copies being known to exist.

CARTE, SAMUEL, a divine and antiquary, born at Coventry 21 Oct., 1652 or 1653, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1675. On entering into orders he obtained a prebend of Lichfield, the rectory of Eastwell, Leicestershire, and the vicarage of St. Martin, Leicester. Died 16 April, 1740. He published two sermons; and 'Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatum et Episcopatum in Angliâ et Walliâ, ortus, divisiones, translationes, etc., breviter exhibens,' folio. His account of Leicester is in the *Bibl. Top. Brit.*

CARTE, THOMAS, an historian, was son of Samuel Carte, mentioned above, and was born at Clifton, Warwickshire, where he was baptized 1686. In 1698 he was entered of University College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. 1702; but that of M.A. he received at Cambridge 1706. After making the tour of Europe as tutor to a nobleman, he took orders, and became reader of the abbey church at Bath. On the accession of George I. he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and lost his preferment. Being suspected of favouring the rebellion in 1715, a search was made after him, but he escaped; and when the inquiry was over he became secretary to Bishop Atterbury, which connection occasioned fresh troubles, for when that prelate was imprisoned a reward of £1000 was offered for the apprehension of Mr. Carte, who, however, succeeded in getting over to France. While in that country he collected materials for an edition of Thuanus, which he disposed of to Dr. Mead, by whom they were entrusted to Mr. Buckley, who published that author in 1733, in 7 vols. folio. Through this interest Mr. Carte obtained leave to return to England, where he published 'The Life of James, Duke of Ormond,' in 3 vols. folio. In 1738 he announced his 'History of England,' by subscription, towards which the corporation of London agreed to give £50 a year; but after the first volume the order was rescinded, from a disapprobation of Mr. Carte's conduct in relating a story of one Lovel, who was said to have been cured of the king's evil by the Pretender. Notwithstanding this check, our author went on with his work, of which he published three volumes, and left the fourth in such a state that it appeared after his death, which took place near Abingdon, Berkshire, 2 April, 1754. Carte's 'History' is a noble monument of industry and fidelity; but at one time it was almost forgotten, owing to the endeavours of Hume to keep it down, that his own plagiarisms might not be detected. Besides the works already mentioned, he published 'Original Letters and Papers on the Affairs of England,' 2 vols.; 'History of the Revolutions of Portugal,' 'Catalogue des Rolles Gascons, Normans, et François, conservés dans les archives de la Tour de Londres,' 2 vols.; and 'Advice of a Mother to her Son and Daughter,' translated from the French.

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CARTER, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. Nicholas Carter, minister of Deal, in Kent, was born there 16 Dec., 1717. She was educated by her father, and at an early age became mistress of the learned languages, to which she afterwards added French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, and Arabic. Before she attained her seventeenth year some of her poetical attempts appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and in 1738 *Cave* published them, with others, in a 4to. pamphlet. In 1739 she translated from the French 'The Critique of Crousaz on Pope's Essay on Man,' and 'Algarotti's Explanation of Newton's Philosophy for Ladies.' These works extended her acquaintance not only with the learned at home, but abroad, and among her correspondents was the celebrated *Baratier*. In 1741 she contracted an intimacy with Miss Catharine Talbot, niece to Lord Chancellor Talbot, by which means she became acquainted with Dr. Secker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In 1749 Miss Carter began her translation of *Epicetetus*, which was completed in 1752, and printed by subscription in 1758. In 1762 she published a volume of poems, which she dedicated to her friend, Lord Bath, with whom, and Mr. and Mrs. Montague, she made a tour in Germany the following year. When Lord Bath died, all who knew him were surprised to find that no notice had been taken of Miss Carter in his will; but his nephew and heir supplied the neglect by settling upon her £150 a year. In 1774 her father died at the age of 87. From that time the life of this excellent woman was led in a very quiet tenor, and almost in a state of obscurity till 1782, when, at the desire of Sir William Pulteney, she accompanied his daughter to France. In 1791 Mrs. Carter had an interview with the queen, who paid her particular attention. She died of mere old age, without a groan, at her lodgings in Clarges Street, 19 Feb., 1806. The year after her death appeared her *Memoirs*, and a new edition of her *Poems*, published by her nephew, Mr. Montague Pennington; and subsequently her correspondence with Miss Talbot was printed in 2 vols. 4to.; and since that her letters to Mrs. Montague and Mrs. Vesey, in 4 vols. 8vo. Mrs. Carter was intimate with most of the eminent literary characters of her time.

CARTER, FRANCIS, an officer in the army, of whom nothing more is known than that he was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and had been in garrison at Gibraltar. His 'Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga' was printed in 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1777. Some copies have an additional volume, containing a chart, medals, &c. He also printed part of 'An Historical Account of early printed Spanish Books,' but the work was never completed. Died 1 August, 1783.

CARTER, JAMES, an English engraver, died Aug., 1855, aged 57.

CARTER, JOHN, a divine, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was for many years minister of Bramford, Sussex, and also rector of Belstead, in the same county. He is spoken of as a man of great industry, charity, and piety. It is related that one day as he was dining with several ministers at one of the magistrate's houses at Ipswich, a very vain person undertook to answer any question which might be proposed, either in divinity or philosophy. A profound silence ensued, till Mr. Carter addressed him in these words:—'I will go no farther

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than my trencher to puzzle you. Here is a sole; now tell me the reason why this fish, which has always lived in the salt water, should come out fresh?' As the challenger did not as much as attempt any answer, the scorn and laugh of the company were presently turned upon him. Died 21 Feb., 1634.

CARTER, JOHN, an Independent minister, born at East Tuddenham, Norfolk, 27 April, 1749. In 1766 he entered the Congregational academy at Heckmondwicke, Yorkshire, and in 1771 was appointed pastor of a congregation at Mattishall, in his native county, where he laboured till his decease on 29 March, 1816. Besides several funeral and other single sermons, he published 'Short Strictures on Infant Baptism,' 1780; 'Essay on the Use and Abuse of Reason in Matters of Religion,' 1795; 'Thoughts on Baptism and Mixed Communion,' 1805; 'Inquiry into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Messiah's Kingdom,' 1806; and 'The Duty of strict attendance on Public Worship,' 1811.

CARTER, JOHN, F.S.A., a native of London, was brought up to the business of a builder, but without any education. By assiduous application, however, he became well versed in the principles of architecture, and designed, among other structures, the Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green. He was a devoted admirer of the old cathedrals, and consequently a determined enemy to all improvements of them. He wrote a series of papers on this subject in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' besides which he published 'Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England,' in 2 folio volumes, and *Views in England*, in 7 vols. 12mo., the plates being engraved by himself. He next engaged in a work on the Ancient Architecture of England, of which only thirty-eight numbers were published. Died 4 Sept., 1817, aged 70.

CARTER, OLIVER, B.D., a divine, was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. Afterwards he was appointed a fellow of the collegiate church of Manchester, where he was buried 20 March, 1604-5. He was author of 'An Answer unto certaine Popish Questions and Demandaues,' 1579.

CARTER, PETER, a native of Lancashire, became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, at which university he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He wrote Latin Annotations on *Scton's Logic*. It is believed that he was living in 1577.

CARTER, THOMAS, a vocalist and musical composer, born in Ireland 1768; died Nov., 1804. He composed 'O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?' 'Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak,' and other popular ballads.

CARTER, WILLIAM, a noted printer of London, who at one time was amanuensis to Dr. Nicholas Harpsfield. His employment as a printer, and zeal for the Catholic cause, made him concerned in publishing several books in favour of his party. At length he was tried at the Old Bailey for printing 'A Treatise of Schism,' wherein the English were exhorted to treat Queen Elizabeth as Judith did Holofernes. Being convicted, he was executed at Tyburn 11 Jan., 1584.

CARTERET, SIR GEORGE, was born at Jersey 1599. He entered the navy, and in 1626 was appointed governor, in conjunction with Sir Henry Jermyn, of his native island. At the commence-

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ment of the civil war he went into Cornwall, where he offered a brave resistance to the parliament forces, for which he received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards the dignity of baronet. On his return to Jersey he put that island into a state of defence, and acted with so much energy as to be excepted from pardon. After the murder of the king, Sir George proclaimed his son at Jersey, which circumstance induced Charles II. to repair thither, where he stayed some time, and then went to Holland. This highly provoked the parliament, and after a desperate resistance, the island was taken; but Sir George escaped to France, where Mazarine, to please Cromwell, threw him into the Bastille. He afterwards regained his liberty, and remained abroad till the Restoration, when he accompanied the king to England, and was made a member of the privy council, and treasurer of the navy. He was also elected a member of parliament, and a patent of peerage was made out for him, when he died 14 Jan., 1670.

CARTERET, JOHN, Earl Granville. See GRANVILLE.

CARTEROMACHUS, SCIPIO, was born at Pistoia, in Italy, 1467, became professor of Greek at Venice, and ultimately settled at Rome, where he died 16 Oct., 1513. He published a Latin oration in praise of Greek learning; an edition of Ptolemy's Geography, &c.

CARTIER, JACQUES, a celebrated navigator, born at St. Malo, who went to Canada 1534, and gave an accurate description of the islands, coasts, straits, and other places which he had seen there.

CARTOUCHE, LOUIS DOMINIQUE, a notorious French brigand, who was executed 28 Nov., 1721.

CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES, accountant-general to the East India Company, was born 1753, and died 1825. He published 'A List of the Duties on all Goods imported from the East Indies, China, and other parts within the East India Company's Charter,' 8vo., London, 1782; and 'Abstract of the Orders and Regulations of the Court of Directors, relative to Commanders and Officers of Ships,' 8vo., 1788.

CARTWRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER, an English divine, noted for his skill in Hebrew and Talmudic lore. He was admitted a pensioner of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1617, and graduated B.A. 1620, M.A. 1624, being elected a fellow 1625. Died 1658, æt. 56. He was author of 'The Magistrate's Authority, and the Soul's Immortality, in two Sermons,' 'Electa Targumico-Rabbinica, sive Annotationes in Genesim et Exodus,' 'An Exposition of the Creed,' 'The Doctrine of Faith, in several Sermons,' 'Certamen Religiosum; or a Conference between the late King of England and the late Lord Marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion; together with a Vindication of the Protestant Cause from the Pretences of the Marquis's last Papers,' 1651; and 'Mellificium Hebraicum,' in the eighth volume of the 'Critici Sacri.'

CARTWRIGHT, EDMUND, D.D., younger brother of Major Cartwright, mentioned below, was born at Marnham, Nottinghamshire, 1743. He received his education partly at Wakefield school, and partly under Dr. Langhorne, after which he entered at University College, Oxford, 1760; but in 1762 he was elected a demy of Magdalen College, where, in 1764, he succeeded to a fellowship, and in 1766 took the degree of M.A. That of D.D. was conferred on him many years afterwards. In

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1779 he was presented to the rectory of Goadby Marwood, in Leicestershire, to which was next added a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. In 1785 he went to reside at Doncaster, where his extraordinary mechanical talents first were elicited in various inventions, particularly of a loom worked by machinery, and a machine for combing wool, for which, as well as for an improvement in the steam engine, he obtained a patent. In 1796 he removed to the metropolis, and on the death of Mr. Moore, offered himself as a candidate for the office of secretary to the Society of Arts, but voluntarily withdrew in favour of Dr. Taylor. In 1801 he was invited by the late Duke of Bedford to superintend the Agricultural College which that spirited nobleman intended to establish at Woburn, but the death of his grace put a stop to the project. In 1807 his invention of weaving was beginning to be generally adopted, but as his patent had expired, it was too late for him to reap any benefit from the circumstance. The lords of the Treasury, however, consented to an application being made in his favour to parliament, and he received £10,000 as a remuneration. After this he took out a patent for making ropes by machinery; and it is confidently stated that he was the first who suggested the idea of propelling vessels by steam. Dr. Cartwright was for some years one of the principal writers in the 'Monthly Review,' and he published separately several poems, particularly a legendary tale, entitled 'Armine and Elvira.' In the line of his profession he printed a funeral sermon on the death of the Duke of Bedford, and another on the Fast Day, 1803. He died 30 Oct., 1823.

CARTWRIGHT, FRANCES DOROTHY, daughter of the preceding, was born at Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire, 1783, and died at Brighton 12 Jan., 1863. She compiled a memoir of her uncle, Major Cartwright, 1826; and wrote and privately printed several short poems of great elegance.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN, a political character, was the third son of William Cartwright, Esq., of Marnham, in the county of Nottingham, and born there in 1740. He was educated at the grammar school of Newark, after which he entered the navy, and rose to the rank of lieutenant; but in the American war he retired from that service, and obtained a commission in the Nottinghamshire militia, of which he became major. At the close of life he was unexpectedly included in the list of naval promotions on the score of seniority; but though he ranked as post captain, he was better known by his military title of major. In 1820 this veteran took a part in the extraordinary election of Sir Charles Wolseley, as legislative attorney for Birmingham, which brought all the leaders under a prosecution. Conviction followed, but Major Cartwright was only fined £100, on account of his advanced age. He was a man of great firmness of principle, but carried his ideas of political reform to an extravagant length. He died 23 Sept., 1824. His publications were numerous, but not calculated to perpetuate his name, being wholly temporary and political.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, the celebrated Puritan, was born in Hertfordshire in or about 1535, and educated at Cambridge, where he pursued his studies with avidity, never allowing himself more than five hours for sleep, a rule he adhered to throughout his subsequent life. He was originally a member of Clare Hall, but afterwards

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removed to St. John's, and was eventually elected a major fellow at Trinity College. He early imbibed Puritan principles, and his popularity as a preacher was very great. In 1567 he proceeded B.D., and two years afterwards was elected Lady Margaret professor. In his lectures he warmly attacked the Church Establishment, and the result was that he was prevented from proceeding to his doctor's degree, and deprived of his professorship and fellowship. On this he went to Geneva, where he formed a friendship with Beza. In 1572 he returned to this country, and visited Field and Wilcox, two Puritan ministers, who were conhd in Newgate for writing the famous Admonition to the Parliament. Cartwright strongly coincided with their opinions, and published a Second Admonition to the Parliament. This gave rise to a prolonged controversy between him and Whitgift. In 1573 Cartwright went to Heidelberg, and subsequently became minister to English congregations at Antwerp and Middleburg. In 1585 he revisited England, and was sent to prison by Bishop Aylmer, though before long he was released in consequence of the interposition of Lord Burghley. About this time he was appointed by the earl of Leicester to the mastership of the hospital he had founded near Warwick; but the bishop of Worcester soon afterwards suspended him from preaching. In consequence of his known hostility to the Church Establishment, he was convened before the High Commission and the Star Chamber, and committed to prison, from which, however, James, king of Scotland, procured his liberation in 1592. In or before 1595, Lord Zouch being appointed to the government of Guernsey, invited Cartwright to accompany him to that island, where he appears to have remained until 1598. Mr. Cartwright died at Warwick 27 Dec., 1603. A long list of his works will be found in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Besides many controversial pieces relating to church government and discipline, he wrote a Latin Harmony of the Gospels; commentaries on the Colossians and the Proverbs of Solomon; and a Confutation of the Rhemists' Translation, Glosses, and Annotations on the New Testament.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, a native of Northampton, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. At the Restoration he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's; and on the death of Dr. Pearson, 1686, was raised to the see of Chester. He favoured the proceedings of James II., whom he accompanied to France and to Ireland. He died at Dublin 15 April, 1689, aged 55. His Sermons, &c., have been printed, and his Diary from Aug., 1686, to Oct., 1687, was published in 1843, by the Camden Society, under the editorship of Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, a divine and poet, born at Northway, Gloucester-shire, Sept., 1611, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1635. He took orders three years afterwards, and was appointed reader in metaphysics in the university. In 1642 he was appointed precentor of Salisbury. He died at Oxford 29 Nov., 1643. In his short life he acquired an extraordinary reputation, being esteemed one of the greatest poets, and most eloquent preachers of his time. A collected edition of his 'Comedies, Tragi-Comedies, and other Poems,' appeared in 1647, and again in 1651. The titles of the dramatic pieces are, 'The Lady

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Errant;' 'The Ordinary' (reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays); 'Siege, or Love's Convert;' and 'The Royal Slave.' The last was acted before the king and queen at Oxford, by the author and his fellow students, 30 Aug., 1636.—*Al. Hist.*

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, an English actor, who was one of Killgrew's company at the original establishment of Drury Lane, where he played Falstaff. He was also a bookseller. Died in or about 1686.

CARUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a native of Narbonne, was elected emperor of Rome 282, and reigned sixteen months.

CARUSO, JOHN BAPTIST, author of several works in elucidation of the history of Sicily, was born at Polizzi, near Palermo, 27 Dec., 1073, and died 15 Oct., 1724.

CARVALHO DA COSTA, ANTHONY, a Portuguese priest, born 1650; died 15 Dec., 1715. He wrote several treatises on astronomy and geography.

CARVE, THOMAS, an Irish ecclesiastic, born at Mobernan, co. Tipperary, in or about 1590. He was a secular priest and apostolic notary; and during the latter part of his life resided at Vienna, where he was one of the vicars choral of St. Stephen's church, the cathedral of that city. In his earlier years he had been chaplain to a regiment, and travelled through many parts of Germany, during the war carried on there by Gustavus Adolphus, of which he has given a short account, as well as of the places he saw in his marches, in his 'Itinerarium.' He died at Vienna 1664, æt. 74. His works are, 'Itinerarium R. D. Thomæ Carve, Tipperariensis, sacellani majoris in fortissimâ iuxta et nobilissimâ Legione Strenuissimi Domini Colonelli D. Walteri Devereux sub Sac. Caesar. Maiestate stipendia merentis; cum Historia facti Butleri, Gordon, Lezley, et aliorum,' 3 vols. 16mo., Mentz and Spire, 1639-46, exceedingly rare; 'Rerum Germanicarum ab anno 1017, ad annum 1641, gestarum epitome,' 12mo., 1641; 'Lyrsive Anaphalæosis Hibernica, in qua de Exordio, seu Origine, Nomine, Moribus, Ritibusque Gentis Hibernicæ, succincte tractatur; cui quoque accessere Annales ejusdem Hiberniæ, necnon Rerum gestarum per Europam ab Anno 1148 usque ad Annum 1650. Editio secunda, multis Additamentis locupletata et à Mendis repurgata, cum brevi Rerum calamitosæ contingentium præcipueque Turcicarum, Relatione à 50 usque ad 60 annum, æneis etiam tessellis insignita,' 4to., Sulzbach, 1666; 'Galatæ, seu de Morum elegantia, lib. 12,' Nordhausen, 1669; and 'Responsio veridica ad illeum Libellum, cui nomen Anatomicum Examen P. Antonii Bruodini Hiberni Ord. Min. Strict. Obvontariæ sub ementio nomine P. Cornelli ô Mollionii editum,' 12mo., Sulzbach, 1672.

CARVELL, NICHOLAS, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, died 1504. He appears to have been the author of two poems in the Mirror for Magistrates.

CARVER, JONATHAN, was born at Connecticut, North America, 1732. He adopted the military profession, and served with reputation till the peace of 1763. After this he formed the resolution of exploring the interior of America, and to penetrate as far as the Pacific Ocean. This project he partly carried into execution amidst numerous difficulties, and published an interesting account of his Travels in 1778. He afterwards came to

England, where he died 31 Jan., 1780. Captain Carver also wrote a treatise on the Culture of Tobacco, and his name was prefixed to a compilation entitled 'The Universal Traveller.'

CARWELL, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, whose real name was *Therold*, was a native of Lincolnshire, and died in London 9 Aug., 1664, æt. 58. He was the author of 'Labyrinthus Cantuariensis, or Doctor Lawd's Labyrinth, being an Answer to the late Archbishop of Canterburys relation of a conference between himselfe and Mr. Fisher, &c., wherein the true grounds of the Roman Catholique Religion are asserted, the principal controversies betwixt Catholiques and Protestants thoroughly examined, and the Bishop's meandrick windings throughout his whole worke layd open to publike view. By T. C.,' folio, Paris, 1658. This work was replied to by Dr. Meric Casaubon, and Dr. Edward Stillingfleet.

CARY, Viscounts Falkland. See FALKLAND.

CARY, Earl of Monmouth. See MONMOUTH.

CARY, EDWARD, a Catholic divine, who on the accession of James II. became chaplain-general to his majesty's Catholic forces, and after the Revolution was employed in confidential communication with the friends of legitimate monarchy; died 1711. He was author of 'The Catechist catechized concerning the Oath of Allegiance,' 1270, 1682, under the pseudonym Adolphus Boninus.

CARY, FÉLIX, a French writer, born at Marseilles 24 Dec., 1699; died 15 Dec., 1754. His chief work is a History of the Kings of Thrace, and of the Cimmerician Bosphorus, illustrated by Medals.

CARY, HENRY FRANCIS, was born at Birmingham 1772, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1797 he obtained the vicarage of Bromley Abbat, Staffordshire. His translation of the 'Inferno' of Dante in English blank verse appeared in 1805, and was followed in 1814 by his entire version of the 'Divina Commedia.' It is to this work that Mr. Cary owes his literary fame. He afterwards produced verse translations of the 'Birds' of Aristophanes, and of the 'Odes' of Pindar; a series of Lives of English Poets, in continuation of Johnson's, and another of Lives of Early French Poets, in the 'London Magazine,' besides editions of the works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young. In 1826 he was appointed assistant librarian in the British Museum, but he resigned that situation in 1832. He afterwards received from the crown a pension of £200 a year, which he enjoyed till his death, 14 Aug., 1844.—*Nat. Cycl.*

CARY, or CAREY, PATRICK, an English poet, was the younger brother of the celebrated Viscount Falkland who fell at the battle of Newbury. It is probable that he entered the Catholic priesthood and became abbat of some foreign monastery. His 'Triviall Poems and Triolets,' written in 1671, were published at Edinburgh in 1820, by Sir Walter Scott, who, however, was not aware of the fact that Carey's poems had been printed in 1771, under the title of 'Poems from a Manuscript written in the Time of Oliver Cromwell,' 4to.

CARY, ROBERT, D.C.L., was born at Cockington, Devonshire, about 1615, and educated at Oxford, after which he became rector of Portlesmouth, in his native county, and archdeacon of Exeter. He wrote 'Palæologia Chronica, or a Chronological Account of Ancient Time,' folio, London, 1677. Died Sept., 1688.

CARY, VALENTINE, an English prelate, was a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, and received his education at Cambridge, where he became master of Christ's College. He was preferred to the bishopric of Exeter 1621, and died 10 June, 1626.

CARYL, JOSEPH, a nonconformist divine, was born in London 1602, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He became preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, a member of the assembly of divines, and one of the triers for the approbation of ministers. Besides occasional sermons, he published a Commentary on Job. Died 7 Feb., 1672-3.

CARYLL, JOHN, Earl Caryll, a Catholic gentleman, who was secretary to Queen Mary, wife of James II., and for his attachment was rewarded with the honour of knighthood, and the honorary titles of Earl Caryll and Baron Dartford. He returned to England in the reign of Queen Anne, and was very intimate with Pope. He wrote two plays, 'The English Princess, or the Death of Richard III.,' 1667; and 'Sir Solomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb,' 1674. He also translated the Psalms from the Vulgate; and some of his poems are in different miscellanies. Died 4 Sept., 1711.

CARYSFORT, JOHN JOSIUA PREBY, EARL OF, was son of Sir John Proby, afterwards Lord Carysfort in the peerage of Ireland. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1770; LL.D. 1811). He succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father 1772; was made an earl in the Irish peerage in consequence of his services in the parliament of that country; and in 1801 was called to the British House of Lords by the title of Baron Carysfort. In 1800 he was sent as ambassador to Berlin, and the following year filled the same high station at St. Petersburg. Died 7 April, 1828. He wrote 'A Letter to the Huntingdonshire Committee to show the legality as well as necessity of extending the right of election to the whole body of the people, and of abridging the duration of Parliament,' 1783; 'Thoughts on the Constitution, with a view to the proposed Reform in the Representation of the People, and the duration of Parliaments,' 1783; 'Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poems,' 1810; and 'An Essay on the Improvement of the Mind.'

CASA, JOHN DELLA, archbishop of Benevento, in Italy, and an eminent diplomatist, was born 28 June, 1503, and died 14 Nov., 1550. He wrote 'Galateus, seu de morum elegantia,' a poem, which has been translated into several languages; likewise some beautiful Italian poems; and the Lives of Cardinals Contarini and Bembo; and other works.

CASANATA, JEROME, a learned cardinal, librarian of the Vatican, was born at Naples 13 June, 1620, and died 3 March, 1700. He left his library to the Dominican monastery of the Minerva, at Rome, together with a large sum for the purchase of books. A catalogue of this valuable collection was published by Father Audifredi.

CASANOVA, FRANCIS, a painter, born in London 1727; died near Vienna March, 1805.

CASANOVA, MARK ANTHONY, a Latin poet, born at Rome 1470; died 1527. He excelled in epigram. Many of his pieces are in the 'Deiciorum Poetarum Italorum.'

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS, a Spanish priest, born at Seville 1474. At the age of nineteen he accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to the

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West Indies, and on his return took holy orders; and, on the conquest of Cuba, settled there to convert the natives, and protect them from the oppressions of his countrymen. The cruelties of the Spaniards affected him so much, that he returned to Europe to lay the case of the Indians before Charles V.; and in consequence of his representations the complaint was discussed in council, and ordinances passed to remedy the evil, but they were never executed. One priest had the boldness to apologize for the barbarities, in a book printed at Rome, which was answered by Las Casas, who was made bishop of Chiapa. He resided in America altogether above fifty years, but died at Madrid 1566. His book on the Destruction of the Indians has been translated into several languages; besides which he was the author of a treatise on the Rights of Sovereigns and Subjects.

CASATI, PAUL, a Jesuit, born at Placentia 1617; died at Parma 22 Dec., 1707. His learning recommended him to Christina, queen of Sweden, whom he persuaded to embrace the Catholic religion. His writings are on mathematical subjects.

CASAUBON, ISAAC, a classical scholar, born at Geneva 8 Feb., 1559. He was educated under his father, Arnold Casaubon, a Calvinist minister, and, at the age of nineteen, was sent to the university of Geneva, where at the expiration of four years he became Greek professor. In 1586 he married Florence, daughter of Henry Stephens the printer, and by her had no fewer than twenty children. After residing at Geneva fourteen years, he removed to Montpellier, where he obtained a professorship; but being dissatisfied with his situation there, he went, in 1598, to Paris, where he had the promise of a similar appointment. This promise, however, was not fulfilled, and though a pension was granted to him, it was ill paid. Being one of the Protestant judges in the conference between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay, 1600, he gave his opinion against the latter—a circumstance which led many to think that he would change his religion; but in this they were mistaken. He had, however, an increase of his pension, and the reversion of the place of librarian to the king. On the murder of Henry IV. he came to England 1610. He was honourably received by James I., who admitted him to his table, granted him a pension of £300, and made him prebendary of Westminster and of Canterbury. He died 1 July, 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The list of his works is far too long to be repeated here. It must suffice to mention that, either as editor or translator, he gave to the world editions of the 'Stratagemata' of Polyænus; of the works of Aristotle; of the 'Characters' of Theophrastus; of the 'Satires' of Persius, and of Polybius. All these have been superseded; but the labours of Casaubon were of great service to his successors. Among his other works may be mentioned 'In Diogenem Laërtium Notæ,' published under the name of *Hortibonius*; 'De satyricâ Græcorum poeti et Romanorum satyrâ'; 'Exercitationes in Baronium'; 'De Libertate Ecclesiasticâ'; and 'Epistolæ.' The collection of anecdotes called 'Casauboniana' was printed in 1710; and in 1850 Casaubon's 'Ephemerides' appeared at Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo., with a preface and notes by J. Ransell, D.D.

CASAUBON, MERIC, D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Geneva 14 Aug., 1599. He was edu-

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cated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1628 the degree of B.D. Bishop Andrews gave him the living of Bleadon, Somersetshire, and Archbishop Laud that of Minster, Kent, with a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral. In 1636 he was created D.D. at Oxford, but in the civil wars he lost his preferments, and was reduced to great distress. Cromwell made him large offers to write the history of the war, but he declined to do so; nor would he accept the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, to superintend the universities in her kingdom. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments. Died 14 July, 1671. He edited several ancient writers, with notes. The most remarkable of his original works are 'A Treatise of Use and Custom,' 1638; 'De quatuor Linguis Commentatio; Pars prior: de Lingua Hebraica et de Lingua Saxonica,' 1650; 'A faithful Relation of what passed many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits,' 1659; and 'Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine; wherein, among other things, the Sadducism of these times in denying spirits, witches, and supernatural operations, by pregnant instances and evidences is fully confuted,' in 3 parts, 1668-70.

CASE, JOHN, M.D., a native of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, studied at the university of Oxford, and obtained a fellowship at St. John's College, but resigned it in consequence of his being secretly inclined to the Catholic religion. He was, however, allowed to keep a boarding-school in Oxford, where he also practised physic. Having obtained a competent fortune by his several employments, he took his farewell of the world 23 Jan., 1599-1600. Dr. Case published 'Summa veterum Interpretum in Universam Dialecticam Aristotelis'; 'Speculum Moraliū Questionum in Universam Ethicam Aristotelis'; 'Sphæra Civitatis: sive de Politia'; 'Apologia Musices'; 'Thesaurus Œconomice, seu Comment. in Œconomia Aristotelis'; 'Reflexus Speculi Moralis: seu Comment. in Magna Moralia Aristotelis'; 'Lapis Philosophicus, seu Comment. in 8 Libros Physicorum Aristotelis'; and 'Ancilla Philosophiæ, seu Epitome in 8 Libros Aristotelis.'

CASE, JOHN, M.D., a noted practitioner in physic and astrology, was a native of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. He wrote a very curious astrological work entitled 'The Angelical Guide, shewing Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this clementary Life,' 1607.

CASE, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine, born at Boxley, Kent, 1588 or 1589, and educated at Oxford. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the popular party, on which account he was ejected, after the Restoration, from his rectory of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London. Died 30 May, 1682. His works consist chiefly of sermons preached on public occasions.

CASELIUS, JOHN, was born at Göttingen 1533, and became professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Helmstadt, where he died 9 April, 1613. He wrote some learned works.

CASENEUVE, PIERRE DE, a French ecclesiastic, born 31 Oct., 1591; died 31 Oct., 1652. Among his works are an Essay on the Origin of the Floral Games, and a Life of St. Edward, king of England.

CASES, PIERRE JACQUES, a painter, born 1676, at Paris, where he died 1754.

CASSIMIR I.

CASSIMIR I., king of Poland, succeeded his father, Miecislav II., in 1034, and died 28 Nov., 1058.

CASSIMIR II., king of Poland, succeeded his brother, Miecislav, 1177, and died 4 May 1194, aged 77.

CASSIMIR III., *the Great*, succeeded Ladislaus 1333. He defeated John of Bohemia, and conquered Russia. Died 8 Nov., 1370.

CASSIMIR IV. was raised to the throne of Poland 1438, and died 1492.

CASSIMIR V., JOHN, son of Sigismund III., from a cardinal became a king 1648; and died 16 Dec., 1672.

CASSIMIR. See **SARBIEWSKI**.

CASIRI, MICHAEL, was born at Tripoli, in Syria, 1710, being a member of the Maronite community belonging to the Western, or Roman Church. He took orders, and after staying some time in Rome settled at Madrid, being appointed principal librarian to the king of Spain. Died 12 March, 1791. He published a most valuable catalogue of the Arabic MSS. preserved in the Escorial.

CASLON, WILLIAM, an eminent type-founder, born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 1692. He served his apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, which business he carried on in London. He also made tools for bookbinders; and the letters which he cut for this purpose so pleased Mr. Bower, the printer, that he encouraged him to turn his attention to the cutting of types, and assisted him in the undertaking. In a short time his letter was found superior to that of other founders, and was exported to foreign countries, whereas previously it had been customary for the English printers to procure their type from abroad. Mr. Caslon's first foundry was in Helmet Row, Old Street; but he afterwards removed to Chiswell Street. Died 23 Jan., 1766.

CASMANN, OTTO, a German divine, who died 1 Aug., 1607. He was president of the College of Stade, and one of the first of those who were called scriptural philosophers, because they sought all physical science in the Bible. He published several works in Latin.

CASSAGNES, JACQUES, a French divine, born at Nîmes 1 Aug., 1630; died 19 May, 1679. He translated Sallust and some of the works of Cicero into French, and composed some poems which are now forgotten.

CASSANA, NICHOLAS, called among painters *Nicetto*, was born at Venice 1629, and died in London 1713. At Florence he painted a picture of the conspiracy of Catiline, consisting of nine figures as large as life. He also painted a portrait of Anne, queen of England. His brother, *John Augustine*, who died at Genoa 1720, aged 62, excelled in painting animals; and his sister, *Maria Fittoria*, painted designs for images of devotion. She died at Venice 1711.

CASSANDER, king of Macedon, after Alexander the Great, died 296 B.C.

CASSANDER, GEORGE, a Catholic divine, born near Bruges 1515; died shortly after 3 Feb., 1566. He laboured all his life to effect a union between the Catholics and Protestants, but without success. His writings, many of which had been condemned by the Council of Trent, were printed in a collected form at Paris in 1616.

CASSANDRA, FIDELA, a learned lady, who died at Venice 25 March, 1558, at a very advanced age.

CASSINI.

She wrote Letters and Discourses in Latin, which have been mentioned with great encomiums by the learned.

CASSENTINO, JACOPO DI, an Italian painter, founder of the Florentine Academy, died 1356, aged 80.

CASSERIO, JULIUS, an eminent anatomist, born at Piacenza 1545; died 1610 at Padua, where he was professor.

CASSIAN, JOHN (St.), a celebrated solitary, was a native of Scythia. He spent part of his life in the monastery of Bethlehem with the monk German. They engaged openly in the defence of St. Chrysostom against Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria. Cassian went to Rome, and thence to Marseilles, where he founded two monasteries, one of men, the other of virgins. Died about 448. He ranks among the greatest masters of the spiritual life. His works have been several times printed.

CASSIAN, JULIUS, a famous heretic, who lived about A.D. 174. He was the chief of the Docetæ, who imagined that the body of Jesus Christ was only a phantom, or appearance of a body.

CASSIANI, JULIAN, an Italian poet, particularly distinguished by his sonnets, was born at Modena 25 June, 1712, and died 23 March, 1778.

CASSIDY, ROBERICK, archdeacon of Clogher, in Ireland, was eminent as a divine, a civilian, and a philosopher. He also possessed an extraordinary knowledge of the antiquities of his country. Besides part of the Registry of Clogher, he wrote the latter part of the Annals of Ulster, together with many amendments of the first part. Died 1541.

CASSINI, JAMES, the younger son of John Dominic Cassini, was born at Paris 1677. At the age of seventeen he was admitted a member of the Academy, and in 1696 he visited England, where he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He succeeded his father 1712, and enriched the stock of science with many valuable discoveries. He continued the meridian line measured by his father; and in 1720 published a book on the figure of the earth, which he maintained, in opposition to Newton, was an oblong spheroid. To determine this, the French king, some years afterwards, sent out two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle, and the other to the equator, to measure a degree, the result of which was a decided refutation of Cassini's opinion. Died 16 April, 1756. Besides the work just mentioned, he published 'The Elements or Theory of the Planets,' and numerous papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy*.

CASSINI, JOHN DOMINIC, a celebrated astronomer, born at Perinaldo, in Nice, 8 June, 1625. He received his education in the Jesuits' College at Genoa, and discovered such a turn for Latin poetry that some of his compositions were printed when he was only eleven years old. He afterwards applied himself to the study of astronomy, and in 1650 was appointed professor of mathematics at Bologna. In 1652 he made an observation of a comet, and the same year geometrically determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler had abandoned as impossible. In 1653 he drew a meridian line in the great church at Bologna, on which occasion a medal was struck. In 1663 he was appointed inspector-general of the fortifications of Urbino, and superintendent of the rivers in the States of

CASSINI DE THURY.

the Church. In 1666 he printed at Rome a collection of astronomical pieces, and his Theory of Jupiter's Satellites, which induced Louis XIV. to request of the Pope that Cassini might go to Paris. The request was granted, but the time of absence was limited to six years. At the expiration of that term he was commanded to return, and on his refusal was deprived of the preferments he held at Rome. Cassini was, however, sufficiently recompensed in France, by being admitted a member of the Academy, and appointed king's astronomer and the first professor at the Royal Observatory, which was finished in 1670. In 1684 he discovered four satellites of Saturn. He went to Italy in 1695 to examine the meridian line which he had settled in 1653, and in 1700 he continued that through France which Picard had begun. He died 14 Sept., 1712. His works are too numerous for our limits.

CASSINI DE THURY, CÉSAR FRANÇOIS, son and successor of James Cassini, was born at Paris 17 June, 1714. He was employed for many years in perfecting a general chart of France, and in continuing the perpendicular of the meridian of Paris. In 1762 he proposed to the English government the plan of a general survey of the British Isles, which was favourably received, and its execution committed first to General Roy, and afterwards to Colonels Williams and Mudge. Cassini published a great number of pieces in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*. Died 4 Sept., 1784. His son, *Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini* (born 1747; died 18 Oct., 1845), was also a distinguished astronomer, and completed the chart of France commenced by his father. His son, *Alexandre Henri Gabriel* (born 9 May, 1781; died 16 April, 1832), became a judge of the court of Cassation at Paris, and acquired a great reputation as a naturalist.

CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, called *the Senator*, was a native of Squillac, in Calabria, and appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily and privy counsellor. In 514 he was raised to the consular dignity, in which he was continued by Athalaric; but King Vitiges dismissed him from all his offices, on which Cassiodorus retired to a monastery of his own founding in Calabria, where he devoted the remainder of his life to study and religion. He died about 560, aged nearly, if not quite, 100 years. His works, among which are twelve books on the History of the Goths, and several biblical commentaries, were published at Rouen, 2 vols. folio, 1679.

CASSIVELAUNUS, a Briton, who was invested with sovereign authority when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, B.C. 54.

CASTAGLIONE, JOSEPH, a poet and critic, was a native of Ancona. He became governor of Corneto 1598, and died 1616. He wrote in Latin verse a History of his own Time, and left several critical works, published 1694, under the title of *'Varie Lectiones et Opuscula.'*

CASTAGNO, ANDREW DEL, a painter, born at Castagno, near Florence, about 1409. At first he painted only in distemper and fresco, but having learnt the art of painting in oil from Domenico Veneziano, he adopted that method, after murdering his friend and benefactor, that he might possess the secret to himself. This atrocious deed Castagno confessed on his death-bed, about 1480.

CASTELLI.

CASTALDI, CORNELIUS, an Italian lawyer and poet, founder of a college at Padua, was born about 1480, and died 1557.

CASTALIO, SEBASTIEN, a French Protestant theologian, was born in Dauphine 1515, and died at Basle, where he was Greek professor, 29 Dec., 1563. He was author of a Latin translation of the Bible; *'Colloquia Sacra,'* &c.

CASTANEDA, FERDINAND LOPEZ DE, a Portuguese historian of the sixteenth century. His *'History of the Discovery and Conquest of India by the Portuguese'* appeared at Coimbra between 1552 and 1561. An English translation of the first book, by Nicholas Licheheid, appeared at London, 1582.

CASTEELS, PETER, a painter, was born at Antwerp 1684, and died at Richmond, in Surrey, 16 May, 1749. Twelve plates of birds, designed and etched by him, were published 1726.

CASTEL, LOUIS BERTRAND, a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Montpellier 11 Nov., 688; died 11 Jan., 1757. He was a great admirer of Newton, and published *'Vrai Systeme de Physique generale de Newton,'* and other works.

CASTELL, EDMUND, D.D., was born at Hatley, Cambridgeshire, 1606. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to St. John's College, where he proceeded regularly to his doctor's degree. While at the university he laboured in compiling his *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, which is a standing proof of his industry, though he ruined himself by it. In 1666 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and Arabic professor at Cambridge, to which were added a prebend of Canterbury, the little vicarage of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex, and the rectory of Wodeham Walter, in the same county. His last preferment was the living of Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire, where he died 1685. He assisted Dr. Walton in his Polyglott Bible, to which his own lexicon is usually appended. There is nothing more of Castell's in print, except a tract entitled *'Sol Angliæ oriens auspiciis Caroli II. Regum gloriosissimi,'* 4to., London, 1660.

CASTELL, THOMAS, D.D., prior of Durham, and an excellent architect, died 1519.

CASTELL, WILLIAM, a divine, was educated at Cambridge, and in 1627 was presented to the living of Courtenhall, Northamptonshire, in which parish he was buried 4 July, 1645. He drew up a *'Petition exhibited to the High Court of Parliament for the propagating the Gospel in America and the West Indies, and for settling our Colonies there,'* 4to., 1641, which created much excitement in America; and *'A Short Discovery of the Coasts and Continent of America, from the equinoctial northward and the adjacent Islands,'* 4to., London, 1644, reprinted in Osburne's *'Voyages.'*

CASTELLANI, the Chevalier FORTUNATO PIO, celebrated throughout Europe for the classic taste with which he adapted the designs of ancient Etruscan artists to the exigencies of modern jewellery, died at Rome 1 Jan., 1862.

CASTELLI, BENEDICT, a Benedictine monk, born at Brescia 1577, assisted Galileo in his astronomical observations. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Pisa, and then at Rome. Died 1644.

CASTELLI, BERNARD, a Genoese painter, born 1557; died 1629.

CASTELLI, JOHN BAPTIST, an architect, sculptor, and painter, called *il Bergamasco*, was born at

CASTELLI.

Bergamo 1500, and died at Madrid in 1570 or 1580.

CASTELLI, VALERIO, a painter, son of Bernard Castelli, mentioned above, was born at Genoa 1625, and died 1652.

CASTELLO. See **ADRIAN.**

CASTELLO, GABRIEL LANCELOT, an antiquary, born 1727 at Palermo, where he died 5 March, 1794. He wrote some important works in Italian and Latin relating to the history and antiquities of Sicily.

CASTELNAU, HENRIETTE JULIE DE. See **MURAL.**

CASTELNAU, MICHEL DE, a French statesman, born about 1518. He was employed by Charles IX. and Henry III. in many important negotiations, particularly in England, where he was five times ambassador. His 'Memoirs' have been printed. Died 1592.

CASTELVETRO, LOUIS, a learned critic, was born at Modena 1505, and died 21 Feb., 1571, at Chavenna, whither he had fled to escape the Inquisition. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's Poetics, and Latin poems.

CASTI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, born at Montecasone, in the States of the Church, 1721. When young he became professor of Greek and Latin at his native place, which, however, he quitted for Rome, where he was admitted into the Academy degli Arcadi, after which he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Montecasone. He now travelled into various countries, and at Venice was made poet-laureate on the death of Metastasio, which post he resigned and went to Florence, and from thence to Paris, where he died in Feb., 1803. His principal work is entitled 'Gli Annali Parlanti,' which has been translated into English by William Stewart Rose, under the title of 'Court and Parliament of Beasts,' 8vo., London, 1819. Besides these Casti wrote novels in Italian verse ('Nevelle Galanti'), and a satirical poem entitled 'Tartaro.'

CASTIGLIONE, BALTHAZAR, a nobleman of Mantua, born 6 Dec., 1478. After serving the duke of Milan with great bravery in a military capacity, he was employed as a statesman by the duke of Urbino, and sent ambassador to several courts. He was also engaged in the same capacity by Pope Clement VII.; and Charles V., to whom he was sent as nuncio, had a high esteem for him. He died at Toledo 2 Feb., 1529. His principal work is 'Il Cortegiano,' or 'The Courtier,' which by the Italians is emphatically styled 'the golden book.' An English translation, by Sir Thomas Hoby, appeared in 1561. Castiglione's letters were published at Padua 1700, and his poems are in the 'Deliciae Poetarum Italorum.'

CASTIGLIONE, JOHN BENEDICT, called *Grechetto* and *te Benedetto*, a painter and engraver, was born at Genoa 1616, and died at Mantua 1670. His favorite subjects were rural scenes, markets, and animals. He had a son, Francis, who was also a very good artist in the same line.

CASTIGLIONE, JOSEPH. See **CASTAGLIONE.**

CASTILLEJO, CHRISTOPHER DE, a celebrated Spanish poet, who died about 1596.

CASTILLO Y SAAVEDRA, ANTONIO DEL, a Spanish painter, born 1603 at Cordova, where he died 1667.

CASTLEHAVEN, MERVYN TUCHET, Lord Audley and EARL OF, was convicted of rape and other atrocious crimes, and justly executed in 1631.

CASTRO.

CASTLEMAIN, ROGER PALMER, EARL OF, was son of Sir James Palmer, of Dorney, Buckinghamshire, and was created earl of Castlemain by Charles II. He was very zealous in promoting the Catholic interest, and this was the cause of his being prosecuted at the time of Oates's plot, when, however, he was acquitted. After James II. ascended the throne, Lord Castlemain was distinguished on several occasions, but principally by being sent on an embassy to Pope Innocent XI. An account of this embassy, illustrated with splendid engravings, was afterwards published in Italian and English by Michael Wright, painter, and major-domo to the earl. After the Revolution his lordship was confined in the Tower for some time, and on gaining his liberty he retired to the Continent for several years, but died in Wales 1705. His works are 'Account of the present War between the Venetians and Turks,' 8vo., London, 1660; 'Catholike Apologie against the libels, declarations, &c., made and published by those of the League;' 'To all the Royalists that suffer'd for his majesty, &c. The humble address of the English Catholics,' 1669; 'Reply to the answer of the Catholique Apology, or vindication of the Catholics of England, with catalogue of the Catholics that died and suffer'd for their loyalty,' 1668; 'A short and true Account of the material Passages in the late War betwixt the English and Dutch,' 1671; 'A full answer, &c., of a seasonable discourse,' 1673; 'The Compendium: or a short View of the late Trvials in relation to the present Plot against his Majesty and Government; in answer to Dr. Thomas Barlow's book, called Popery, &c.,' 1679. Lord Castlemain's writings elicited several replies from Dr. Lloyd, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph.

CASTLEREAGH, Viscount. See **LONDONDERRY.**

CASTORIUS, JOHN, called also *Fiber* and *Bever*, a Benedictine monk of Westminster, wrote a chronicle from Brute to A.D. 1306. Leland commends him as an historian of good credit.

CASTRACANI. See **CASTRUCCIO.**

CASTRLOT, GEORGE. See **SCANDERBEG.**

CASTRO, FRANCIS ALPHONSO DE, a celebrated divine in the sixteenth century, a native of Zamora, and a member of the Franciscan order. He accompanied Philip II. to England, when that prince came here to marry Queen Mary. At the commencement of the persecution of the Protestants, Alphonso, in a sermon preached before the court, astonished his hearers by condemning in the most pointed manner the proceedings of the ecclesiastical courts. He pronounced them contrary, not only to the spirit, but to the text of the gospel; it was not by severity he said, but by mildness that men were to be brought into the fold of Christ; and it was the duty of the bishops, not to seek the death, but to instruct the ignorance of their misguided brethren. Men were at a loss to account for this discourse. It made, however, a deep impression; the execution of the prisoners was suspended; the question was again debated in the council, and five weeks elapsed before the advocates of severity could obtain permission to rekindle the fires of Smithfield. Subsequently de Castro was nominated to the archbishopric of Compostella, but died at Brussels 13 Feb., 1548, aged 63, before he had received his bulls. Father Feuardant published his works at Paris, 1578, folio. The most valued is the Treatise against Heresies,

CASTRO.

Paris, 1534, folio, an historical and controversial work.

CASTRO, JOHN DE, born at Lisbon 1500, went with Vasco da Gama to the East, and published a description of the Red Sea. On his return to Europe he was appointed commander of a fleet, and went with Charles V. against Tunis, being afterwards sent out by the Portuguese as governor of the East Indies. He died at Diu 6 June, 1548.

CASTRO, PAUL DE, an eminent Italian civilian, whose works fill eight folio volumes, died 1437.

CASTRUCCIO CASTRACANI, an Italian general, born at Lucca about 1283. At an early age he devoted himself to a military life, and became a partisan of the Ghibelines, who were opposed to the faction of the Guelfs. When the former were driven out of Pavia, Castruccio entered the service of Francis Guingui, who at his death entrusted him with the care of his son and the management of his estate. This raised him enemies, and his commander threw him into prison, but the people of Lucca soon released him, and in a short time made him their prince. He was also created a senator of Rome. After defending his states gloriously, and defeating the Florentines, he died of an ague 3 Sept., 1328.

CAT, CLAUDE NICOLAS LE, a celebrated surgeon and anatomist, was born at Bierancourt, in Picardy, 1700, and died at Rouen 20 Aug., 1768. He excelled in lithotomy and the treatment of cataracts. His works are 'Traité des sensations et des passions en général,' 'Dissertation sur l'existence et la nature du fluide des nerfs,' 'La théorie de l'ouïe,' 'Eloge de Fontenelle,' 'Traité de la couleur de la peau humaine,' 'Nouveau système sur la cause de l'évacuation périodique du sexe,' and 'Cours abrégé d'ostéologie.'

CATALANI, ANGELICA, a celebrated Italian vocalist, born 1782; died 13 June, 1840.

CATARINO, AMBROSE, an Italian divine, born at Sienna 1487. His original name was *Lancelot Politi*, which he changed on becoming a Dominican. He was at the council of Trent, and in 1547 was made bishop of Minor, in the kingdom of Naples, from whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Conza 1551. Died 1553. He was author of several works in Latin and Italian on controversial subjects.

CATEL, GUILLAUME, an historian, born at Toulouse 1560; died 5 Oct., 1626. His works are *Memoirs of the Counts of Toulouse*; and *Memoirs of the History of Languedoc*.

CATESBY, MARK, F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in 1679 or 1680. He went to Virginia 1712, and while there collected various productions in natural history, which he sent to England. He returned in 1726, and published, in 1732, the first volume of 'The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands;' the second in 1743, and the appendix in 1748. The plates were etched by himself, from his own drawings, and coloured under his inspection. This magnificent work was reprinted in 1754, and again in 1771. The author was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he communicated a paper on the Migration of Birds. He died in London 23 Dec., 1749.

CATHARINE OF ARRAGON was the fourth daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile and Arragon. She was born 1485, and in her sixteenth year was married to Arth. r,

CATHARINE DE' MEDICI.

prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., but lost her husband a few months afterwards. The king being unwilling to part with her dowry, obliged his second son Henry to espouse his brother's widow, though the prince was no more than twelve years of age. Soon after his accession, in 1509, Henry VIII. began to deliberate on his marriage, and to devise some means for dissolving it. Matters, however, did not come to a crisis till 1527, when Catharine had borne several children, though only one was then living, who afterwards became Queen Mary. It was the passion for Anne Boleyn that determined Henry to separate from his wife, and he accordingly applied to the pope for a divorce. At first the court of Rome appeared willing to comply with the request, but afterwards it threw out many objections. At last a commission was appointed to examine the validity of the marriage, and Campeggio and Wolsey were appointed the legates, who summoned the parties before them in Blackfriars 31 May, 1529. Here Catharine appeared, and declared that she would not submit her cause to the decision of her enemies; upon which the court broke up, and the king was privately married to Anne Boleyn by the primate Cranmer. Catharine now removed to Amphyll, and the archbishop pronounced a sentence of repudiation, but she, of course, persisted in maintaining her claims. Her last residence was at Kimbolton Castle, where she died 6 Jan., 1536. She was buried with great pomp in the abbey church of Peterborough.

CATHARINE OF BOLOGNA (ST.) was born at Bologna 1413, and became abbess of the Poor Clares there. She died 9 March, 1463, and was canonized by Benedict XIII. Her 'Revelations' have been printed.

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA, Infanta of Portugal, the daughter of John, duke of Braganza, was born 14 Nov., 1638, and on 21 May, 1662, was married at Portsmouth to Charles II., king of England, by whom, however, she had no children. She returned in 1693 to Portugal, where she was regent during the imbecility of her brother Peter. Died 31 Dec., 1705.

CATHARINE OF FRANCE, daughter of Charles VI. of France, married, in 1420, Henry V. of England, and after his death Owen Tudor, a Welshman, by whom she had Edmund, the father of Henry VII. Died 2 Jan., 1437-8, æt. 38.

CATHARINE HOWARD, fifth wife of Henry VIII., king of England, was the daughter of Lord Edmund Howard. She was educated under the care of her grandmother, the duchess dowager of Norfolk; and when she grew up the charms of her person soon captivated the affections of Henry, who, upon his divorce from Anne of Cleves, married her, and showed her publicly as queen 8 Aug., 1540. She was afterwards accused of adultery, and being found guilty, was executed 12 Feb., 1541-2.

CATHARINE DE' MEDICI, queen of France, daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, was born 1519, and married, in 1534, Henry, duke of Orleans, son of Francis I., by whom she had ten children, three of whom became successively kings of France, and a daughter queen of Navarre. Her husband died 1559. During the short reign of her son Francis she obtained no influence in the cabinet, owing to the superior power of the Guises; but on the elevation of Charles IX. she became regent. It was during her regency that the disgraced mas-

CATHARINE PARR.

sacre of St. Bartholomew took place. She died 5 Jan., 1589.

CATHARINE PARR, the sixth and last queen of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and married first to Edward Burghc, and next to John Neville, Lord Latimer, whose widow she was when, in 1543, Henry took notice of, and married her. She was a most accomplished woman, and much attached to the reformers, which induced Gardiner to lay snares for her destruction. However, by her prudent management, she escaped the fate designed for her, even when it was resolved to send her to the Tower. After the death of Henry she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, but this proved an unhappy union, and she died in childhood at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, 5 Sept., 1548. She wrote the 'Lamentation of a Sinner;' and a volume of 'Prayers and Meditations.'

CATHARINE OF SIENNA (ST.), celebrated nun of the third order of St. Dominic, was born 1347, and made a vow of virginity when only eight years old. She took the Dominican habit some time after, and became eminent for her genius, charity, zeal, and writings. Going to Avignon, in order to reconcile the Florentines with Gregory XI., who had excommunicated them, she pressed the sovereign pontiff so much, by her discourses and solicitations, that she engaged him to quit France and go to Rome 1377, where he again fixed the pontifical seat, seventy years after Clement V. had removed it to France. She died 29 April, 1380, and was canonized by Pius II. in 1461. A collected edition of her works appeared at Sienna in 1707, 4 vols. 4to.

CATHARINE L., empress of Russia, was born in Livonia 1688, and in 1704 became the mistress of the Czar Peter the Great, over whom she gained such an ascendancy that he married her in 1711. At his death in 1725 she was proclaimed empress; but died of intemperance 27 May, 1727.

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zerbst, in Upper Saxony, was born 1729, and at the age of fourteen married the duke of Holstein, afterwards Peter III. The mental infirmity of her husband rendered Catharine dissatisfied and faithless; and on the death of the empress, in 1762, the young monarch found her an ambitious rival instead of a submissive consort. By a well-managed plot she seized her husband, and, after three days' confinement, he was assassinated in the castle of Robschka, whilst his murderer proclaimed herself sole sovereign empress. Prince Ivan, grandson of Peter, an indolent youth, was secretly cut off, and the empress, sure of the tranquillity of her dominions, imposed on Poland her favourite Poniatowski as king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, 1764. Great as a sovereign, but dissolute as a woman, Catharine was engaged for ten years in a Turkish war, and lastly with the Swedes, whilst at home she indulged in the most sensual gratifications in the company of her favourites. The patronage which she extended to genius, and the benevolent motives of her government, will always appear as redeeming features in her character, though the bloody capture of Ismael, and the partition of Poland, must excite indignation against her. She died 17 Nov., 1796.

CATHARINUS, AMBROSE. See CATARINO.

CATHCART, Sir GEORGE, a gallant British general, who fell at the battle of Inkermann, 5 Nov., 1855, at the age of 60.

CATTENBURG.

CATHCART, WILLIAM SCRAW, Earl Cathcart, a British general, born at Petersham, Surrey, 17 September, 1755; died in Scotland 16 June, 1843.

CATILINA, LUCIUS SERGIUS, a Roman of noble descent, who, in the year 65 B.C., formed a conspiracy, with several dissolute characters, to overthrow the government. The plot being discovered by Cicero, Catilina left Rome, and put himself at the head of an army, whereupon he was declared a rebel by the senate. An engagement ensued on the plains of Tuscany, in which Catilina was slain after fighting desperately, B.C. 62.

CATINAT, NICOLAS, a distinguished French general, born 1 Sept., 1637. He defeated the duke of Savoy 1688, and took the fortress of Ath, in Flanders, 1697. Four years afterwards he was appointed commander of the army in Italy against Prince Eugene, but was obliged to retreat. Died 25 Feb., 1712.

CATO, DIONYSIUS, the name given to the author of a work, formerly much used in schools, entitled 'Disticha de Moribus, ad Filium.' It is not known who was the real author, nor in what age he flourished.

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, commonly called *Cato Censorius*, or *Cato Major*, was born in Tusculum B.C. 234, and became successively military tribune in Sicily, and quaestor in Africa under Scipio. After going through other employments he was chosen consul B.C. 195, and his next advance was to the censorship, in which he showed his dislike to luxury of every kind. Died B.C. 149. Of his writings there only remain a treatise 'De Re Rustica,' and a few fragments of an historical work entitled 'Origines.'

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, commonly called *Cato Minor*, or *Cato of Utica*, was great-grandson of the preceding. At an early age he manifested that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct; and his habits of austerity and frugality led him to embrace the doctrine of the Stoics. He served in the army with his brother Cæpio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence as to obtain the commission of tribune in Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of quaestor, and his uprightness in administering justice gained him great popularity. He gave his support to Pompey against Caesar, whose designs he considered dangerous to the Roman liberty; yet the civil war which ensued filled him with grief. After the battle of Pharsalia Cato fled to Utica, where, after twice reading Plato's Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, he fell upon his sword B.C. 46, æt. 49.

CATO, VALERIUS, a Latin poet, who died B.C. 20, was a native of Narbonensis Gaul, and kept a school at Rome. The only piece of his that has reached us is a poem entitled 'Diræ.'

CATROU, FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit, born at Paris 8 Dec., 1659; died 18 Oct., 1737. He published a History of the Mogul Empire; History of the Fanaticism of the Protestant Religion; and a French translation of Virgil; but his reputation rests chiefly upon the Roman History written by him in conjunction with Father Rouillé, who supplied the notes. It has been translated into English, in 6 vols. folio.

CATTENBURG, ADRIAN VAN, a divine of the sect of Arminians, born at Rotterdam 1604; died about 1740. He published 'Bibliotheca Scrip-

CATTI.

torum Remonstrantium'; 'Syntagma Sapientiae Mosiacæ,' &c.

CATTI, TWM STON, a noted Welsh robber, who flourished about 1630.

CATTON, WILLIAM, a Franciscan friar and D.D. of the university of Cambridge, flourished 1530. He wrote 'Super Magistrum Sententiarum;' and 'Questiones Theologicæ.'

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, a Roman poet, born in the peninsula Sirmio, in the territory of Verona, B.C. 86. He was invited to Rome in early youth, and there wasted much of his fortune in dissipation. He accompanied Caius Memmius, the patron of Lucretius, to the province of Bithynia, but did not thereby derive the pecuniary or other benefits which he expected. After his return to Italy his time seems to have been passed in idleness or in licentious amours in his costly residence at Tibur, or his delicious villa on the peninsula of Sirmio. He was on terms of intimacy with Cicero. His death took place when he was about thirty years old. His works, which consist of odes, songs, satires, and epigrams, have been frequently printed, usually with those of Tibullus and Propertius. They have been rendered into English verse by Dr. Nott and the Hon. George Lamb, and into English prose by W. E. Kelly.

CATZ, or CATS, JAMES, a Dutch lawyer, politician, and poet, born 1577; died 12 Sept., 1660. He came to England first to consult Dr. Butler in a hectic case, and twice afterwards in the capacity of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I, and in the protectorate of Cromwell. He was in this country at the time of the engagement between Blake and Van Tromp, and soon afterwards retired to Chelsea, where his lodgings, and those of two others who were associated with him in the embassy, were surrounded by soldiers. This greatly alarmed them; but, as Cromwell told Catz, when he complained of the supposed outrage, the object of the soldiers was to prevent the ambassadors being torn to pieces by the mob, who were extremely exasperated against the Dutch. Catz and his colleagues were, thereupon, sent secretly away, with great care and despatch, by command of the Protector.

CAUCHY, AUGUSTIN LOUIS, a French mathematician and poet, born 1789; died 1857.

CAULAINCOURT, ARMAND AUGUSTIN LOUIS DE, a French general and diplomatist, born 9 Dec., 1773; died 10 Feb., 1827.

CAULFIELD, JAMES, a noted printseller of London, and the author of numerous compilations, was born in Clerkenwell 11 Feb., 1764, and died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital 22 April, 1826. Among his works are 'Lives and Portraits of Remarkable Persons,' 2 vols.; 'History of the Gunpowder Plot;' 'Life of Old Parr;' 'The Aubrey Papers;' 'Gallery of British Portraits;' 'Cromwelliana;' an edition of Naunton's 'Fragmenta Regalia;' and 'Chalcographiana, or the Printseller's Chronicle and Collector's Guide to the knowledge and value of Engraved British Portraits.'

CAULFIELD, JAMES, earl of Charlemont. See CHARLEMONT.

CAULIAC, GUY DE, an eminent physician of Montpellier, in the fourteenth century; author of an esteemed Treatise on Surgery; and physician to Popes Clement VI. and Urban V. He is regarded as the restorer of surgery.

CAVALIER.

CAUNTER, JOHN HOBART, B.D., was born at Dittisham, Devonshire, 21 July, 1794, and it is believed was originally a military officer, and served in India. Having taken orders, he officiated for nineteen years as minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Foley Place, London, but in 1846 he took a lease of a proprietary chapel at Kennington. He held for a short time the rectory of Hailsham, Sussex, and was also chaplain to the earl of Thanet. Died 14 Dec., 1851. His chief works are 'The Island Bride, in six cantos' 'Sermons, 3 vols.;' 'St. Leon,' a poem; 'Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman;' 'Illustrations of the Bible,' 2 vols.;" 'The Romance of History: India,' 1836; 'The Fellow Commoner,' a novel; 'The Poetry of the Pentateuch,' 2 vols. From 1830 to 1838 he wrote the letter-press of 'The Oriental Annual.'

CAURROY, FRANÇOIS EUSTACHE DU, a French musician, who composed a much-admired Mass for the Dead, was born 1549, and died 7 Aug., 1609.

CAUSSIN, NICOLAS, a Jesuit, born at Troyes 1583, became confessor to Louis XIII. He opposed Richelieu, by whom he was dismissed from attendance on the king's person. He returned to Paris after the cardinal's death, and died 2 July, 1651. His book, 'De Sacra et Profana Eloquentia,' is well known; and his 'Cour Sainte' has been translated into English by Sir Thomas Hawkins.

CAVAIGNAC, LOUIS EUGENE, a French general and patriot, born at Paris 15 Oct., 1802. In the revolution of 1848 he was appointed minister of war. On the outbreak of June 22, the National Assembly passed a resolution declaring Paris in a state of siege, and nominated Cavaignac dictator, with absolute and unlimited powers. After four days' fighting in the streets, during which the killed and wounded on both sides amounted to above 8000, Cavaignac found himself the absolute disposer of the destinies of Paris and of France. Had he been capable of mere selfish ambition he might doubtless have secured for himself, for a time at least, the possession of unlimited authority. He was true, however, to his republican principles, and laid down his dictatorship, like some ancient Roman, as soon as he had pacified the capital. After protracted discussions the National Assembly resolved that a president should be elected by universal suffrage. Cavaignac was put forward by the middle-class republicans. The result was that 5,534,520 votes were recorded for Louis Napoleon, and only 1,448,302 for Cavaignac. On laying down his extraordinary powers Cavaignac received the thanks of the National Assembly, and the compliments of his successor. When Louis Napoleon executed his *coup d'état* in 1851 one of his precautions was to arrest Cavaignac. The general was, however, released after a brief detention, and resided in Paris till his death on 28 Oct., 1857.

CAVALCANTI, BARTHOLOMEW, a Florentine, who was employed by Paul III. in some important embassies, and was author of excellent treatises on rhetoric, and on the best forms of a republic. Born 1503; died 9 Dec., 1562.

CAVALCANTI, GUIDO, a Florentine poet, who died 1300. His 'Canzone d'Amore,' has been often published.

CAVALIER, JEAN, son of a peasant in the mountains of the Cevennes, was born 1679, and became famous for his bravery in the wars of the Camisards against Louis XIV. Subsequently he

CAVALIERI.

came to England; was appointed governor of Jersey; and died at Chelsea in May, 1740. While in this country he was one of the leaders of a set of fanatics called 'French Prophets.' His 'Memoirs of the Wars of the Cevennes' were published at Dublin in 1726.

CAVALIERI, BONAVENTURE, a famous professor of mathematics at Bologna, was born 1598, and died 3 Dec., 1647. He wrote several works on trigonometry and astronomy.

CAVALLINI, PETER, a painter and sculptor, born at Rome 1259; died 1344.

CAVALLO, TIBERIUS, F.R.S., an eminent philosopher, was born at Naples 1749, but in 1771 settled in London, where he died 6 Dec., 1809. He published treatises on electricity, magnetism, and the nature and properties of air; 'The History and Practice of Aerostation'; and a Description of the Barometrometer invented by him.

CAVANILLES, ANTONY JOSEPH, a Spanish poet and writer on botany, was born at Valencia 19 Jan., 1745, and died at Madrid Aug., 1804.

CAVE, EDWARD, a printer, to whom the literary world is under great obligations, was born at Newton, Warwickshire, 29 Feb., 1691. He was educated at Rugby school, on leaving which he became clerk to a collector in the Exchequer, but soon left that situation, and came to London, where he put himself apprentice to a printer. On the expiration of his time he married and obtained a place in the post-office, though he still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the 'Gradus ad Parnassum,' and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place for exposing abuses in the privilege of franking, he set up 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' which had great success, and will ever reflect honour on its projector. Cave died 10 Jan., 1754.

CAVE, WILLIAM, D.D., was born 30 Dec., 1637, at Pockwell, Leicestershire, of which parish his father was rector. In 1653 he was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1660. In 1662 he was presented to the vicarage of Islington, in Middlesex, and some time after became chaplain to the king. He took his doctor's degree 1672, and in 1679 was collated to the rectory of All-Hallows the Great, Thames Street. In 1684 he was installed canon of Windsor. He resigned his living of All-Hallows in 1689, and that of Islington in 1691; but the year preceding he had been admitted to the vicarage of Isleworth. Died 4 Aug., 1713. His chief works are, 'Primitive Christianity'; 'Tabulæ Ecclesiasticæ'; 'Antiquitates Apostolicæ'; or the Lives, Acts, and Martyrdoms of the Primitive Fathers; 'Dissertation on the Government of the Ancient Church'; 'Ecclesiastical, or the Lives of the Fathers of the fourth Century'; 'Chartophylax Ecclesiasticus'; and 'Scriptorium Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria,' folio, 2 vols., 1688-98. This, which is his greatest performance, was reprinted at Oxford, 1743.

CAVEDONE, JACOPO, an historical painter, born at Sassuolo, near Modena, 1580; died at Bologna 1600.

CAVELLUS, HUGO. See **MAC CAGHWELL**, **HUGH**.

CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, duke of Portland. See **PORTLAND**.

CAVENDISH, LORD FREDERICK, of the family of the dukes of Devonshire, chose a military life, and rose to the rank of field-marshal. He repre-

CAVENDISH.

sented Derbyshire, and afterwards Derby, in several parliaments. In the action of St. Cas, 1758, he was taken prisoner; and when permitted to return to his country, on his parole, he at first refused, lest his voting in the House of Commons should be regarded as a violation of his parole. He died at Twickenham 1803.

CAVENDISH, GEORGE, an English gentleman, who, after studying at Cambridge, became about 1519 one of the gentlemen ushers in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, to whom he adhered with great fidelity. He composed an able and interesting Life of Wolsey, which for many years was attributed to the author's younger brother, Sir William Cavendish. The claims of George Cavendish were, however, successfully vindicated in a masterly work by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, first published in 1814. The best editions of the Life of Wolsey are those by S. W. Singer and John Holmes. In the former will be found some poems by Cavendish, entitled 'Metrical Visions concerning the fortunes and fall of the most eminent persons of his time.' It should be mentioned that Cavendish was zealous for the old profession of religion, and regarded the accession of Elizabeth as an irreparable national calamity. Died about 1562.

CAVENDISH, Sir HENRY, son of Sir Henry Cavendish, baronet, was born 13 Sept., 1732. For some years he was member of parliament for Lostwithiel in Cornwall. He succeeded to the baronetcy 1776, and three years afterwards was appointed receiver-general for Ireland, and a member of the privy council in that country. His death occurred at Black Rock, near Dublin, 3 Aug., 1804. Sir Henry was an adept in writing Gurney's system of shorthand, and took copious notes of the debates in what has been termed the unreported parliament, from 10 May, 1768, to 13 June, 1774. The manuscripts, consisting of 48 volumes, are now in the British Museum (MS. Egerton, 215-262). Mr. J. Wright published 'Debates of the House of Commons, 1774, on the Bill for the Government of Canada,' drawn up from the notes of Sir H. Cavendish, 8vo., London, 1839. Mr. Wright also published 'Sir Henry Cavendish's Notes of the Debates of the House of Commons from 10 May, 1768, to 3 May, 1770,' 8vo., London, 1841. A second volume was commenced, but was not proceeded with beyond the eighth part, which ends on 27 March, 1771.

CAVENDISH, HENRY, son of Lord Charles Cavendish (brother to the third duke of Devonshire) and the Lady Anne Grey, third daughter of Henry, duke of Kent, was born at Nice 10 Oct., 1731. He received his education, first under Dr. Newcome at Hackney, and next at Cambridge. He devoted himself to scientific pursuits, particularly chemistry and natural philosophy. In 1766 he ascertained the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas, which discovery has given rise to many experiments, especially in aerial navigation. He also made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs, which laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry. He was also an excellent mathematician and astronomer, as his valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions abundantly prove. He was a man of extreme modesty, and reserved even to his own relations; so that by living a recluse life, and never marrying, his property accumulated to the sum of one

CAVENDISH.

million two hundred thousand pounds. He died at his house on Clapham Common 24 Feb., 1810. His Life, by J. Dalton, was published by the Cavendish Society, 8vo., London, 1854.

CAVENDISH, Lord JOHN, was son of the fourth duke of Devonshire. He was a very independent nobleman, and trod evenly in the line of his illustrious ancestors. In the administration under the marquis of Rockingham, in 1765, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and during the American war he constantly opposed Lord North. On the resignation of that nobleman he came into office as chancellor of the Exchequer, but on the death of the marquis of Rockingham soon afterwards, and the appointment of the earl of Shelburne, he and his friends resigned their places. His lordship then became one of the famous coalition, against whose united efforts the new administration could not stand. He, therefore, once more entered into office as chancellor of the Exchequer, but the ministry were soon dismissed. From that time he continued in opposition. Died 19 Dec., 1796.

CAVENDISH, MARGARET, duchess of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE.

CAVENDISH, RICHARD, brother of Thomas, the circumnavigator, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge, after which he engaged in politics, and represented Denbigh in parliament. He was author of an English translation of Euclid, and 'The Image of Nature and Grace, conteyning the whole course and condition of mans estate,' 8vo., London, n. d., and 1574. Died about 1600.

CAVENDISH, THOMAS, the circumnavigator, was born in Suffolk 1500, and after studying at the university of Cambridge, which, however, he left without taking a degree, he accompanied the expedition sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. On returning home he himself planned a predatory expedition to the New World. Accordingly he obtained letters of marque, and fitted out three ships, with which he sailed from Plymouth 21 July, 1586. On the 16th Dec. he fell in with the coast of Patagonia, and the next day came to an harbour, which he named Port Desire. Thence he proceeded to Cape Lucas, in California, where he captured a Spanish vessel, the Santa Anna, having on board a great quantity of treasure. He now set sail for England, and arrived at Plymouth 9 Sept., 1588, having circumnavigated the globe in two years and fifty days. Cavendish was the third person who sailed round the world, and he accomplished the undertaking in less time than either of his predecessors. In 1591 he set out on another expedition to the South Sea, but it proved a very disastrous one. Those of his crew who did not succumb to disease mutinied against their commander, who died of a broken heart 1592, but whether afloat or ashore is uncertain. Cavendish's account of his last Voyage is printed in Purchas his Pilgrimes. From him 'Cavendish' tobacco derives its name.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, duke of Devonshire. See DEVONSHIRE.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, duke of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE.

CAVOUR, Count CAMILLO BENSO DI, an Italian statesman, premier of the newly-constituted kingdom of Italy, was born 10 Aug., 1810, at Turin, where he died 6 June, 1861. The main objects of

CAXTON.

his life were the unification of Italy and the spoliation of the Christian Church.

CAW, JOHN YOUNG, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in Perth about 1810, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Subsequently he became connected with the Bank of Manchester, both in its head office and in its Stockport branch. On the establishment of the Manchester and Salford Bank he became connected with it, and so continued till his death, on 22 Oct., 1858. He was author of several works on banking.

CAWDREY, DANIEL, a nonconformist, educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and ejected from his living of Dilling, in Northamptonshire. He was a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and wrote sermons, treatises, and pieces against the Established Church. Died Oct., 1664.

CAWTHORN, JAMES, a poet, born at Sheffield 4 Nov., 1719. He was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and afterwards at that of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmorland. In 1758 he was entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, but did not take any degree there, though he subsequently obtained that of M.A. from some other university. On leaving Cambridge he became assistant to Mr. Clare, of Soho school, whose daughter he married. About this time he took orders, and in 1743 was elected master of Tunbridge school, where he died of a fall from his horse 15 April, 1761. His poems were published in 1771, 8vo.; besides which he wrote 'The Perjured Lover,' a poem, and two printed sermons.

CAWTON, THOMAS, a Puritan divine, born at Rainham, Norfolk, 1605, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He became minister of St. Bartholomew's, behind the Exchange, London, but being implicated in Love's plot against Cromwell, he fled to Holland, and became pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. Died 7 Aug., 1659.

CAWTON, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born at Wivenhoe, Essex, about 1637. He was educated at Rotterdam, and afterwards at Utrecht, where he acquired a knowledge of the oriental tongues. On his return to England he entered Merton College, Oxford, and was episcopally ordained; but in 1662 he left the university on account of nonconformity, after which he officiated to a dissenting congregation in Westminster, where he died 10 April, 1677. He wrote the Life of his Father; 'Dissertatio de Usu Linguæ Hebraicæ in Philosophia Theoretica'; 'Disputatio de Versione Syriaca Vet. et Novi Testamenti'; and 'Balaam's Wish,' a sermon.

CAXES, EUGENIO, a Spanish painter, was son of Patrizio Caxes, of Arezzo, an eminent artist, who settled in Madrid, where the son was born 1577. His fine fresco paintings are much admired. Died 1642.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, the first English printer, was born in the Weald of Kent, probably in 1412. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a mercer in London, and on the death of his master travelled in the Low Countries for a short time. While abroad he was employed to continue and confirm a treaty of trade and commerce between Edward IV. and Philip, duke of Burgundy. During his residence in Flanders he acquired a knowledge of the new invention of printing, and the first book he executed was the 'Recueil des Histories de Troyes,' by Raoul le Fevre, 1465-7. In 1472 he published his own translation of the same

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work. The time of his return to his native country is not known with certainty, but the usual supposition has been that he brought the art of printing into England in 1474. Shortly afterwards he was residing near Westminster Abbey, where he set up his press. A list of the works printed by him, sixty-seven in number, is given in Lowndes's 'Bibl. Man.,' ed. Bohn. Caxton died either in 1491 or 1492.

CAYET, PIERRE VICTOR PALMA, a French theologian, born 1525. He was first a Protestant minister, but turning Catholic, he was made a doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of Hebrew in the Royal College. Besides his 'Chronologie Septennaire,' which is a curious work, he wrote some pieces against the Calvinists. Died 10 March, 1610.

CAYLUS, ANNE CLAUDE PHILIPPE, comte DE, a French writer, born 31 Oct., 1692; died 5 Sept., 1767. To him the world is indebted for that magnificent work, the Description of the Gems in the Royal Cabinet. In 1731 he became a member of the Academy of Painting, in which he founded a prize for drawing. He discovered the ancient art of encaustic painting, and of tinging marble, from hints in the works of Pliny. Besides dissertations on the arts, he published a collection of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Gaulish Antiquities; a Discourse on Ancient Pictures; and other works of merit.

CAZES, PIERRE JACQUES, a French painter, born 1676; died 25 June, 1754.

CAZOTTE, JACQUES, a French writer of plays, tales, &c., was born at Dijon 1720, and was executed during the fury of the Revolution 25 Sept., 1792. The best edition of his works is that printed at Paris, 4 vols. 8vo., 1816.

CEADDA, ST. See CHAD.

CEBA, ANSALDO, a Genoese, who composed tragedies, histories, orations, and a treatise on epic poetry. Born 1565; died 12 April, 1623.

CEBES, an ancient Greek author, whose beautiful allegory, 'The Tablature of Human Life,' still remains. There are several English translations of it. Cebes lived B.C. 405, and was a disciple of Socrates.

CECCO DI ASCOLI, whose right name was *Francesco de Stabili*, was born at Ascoli 1527. The great reputation he had acquired as a physician occasioned his being invited to Avignon to attend John XXII. in that capacity; but the jealousy of some of the courtiers forced him to leave the place. He went to Florence, and from thence to Bologna, where he taught philosophy and astrology from 1322 to 1325. Being obliged to draw the horoscopes of the wife and daughters of the duke of Calabria, the son of Robert, king of Naples, he foretold that they would give themselves up to licentiousness. This deprived him of the duke's protection. His enemies seized the opportunity to accuse him of having said that Jesus Christ was under the influence of the stars; and he was burned by the Inquisition, at Florence, 1527. He wrote a poem on physic, which was first printed at Venice, 1478.

CECIL, JAMES EMILIUS WILLIAM EVELYN GASCOINE, Viscount Cranborne. See CRANBORNE.

CECIL, RICHARD, a divine, born in London 8 Nov., 1748. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts, and on taking orders obtained two small livings in Sussex. Afterwards he removed to

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London, became lecturer of Christ-church, Spitalfields, and minister of Orange Street Chapel, next of that in Long Acre, and lastly of one belonging to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in Bedford Row. In 1800 he was presented to the livings of Chobham and Bisleigh, in Surrey. Died 15 Aug., 1810. Mr. Cecil published several sermons, and the Lives of Bacon the sculptor, and the Rev. William Cadogan. All his works were published after his death, in 4 vols. 8vo.

CECIL, ROBERT, earl of Salisbury. See SALISBURY.

CECIL, THOMAS, earl of Exeter. See EXETER.

CECIL, THOMAS, an English engraver, who was living 1634.

CECIL, WILLIAM, Lord Burghley. See BURGHLEY.

CECILIA (ST.), the patron saint of music, has been honoured as a martyr in the Latin Church from the fifth century; but nothing is known of her history.

CEDD (ST.), bishop of London, was the brother of St. Chad, and died on the 29th Oct., about the year 664.

CEDKENUS, GEORGE, a Greek monk of the eleventh century, who compiled a history from the Creation to the year 1057.

CELESTI, ANDREW, a Venetian painter of great merit, born 1637; died 1706.

CELESTINE I. (SAINT), succeeded Boniface I. in the papal chair 422, and died 6 April, 432.

CELESTINE II. was elected Pope 25 Sept., 1143, and died 3 March, 1144.

CELESTINE III. succeeded Pope Clement III. 1191, and died 8 Jan., 1198.

CELESTINE IV., of Milan, was elected Pope 22 Sept., 1241, and died eighteen days afterwards, regretted by all good men.

CELESTINE V. (ST.), *Pietro di Morrone*, was born at Isernia, in the kingdom of Naples, 1215. He became a Benedictine monk, and retired, in 1244, to Mont Majella, where he founded the Celestine order. He was elected Pope 5 July, 1294, abdicated the pontificate five months afterwards, and died 19 May, 1296. He was canonized by Clement V. in 1313.

CELIO MAGNO, an Italian poet, author of a noble Ode to the Deity, died 1612.

CELLARIUS, ANDREW, rector of the college of Horn, in Holland, and author of several geographical works, was living 1661.

CELLARIUS, CHRISTOPHER, was born at Smalcalde, in Franconia, 1638. In 1666 he was created D.D. at Jena, and the next year was appointed professor of Hebrew and moral philosophy at Weissenfels, where he remained till 1673, when he became rector of the college at Weimar, which place he quitted three years afterwards for the same office at Zeitz. In 1678 he removed to Mersbourg; and in 1693 he accepted the professorship of history at Halle, where he ended his days 4 June, 1707. He edited several Latin and Greek authors; but the works by which he is best known are those on ancient geography and history.

CELLIER, REMI, a French Benedictine, who wrote a General History of Sacred and Ecclesiastical Authors, 23 vols. 4to.; and an Apology for the Morality of the Fathers against Barbeyrac. Born 1688; died 1761.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO, a famous sculptor and engraver, was born at Florence 1500, and served his apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith.

CELSUS.

He also learned drawing, engraving, and music, and Clement VII. appointed him both his goldsmith and musician. His courage was equal to his ingenuity; for, when Rome was besieged by the duke of Bourbon, the charge of the castle of St. Angelo was committed by the Pope to Cellini, who afterwards surrendered it on honourable terms. However, he was of a capricious humour, never contented in one place, and frequently embroiling himself in quarrels. After rambling about from place to place he went to Paris, but being disgusted with his salary, he resolved to set out for Jerusalem. The king, however, sent for him, increased his salary, and gave him a house to live in. Still his quarrelsome temper would not suffer him to be at peace; and he returned to his native country, where he died 13 Feb., 1570. His curious 'Memoirs written by himself' have been translated into English by Nugent and Roscoe.

CELSUS, AURELIUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated physician, who flourished at Rome in the reign of Tiberius, and wrote eight books on medicine, which have been often printed. He is generally allowed to be the best commentator on Hippocrates.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher of the second century, who wrote a book against the Christian religion, which was answered by Origen.

CELTES, CONRAD, a German Latin poet, born 1459; died at Vienna 3 Feb., 1508.

CENCI, BEATRICE DE, a Roman lady, famous on account of her beauty, her crimes, and her dramatic death. She was the daughter of Francis de Cenci, a man whose character was so infamous that Beatrice, in concert with her mother-in-law Lucretia, and her brother James, caused him to be assassinated. The three Cenci were executed at Rome 11 Sept., 1599. Their story is the subject of a well-known drama by Shelley.

CENNICK, JOHN, a Moravian preacher, author of several published sermons, hymns, &c., died 1755, and was buried in the Moravian cemetery at Chelsea.

CENSORINUS, a grammarian, who flourished at Rome in the third century. His treatise, 'De Die Natali,' was printed at Cambridge, 1695.

CENTLIVRE, SUSANNAH, a dramatist, was daughter of Mr. Freeman, a gentleman of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and was born about 1667. Her youth was gaily spent, though she did not neglect the cultivation of her mind. Some of her comedies possess merit, and are still performed with applause, particularly 'The Busy Body,' and 'A Bold Stroke for a Wife.' Her third husband, Mr. Centlivre, was yeoman cook to Queen Anne. She died in London 1 Dec., 1723. Her dramatic works were published in 3 vols. 12mo.; besides which she wrote letters and poems.

CENTORIO DEZZI ORTENSII, ASCANIUS, a celebrated Italian, who was not only a soldier, but a scholar, and wrote Military Annals of his Time, printed at Venice in 1505 and 1509, in 2 vols. 4to.

CERACCHI, JOSEPH, a sculptor, was born in Corsica about 1760, and executed in Paris 10 Feb., 1802, for attempting to assassinate Napoleon Bonaparte.

CERATINUS, JAMES, a native of Holland, Greek professor at Leipzig, died 20 April, 1530. He published a Greek-Latin Lexicon; 'De sono Græcæum Literarum,' &c.

CERCEAU, JEAN ANTOINE DU, a French Jesuit, who wrote poems, histories and miscellaneous

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pieces, was born at Paris 12 Nov., 1670, and died 4 July, 1730.

CERDA, DONNA BERNARDA FERREIRA DE LA, a Portuguese poetess, born 1595; died 1644.

CERDA, JOHN LOUIS DE LA, a Spanish Jesuit, who wrote Commentaries on Caesar's Commentaries; 'Adversaria Sacra,' &c. Born about 1500; died 1643.

CERDO, a heretic, who lived at the end of the first, or beginning of the second century. He maintained the existence of two Gods, one good, the Creator of heaven; the other bad, and Creator of the earth. He rejected the Old Testament, and allowed only a part of the New; he also held that Christ had not a real body.

CÈRE, JEAN NICOLAS, a French writer on botany, born 1737; died 2 May, 1810.

CERETA, LAURA, an Italian lady, born at Brescia 1469; died 1498. Her Latin letters were published with her *Luce*, by Tomasini, 1680.

CERINI, JOHN DOMINIC, an Italian painter, born at Perugia 1606; died 1681.

CERINI, JOSEPH, an Italian dramatist, and author of Anacreontic Poems, was born 1738, and died 7 Sept., 1779.

CERINTHUS, an heresiarch, the disciple of Simon Magus. He lived A.D. 54; and attacked the divinity of Jesus Christ.

CERISANTES, MARK DUNCAN DE, son of Mark Duncan, a Scotch physician, who settled at Saumur, was born in that town about 1600. He embraced the military profession, and took the name of Cerisantes that he might be distinguished from his brother. When serving under the duke of Guise in Italy he was ordered to attack Naples, and in doing so received a wound which proved fatal, Feb., 1648. He composed some Latin Odes.

CERQUOZZI, MICHAEL ANGELO, a painter, born at Rome 1600, or 1602; died 1666. He was called Michael Angelo di Battaglia, from his excellence in painting battles, and Bambocciate, from his skill in painting fairs and markets.

CERRATO, PAUL, a lawyer and Latin poet, born at Alba, in Lombardy, 1485; died 1541.

CERUTI, FREDERICK, an Italian writer, born at Verona 1541; died 1579. Besides editions of Horace, Persius, and Juvenal, he published a Latin Dialogue on Comedy, a treatise on education, and some poems and letters in the same language.

CERUTTI, JOSEPH ANTHONY JOACHIM, was born at Turin 13 June, 1738, and became a member of the Society of Jesus. Going to France he entered into the Revolution with ardour, and was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. He published several works in French, and was one of the editors of 'La Feuille Villageoise,' a revolutionary paper. Died 3 Feb., 1792.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE, a celebrated Spanish writer, and the inimitable author of 'Don Quixote,' was born at Alcada de Henares 1547. From Spain he went to Italy, and served Cardinal Acquaviva at Rome, as chamberlain. Fighting under the banners of the victorious Marc Antonio Colonna, he lost his left hand in 1571. He was taken by the Moors, and suffered a captivity of five years and a half. On his return to Spain he applied himself to writing for the stage. The first part of his 'Don Quixote' was printed at Madrid in 1605. Notwithstanding the vast applause his book everywhere received, he

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experienced many difficulties from poverty. In 1615 he published a second part. He was the author of several other works; and died at Madrid 23 April, 1616.

CESALPINI, ANDREW. See CAESALPINUS.

CESARI, JOSEPH, a painter, commonly called *Arpino*, and sometimes *Josephino*, was born at Rome 1560. His father was a painter and a native of Arpino in the kingdom of Naples. While yet in his thirteenth year his father placed him with the artists employed by Gregory XIII. in painting the lodges of the Vatican, whom he served in the humble employment of preparing their palettes and colours. But in this situation he discovered such talents that the Pope ordered a golden crown to be paid to him daily as long as he worked in the Vatican. Clement VIII. distinguished him by adding new and higher favours to those conferred by Gregory XIII. He made him knight of the Order of Christ, and appointed him director of St. John Lateran. Arpino died at Rome 1640. He was an artist of showy rather than solid talents, whence he acquired great popularity in his time, because his pictures astonished the multitude. He was much assisted by his brother Bernardino Cesari, who painted a large fresco work in the church of St. John de Lateran.

CESARINI, JULIAN, a cardinal, who presided at the council of Biele, and was also at that of Florence. Pope Eugenius IV. sent him afterwards into Hungary to persuade Ladislaus to break the peace which he had made with Amurath. Cesarini succeeded in this undertaking, but perished at the battle of Varna, which was fought Nov. 1444, in consequence of the peace being broken.

CESARINI, VIRGINIO, was born at Rome 1595, and died April, 1624. He wrote poems in Latin and Italian; and a treatise against astrology.

CESAROTTI, MELCHIOR, an Italian poet, born 15 May, 1730, at Padua, where he died 3 Nov., 1808. He translated several orations of Demosthenes, Isocrates, Æschines, Lysias, and other Greek writers, and also Juvenal. His essays and dissertations are numerous, but he is best known by his admirable translation of Ossian into Italian blank verse. He did not succeed so well in his version of the Iliad, which, indeed, is rather a parody than a translation. His collected works were published in 42 vols. 8vo., Pisa, 1809.

CESI, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian painter, born 1550; died 1627.

CESI, FREDERICK, an Italian prince, and promoter of science, who founded the academy *de' Lettere*, was born at Rome 1585, and died in or about 1630.

CESPEDES, PAUL DE, a Spanish painter, born 1538 at Cordova, where he died 1608. He was not only a great artist, but also a scholar of the first order, and a distinguished poet.

CETTI, MARK ANTHONY, a Recollect friar, who achieved great distinction as a musical composer, was a native either of Arezzo or Florence, and died at Rome 1688.

CEVA, THOMAS, a Jesuit, distinguished as a mathematician and poet, was born 20 Dec., 1648, at Milan, where he died 3 Feb., 1736.

CEVALLERIUS. See CHEVALLIER.

CHABANON, MICHEL PAUL GUI DE, a French writer, born at St. Domingo 1730; died at Paris 15 July, 1792. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and his translations of Pindar obtained the praise of Voltaire. He also translated Theocritus, and

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wrote a dissertation on Homer; the Eulogies of Rameau, &c.; the Life of Dante; a Treatise on Music; and his own life.

CHABOT, FRANÇOIS, a French Capuchin friar, who at the Revolution became a violent Jacobin. He was guillotined as an accomplice of Danton 5 April, 1794, aged 35.

CHABRIT, PIERRE, a French advocate, who is known by his book on the French Monarchy and its Laws, printed in 1785, the year of the author's death.

CHABRY, MARC, a French painter and sculptor, born 1660; died 4 Aug., 1727.

CHAD, or CEADDA (St.), brother of St. Cedd, bishop of London, whom he assisted in founding the monastery of Lestingay, in Yorkshire, of which house he ultimately became the sole governor. He was consecrated bishop of York 666, and being afterwards chosen the fifth bishop of the Mercians, he fixed his see at Lichfield. Died 2 March, 673.

CHADERTON, LAURENCE, D.D., the first master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was born at Chatterton, Lancashire, and, after studying the law, went to Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship at Christ's College. In 1578 he took his degree of B.D., and was chosen lecturer of St. Clement's church, Cambridge, where he preached for many years; and such was his reputation that Sir Walter Mildmay declared that if he would not accept the mastership of his college, the foundation should not go on. In the beginning of the reign of James I. he was appointed one of the divines at the Hampton Court Conference; and he was also one of the translators of the Bible. In 1613 he took his doctor's degree, and after making provision for twelve fellows and above forty scholars in his college he resigned in favour of Dr. Preston. He died at Cambridge in November, 1640, æt. 103. Dr. Chaderton wrote a Treatise on Justification, and a Sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross.

CHADERTON, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Manchester, and educated at Cambridge, where he became president of Queen's College, and professor of divinity. He was consecrated bishop of Chester 1579, translated to Lincoln 1595, and died 11 April, 1608. This prelate had a taste for antiquities, and left some historical collections in MS.

CHAIGNEAU, WILLIAM, a novelist and dramatist. He served for several years in the army in Flanders, and afterwards carried on the business of an army agent in Dublin, where he was commonly known as Colonel Chaigneau. He was the author of 'Harlequin Soldier,' a farce taken from the French; and 'The History of Jack Connor,' a popular Irish novel, published about 1752. Born 24 Jan., 1709; died 1 Oct., 1781.

CHAI, CHARLES PIERRE, a Protestant divine, born at Geneva 3 Jan., 1701, and in 1728 chosen pastor of the French congregation at the Hague, where he died in Oct., 1785. He published a French translation of the Bible; an Apology for Inoculation; and several theological pieces.

CHAISE, FRANÇOIS DE LA, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., was born 1624. His great patron was Cardinal Mazarin; and he at last obtained a complete influence over the king, who, by his means, was brought to marry Madame de Maintenon. Died 20 Jan., 1709.

CHALCONDYLES, DEMETRIUS, a native of Athens, who settled in 1479 at Florence, from

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whence he removed to Milan, and taught Greek till his death in 1510, at the age of 80. He wrote a Greek grammar, and published the lexicon of Suidas in 1499.

CHALCONDYLES, LAONICUS, an Athenian of the fifteenth century, who wrote a history of the Turks from 1298 to 1462.

CHALIER, MARIE JOSEPH, a French revolutionist, born 1747, and executed 17 July, 1793, at Lyons, where he had been leader of the Jacobins.

CHALKLEY, THOMAS, was born in Southwark 1745, and having joined the Society of Friends, proceeded to America, where he acquired a high reputation for piety and uprightness of life among his co-religionists. He died in the island of Tortola 4 Nov., 1741. His collected works have been several times printed, accompanied by an autobiographical memoir of his life and travels.

CHALLE, CHARLES MICHEL ANGE, a French artist and professor in the Academy of Painting at Paris, where he was born 18 March, 1718, and died 8 Jan., 1778.

CHALLES, CLAUDE FRANCIS MILLIET DE, a Jesuit, was born at Chambéry, in Savoy, 1621, and died professor of mathematics at Turin 28 March, 1078. He is known by 'A Complete Course of Mathematical Learning,' 4 vols. folio.

CHALLONER, RICHARD, D.D., a pious and erudite Catholic prelate, was born at Lewes, in Sussex, of Protestant parents, 29 Sept., 1691. At an early age he lost his father, and was then placed under the care of the Rev. John Gother, who converted him to the Catholic religion. In 1704 he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he made rapid progress both in learning and piety, and was appointed professor of philosophy. In 1716 he was promoted to the priesthood, and subsequently took his degrees in divinity, and was nominated professor in that faculty. He was sent on the English mission 1730, being stationed in London, and soon acquired considerable fame by the numerous controversial treatises which he published in rapid succession. Among these was his 'Catholic Christian Instructed,' in the preface to which he wittily answered the assertions contained in Conyers Middleton's 'Letter from Rome, shewing the exact conformity between Popery and Paganism.' Middleton was stung to the quick; but instead of bearing the castigation like a gentleman and a scholar, he called in the penal laws to the aid of his defective logic and theology, and rendered it necessary for Dr. Challoner to retire from public view until the storm had blown over. On 29 January, 1741, Dr. Challoner was consecrated bishop of Debra, and appointed coadjutor to Benjamin Petre, bishop of Prusa, vicar apostolic of the London district. On the death of Bishop Petre, in 1758, Dr. Challoner succeeded to the vicariate apostolic. He governed his district with great prudence; but between 1765 and 1778 he and his priests were much harassed, in consequence of the penal laws being set in motion at the instance of a common informer. His life was in danger during the riots of 1780, and he was obliged, for safety sake, to flee from the metropolis. He died soon after, on 12 Jan., 1781, and was buried at Milton, in Berkshire. His death is thus recorded in the parish register:—'Anno Domini 1781, January 22. Buried the Reverend Dr. Richard Challoner, a Popish Priest, and titular Bishop of London and Salisbury, a very pious and good man, of great learning and extensive abilities.' He was

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author of the following works, many of which have passed through numerous editions, and been translated into various languages: 'Think well on't, or Reflections on the Great Truths of Eternity'; 'The Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine,' 1732; 'A Short History of the first beginning and progress of the Protestant Religion,' 1733; 'A Roman Catholic's Reasons why he cannot conform to the Protestant Religion,' 1734; 'The Touchstone of the New Religion,' 1734; 'The Young Gentleman instructed in the Grounds of the Christian Religion,' 1735; 'The Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church in Matters of Faith'; 'A Specimen of the Spirit of Dissenting Teachers, being an Answer to Sermons preached at Salter's Hall,' 1736; 'The Catholic Christian Instructed in the Sacraments, Sacrifice, Ceremonies, and Observances of the Church,' 1737, with a preface in reply to Conyers Middleton; 'Memoirs of Missionary Priests and other Catholics of both sexes who suffered Death or Imprisonment in England on account of their religion, from the year 1577 till the end of the reign of King Charles II.,' 2 vols., 1741, reprinted at Manchester, 2 vols., 1803; 'The Grounds of the Old Religion,' 1742; 'A Letter to a Friend concerning the Infallibility of the Church of Christ,' 1743; a translation of the 'Following or Imitation of Christ,' 1744; 'Britannia Sancta, or the Lives of the most celebrated English, Scottish, and Irish Saints who have flourished in these Islands from the earliest times of Christianity to the change of religion in the sixteenth century,' (*anon.*), 2 vols. 4to., 1745; an edition of the Douay Bible and Testament, with annotations, 1750; 'Remarks on Two Letters against Popery,' 1751; 'Considerations upon Christian Truths and Christian Doctrines digested into Meditations for every Day in the Year,' 2 vols.; 'The Lives of the Fathers in the Desert,' 1755; 'The Life of St. Teresa,' 1757; 'A Caveat against the Methodists,' 1760; 'The City of God of the New Testament,' 1760; 'British Martyrology,' 1761; 'The Morality of the Bible,' 1762; a translation of St. Francis de Sales's Introduction to a Devout Life; 'The Devotion of Catholics to the blessed Virgin Mary truly stated,' 1764; 'The Garden of the Soul,' the most universally popular of all the manuals of devotion in use among the English Catholics; 'Abstract of the History of the Bible'; 'The Memorial of Ancient British Piety'; and 'The Abridgment of Christian Doctrine, or First Catechism.' The Life of Bishop Challoner has been written by the Rev. James Barnard, 8vo., London, 1784; and by the Rev. John Milner, F.S.A., afterwards bishop of Castabala, 8vo., London, 1798.

CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, F.S.A., an eminent biographical and miscellaneous writer, born at Aberdeen 1759. At an early age he removed to London where he entered upon an active literary career, which was only terminated by his death on 10 Dec., 1834. The list of his works is too long for insertion here. Among them were editions of 'The British Essayists,' 45 vols.; of Shakspeare, Fielding's works, Dr. Johnson's works, Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' Bolingbroke's works, the Works of the English Poets, 21 vols., and 'The General Biographical Dictionary,' 32 vols. 8vo., London, 1812-17. The latter work, which taken altogether, is the best biographical dictionary in the English language, has been constantly referred to by the compiler of these pages.

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CHALMERS, or CHAMBERS, DAVID, a Scotch ecclesiastic, born in the county of Ross about 1730, and educated at Aberdeen, after which he went to Bologna, where he studied the law. On his return to Scotland he was made parson of Suddy and chancellor of Ross. He was also employed in digesting the laws of Scotland, and in publishing the acts of parliament. Not long afterwards he was named one of the lords of session, by the title of Lord Ormond, but being attached to Queen Mary, he was obliged to go abroad. Died Nov., 1792. His works are, 'Histoire Abrégée de tous les Roys de France, Angleterre, et Ecosse, &c.,' 8vo., Paris, 1779; 'La Recherche des Singularités les plus remarquables concernant l'Etat d'Ecosse,' 1779; and 'Discours de la legitime Succession des Femmes aux Possessions de leurs Parents, et du Gouvernement des Princesses aux Empires et Royaumes,' 1779.

CHALMERS, SIR GEORGE, a painter, was a native of Edinburgh, and died in London 1791.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland 1742. He went when young to North America, but on the breaking out of the revolutionary war returned to Britain and settled in London, where he obtained a situation in the office of the Board of Trade, which he retained till his death on 31 May, 1825. Mr. Chalmers was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of that of Antiquaries. To the latter he contributed much assistance from his researches into the literature of old times. When, however, Ireland fabricated the Shakspeare papers, Chalmers unfortunately became a dupe to the imposture, and even to the last apologized for his credulity. His principal works are, 'Political Annals of the United Colonies;' 'Estimate of the Strength of Great Britain during the present and four preceding Reigns;' 'Opinions on subjects of Public Law and Commercial Policy connected with American Independence;' 'Life of Daniel De Foe;' 'Life of Thomas Ruddiman;' 'Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers;' 'Caledonia, or an Account, Historical and Geographical, of North Britain;' 'Chronological Account of Commerce and Coinage in Great Britain;' and 'Life of Mary Queen of Scots.' He also edited the works of Sir David Lindsay, and other old authors.

CHALMERS, THOMAS, LL.D., a most distinguished Scotch divine, was born in Fifeshire April, 1780, and received his academical education at St. Andrew's, after which he obtained the living of Kilmany, in his native county. He first attracted the attention of the public by some sermons which he printed, and the article 'Christianity' in the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia.' In 1814 he was transferred to the Tron church of Glasgow, and while there became one of the most famous preachers in Scotland, the new church of St. John's, Glasgow, being subsequently built expressly for his accommodation. In 1824 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrew's, from whence he was removed, in 1828, to the chair of theology in the university of Edinburgh. In 1843 came the disruption of the Church of Scotland, when Chalmers resigned his chair, and was elected principal and primarius professor of theology to the seceding body. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford. Died 31 May, 1847. His works on theology and science form twenty-five volumes. Among them are, 'Evidences of the Christian

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Revelation, being a reprint of the article 'Christianity,' above referred to; 'Discourses on Astronomy;' 'Commercial Discourses;' 'Occasional Discourses;' 'The Civic and Christian Economy of Large Towns,' and 'Lectures on the Romans.'

CHALONER, EDWARD, D.D., son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the younger, was born at Clitwick, Middlesex, 1590. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and after taking his degrees in arts was chosen a fellow of All Souls. Afterwards he became principal of St. Alban's Hall and chaplain to James I. Died 25 July, 1625. He wrote 'The Authority, Universality, and Visibility of the Church,' and six published sermons.

CHALONER, JAMES, son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the younger, was born in London, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In the rebellion he joined the parliament, was one of the judges at the trial of the king, and governor of Peel Castle in the Isle of Man. Died 1601. He wrote a Short Treatise of the Isle of Man, appended to King's Vale Royal of Cheshire, 1650.

CHALONER, JOHN, a poet, was a native of Clonmel, Ireland, and entering the army, became a captain in the 36th regiment. He died 3 June, 1862, aged 82, and was buried at Fethard, near Clonmel. His poems are, 'Rome,' 1821; 'The Vale of Chamouni,' 1822; and 'Clara Chester,' 1823.

CHALONER, SIR THOMAS, a statesman, soldier, and poet, was born in London 1521, and educated at Cambridge and Oxford. He went with the Emperor Charles V. on his unsuccessful expedition against Algiers, and on his return to England was made clerk of the council. In 1547 he accompanied the expedition against Scotland, and was at the battle of Pinkie, or Musselburgh, where he displayed such bravery that, immediately after the termination of the engagement, he was made a knight banneret by the Lord Protector Somerset. Afterwards he acted as one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the queen of Scots touching the debateable land and other matters, and he was also employed in public affairs during the reign of Queen Mary, although he was reputed a decided Protestant. After the accession of Elizabeth he was successively sent as ambassador to the Emperor Ferdinand at Cambray, to Brussels, and to Spain, being recalled from the latter country in 1564. He died at Clerkenwell, London, 14 Oct., 1565. Sir Thomas was author of, 'A booke of the office of Servantes,' translated from Gilbert Cognatus; a translation of Erasmus's 'Praise of Folly;' 'Howe the Lorde Mowbray, promoted by King Richarde the seconde, was by hym banyshted the Realme, and dyed miserably in exyle,' in the 'Mirror for Magistrates;' 'A little Dictionary for Children;' 'Helen and Paris,' translated from Ovid; and 'De Rep. Anglorum instauranda,' in Latin verse. Puttenham says that Sir Thomas Chaloner deserves the highest praise for eclogue and pastoral poesy, and Meres mentions him as amongst the best pastoral poets of his time.

CHALONER, SIR THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born 1550, and educated at St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and acquired in his travels a considerable knowledge of natural philosophy and chemistry. In 1591 he was knighted, and about the same time discovered alum on his estate near Guisborough, Yorkshire.

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After much money had been expended in forming a mine, the crown seized it as a mine royal, and gave a grant of it to Sir Pam Pindar. The Long Parliament, however, annulled the grant, as a monopoly, and restored the alum-works to their original owners. Sir Thomas was chosen tutor to Henry prince of Wales, whom he attended to Oxford, and was honoured there with the degree of M.A. Died 17 Nov., 1615. He was author of 'The virtue of Nitre, wherein is declared the sundry cures by the same effected,' 1584.

CHALONER, THOMAS, son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the younger, received his education at Exeter College, Oxford. He afterwards became an active member of the Long Parliament, sat as one of the king's judges, and was elected a member of the Council of State. At the Restoration he retired to Holland, and died at Middleburg in or about 1661. He published in 1657 a 'Relation of the strange Finding out of Moses his Tomb, in a Valley near unto Mount Nebo, in Palestina.' 'This book,' says Wood, 'at its first appearance, made a great noise, and puzzled the presbyterian rabbies for a time; at length the author thereof being known, and his story found out to be a meer sham, the book became ridiculous, and was put to posterior uses.'

CHALOTAIS, LOUIS RENÉ DE CARADEUC DE LA, author of a spirited work against the Jesuits, and of an Essay on National Education, was procureur-général of the parliament of Brittany, and was imprisoned for his opposition to the commandant of the province. Born 6 March, 1701; died at Rennes 12 July, 1785.

CHAMBER, or CHAMBRÉ, JOHN, a physician, and one of the founders of the royal college in London, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. After studying and graduating at Padua, he settled in London and became physician to Henry VIII. In 1518 he procured, in conjunction with Linacre and others, a charter for the foundation of a college, which was first in Knight Rider Street, next at Amen Corner, and lastly in Warwick Lane. Dr. Chamber was also a divine, warden of Merton College, and dean of the Chapel Royal. Died 1549.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE, was born at Ghent, of English parents, 1576; consecrated bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, 1626; and died 19 Dec., 1634.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN, a famous English letter writer, was born 1553-4, and was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in May, 1570, but took no degree. It is surmised that he had a seat in parliament for some time. He enjoyed great intimacy with Sir Dudley Carleton, Sir Ralph Winwood, and other eminent men. It is not known when he died, but he was living 1626. His correspondence, of which a considerable portion has been printed, is in the British Museum. Sarah Williams edited for the Camden Society, 1861, a collection of letters written by Chamberlain in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM, M.D., of Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, was author of a play called 'Love's Victory,' printed in 1658, and acted in 1678, under the title of 'The Wits led by the Nose, or the Poet's Revenge.' He also wrote an heroic poem, entitled 'Pharonnida,' 8vo., 1659. This was published in prose, as a novel, in 1683, under the title of 'Eromena, or the Noble Stranger.'

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CHAMBERLAINE, ROBERT, a poet, was born in Lancashire in or about 1607, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was author of 'Nocturnal Lucubrations,' 1638; 'The Swaggering Damsel,' a comedy, 1640; and 'Sicelides,' a pastoral.

CHAMBERLAINE, ROBERT, D.D., a native of Ulster, was at first a secular priest at Salamanca, but afterwards became a Franciscan friar and lecturer in the Irish college at Louvaine. He wrote a treatise, 'De Scientia Dei,' and another 'De futuris Contingentibus,' both of which remain in MS. Died 11 June, 1638.

CHAMBERLAYNE, EDWARD, LL.D., an English writer, was born at Odington, in Gloucestershire, 1616, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts. After the Restoration he was elected F.R.S., and went to Sweden with the earl of Carlisle as his secretary. In 1670 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Cambridge. About 1679 he was appointed tutor to Henry duke of Grafton, one of the natural sons of Charles II.; and he had the honour of instructing Prince George of Denmark in the English language. He died at Chelsea in 1703, and was buried in the churchyard of that parish. He directed by will that some of his books should be covered with wax and buried with him, that they might be servicable to future ages. The work by which he is best known is, 'Angliæ Notitiæ; or the Present State of England;' which passed through nearly 40 editions.

CHAMBERLAYNE, JOHN, son of the preceding, and a voluminous writer, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and died Oct., 1723, aged about sixty. He continued his father's 'Angliæ Notitiæ;' translated Nieuwentynt's Religious Philosopher, and other books; and communicated several papers to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow.

CHAMBERLEN, HUGH, M.D., a physician and man-midwife, was grandson of Dr. Peter Chamberlen, physician to James I. He was born in 1664, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.D. in 1690. He invented an obstetric forceps which bears his name, and in 1683 published a translation of Mauriceau's Midwifery. He attended the queen of James II. at the birth of the prince who was called the Pretender, of which circumstance he wrote an account to Princess Sophia of Hanover. Dr. Chamberlen visited Bishop Atterbury in the Tower, and that prelate wrote the epitaph which is on his monument in Westminster Abbey. He died 17 June, 1728.

CHAMBERS, DAVID. See CHALMERS.

CHAMBERS, EPHRAIM, F.R.S., editor of the scientific dictionary which bears his name, was a native of Kendal, in Westmoreland, and received only a common education, being designed for trade. He was placed under Mr. Senex, a mathematical instrument and globe maker in Fleet Street, and while an apprentice formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and the first edition of it appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. In 1738 a new edition came out, with additions, and, what is extraordinary, a third in the very next year; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1746. Besides this great work, he was engaged in translating and abridging the History and Remains of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He also translated the Jesuit's Perspective. Died 15 May, 1740.

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CHAMBERS, GEORGE, a marine painter, was a native of Whitby, Yorkshire, and died 28 Oct., 1840.

CHAMBERS, HUMPHRY, D.D., an English clergyman, author of several theological works, died Sept., 1662.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, abbat of Peterborough, surrendered his monastery to the king 1539, and on the abbey being converted into an episcopal see, was appointed the first bishop thereof 1541. Died 7 Feb., 1555-6. It is said that he was appointed by the Convocation of 1540 to revise the translation of the Apocalypse, but this is doubtful. —*Athen. Cant.*

CHAMBERS, JOHN, an English biographer and topographer, resided for some years at Worcester, but afterwards removed to Norwich, where he died 28 July, 1839, aged 58. He was the author of 'A General History of Malvern,' 8vo., 1817; 'A General History of Worcester,' 8vo., 1819; 'Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire, including Lives of Persons, natives or residents, eminent for piety or talent; to which is added a List of Living Authors of the County,' 8vo., 1820; and 'A General History of the County of Norfolk, intended to convey all the information of a Norfolk Tour, with the more extended details of antiquarian, statistical, pictorial, architectural, and miscellaneous information; including biographical notices, original and selected,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1829.

CHAMBERS, SIR ROBERT, was born at New-castle-upon-Tyne 1737, and educated under Mr. Moises, with Lord Eldon and Sir William Scott, whose attachment to him continued through life. In 1754 he became an exhibitor of Lincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of University College, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones. In 1762 he was elected Vincenzo professor, and in 1766 appointed principal of New Inn Hall. In 1773 he accepted the place of second judge in the supreme court of judicature at Bengal; in 1778 the honour of knighthood was sent out to him; and in 1791 he succeeded Sir Elijah Impey as chief justice. After residing in the East for twenty-five years, he returned to Europe, and died at Paris 9 May, 1803.

CHAMBERS, SABINE, a Catholic divine, was a native of Leicestershire, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. Being dissatisfied with the Protestant religion he went abroad, and at Paris entered the Society of Jesus. He was a good divine and professor in that faculty at Dole. At length he was sent on the English mission, where he laboured during the twenty-five years preceding his death, which occurred 10 March, 1633, æt. 74. He published 'The Garden of the Blessed Virgin Mary,' 8vo., St. Omer, 1619.

CHAMBERS, SIR WILLIAM, an architect, was born in Sweden 1726, but was descended from a Scotch family. At the age of two years he was brought to England and placed in a school at Ripon, Yorkshire. After going on a voyage to China, he applied himself to architecture, under the patronage of Lord Bute, by whose interest he was appointed drawing-master to the Prince of Wales. His first employment as an architect was in building a villa for Lord Besborough at Roehampton, after which he was engaged to lay out the royal gardens at Kew, where he introduced the Chinese ornaments. In 1771 he was honoured with the Swedish order

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of the Polar Star, and in 1775 appointed to conduct the building of Somerset House. He also held the places of architect to the king, surveyor-general to the Board of Works, and treasurer of the Royal Academy. Died 8 March, 1796. He published, 'Designs for Chinese Buildings;' 'A Treatise on Civil Architecture;' 'Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Gardens at Kew;' and 'A Dissertation on Oriental Gardening.'

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM FREDERIC, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, was born in India 1796, being the eldest son of William Chambers, a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company. He received his education at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created M.D. 1818. He attained to great eminence in his profession in London, being appointed physician to William IV., and afterwards to Queen Victoria. He was also nominated a knight commander of the Guelphic order by King William, but never assumed the title. Dr. Chambers died at Kordle Cliff, Hampshire, 16 Dec., 1855.

CHAMBRE, FRANÇOIS ILHARRANT DE LA, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born 2 Jan., 1698, at Paris, where he died 16 Aug., 1753. He composed a treatise on the True Religion; another on the Church of Jesus Christ; and many other theological works.

CHAMBRE, MARTIN CUREAU DE LA, a physician, born at Mans 1594, and died 29 Nov., 1669. He was physician to Louis XIV., and one of the first members of the French academy, and of that of sciences. Among his works are 'Les Caractères des Passions;' 'L'art de connoître les Hommes;' and 'De la connoissance des Bêtes.'

CHAMFORT, SÉBASTIEN ROCH NICOLAS, a poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born near Clermont, in Auvergne, 1741. He took an active part in the Revolution, and destroyed himself to avoid the guillotine 13 April, 1794. His collected works have passed through several editions.

CHAMIER, DANIEL, a Protestant divine, was born at Montélimart, in Dauphiné, about 1570, and became professor at Montauban, where he was killed by a cannon ball when that place was besieged 16 Oct., 1621. He drew up the edict of Nantes, and wrote a book against Bellarmine; but his most esteemed works are a treatise, 'De Œcumenico Pontifice,' and 'Epistolæ Jesuiticæ.'

CHAMILLARD, ETIENNE, a Jesuit, born at Bourges 11 Nov., 1656; died at Paris 1 July, 1730. He published an edition of Prudentius ad usum Delphini; and Dissertations on medals, gems, and other monuments of antiquity.

CHAMILLART, MICHEL DE, a favourite of Louis XIV. of France, who made him his comptroller-general of the finances, and minister at war. Born 1651; died 14 April, 1721.

CHAMISSO, ADELBERT VON, a poet, naturalist, and traveller, born in France 27 Jan., 1781; died at Berlin 21 Aug., 1838. His most popular work was 'Peter Schlemihl, the Shadowless Man.'

CHAMOUSSET, CLAUDE HUMBERT PIARRON DE, a philanthropist, born at Paris 1717; died 27 April, 1773.

CHAMPAGNE, PHILIPPE DE, a painter, born at Brussels 1602; died at Paris 12 Aug., 1674. His nephew, *Jean Baptiste Champagne*, was a good artist, and a member of the academy. He was born 1643, and died 1688.

CHAMPEAUX, GUILLAUME DE, bishop of Cha-

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Jons-sur-Marne, the antagonist of Abelard, who had been his pupil, died 1121. He wrote a treatise on the Origin of the Soul.

CHAMPIER, BENOÎT, CURTIUS SYMPHORIEN, a French medical writer and historian, founder of the college of physicians at Lyons, was born 1472, and died 1539. His principal work is 'Les grans Chroniqueurs des Princes de Savoye et de Piedmont.'

CHAMPION, ANTHONY, was born at Crowdon, Surrey, 5 Feb., 1724-5, and educated at Cheam School and Eton, from whence he went to St. Mary Hall, Oxford, after which he entered of the Middle Temple. He became a bencher of that society, and served in two parliaments. Died 22 Feb., 1801. His 'Miscellanies in prose and verse, English and Latin,' were published in 1801 by Lord Lyttelton.

CHAMPION, JOSEPH, an English penman, was born at Chatham in 1709. He was educated under Snell, and afterwards kept a school in St. Paul's Churchyard, but latterly in Bedford Street. The time of his death is not ascertained, but he appears to have been living in 1762. His works are 'Practical Arithmetic;' 'Tutor's Assistant,' 40 plates; 'Comparative Penmanship;' 'New and Complete Alphabets;' and various copy-books.

CHAMPION, RICHARD, an eminent porcelain manufacturer of Bristol, died 1787.

CHAMPION, THOMAS. See **CAMPION**.

CHAMPLAIN DE BROUAGE, SAMUEL, a French voyager, was born in Saintonge about 1600. Henry IV. appointed him to the command of a ship for making discoveries on the coast of America, where he entered the gulf of St. Lawrence, and founded Quebec, of which he became the first governor. He also settled a commercial company in Canada, in which country is a lake still called by his name. He died 1635. Champlain published 'Voyages de la nouvelle France, dite Canada.'

CHAMPMESLE, MARIE DESMARES, a celebrated French actress, born 1644; died 15 March, 1698.

CHAMPNEY, ANTHONY, D.D., an English Catholic divine, was descended from a Yorkshire family, and born in or about 1569. He pursued his studies successively at Rheims, Rome, and Paris. For some time he was superior of Arras College, in the last-named city—a small community of English clergymen who spent their time in writing books of controversy. In 1619 he was appointed vice-president and divinity lecturer of the English college at Douay, and in 1625 became confessor to the English Benedictine nuns at Brussels. The latter appointment he resigned 1628, when he returned to his former employments at Douay. Coming afterwards to England, he was chosen a canon of the chapter, and subsequently dean. When he died is unknown, but he was alive in 1643. Dr. Champney was a learned theologian, and was engaged in sharp controversies with Francis Mason, Richard Pilkington, and Henry Fern. His works are, 'A Manual of Controversies,' 8vo., Paris, 1614; 'Mr. Pilkington's Parallel Parallel'd: in defence of the Manual of Controversies,' 8vo. Omce, 1620; 'A Treatise on the Vocation of Bishops and other Ecclesiastical Ministers, proving the Ministers of the pretended Reformed Churches to have no Calling,' 4to., Douay, 1616, and in Latin, Paris, 1618; 'Dr. Champney's Legacy: or Instructions for Missioners,' at the end of Bishop Smith's 'Monita

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quædam utilia,' 12mo., Paris, 1647; 'An Answer to a Letter of a Jesuited Gentleman,' 4to., 1601.

CHAMPOLLION, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French Egyptologist, was born at Figeac 1790, and studied the oriental languages at Paris under Langles and De Sacy. In 1811 he was appointed professor of history in the Lyceum of Grenoble, and keeper of the public library there. Subsequently he became director of the Egyptian museum at the Louvre, and in 1828 went to Egypt at the head of the commission appointed by the French government to examine the monuments of that country. He was preparing for the press a narrative of this expedition when he died at Paris 5 March, 1832. Champollion published several important works on Egyptian hieroglyphics, and deduced a phonetic alphabet, applicable not only to the names and titles of foreign sovereigns, but also to those of the native sovereigns and of the divinities of ancient Egypt. In this discovery, however, he had been preceded by Dr. Young.

CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, JEAN JACQUES, a French archaeologist, called Champollion the Elder, to distinguish him from his brother Jean François Champollion. He was born 1778, and filled for some years the office of keeper of the Imperial Library, which he resigned when placed at the head of the commission appointed to organise the archives of France. In this capacity he published a vast number of archaeological works, and edited various rare and curious MSS. During the latter years of his life he was librarian to the Château Imperial of Fontainebleau. Died May, 1867.

CHANCELLOR, RICHARD, an English navigator. He went with Sir Hugh Willoughby to discover a north-west passage to China in 1553, under the direction of Sebastian Cabot; but when his companions perished on the coast of Lapland, where they had stopped to winter, he had the good fortune to reach the Russian shores, where, by means of the letters of introduction which he had with him, the grand duke John Basilovitz received him with kindness, and permitted him a free trade with the country. On his return to England, Chancellor found his patron Edward dead; but Mary was sensible of the advantages of commerce, a company was established, and the lucky adventurer again permitted to visit Russia. On his return home, accompanied by a Russian ambassador, he unfortunately was wrecked on the coast of Norway, and while he endeavoured to provide for the safety of the foreigners with him, he fell a victim to the climate. The Russians safely reached London 1557.

CHANDLER, ANNE, a Suffolk cottager, died at Hotton 1814, aged 74. She wrote a small paraphrase on the fifth chapter of the second Book of Kings; the History of Joseph; the Life of Elijah the Prophet; and several other poetical pieces.

CHANDLER, EDWARD, a learned prelate, was the son of Samuel Chandler, Esq., of the city of Dublin. He received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A., and on being ordained priest, became chaplain to Bishop Lloyd, of Lichfield, afterwards of Worcester, who gave him preferment in both those cathedrals. In 1717 Dr. Chandler was nominated to the see of Lichfield, from whence, in 1730, he was translated to Durham. Died 20 July, 1750. He wrote 'A Defence of Christianity,' 1725. This was in answer to Collins's Scheme of Literal Prophecy; and that author having replied to the

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bishop, his lordship published 'A Vindication of the Defence of Christianity,' 2 vols. 8vo. His other works are Eight occasional Sermons; The Chronological Dissertation prefixed to Arnold's Ecclesiastical; a Preface to Cudworth on Morality; and some Letters in reply to Holloway on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language. These last were published by Dr. Thomas Sharp.

CHANDLER, JOHN, F.R.S., an apothecary of London, brother of Dr. Samuel Chandler, died 12 Dec., 1780, aged 80. He was author of 'A Treatise on the Disease called a Cold,' 8vo., London, 1761.

CHANDLER, MARY, an English poetess, sister of Dr. Samuel Chandler, mentioned below, was born at Malmesbury, Wiltshire, 1687. She resided at Barb, as a milliner, and one of her poems met with the approbation of Pope. She was never married, and died 11 Sept., 1745.

CHANDLER, RICHARD, a printer, who was in partnership with Caesar Ward, of York. Not meeting with the success which he anticipated, he committed suicide about 1745. He compiled 'Debates in the House of Lords from 1660 to 1741,' 8 vols., London, 1752; and 'Debates in the House of Commons from 1660 to 1741,' 14 vols., London, 1752.

CHANDLER, RICHARD, D.D., was born 1738, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his degree of D.D., 1773, after which he was presented to the living of Worldham, Hampshire, and next to that of Tilehurst, Berkshire. His first publication was the 'Marmoræ Oxoniensia,' 1763. The year following he went out, at the expense of the Dilettanti Society, to make observations in Greece and Asia, the result of which appeared in 1769, in an imperial folio, entitled 'Ionian Antiquities.' In 1774 Dr. Chandler published 'Inscriptiones antiquæ, præterquam nondum editæ, in Asia Minora et Græciâ, præsertim Athenis collectæ.' The next year came out his 'Travels in Asia Minor,' which volume was followed by his 'Travels in Greece,' and 'The History of Ilion, or Troy.' His last work was the Life of William of Waynflete; but this was not published till the year after his death, which happened 9 Feb., 1810.

CHANDLER, SAMUEL, D.D., was born at Hungerford, Berkshire, 1693. After studying at an academy in Bridgewater, he became a pupil to Mr. Samuel Jones, at Gloucester. On leaving this seminary, Mr. Chandler went to Leyden, and at his return became minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Peckham; but meeting with some losses in the South Sea scheme, he engaged in the book-selling business, in partnership with Mr. Gray in the Poultry, who himself afterwards became a minister, and was ordained in the Church of England. Mr. Chandler, on entering into this concern, did not forsake the pastoral office, and in addition to his charge at Peckham, was chosen lecturer at the Old Jewry. His sermons at this institution he digested into one discourse, and published it with the title of 'A Vindication of the Christian Religion,' which he presented to Archbishop Wake, who paid him a handsome compliment in return. About 1726 he settled as the stated minister of the Old Jewry, after which he relinquished business, and obtained the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh and Glasgow. On the death of George II. he published a sermon, in which he compared that monarch to David. This

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led Peter Annett to print his tract entitled, 'The History of the Man after God's own Heart,' in which the character of David was grossly vilified. Dr. Chandler then published 'A Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart;' and he also prepared for the press 'A Critical History of the Life of David,' but it was not published till after the author's death, which happened 8 May, 1766. Besides the above works he wrote 'Reflections on the conduct of the Modern Deists;' 'A Vindication of Daniel's Prophecies,' against Collins; 'A Paraphrase and Commentary on the Prophecy of Joel;' 'The History of Persecution;' 'Vindication of the History of the Old Testament;' 'Sermons,' &c.

CHANDOS, GREY BRYDGES, LORD, succeeded his father William, the fourth lord, 1602. He was made a K.B. 1604, and in the following year was honoured with the degree of M.A. from the university of Oxford. In 1617 he was appointed to receive the Muscovite ambassadors. Died 20 Aug., 1621. He is supposed to have been the author of 'Horæ Subsecivæ, Observations and Discourses,' 8vo., London, 1620.

CHANDOS, SIR JOHN, K.G., a celebrated English captain, whom Edward III. appointed lieutenant-general of the French provinces ceded to England by the treaty of Bretigny. He gazed the day at the battle of Auray, 1364, when he had the glory of compelling the celebrated Bertrand Duguesclin to deliver up his arms. When Edward III. erected Aquitaine into a principality, and bestowed it on his son the prince of Wales, Chandos became his constable. He was slain in the battle of Leusac, near Poitiers, 1369.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, D.D., a Unitarian minister, born at Newport, Rhode Island, 7 April, 1780. He was educated at Harvard College, and in 1803 was appointed to the office in which he remained for the rest of his life, that of pastor of the Federal Street congregation in Boston. Died 2 Oct., 1842. Dr. Channing acquired considerable popularity as a preacher, lecturer, and writer. His writings, which were published in a collected form at Glasgow in six octavo vols., include 'Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton;' and 'Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte.'

CHANTAL. See JANE FRANCES.

CHANTEREAU LE FEBVRE, or LE FEVRE, a French antiquary, born 1588; died 2 July, 1658.

CHANTREY, SIR FRANCIS, a sculptor, was the son of a farmer at Norton, Derbyshire, where he was born 7 April, 1782. He was apprenticed to a carver and frame-maker at Sheffield, and afterwards tried his fortune as a modeller in clay, first in Dublin, then in Edinburgh, and finally in London. A bust sent by him to the exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1811 attracted the notice of Nollekens, who took the young artist under his patronage. Commissions for statues and busts now came in rapidly, and he acquired an extraordinary reputation. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy 1816, and a member two years afterwards. Subsequently he visited Italy, where he formed an acquaintance with Canova, Thorwaldsen, and Bartolini; and on the accession of William IV. he received the honour of knighthood. Died 25 Nov., 1841. The number of his works is large. Among his masterpieces are the Sleeping Children in Lichfield Cathedral, and the statue of Pitt, in Hanover Square, London.

CHAPELAIN.

CHAPELAIN, JEAN, a French poet, born 1595; died 22 Feb., 1674. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and drew up the scheme of the Dictionary.

CHAPELLE. See LACHAPELLE.

CHAPELLE, CLAUDE EMMANUEL LUILLIER, a French poet and wit, born 1626; died Sept., 1686.

CHAPMAN, EDMUND, an eminent English surgeon and accoucheur, died at his residence, near Red Lion Square, London, 22 Nov., 1738. He published a 'Treatise on the Improvement of Midwifery, chiefly with regard to the operation; to which are added, Fifty-seven Cases, selected from upwards of 27 years' practice,' 8vo., London, 1733, 1735, 1759; and a 'Reply to Douglas' Short Account of the State of Midwifery in London,' 8vo., London, 1737.

CHAPMAN, FREDERICK HENRY, a Swedish admiral, author of an esteemed Treatise on Naval Architecture, died 1808.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, an English poet, was born in Kent 1557, and after studying for two years at Oxford, settled in London, where Shakspeare, Sidney, Spenser, Ben Jonson, and Daniel became his friends. He wrote seventeen dramatic pieces, and translated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey into English verse. Died 1634.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, D.D., was born in Hampshire 1704, and educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge. Archbishop Potter gave him the livings of Mersham and Aldington, in Kent, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor. He was also appointed archdeacon of Sudbury. As executor to Archbishop Potter, he presented himself to the precentorship of Lincoln, for which he was attacked by a suit in the court of Chancery, where he obtained a decree in his favour, though it was afterwards reversed in the House of Lords. Dr. Chapman was a man of learning, as appears from his 'Eusebius,' in which he ably defended Christianity against Morgan and Tindal. He also wrote two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Sykes, and assisted Bishop Pearce in his edition of Cicero 'De Officiis.' Died 14 Oct., 1784.

CHAPMAN, MATTHEW JAMES, M.D., an English poet. He took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh 1820, and subsequently entered Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1832; M.A. 1835). He was author of 'Barbadoes, and other Poems,' 1833; 'Jephtha's Daughter,' a dramatic poem, 1834; and a translation of Theocritus, Bior, and Moschus, 1836. Dr. Chapman died at his residence in Albemarle Street, London, 15 Nov., 1865, aged 69.

CHAPMAN, THOMAS, D.D., was born in the county of Durham 1717. Going to Cambridge, he was elected a fellow of Christ's College, and in 1746 appointed master of Magdalen College. He also became chaplain to the king, and a prebendary of Durham. Died 9 June, 1760. He was author of an 'Essay on the Roman Senate.'

CHAPONE, Mrs. HESTER, was the daughter of Thomas Mulso, Esq., of Twywell, Northamptonshire, where she was born 27 Oct., 1727. Her first production was an Ode to Peace, which was followed by another addressed to Miss Carter upon her Epictetus. She formed a close intimacy with that excellent woman, and their friendship lasted fifty years. The story of Fidelia, written by Miss Mulso, was communicated by Miss Carter to the 'Adventurer.' In 1760 she married Mr. Chapone, but in less than ten months became a widow. In

CHAPTAL.

1770 she accompanied Mrs. Montague to Scotland, and in 1773 published her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, which work was followed by 'Miscellanies.' Died 25 Dec., 1807. Her works were published in 2 vols. 12mo., 1807.

CHAPPE, CLAUDE, a French mechanic, who invented a system of telegraphing, which has been entirely superseded by the electric telegraph. Born 1763; died 23 Jan., 1805.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, JEAN, a French abbé and mathematician, born 2 March, 1722. In 1752 he translated into French the works of Dr. Halley, with additions, and was soon afterwards appointed superintendent of some important works in Lorraine. On his return to Paris he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1759 appointed assistant astronomer. He went to Tobolsk, in Siberia, 1760, to observe the transit of Venus, which was to happen June 6th of the year following. He afterwards visited California for a like purpose. Died 1 Aug., 1769. He published accounts of his voyages to Siberia and California.

CHAPPEL, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born in Nottinghamshire 10 Dec., 1582, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was made dean of Cashel, in Ireland, 1633; provost of Trinity College, Dublin, soon afterwards; and bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross 1638. In the rebellion he suffered many hardships, and on landing in England was sent to prison, but soon obtained his liberty. He died at Derby 13 May, 1649. He wrote 'Methodus Concionandi,' and a treatise on the Use of the Holy Scripture. The Whole Duty of Man has also been ascribed to this prelate, but without probability.

CHAPPELOW, LEONARD, was born 1683, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1712; M.A. 1716; B.D. 1723). He succeeded Ockley in the Arabic professorship 1720. He also obtained a fellowship, which he vacated by accepting the livings of Great and Little Hornced, in Hertfordshire. In 1738 he stood for the mastership of his college, but failed, after a sharp contest. Dying 14 Jan., 1768, he was buried in the church of St. Andrew the Great, where a monument, bearing the following inscription, was erected to his memory:—'In a Vault is interr'd the Body of Leonard Chappelow, B.D., who dyed the 14 of January, 1768, aged 75, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, and was Arabic Professor 48 Years. A Very Pious and Learned Man. Also Mary his Relict, who dyed July 30th, 1779, aged 88.' Professor Chappelow published an edition of Spencer, 'De Legibus Hebraeorum;' 'Elementa Linguae Arabicae;' 'A Commentary on the Book of Job;' two of Bishop Bull's sermons, with a preface; 'The Traveller,' an Arabic poem, translated from Abu Ismael; and 'Six Assemblies, or ingenious Conversations of learned men among the Arabians.'

CHAPPLE, WILLIAM, a topographer, was born in Devonshire 1718, and settling in Exeter, became secretary to the hospital in that city, and steward to Sir William, afterwards Lord Courtenay. Died 1781. He was a contributor to the Lady's Diary and the Gentleman's Magazine; and wrote 'A Review of Part of Risdon's Survey of Devon: containing the general Description of that County; with corrections, annotations, and additions.'

CHAPTAL, JEAN ANTOINE CLAUDE, a famous French chemist, born 4 June, 1756; died 30 July, 1832. Napoleon I. conferred on him several im-

CHAPUZEAU.

portant offices, and summoned him to the chamber of peers. His works relate, almost exclusively, to the application of chemistry to the arts and manufactures. The following have been translated into English—'Elements of Chemistry;' and 'Chemistry applied to Arts and Manufactures.'

CHAPUZEAU, SAMUEL, a Protestant writer, was a native of Paris. He became preceptor to William, prince of Orange, afterwards king of England; and subsequently was appointed governor of the pages to George, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. Died 18 Aug., 1701. He published the first two volumes of *Tavernier's Voyages*, and was author of comedies, &c.

CHARAS, MOÏSE, a French apothecary, who compiled a *Pharmacopœia*, which was held in great esteem. Born 1618; died 17 Jan., 1698.

CHARDIN, Sir JOHN, F.R.S., a celebrated traveller, was son of a jeweller, of the Protestant persuasion, at Paris, where he was born 1643. He followed his father's trade, and at the age of twenty-one commenced his travels, whence he did not return till 1670. He passed the greater part of this interval in Persia, and he printed at Paris an account of the coronation of Soliman II., king of Persia, and the principal events of the beginning of his reign. Departing again for the East, in 1671, he spent several years in Persia and the East Indies, and laid in a great store of information concerning the state of those countries, which he made public after his second return. He now settled in London, where, in 1681, he was knighted by Charles II., and admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He was also appointed agent for the East India Company in Holland, and carried on a large trade in precious stones. He married a daughter of a French refugee in London, and dying 25 Dec., 1713, was buried at Chiswick. On his monument in Westminster Abbey is this inscription—'Sir John Chardin—*Nomen sibi fecit eundo*.' A collected edition of his travels was published in 1811, in 10 vols. 12mo.

CHARENTON, JOSEPH NICOLAS, a French Jesuit, who served as a missionary in Persia for fifteen years. In literature he is chiefly known by his translation of Mariana's History of Spain. Born 1649; died at Paris 10 Aug., 1735.

CHARENTE DE LA CONTRIE, FRANÇOIS ATHANASE, a French royalist, celebrated for his able resistance in La Vendée against the republicans. Born 21 April, 1763; executed 29 March, 1796.

CHARKE, CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, was educated in a manner more fitting the character of a boy than a girl. She early married Charke, a violinist, whose debaucheries soon caused a separation, and threw a thoughtless wife into the vortex of dissipation. The stage for a while supported Mrs. Charke, and from a humble position she rose to capital characters. Her temper proved the source of many calamities. She quarrelled with Fleetwood, the manager, and though reconciled, she again transgressed, and at last had recourse to the scanty pittance of a strolling company. She died in great distress 6 April, 1760. Mrs. Charke published 'The Art of Management, or Tragedy expelled,' 1735, a dramatic piece intended as a satire on Fleetwood; 'A Narrative of her Life,' 1755; 'The Lover's Treat; or, unnatural Hatred;' and 'The History of Henry Dumont, Esq., and Miss Charlotte Evelyn, with some critical Remarks on comic Actors.'

CHARLES II.

CHARKE, WILLIAM, a noted Puritan divine, who received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, from which university he was ejected in consequence of his opposition to the received doctrines of the Established Church. In 1681 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, of which situation he was deprived for non-conformity in 1593. Died 1617. He published several pieces against the Catholics.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, king of France, and emperor of the West; born 742. He was the son of Pepin, and succeeded his brother Carloman, king of France, 771. After defeating the Saxons, and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lombards, he was crowned emperor 800. This great prince was not only a warrior, but an encourager of learning, and the founder of several universities. Died 28 Jan., 814.

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, EARL OF, second son of the third Viscount Charlemont, was born in Dublin 18 Aug., 1728, and was created an earl 1763, in consequence of his important services in quelling an insurrection in Ulster. He was intimately acquainted with Burke, whom he introduced to the celebrated Gerard Hamilton, Flood, and other eminent politicians. In 1764 he visited London, and was introduced to Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and Hogarth, the last of whom he especially patronised. In 1770 he headed, with Flood, the independent party against Lord Townshend, whose administration he vehemently opposed; and in 1778 he took the command of the armed association called the Irish Volunteers. He was elected president of the Royal Irish Academy 1786; and died 4 Aug., 1799. Several of the earl's letters have been printed, but his History of Italian Poetry remains in MS.—*Rose*.

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin Heristal, and duke of Austrasia, conquered France, and defeated and slew 350,000 of the Saracens. Born 694; died 23 Oct., 741.

CHARLES I., emperor of Germany. See **CHARLEMAGNE**.

CHARLES II., *The Bald*, emperor of Germany, was born 823; crowned king of France 840; elected emperor by the Pope and people of Rome 875; died 6 Oct., 877.

CHARLES III., *The Fat*, emperor of Germany, and king of France. He was elected king of Italy, and emperor 881, but was driven from his throne by the intrigues of his prime minister; and died 12 Jan., 888.

CHARLES IV., emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, ascended the imperial throne 1347, and died 29 Nov., 1378.

CHARLES V., emperor and king of Spain, was born at Ghent 1500, came to the Spanish crown 1516, and to that of the empire three months afterwards. He resigned all his dignities 1555, retired to a monastery, and died 21 Sept., 1558, 'dissatisfied with the world, his son, and himself.'

CHARLES VI. was proclaimed king of Spain 1703, and elected emperor of Germany 1711. A great part of his reign was spent in war. Died 20 Oct., 1740.

CHARLES VII., elector of Bavaria in 1726. He contested the imperial throne with Maria Teresa; and died 20 Jan., 1745.

CHARLES I., king of France. See **CHARLES II.**, emperor.

CHARLES II., king of France. See **CHARLES III.**, emperor

CHARLES III.

CHARLES III., *The Simple*, born 17 Sept., 879, and ascended the throne of France 893. On the death of Louis IV. he was elected emperor, but he was reduced to a small dominion by the usurpations of his nobles, and the encroachments of the Normans. He had for a favourite minister one Haganon, who was so odious to the nobles that they revolted against the king because he would not remove him. They chose Robert, of the blood royal, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for shelter to the count of Vermandois, at whose castle he died 7 Oct., 929.

CHARLES IV., *The Fair*, third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France 1321. In his reign a fierce war raged between France and England, which ended in the concession of the province of Guienne to the latter kingdom. Died 1 Feb., 1328, aged 33.

CHARLES V., *The Wise*, was born 21 Jan., 1337. He was the first prince who had the title of dauphin; was crowned king at Rheims 1364; and died 16 Sept., 1380.

CHARLES VI., *The Well-beloved*, son of the preceding, was born 3 Dec., 1368; crowned 1380; died 20 Oct., 1422. During his reign France was invaded and conquered by Henry V., king of England.

CHARLES VII., *The Victorious*, so called because he regained his kingdom (with the exception of Calais) from the English. Born 22 Feb., 1403; crowned 1422; died 22 July, 1461.

CHARLES VIII., *The Affable*, son of Louis XI., ascended the throne of France 1483, aged 13. He made himself master of the kingdom of Naples, and was crowned by Pope Alexander VI. emperor of Constantinople. He obtained in 1495 a great victory over the Italians, though their army was five times as large as his own. Died 7 April, 1498.

CHARLES IX., king of France, was born 27 June, 1550, and succeeded to the throne 1560. His mother, the haughty Catharine de Medici, obtained the regency, which trust she abused in so shameful a manner that the Protestants revolted, and a fierce civil war ensued, in which the insurgents were unsuccessful. The cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew will remain a foul blot on the memory of this prince, or rather of those under whose management he was. Charles died 30 May, 1574.

CHARLES X., king of France, was born 9 Oct., 1757, and succeeded to the throne 1824. The revolution of 1830 compelled him to leave his country, and after passing some time in Great Britain he removed to Austria, where he died 4 Nov., 1836.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, claimed the French throne, but was defeated, and died 994.

CHARLES II., duke of Lorraine, a prudent and warlike prince, died 25 Jan., 1430-1.

CHARLES III., duke of Lorraine, was born 1543, and died 14 May, 1608.

CHARLES IV., duke of Lorraine, was fond of military glory, but lost his dominions, and died 18 Sept., 1675.

CHARLES V., nephew of the preceding, entered the service of the Emperor Leopold, and acquired great military renown. Born 1643; died 18 April, 1690.

CHARLES ALEXANDER of Lorraine, grandson

CHARLES THE BOLD.

of the preceding, was general of the imperial armies, and a brave warrior. Born 1712; died 4 July, 1750.

CHARLES I., king of Naples, and brother to the king of France, was born 1220, and died 7 Jan., 1285.

CHARLES II., *The Lame*, king of Naples, was born 1248, and died 6 May, 1309.

CHARLES III., king of Naples, grandson of the preceding, was born 1345; obtained the kingdom, 1380; and died 5 Feb., 1386.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X., king of Sweden, was born 1622; ascended the throne 1654; died 13 Feb., 1660.

CHARLES XI., king of Sweden, son of the preceding, was born 1655; succeeded to the throne 1660; died 15 April, 1707.

CHARLES XII., king of Sweden, was born 27 June, 1682, being son of Charles XI., on whose death he succeeded to the crown. His reign was one continued scene of bloodshed, and terminated at the siege of Frederickshall, in Norway, where he was slain 30 Nov., 1718.

CHARLES XIII., king of Sweden, was born 1748, and died 5 Feb., 1818.

CHARLES XIV. (*Bernadotte*), king of Sweden, was born 1764; proclaimed king 1818; and died 8 March, 1844.

CHARLES I., king of Spain. See **CHARLES V.**, emperor.

CHARLES II., king of Spain, succeeded his father, Philip IV., 1665, and died 1 Nov., 1700. He was the last of the eldest branch of the Austrian princes who reigned in Spain.

CHARLES III., king of Spain, was born 1716, and died 14 Dec., 1788.

CHARLES IV., king of Spain, was born 1748, and died 28 Nov., 1819.

CHARLES II., *The Bad*, king of Navarre, was born 1332, and died 1 Jan., 1387.

CHARLES I., king of England, was born 1600, and succeeded to the throne in 1625, on the death of his father, James I. His reign was turbulent, and in the civil war he was defeated. At last he was tried before a self-created court of his subjects, condemned, and beheaded at Whitehall, 30 Jan., 1648-9.

CHARLES II., king of England, son of the preceding, was born 1630; restored to the throne 1660; and died 6 Feb., 1684-5.

CHARLES EMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, surnamed *The Great*, an ambitious prince and a brave warrior, was born 1562, and died 26 July, 1630.

CHARLES EMANUEL II., son of Victor Amadeus I., succeeded to the dukedom of Savoy 1638, and died 1675.

CHARLES EMANUEL III., son of Victor Amadeus II., became duke of Savoy and king of Sardinia 1730, and died 22 Feb., 1773.

CHARLES EMANUEL IV., king of Sardinia from 1796 to 1802; died 1819.

CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, was born 1798; succeeded to the throne 1831; and died 18 July, 1849.

CHARLES DE VALOIS, count of Maine and Anjou, brother of Philip IV., was born 1270, and died 16 Dec., 1325.

CHARLES DE BLOIS, pretender to the dukedom of Brittany, died 20 Sept., 1304.

CHARLES THE BOLD, duke of Burgundy, was born 1433, and slain 5 Jan., 1477.

CHARLES EDWARD.

CHARLES EDWARD LOUIS PHILIP CASMIR, commonly called *The Young Pretender*, was born at Rome 31 Dec., 1720, and died at Florence 31 Jan., 1788. He was the eldest son of James, who, by his adherents, was designated as the third king of England of that name. On 16 July, 1745, he landed on the coast of Lochaber, in Scotland, and at Perth published a manifesto, containing a declaration of his claims to the English throne. About 1500 Highlanders joined his standard, at the head of whom he marched to Edinburgh; but though he took the city the castle resisted his efforts. Sir John Cope now hastened against the young adventurer, who encountered him at Preston Pans, and defeated him. This advantage inspired the insurgents, and increased their numbers to such a degree that they made an irruption into England and invested Carlisle, which surrendered in less than three days. From thence Charles advanced to Penrith, and pushed on as far as Manchester, where he established his head quarters, and was joined by about 200 English under Colonel Towler. Thence he pursued his course to Derby, with the intention of going by the way of Chester into Wales, where he expected to be joined by a number of his partisans. This intention, however, was overruled; nor did he, as he might have done, march towards London, where he had many adherents who would have welcomed his approach. Instead of this he wasted his time, and on hearing of the arrival of the Duke of Cumberland made a precipitate retreat into Scotland, where, on the 22nd of Jan., he defeated the royalists under General Hawley, at Falkirk. The elation, however, produced by this advantage was of short duration, for, 16 April, 1746, the representative of the house of Stuart and that of the reigning family encountered each other on the plains of Culloden, near Inverness. The battle began about noon, when the English artillery did terrible execution among the Highlanders, who fought with desperation, but being unsupported by the French, were completely overthrown. The slaughter was dreadful, and, to the disgrace of the victor, many of the Scotch were butchered in cold blood. Charles Edward escaped with great difficulty, and after wandering from place to place about five months, got on board a privateer, which conveyed him to France, from whence, at the peace, he was obliged to go to Rome, where he married the Princess Stolberg. In 1759 he visited London in disguise, but ministers and the king knew of his arrival, though they prudently took no notice of it. He left a daughter, called the princess of Albany.

CHARLES, JOSEPH, vicar of Wighton, Norfolk, was author of a very singular book, entitled, 'The Dispersion of the Men at Babel considered, and the Principal Cause of it inquired into,' 8vo., London, 1755; 2nd edit., 2 vols. 8vo., 1769. He died in 1796.

CHARLES, THOMAS, a Welsh divine, born in Caermarthenshire Oct., 1755, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He took orders in the Established Church, but after holding a curacy in Somersetshire, and another in Wales, he withdrew from that communion about 1785, and during the remainder of his life was an active minister among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Died 5 Oct., 1814. He edited several works in Welsh, and prepared two editions of the Bible in that language; but his most important literary production was a

CHARLTON.

Scripture Dictionary in Welsh, entitled 'Geiriadu Ysgrythyrol,' 4 vols. 8vo., 1811.

CHARLESWORTH, JOHN, a divine, was born 1742; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; collated to the rectory of Ossington, Nottinghamshire died 30 Nov., 1821. Besides several occasional discourses, he published 'Practical Sermons selected and abridged from various authors,' 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1788-93.

CHARLETON, LEWIS, bishop of Hereford, died 23 May, 1369. He was distinguished both as a divine and mathematician.

CHARLEVAL, CHARLES FAUCON DE RIS, Sieur DE, a French poet, born 1612; died 9 March, 1693.

CHARLEVOIX, PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE, a French Jesuit, who for several years was a missionary in America. His History of Paraguay, and Travels in North America, have been translated into English. Born 1682; died 1 Feb., 1761.

CHARLIER, JEAN. See GERSON.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, the only child of King George IV., by his cousin Caroline, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, was born at Carlton House 6 Jan., 1796. Her first years were passed under the maternal roof at Charlton, in Kent, after which she had a separate establishment at Shrewsbury House, on Blackheath, where her education was superintended by the countess dowager of Elgin, and Miss Garth. In 1806 Dr. Fisher, bishop of Exeter, became her tutor, and Dr. Nott sub-preceptor; but the latter was soon afterwards superseded by Dr. Short, and the place of governess filled by Lady de Clinton. The progress of her royal highness in every mental accomplishment was highly gratifying to her friends and promising to the nation. The town establishment of the princess was at Warwick House; but upon some occasion, on which it would be painful to be explicit, the household was broken up, and she was taken under the immediate care and observation of her father. It was the intention of the royal family to unite her in marriage to the hereditary prince of Orange; but in 1814 she declared her aversion to the match, and on 2 May, 1816, espoused Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, afterwards king of the Belgians. Great rejoicings took place on the occasion, and parliament was profuse in its grants to the illustrious couple, settling the enormous annuity of fifty thousand a year on the prince in case of his being left a widower. The sad event actually occurred at Claremont, in Surrey, on the 6th of Nov., 1817, after the princess had been delivered of a still-born child. Much blame was attached to the medical attendants, but whether on any just grounds it is difficult to decide. Numerous anecdotes of her royal highness were related with incredible industry, and swallowed with equal avidity after her demise; but the memoirs of her that were then published were for the most part made up of pure invention.

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, second daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, duke of Mecklenburg Stralitz, was born 19 May, 1744; was married to George III. king of England, 8 Sept., 1761; and died at Kew 17 Nov., 1818.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH. See TONNA.
CHARLTON, LIGNEL, a topographer, author of 'The History of Whitby, and of Whitby Abbey, divided into three Books,' 4to., York, 1779. His epitaph in Whitby churchyard has never, I believe

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been printed, and I therefore insert it in this place:— Erected to the Memory of Lionel Charlton, Philomath, who died the 16th of May, 1788, aged 66 Years. Also Mary, his Wife, who died the 9th of March, 1805, aged 72 years. Also two of their Children, who died in their infancy.'

CHARLTON, RICE, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician of Bath, author of a Treatise on the Bath Waters, died at Woodhouse, in the parish of Olveston, Gloucestershire, 23 Oct., 1788.

CHARNOCK, JOB, an English adventurer, who, in the middle of the seventeenth century, went to India, and became governor of the factory of the East India Company, near Hooghly. By singular address he gained the favour of the king of Bengal, who granted him the land on which Calcutta now stands. This district was then overrun with jungles, which Charnock cleared, and erected a fort and factory. About the year 1699 he rescued a young Hindoo widow from the funeral pile, and married her. She lived seven or eight years afterwards; and on her death Charnock enclosed a large piece of ground, where he erected a mausoleum to her memory, and once a year sacrificed a cock to her manes. He died 10 Jan., 1692, and was interred in the same sepulchre. He had several children, one of whom, a daughter, married Charles Eyre, the chief of the factory. Mr. Orme, in his valuable fragments of Indian History, erroneously calls him Chanock.

CHARNOCK, JOHN, F.S.A., was born 28 Nov., 1756, being the only son of John Charnock, Esq., a native of Barbadoes, and once an eminent advocate at the English bar. He received his education at Winchester School, under Dr. Warton, and removed from thence to Merton College, Oxford, which he left without a degree. After this he entered as a volunteer in the naval service; but though born to good prospects he experienced severe disappointments, and died in the King's Bench 16 May, 1807. His works are 'The Rights of a Free People'; 'Biographia Navalis,' 6 vols., forming a supplement to Campbell's Admirals; 'A Letter on Finance and National Defence'; 'History of Marine Architecture,' 3 vols.; 'Life of Lord Nelson'; 'Loyalty, or Invasion defeated,' a tragedy.

CHARNOCK, ROBERT, vice-president of Magdalen College, Oxford, was executed in March, 1695-6, for attempting to assassinate King William III.

CHARNOCK, STEPHEN, a nonconformist divine, was descended of a Lancashire family, and born in London 1628. He was educated first at Emanuel College, Cambridge, from whence, in 1649, he removed to New College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was for some time chaplain to Henry Cromwell, in Ireland, and afterwards officiated to a congregation in London, where he died 27 July, 1680. His works were collected, after his death, into 2 vols. folio; the best is a Discourse on Providence.

CHARNOCK, THOMAS, an alchemist, born in Kent 1526, and educated at Oxford. He spent his life in vainly searching for the philosopher's stone. On his marriage he settled in Bridgewater, Somersetshire, but afterwards removed to Comadge, in the same county, where he died in April, 1581. He was author of a work in English verse, 'The Breviary of Natural Philosophy,' printed, with other pieces of his composition, in Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum'; and 'The principal rules of Natural

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Philosophy, figuratively set forth to the obtaining of the Philosopher's Stone.'

CHARPENTIER, FRANÇOIS, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 15 Feb., 1620; died 22 April, 1702. He wrote a translation of Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Life of Socrates; On the Excellence of the French Language, &c.

CHARRON, PIERRE, a French divine and popular preacher, born at Paris 1541. Queen Margaret appointed him her chaplain. He formed a close friendship with Montaigne, and resided with him at Bordeaux, where he composed his book 'Les Trois Verités,' or 'The Three Truths.' These three truths are:—1. That there is a God and a true religion. 2. That of all religions the Christian is the only true one. 3. That of all Christian communions the Roman Catholic is the only true church. The bishop of Cahors was so pleased with this work that he made the author his vicar-general. Charron afterwards obtained some dignities in the church of Condom. In 1601 he printed his famous work 'On Wisdom,' which has been translated into English by Sampson Lennard and George Stanhope, D.D. Charron died 16 Nov., 1603.

CHARTIER, ALAIN, secretary to Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France. He was so highly esteemed, on account of his writings, by Margaret of Scotland, first wife of Louis XI., that, finding him one day asleep in a chair, she drew near and kissed him. The nobility of her suite expressing surprise at this, Margaret said, laughing, 'I did not kiss the man, but the mouth which has uttered so many excellent things.' Alain Chartier, who wrote better in prose than in verse, was called the Father of Eloquence. He is supposed to have died about 1458. His works were printed 1617.

CHARTIER, JOHN, a French Benedictine, brother of Alain Chartier, and author of a life of Charles VII., which was printed 1661.

CHARTIER, RENÉ, a French physician, editor of the works of Hippocrates and Galen, was born 1572, and died 29 Oct., 1654.

CHASSENEUX, BARTHÉLEMI DE, a French advocate and legal writer, born 1480; died 15 April, 1541.

CHASTELAIN, CLAUDE, an ecclesiastic of Paris, who composed a Universal Martyrology, and other hagiographical works. Born 1639; died 20 March, 1712.

CHASTELET, GABRIELLE ÉMILIE LE TONNELIER DE BRETEUIL, Marchioness DU, a French lady of extraordinary erudition, born 1706; died 10 Aug., 1749. She published an Analysis of the Philosophy of Leibnitz, and translated Newton's Principia.

CHASTELET, PAUL HAY, Sieur DU, was born of a noble family in Brittany 1592 or 1593. He wrote most of Richelieu's state papers, and became president of the court of judicature in the army, and counsellor of state. He was also one of the first members of the French Academy, and a man of irreproachable integrity. Died 6 April, 1636. His most remarkable works are a History of Bertrand Duguesclin; and 'Plusieurs de pieces pour servir à l'Histoire.'

CHASTELLUX, FRANÇOIS JEAN, Marquis DE, a field-marshal of France, born 1734; died 28 Oct., 1788. He is well known by his writings, the principal of which are 'An Essay on Public Happiness,' and 'Travels in North America.' Both these have been translated into English.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANÇOIS RÉNÉ, Vicomte

CHATEAUBRUN.

DE, a distinguished French writer and politician, born at St. Malo 4 Sept., 1768. In 1791 he visited the United States, and on his return joined the army of Conde for a short time. In 1793 he began a life of great misery as an emigrant in London, amidst a group of exiled nobles equally wretched. He continued in England nearly eight years, maintaining himself by translating for the booksellers, and giving lessons in French and Latin. In 1797 he published in London his 'Essay on Revolutions,' a work full of scepticism; but the death of his mother, in 1798, gave a new direction to his thoughts, and restored his faith. In 1800 he went to Paris, and published his romance, 'Atala,' in the columns of the 'Mercure.' This was followed in 1802 by the 'Genie du Christianisme,' which made a deep impression on the public mind. The first consul was so pleased with this work that he took the author into favour, and strove to bind him to his service by two successive appointments, which, however, Chateaubriand gave up on the execution of the duc d'Enghien. On the fall of the empire in 1814, he published his famed pamphlet, 'De Bonaparte et des Bourbons,' the influence of which in disposing the public mind to welcome the returned family was so powerful that it was equal, said Louis XVIII., to an army of 100,000 men. In 1822 Chateaubriand was sent ambassador to the British court, and the next year was appointed minister of public affairs, which office he held till 1824. Afterwards he attacked the monarchy with such merciless rancour that it crumbled beneath his blows. Died 4 July, 1848. —*Engl. Cycl.*

CHATEAUBRUN, JEAN BAPTISTE VIVIEN DE, a French dramatic poet, born 1686; died 16 Feb., 1775.

CHATEAU-REGNAUD, FRANÇOIS LOUIS DE ROUSSELET, Count DE, a French admiral, born 1637; died 15 Nov., 1716.

CHATEL. See DUCHATEL.

CHATELHERAULT, JAMES HAMILTON, DUKE OF, and Earl of Arran, is frequently mentioned in the reign of Mary queen of Scots, as being the next heir to the Scottish throne, and his title had been frequently recognized by parliament. He was appointed regent during the minority of Mary. His title of Chatelherault he received from Henry II. of France, 1548, and with it a pension of 12,000 livres per annum. Died 22 Jan., 1574-5. See also ARRAN.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF, born 15 Nov., 1708, being the son of Robert Pitt, Esq., of Boconnock, in Cornwall. He was educated at Eton, and in 1726 entered Trinity College, Oxford, which he left for the military profession. In 1735 he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum, and existed early in the ranks of opposition against Walpole. In his speeches against the Spanish convention, and against the bill for registering seamen, he displayed such acuteness, vehemence, and depth of argumentation, as astonished the house, and marked him as worthy of the highest offices of the state. The duchess of Marlborough, applauding the patriotism of the young orator, left him in her will a legacy of £10,000 for defending, as she said, the laws of his country. In 1746, in the administration which had succeeded Walpole, he became joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and soon after treasurer and paymaster of the army, and a privy councillor. In 1755 he resigned, and though the next year he received the seals of secretary of

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state, he did not long continue in office; but the public voice accompanied him in his retirement, and in June, 1757, he became prime minister. His restoration to power was a new era of splendid conquests and of national glory. England proved everywhere successful in consequence of his judicious plans. Quebec was conquered, and the French were defeated in Africa and in the East. The accession of George III. was soon followed by the resignation of the minister, who refused to cooperate with an administration which, by the influence of Lord Bute, as it is supposed, thwarted his vigorous measures. His retirement was attended by the grant of a peerage to his lady and a pension of £3,000. He censured the peace of 1763, declaring that England, from the extent of her victories, was entitled to more solid advantages. He afterwards remained silent till the question of general warrants, in 1764, called forth all his eloquence and the keenness of his satire against those unpopular engines of arbitrary power. In 1766 he accepted the privy seal, and was created earl of Chatham; but he resigned the office 1768. His health now declined, and a hereditary gout undermined his constitution, without, however, diminishing the energetic powers of his mind. During the American war he burst forth from his retirement, and in the House of Peers deprecated severe measures against the colonists. On one of these occasions, after the duke of Richmond had replied to him, the venerable peer rose up to answer the speech, but his debilitated constitution sank under the attempt, and he fell in a fit in the arms of those who were near him. This event happened 8 April, 1778, and he died on the ensuing 11th of May. All parties now united to pay due respect to his memory, and a public funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of the nation, were immediately voted by parliament.

CHÂTILLON, the Cardinal DE. See COLIGNI.

CHATTERLY, W. S., an English actor, of the Bath and London theatres, died at Lynn, Norfolk, 1821.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, was born at Bristol 20 Nov., 1752. His father was one of the choristers in the cathedral of that city, and also master of a free school. The ancestors of Chatterton had exercised the office of sexton of St. Mary Redcliffe for a great number of years, to which circumstance is attributed the principal event in his history. At the age of eight he was placed in Colston's charity school, and in 1767 articulated to an attorney, in whose office he had studied time for reading. In 1768, when the new bridge at Bristol was completed, he communicated to Farley's newspaper 'A description of the Friars passing over the old Bridge,' pretended to be taken from an ancient manuscript. This attracted notice and many inquiries, in consequence of which Chatterton became known to Mr. Barrett, a surgeon, who was then engaged in writing a history of Bristol. Chatterton now imparted to his friend several papers which he pretended to have discovered in an old chest in Redcliffe church. Other writings in prose and verse were likewise given by him to Mr. Catcott; and at length Chatterton sent a letter to Horace Walpole, offering to furnish him with notices of a series of great painters who had flourished at Bristol, accompanying this proposal with some verses, which he asserted were written in the fourteenth century by

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Thomas Rowley. Walpole was much pleased; but on submitting the verses to his friends Gray and Mason, they both pronounced them forgeries. After some delay these reliques were returned to Chatterton, who, having obtained his discharge from his master, visited London in 1769, in full confidence of rising by his talents; but after writing for different magazines, and composing songs for the public gardens, he poisoned himself in a fit of despair at a poor lodging in Brook Street, Holborn, 25 Aug., 1770. Some years after this the poems attributed by him to Rowley were made the subject of a long controversy; but at present no doubt is entertained as to their being forgeries. Several editions of Chatterton's works have been published.

CHATTO, WILLIAM ANDREW, author of 'Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards,' 1848; and of a treatise on Wood Engraving, 1849; died 27 Feb., 1864.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, the father of English poetry, was born in London in 1328, and educated at both universities, after which he went abroad. On his return he entered of the Inner Temple, but soon after attended the court, and was made page to the king, who gave him a pension of twenty marks out of the exchequer, which in 1369 was doubled. The year following he was appointed his majesty's shield-bearer. He was sent to Genoa some time after to hire ships for the king's service, and at his return obtained a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England, and the place of comptroller of the customs of London. In the reign of Richard II. he was made clerk of the works, but was dismissed from this office about two years afterwards, whereupon he retired into private life, residing at Woodstock and at Donnington Castle, near Newbury, where he employed himself in correcting his works. Henry IV., in the first year of his reign, gave him an annuity of forty marks for his life. He died 25 Oct., 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Chaucer married Philippa Roet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was himself in power. Chaucer left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the House of Commons, and ambassador to France. Of his poems, the Canterbury Tales are by far the best. There have been several editions of his works.

CHAUDET, ANTOINE DENIS, a French sculptor, born at Paris 31 March, 1793; died 9 April, 1810.

CHAUDON, LOUIS MAIEUL, a French writer, who is best known by his New Historical Dictionary, was born 20 May, 1737, and died 28 May, 1817. He was a Clunian monk.

CHAUPEPIE, JACQUES GEORGE DE, a Protestant divine, born at Leuwarden, of French parents, 9 Nov., 1702, and educated at Franeker. After being admitted into the ministry, he became a preacher at different places, and lastly at Amsterdam, where he died 3 July, 1786. As an author he is best known by his 'Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique pour servir de Supplement, ou de Continuation, au Dictionnaire de M. Pierre Bayle,' 4 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1750-6.

CHAULIAC. See CAULIAC.

CHAULIEU, GUILLAUME AMFRYE, a French poet, born 1630; died 27 June, 1720.

CHAUMETTE, PIERRE GASPARD, one of the most sanguinary of the French revolutionists, was

CHAUVIN.

born at Nevers 24 May, 1763, and perished by the guillotine 13 April, 1794.

CHAUNCEY, MAURICE, an English historian, was a monk of the Charterhouse in London at the commencement of the Reformation, on which he went to Flanders till the accession of Mary. In 1556 he became prior of the monastery of Shene, in Surrey; but when Elizabeth came to the throne Chauncey went with his brethren to Bruges, and afterwards to Louvain. He died at Paris 12 July, 1581. He was author of 'Historia aliquot nostri sæculi Martyrum, cum pia, tum lectu jucunda, nunquam antehac typis excusa,' 4to., 1550.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, B.D., a nonconformist divine, born 1592, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was vicar of Ware, Hertfordshire, 1627 to 1633, and of Marston St. Laurence, Northamptonshire, from the latter date till 1637. Getting into trouble for nonconformity, he left the Church of England, and fled to New England. For seventeen years he worthily discharged the office of president of Harvard College, New Cambridge, where he died 19 Feb., 1671-2. He was well skilled in all the learned, and especially the oriental languages. He published a single sermon in 1655, and twenty-six sermons on 'Justification' in 1659.

CHAUNCEY, or CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, D.D., an American divine and writer, of the sect called Universalists, was born at Boston 1705, and died 1787.

CHAUNCEY, SIR HENRY, a topographer, was born 1632, and educated at Bishop's Stortford School and Caius College, Cambridge, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1661 he was constituted a justice of the peace for Hertfordshire, and at a later period was appointed recorder of the borough of Hertford. In 1681 he was elected reader of the Middle Temple, in which year he received the honour of knighthood. He was made a Welsh judge 1698, and died in April, 1710. Sir Henry published 'The Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire,' folio, London, 1700, one of the rarest of English topographical works. A reprint, in 2 vols. 8vo., appeared at Hertford in 1827.

CHAUNCEY, ISAAC, eldest son of Charles Chauncey, B.D., above mentioned, was in possession, at the Restoration, of the rectory of Woodborough, Wiltshire. Afterwards he practised physic in London, and finally became a dissenting minister. Died 28 Feb., 1712. He wrote an Essay on Daniel's Prophecy, &c.

CHAUSSE, MICHEL MARIE DE LA, a Frenchman, who settled at Rome, where he died about 1710. He published 'Romanum Museum,' and many other works on antiquary subjects.

CHAUVEAU, FRANÇOIS, a painter and engraver, born at Paris 1613; died 1676. His son René (b. 1663; d. 1722) rose to eminence as a sculptor and architect.

CHAUVEAU-LAGARDE, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a distinguished French advocate, born at Chartres 1707; died 20 Feb., 1841.

CHAUVIN, ÉTIENNE, a Protestant minister, born at Nîmes 1640. He quitted his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; became professor of philosophy at Berlin; and died 6 April, 1725. He wrote 'Lexicon Philosophicum,' 'Nouveau Journal des Sçavans,' &c.

CHAZELLES.

CHAZELLES, JEAN MATHIEU DE, an astronomer, born at Lyons 24 July, 1657, assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1685 was made hydrographical professor at Marseilles, in which situation he drew a number of maps and plans. He afterwards visited Egypt, where he measured the pyramids, the four sides of the base of which he found to correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. Died 16 Jan., 1710.

CHEDWORTH, JOHN HOWE, LORD, was born 22 Aug., 1754, and educated at Harrow School and Queen's College, Oxford. He succeeded to the title 1781, on the death of his uncle, the third earl, and died at Ipswich 20 Oct., 1804. His lordship was author of 'Notes upon some of the obscure passages in Shakespeare's Plays; with Remarks upon the Explanations and Amendments of the Commentators in the editions of 1785, 1790, 1793,' 5vo., London, 1805. One hundred and forty of his letters, addressed to the Rev. Thomas Crompton, between Jan., 1780, and May, 1795, were published in a quarto volume in 1828.

CHÉFONTAINES, CHRISTOPHE DE, a divine, born in Brittany about 1532, was consecrated bishop of Caserea 1586, and exercised his episcopal functions in the diocese of Sens, in the absence of Cardinal Pellevé, its titular. His death took place at Rome 20 May, 1595. He was author of many works on divinity, both in French and Latin.

CHEKE, HENRY, eldest son of Sir John Cheke, was born about 1548. After passing through King's College, Cambridge, he became a member of parliament, and in 1581 one of the secretaries to the queen in the north. Died 1586. He is author of 'Acertayne Tragedie wyrtten fyrst in Italian, by Francesco N[iger] Blossentinus,' entitled Freewill, and translated into English; 4to.

CHEKE, SIR JOHN, was born at Cambridge 16 June, 1514, and educated at St. John's College, where he acquired an extraordinary reputation for his knowledge of the learned languages, especially Greek. He was admitted a knight 1529. Henry VIII. granted him an exhibition for encouragement in his studies, and for defraying the cost of his travels abroad. Amongst his pupils at St. John's were William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, Roger Ascham, and William Bill. He became Greek lecturer of the university, and in the foundation of the regius professorships in 1540 was appointed to the Greek chair. His endeavours to reform the pronunciation of that language met with the disapproval of Bishop Gardiner, the chancellor of the university, who issued an authoritative decree enjoining adherence to the old mode of pronouncing Greek. In or about 1544 Cheke was elected public orator, but in July of that year he resigned the office, and left the university on being appointed tutor to Prince Edward. About this time, also, he was made a canon of King's College (now Christ Church), Oxford. Shortly after the accession of his royal pupil to the throne he obtained several grants of lands and rents, and in 1548 was appointed provost of King's College, Cambridge, but continued to act as tutor to the king. He received the honour of knighthood 1551, and two years afterwards was appointed one of the secretaries of state. He concurred in the settlement of the crown on Lady Jane Grey, and acted as secretary of state during her brief reign. On 27 July, 1553, he was committed to the Tower on a charge of treason,

CHENEVIX.

but soon regained his liberty, and went abroad, settling eventually at Strasburg, where he earned a subsistence by reading a Greek lecture. As he was travelling with Sir Peter Carew between Brussels and Antwerp, 1566, they were seized by order of King Philip, conveyed to England, and committed to the Tower. In order to regain his freedom and his lands, Cheke became reconciled to the Church of Rome, and made a public recantation of his former opinions before the queen. He survived this about a year, dying in London 13 Sept., 1557. Sir John Cheke was author of 'D. Johannis Chrysostomi de providentia Dei ac de Fato Orationes sex,' a translation from the Greek; 'The Hurt of Sedition, how grievous it is to a Commonwealth;' 'Preface to the New Testament in English,' after the Greek translation, annexed with the translation of Erasmus in Latin, 8vo., London, 1550; 'De chitu Martini Bucer,' 1551; 'Defensio veræ et catholicæ doctrinæ de sacramento,' translated from the English of Cranmer; 'Leo de apparatu Bellico,' translated from the Greek; 'De pronuntiatione Græcæ linguæ; and an English translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, and of part of that by St. Mark, edited by James Goodwin, 1843. Other works by Sir John Cheke are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

CHELSUM, JAMES, D.D., was born in Westminster about 1740. From Westminster School he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, but soon afterwards went to Oxford, where he was chosen student of Christ Church. On taking orders he obtained the living of Badger, Shropshire, and the rectory of Droxford, Hampshire. Died 1801. Dr. Chelsum wrote 'Remarks on Gibbon's Roman History,' 1772. Gibbon having noticed this in a contemptuous manner, the doctor answered him in a 'Reply to Mr. Gibbon's Vindication,' 1785. Dr. Chelsum also published some occasional sermons, and is supposed to have been the author of 'An Essay on the History of Mezzotint,' and of a few papers in the 'Olla Podnã.'

CHEMINAIS, TIMOTHÉON, a Jesuit, who acquired great reputation as a preacher, was born at Paris 1652, and died 15 Sept., 1689. His Sermons have been frequently printed.

CHEMNITZ, BOGUSLAUS PHILIP, grandson of Martin Chemnitz the elder, went to Sweden, where Queen Christina conferred upon him letters of nobility, and appointed him historiographer. He wrote a History of the Swedish Wars in Germany. Born 1605; died 1678.

CHEMNITZ, MARTIN, a Protestant divine, born at Britzen, in Brandenburg, 1522, and educated under Melancthon, after whose death he became the most esteemed divine of the Augustan confession. He died at Brunswick 8 April, 1586. He was author of a Harmony of the Gospels; and of some polemical treatises.

CHEMNITZ, MARTIN, son of the preceding, became chancellor of Schleswig, and died in 1627, aged 66. He wrote 'Historia Navigationis Indiæ Orientalis.'

CHEMNITZER, IVAN IVANOWITZ, a Russian poet and fabulist, born 1744; died 20 March, 1784.

CHENEVIX, RICHARD, was born in England of a French refugee family, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1716; M.A. 1733; D.D. 1744). On taking orders he was appointed domestic chaplain to the earl of Scarborough, and to Lord Whitworth at the congress of Cambrai.

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He also accompanied Lord Chesterfield to Holland, and by the interest of that nobleman was preferred, in May, 1745, to the bishopric of Killaloe, whence he was translated, eight months afterwards, to the united sees of Waterford and Lismore. Died 12 Sept., 1777.

CHENEVIX, RICHARD, grand-nephew of the above, was a gentleman of property in Ireland, and devoted his time to scientific and literary pursuits. He contributed numerous papers on chemistry to the Royal Society's 'Transactions,' and was the author of a treatise on mineralogy, a comedy named 'The Mantuan Rivals,' and a tragedy entitled 'Henry VII.,' also of a posthumous work of considerable merit, 'An essay on National Character.' He married the countess of Ronault, and died at Paris 5 April, 1830.

CHENIER, MARIE JOSEPH DE, a French poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born 1764; died at Paris 10 Jan., 1811.

CHÉRON, ELISABETH SOPHIE, a French painter, engraver, musician, and poet, born at Paris 1648; died 3 Sept., 1711.

CHÉRON, LOUIS, a painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris 1660, and died in London 1713.

CHERRY, ANDREW, an actor and dramatic writer, born at Limerick 11 Jan., 1762. After attaining distinction on the Irish stage, he came over to this country, and performed for a time at Drury Lane. He died at Monmouth 12 Feb., 1812. Mr. Cherry wrote some operas and other dramatic pieces.

CHERUBINI, MARIA LUIGI CARLO ZENOBI SALVADOR, a celebrated musical composer, born at Florence 8 Sept., 1760. He exhibited great precocity of intellect, and when he was but thirteen years old a Mass and an interlude of his composition were performed in his native city. Those works were the precursors of others, which were received by the public with great applause, and which procured him a pension from Leopold II., grand duke of Tuscany. After studying under Sarti, at Bologna, for some years, he composed his opera 'Quinto Fabio,' which was brought out in 1782. In 1784 he came to London, where he wrote 'La Finta Principessa,' and brought out his 'Giulio Sabino.' The remainder of his life was for the most part spent in the French capital, where he became director of the Conservatory of Music, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour. Died 16 March, 1842. Cherubini composed the music of thirty-two operas, and twenty-nine pieces for the church. Among the latter a Mass for three voices is highly and deservedly esteemed.

¹ **CHESELDEN, WILLIAM**, a celebrated surgeon, born at Burrow-on-the-hill, Leicestershire, 19 Oct., 1688. He was placed first with a surgeon at Leicester; and in 1703 became a pupil of Cowper, the anatomist. He also studied practical surgery at St. Thomas's Hospital; and at the age of twenty-two began a course of lectures himself, a syllabus of which was printed in 1711, in which year he was admitted a member of the Royal Society. In 1713 he published his 'Anatomy of the Human Body,' which went through several editions. On the resignation of Mr. Ferri, he was elected head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, besides which he was consulting surgeon to St. George's and the Westminster Infirmary. In 1723 he published his 'Treatise on the high operation for the Stone.' As a lithotomist he stood pre-eminent, and he

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added to his reputation in 1728 by couching a blind youth, and restoring him to sight. In 1739 Mr. Cheselden was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, being the first foreigner who ever received that distinction. His Osteography or anatomy of the bones, which came out in 1733, folio, was severely attacked by Dr. Douglas, who had before shown his asperity towards the author. Heister, however, in his anatomy has done justice to Cheselden. In 1737 he was appointed head surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, which he held to his death, 10 April, 1752.

CHESHIRE, JOHN, M.D., an English physician, died 30 April, 1762, aged 67. He wrote 'A Treatise upon the Rheumatism, with observations upon some causes that may produce it,' 8vo., London, 1723.

CHESENE. See DUCHESNE.

CHESTER, ANTHONY, a clergyman of the Church of England, was educated at Merton College, Oxford (B.A. 1821; M.A. 1824). He was author of 'Three Weeks in Palestine,' printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 8vo., 1832. Died 10 Dec., 1858, aged 59.

CHESTER, SIR ROBERT, an English poet, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1585. King James I. knighted him at Whitehall on his progress from Scotland to London 23 July, 1603; and in 1626 he occurs as a justice of the peace for Hertfordshire, and a commissioner for the loan in that county. Died 3 May, 1641. He was author of a very rare work, entitled 'Love's Martyr: or Rosalins Complaint, Allegorically shadowing the Truth of Louc, in the constant Fate of the Phoenix and Turtle. A Poeme enterlaced with much Varietie and Raritie; now first translated out of the venerable Italian Torquato Cœliano, by Robert Chester. With the true Legend of famous King Arthur, the last of the nine Worthies, being the first Essay of a new Brytish Poet: collected out of diverse authentical Records. To these are added some new Compositions of severall modern Writers whose Names are subscribed to their severall Works, upon the first Subject, viz., the Phoenix and Turtle,' 4to., London, 1601. The modern writers are Shaksperc, Jonson, Marston, Chapman, and others.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF, was born in London, 22 Sept., 1694. After a private education, he was sent to Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and at the age of twenty made the tour of Europe. In 1715 he was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales; and about the same time was elected into the House of Commons. In 1726, on the death of his father, he was called to the Upper House. In 1728 he went ambassador to Holland, and on his return was made high steward of the household and knight of the Garter; but he was deprived of the former station for his opposition to Walpole. In 1745 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, from whence he returned the following year, and was made secretary of state, which office he resigned in 1748. He now became ambitious of literary honour, and paid some attention to Johnson, who inscribed to him the plan of his Dictionary; but being neglected by his lordship afterwards, he took no further notice of him, till the earl wrote two papers in the 'World' in favour of the English Dictionary, whereupon the lexicographer sent him one of the severest letters that

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was ever written. His lordship died 24 March, 1773. He had no issue by his lady, who was the natural daughter of George I.; but he had an illegitimate son, to whom he wrote the celebrated 'Letters,' which exhibit very lax morality. These 'Letters' were published in 2 vols. 4to., 1774, and were followed by two more vols. of miscellaneous works.

CETHAM, HUMPHREY, the founder of the college and library at Manchester, was born 1580, and died 12 Oct., 1653.

CETTLE, HENRY, a prolific English dramatist, flourished between the years 1598 and 1601. Most of his pieces were written in conjunction with other authors.

CETWOOD, KNIGHTLY, D.D., was born at Coventry, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his doctor's degree. He became prebendary of Wells, rector of Broad Rissington, in Gloucestershire, and archdeacon of York. James II. nominated him to the see of Bristol, but the revolution prevented his consecration. He was, however, made dean of Gloucester, and remained so till his death, on 4 April, 1720. He wrote the Life of Lycurgus in the old translation of Plutarch, the life of Virgil, and the preface to the pastorals in Dryden's translation, some poems, three sermons, and a speech in the occasion. His life of Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, has never been printed, but all the previously unpublished facts contained in it will be found in a paper by Mr. Thompson Cooper, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec., 1855.

CETWOOD, WILLIAM RUFUS, a dramatic writer, was originally a bookseller in Covent Garden, and afterwards prompter at Drury Lane Theatre. He died poor in March, 1766. Besides some forgotten pieces for the theatre, he wrote 'A General History of the Stage,' 1749.

CHEVALIER, THOMAS, F.R.S., surgeon extraordinary to King George IV., and professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in London, died 9 June, 1824. He published 'An Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Operations of Surgery,' 1801; 'A Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds,' 1804; and other medical works.

CHEVALLIER, ANTHONY RODOLPH, a Protestant writer, born at Montchamps, near Vire, in Normandy, 16 March, 1522-3. He learnt Hebrew under Francis Vatablus at Paris, and being of the reformed persuasion came to England in the reign of Edward VI., and resided for more than a year in the house of Archbishop Cranmer. He then went to Cambridge, and gave gratuitous lectures on Hebrew, assisting Emmanuel Tremellius, with whom he lodged, and whose step-daughter he married. He also became French tutor to the Princess Elizabeth. On the death of Edward VI. he left England, and was appointed Hebrew professor at Strasburg. Thence he went to Geneva, where he taught Hebrew, and became known to Calvin, by whom he was much esteemed. In 1568 he returned to England, and for some time read a Hebrew lecture at St. Paul's, in London. He was appointed Hebrew lecturer at Cambridge 1569, and shortly afterwards obtained a prebend in the church of Canterbury. After his return to his native country he contrived to escape the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but in doing so was obliged to fly to the hills and woods, whereby he got an ague,

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of which he died at Guernsey 1572. His works consist of Emendations of Pagninus's 'Thesaurus Linguae Sanctae;' a translation from the Syriac into Latin of the Targum Hierosolymitanum; a Latin version of the Targum of Pseudo-Jonathan on the Pentateuch; corrections of the version of Jonathan's Targum; and 'Rudimenta Hebraica: Linguae accurate methodo et brevitate scripta,' 1567. All these, except the first and last, are printed in Walton's Polyglot.

CHEVERT, FRANÇOIS DE, a French general, born 21 Feb., 1695; died 24 Jan., 1709.

CHEVILLIER, ANDRÉ, doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne, wrote 'The Origin of Printing at Paris;' 'Dissertation on the Council of Chalcedon,' &c. Born 1036; died 8 April, 1700.

CHEVREAU, URBAIN, a French writer, who was secretary to Christina of Sweden, then to the king of Denmark, and lastly to the duke of Maine. Among his works are 'Le Tableau de la Fortune,' and 'The History of the World,' which has been translated into English. Born 20 April, 1613; died 15 Feb., 1701.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician and mathematician, born in Scotland 1671, and educated at Edinburgh, from whence he removed to London. Here he led rather a free life for some time, in consequence of which he became corpulent and asthmatic to such a degree as scarcely to be able to walk up one pair of stairs. In this state he had recourse to a milk and vegetable diet, by which means he recovered his health, activity, and spirits. He died at Bath 12 April, 1743. His works are 'A new Theory of Fevers;' 'Fluxionum Methodus inversa;' 'Rudimentorum methodi, Fluxionum inversae specimina, adversus Ab. de Moivre;' 'Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion;' 'An Essay on the Method of treating the Gout;' 'An Essay on Health and Long Life;' 'The English Malady, or Treatise of Nervous Diseases;' 'The natural Method of curing the Diseases of the Body.'

CHEYNE, JAMES, rector of the Scotch college at Douay, was born in Aberdeenshire in the sixteenth century. After studying at Aberdeen he went to Paris, and taught philosophy at the college of St. Barbe, from whence he removed to Douay, and after teaching there with great reputation became the head of the seminary. He was also canon and penitentiary of the cathedral of Tournay, and died in 1602. His works are 'Analysis in Philosophiam Aristotelis,' 1573; 'De Sphaera seu globi caelestis fabrica;' 'De Geographia;' 'Orationes de perfecto Philosopho;' 'Analysis et Scholia in Aristot.'

CHEYNE, JANE LADY, eldest daughter of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, and wife of Charles Cheyne, who in 1681 was created Viscount Newhaven. She died 8 Oct., 1660, aet. 48, and was buried at Chelsea. Her ladyship was the writer of a drama called 'The Concealed Fancies.'

CHEYNE, JOHN, M.D., a physician, was born at Leith 1777, and after practising some time in Scotland, removed to Dublin. In 1820 he was appointed physician-general to the army in Ireland, but in 1831 he relinquished practice and retired to his estate at Sherington, Buckinghamshire, where he died 31 Jan., 1836. He published several works on medical subjects.

CHEYNELL, FRANCIS, D.D., a fanatic, was the son of a physician at Oxford, and born there in

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1608. After taking his bachelor's degree he became fellow of Merton College; but in the Rebellion he joined the Presbyterians, and was chosen a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was also presented to the rectory of Petworth, and made one of the commissioners for reforming the university of Oxford, where he took by force the office of Margaret professor of divinity, and the presidency of St. John's College. At the Restoration he was deprived of his preferments, and died in 1665. He wrote several books, and distinguished himself by his scandalous conduct at the funeral of Chillingworth. His 'Symbolum' is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1864.

CHEYNEY, EDWARD, an English prelate, was born about 1513; educated at Cambridge; consecrated bishop of Gloucester 1562; and died 29 April, 1579.

CHIABBERA, GABRIEL, an Italian lyric poet, born 8 June, 1552, at Savona, where he died 14 Oct., 1637.

CHIARAMONTI, SCIPIO, an Italian mathematician and philosopher, born 22 June, 1565, at Cesena, where he died 3 Oct., 1652. He was the founder of the Academy of the *Olluscanti*.

CHIARI, FABRIZIO, a painter and engraver, born at Rome 1621; died 1695.

CHIARI, JOSEPH, another painter, born at Rome 1654; died 1727.

CHIARI, PETER, an Italian poet and ecclesiastic, born at Brescia about 1720; died 1788.

CHIAVISTELLI, JACOPO, a painter of Florence, born 1618; died 1698.

CHICHELE, HENRY, archbishop of Canterbury, was born about 1362, at Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire. He received his education at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he studied the civil and canon law. Such was his reputation, that Henry IV. employed him as ambassador to the pope, and likewise to the court of France. In 1408 he was made bishop of St. David's, and the next year was sent to the council of Pisa. In 1414 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, in which situation he promoted a contribution to enable Henry V. to carry on the war with France, whither our prelate accompanied him. The archbishop endeavoured to check the principles of reformation propagated by Wickliffe, but at the same time he as strenuously opposed the papal encroachments, for which he was much annoyed by Martin V. In 1442 he applied to Pope Eugenius for leave to resign his see, but before any answer could be received he died, 12 April, 1443. In 1422 Archbishop Chichele founded a collegiate church at Higham Ferrars, to which he attached a hospital for the poor. He also adorned the cathedral of Canterbury, and improved Lambeth Palace; but his noblest work was the foundation of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1437.

CHICHESTER, EDWARD, M.A., a divine of the Established Church in Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1823 was appointed chancellor of the archdiocese of Armagh. He published a work entitled 'Deism compared with Christianity,' 2nd edit., 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1844; and some other pieces. Died July, 1840.

CHICOYNEAU, FRANÇOIS, physician to the king of France and counsellor of state, was born at Montpellier 1672, and died 13 April, 1752. He wrote some works on the plague, in which he

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maintained that that disease is not contagious—an opinion since adopted by several physicians. His son *Aimé François* (born 1702; died 1740) became chancellor of the university of Montpellier, and was eminent for his knowledge of plants.

CHIFFLET, JEAN JACQUES, a French physician, diplomatist, and antiquary, born at Besançon 21 Jan., 1588, and died 1660. He was author of thirty-five works.

CHIFNEY, SAMUEL, an English jockey, who died 8 Jan., 1807, was author of 'Genus genuine, a Treatise on Hoses and Horse Racing,' 8vo., London, 1804. This book, which contains an account of some of the first characters on the turf, is said to have been suppressed at the instigation of George, prince of Wales.

CHILD, JOHN, an English author, who after being associated with the Baptists for some time changed his opinions, and became a violent writer against that sect. He committed suicide 13 Oct., 1684.

CHILD, SIR JOSIAH, an English writer, born 1630; died 1699. He is best known by his 'Discourse on Trade,' first published at London in 1694. His 'Proposals for the Relief and Employment of the Poor' will be found reprinted in the eleventh volume of the Somers Collection of Tracts.

CHILD, WILLIAM, Mus.D., was a native of Bristol. In 1631 he took the degree of bachelor of music at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1636 was appointed organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and soon after of the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. Died 1697, aged 90. His principal productions are psalms for three voices, catches, rounds, canons, and divine anthems.

CHILDEBERT I., king of France, the son of Clovis and Clotilda, commenced his reign 511, and died 558.

CHILDEBERT II., succeeded his father Sigebert 575, and died 596, aged 26.

CHILDEBERT III., *The Just*, came to the throne of France 675, aged 12, and died 711.

CHILDERIC I., king of France, ascended the throne 456, and died 481.

CHILDERIC II., son of Clovis II., succeeded to the throne 670, and was assassinated 673.

CHILDERIC III., *The Idiot*, was proclaimed king of France 752, and deposed 753 by Pepin, who confined him in a monastery, where he died three years afterwards.

CHILDREN, JOHN GEORGE, F.R.S., was for many years a banker at Trowbridge, but died at Chelsea 21 August, 1818, æt. 76. He was much celebrated in the philosophical world for his unequalled electrical and galvanic apparatus, and for the very important experiments which he made and published on galvanism. Several papers of his are in the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

CHILDREN, JOHN GEORGE, was born 1777, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. After travelling on the Continent and in America for some years, he settled at his father's seat, Ferox Hall, Tunbridge, where he devoted himself to scientific pursuits. His prospects in life being changed in consequence of the failure of a bank, he subsequently obtained a situation in the British Museum; and he was also for many years one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. Died 1 Jan., 1852. Besides communications in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society, he published a

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translation of Thenard's 'Essay on Chemical Analysis,' 1810; and a translation of Berzelius's 'Treatise on the Use of the Blowpipe,' with additional experiments and notes of his own, 1822. He was one of the early editors of the 'Zoological Journal,' and a contributor to other learned works.

CHILDREY, JOSUA, D.D., was born in Kent 1623, and bred at Magdalen College, Oxford. In the Rebellion he was driven from the university, whereupon he opened a school at Feversham. After the Restoration he obtained the living of Upway, Dorsetshire, and the archdeaconry of Salisbury. Died 20 Aug., 1670. His works are 'Indago Astrologica;' 'Syzygiasticon instaurationum, or an Ephemeris of the Places and Aspects of the Planets;' and 'Britannia Baconica, or the natural rarities of England, Scotland, and Wales, historically related, according to the precepts of Lord Bacon,' 1661. It was this work which first suggested to Dr. Plot his 'Natural History of Oxfordshire.'

CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM, an eminent divine, was born at Oxford in Oct., 1602, and educated at Trinity College, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. Besides divinity he studied mathematics, and was also esteemed a good poet. The controversy between the Church of England and that of Rome engaged much of his attention, and the conversation of John Fisher, or John Perse, a Jesuit, had the effect of drawing him over to the Catholic communion. Fisher, that he might secure such an acquisition, persuaded the new convert to go to Douay, and enter the college of Jesuits. Bishop Laud, who was his godfather, being much concerned when he heard of this conversion, wrote to Chillingworth in such terms, that in 1631 he returned to England and the communion he had left. In 1638 Chillingworth printed his famous work in answer to Knott, the Jesuit, entitled, 'The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation.' But though Chillingworth was a confirmed Protestant, he had some scruples about subscribing to the thirty-nine articles, till his doubts were removed by Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Having thus overcome his objections, he was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth, and to the mastership of Wington's Hospital in Leicester-shire. In 1640 he was proctor in the convocation; and in 1642 put in nomination for his degree of doctor in divinity, but the civil war prevented him from receiving it. He was zealous in the royal cause, and acted at the siege of Gloucester as engineer, and soon after was made prisoner at the taking of Arundel Castle. Being at this time very ill, he was removed to the episcopal palace at Chichester, where he died Jan. 30, 1643-4, and was buried in the cathedral without any other ceremony than that of throwing his book into the grave by Francis Chyennell, who made a flaming speech on the occasion. Besides his controversial works, there are extant of his nine sermons and a tract on episcopacy, all included in the edition published by Dr. Birch.

CHILMEAD, EDWARD, a mathematical writer, was born at Stow-in-the-Wold, in Gloucestershire, 1610. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, after which he became chaplain of Christ Church, but was deprived of that place in the Rebellion; on which he went to London, and subsisted by teaching music. He

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died in 1653. His works are 'De Musica antiqua Græca,' 1672, 'Versio Latina et Annotationes in Joan. Malalæ Chronographum;' 'A Treatise on Love,' translated from the French; 'Galare's unheard-of Curiosities;' 'Campanella's Discourse on the Spanish Monarchy;' 'Treatise on the Globes;' 'Modena's History of the Jews.' He also compiled the catalogue of the Bodleian Greek Manuscripts.

CHILLO, a Greek philosopher, and one of the seven wise men, died B.C. 597.

CHIOCCO, ANDREW, an Italian physician and writer, born at Verona 1503; died 3 April, 1624.

CHIKAC, PIERRE, physician to the king of France, and to the French army in Roussillon in 1692, in which latter capacity he rendered great service when the soldiers were attacked with a dysentery. He wrote some medical treatises. Born 1652; died 11 March, 1732.

CHISENHALE, EDWARD, a gentleman of Lancashire, who bore a colonel's commission for King Charles I. in the civil war, was author of 'A Catholic History, collected out of Scriptures, Councils, Fathers, &c., occasioned by Dr. Thomas Vane's book, called The lost Sheep returned,' 8vo., 1653.

CHISHOLM, ALEXANDER, a Scotch painter of considerable merit, born 1792 or 1793; died 3 Oct., 1847.

CHISHOLM, ENEAS, a Scotch prelate of the Roman communion, was born in Strathglass, 1759; nominated coadjutor to his elder brother, Bishop John Chishom, 1804; consecrated bishop of Diocæsarea, in Isauria, 1805; succeeded as fifth vicar apostolic of the Highland District 1814; and died at Lismore 31 July, 1818.

CHISHOLM, JOHN, a Scotch Catholic bishop, born at Inchully, in Strathglass, Inverness-shire, Sept., 1752; nominated fourth vicar apostolic of the Highland District 1791; consecrated bishop of Oria, in Africa, 1792; and died at Killicharan, in the island of Lismore, Argyshire, 8 July, 1814.

CHISHULL, EDMUND, was born at Eyworth, Bedfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts 1693, previously to which he published a Latin poem on the battle of La Hogue. In 1698 he became chaplain to the factory at Smyrna, where he continued till 1702. In 1705 he was admitted to his degree of B.D., and the next year he wrote an answer to Dodwell on the immortality of the soul. In 1708 he was presented to the vicarage of Walthamstow, Essex, and in 1711 was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the queen. In 1731 he obtained the rectory of South Church, Essex, and died 18 May, 1733. He published A Dissertation on an ancient Sigeian inscription; 'Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam à Smyrænsis in medicorum honorem percussis;' 'Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianam Æram antecedentes ex primariis Monumentis Græcis descriptæ, Latinè versæ notisque, et commentariis illustratæ.' A great portion of the MS. of this work is in MS. Addit. 10,101; 10,102. Mr. Chishull's 'Travels in Turkey' were published in 1747 by Dr. Mead.

CHISWELL, RICHARD, a famous bookseller of London, was born in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 4 Jan., 1639, and dying 3 May, 1711, was buried in the church of that parish.

CHISWELL, RICHARD, eldest son of the preceding, was an eminent Turkey merchant, and travelled much in the East. In 1714 he was

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elected M.P. for Calne, Wiltshire, and dying 14 May, 1751, was buried at Dcpend, in Essex. He was author of Remarks on a Voyage or Journey to the River Euphrates, &c., in April and May, 1698; Journal of Travels through Germany and Italy to Scanderoon, in company with Henry Maundrell and others, March—July, 1696; and Journal of a Voyage from Aleppo to Jerusalem, in company with H. Maundrell, in 1697. All these are in MS. Addit. 10,623.

CHITTY, JOSEPH, the eminent special pleader, died in London 17 Feb., 1841, aged 65. He was the author of many legal works of great authority.

CHODOWIECKI, DANIEL NICHOLAS, a painter and engraver, was born at Dantzig 16 Oct., 1726, and in 1743 settled at Berlin, where he died 7 Feb., 1801.

CHOISEUL, ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS, DUC DE, a French statesman, born 28 June, 1719. After being minister for foreign affairs and discharging other high offices, he fell into disgrace and went into retirement. He was a liberal patron of literature and the arts. Died May, 1785.

CHOISY, FRANÇOIS TIMOLÉON DE, a divine, born at Paris 16 Aug., 1644. He went to Siam, 1685, to convert the king of that country, but returned without effecting his purpose, and died 2 Oct., 1724. He wrote a Journal of his Voyage to Siam; a History of France; an Ecclesiastical History, &c.

CHOLMLEY, WILLIAM, a grocer of London, died 1554. His political treatise, 'The Request and Suite of a True-hearted Englishman,' is printed in the 'Camden Miscellany,' vol. ii. It is largely quoted by the historian Froude.

CHOMEL, NOEL, a writer on agriculture, born at Paris about 1640, and died 30 Oct., 1712. His 'Dictionnaire Economique' was very popular. It has been translated into English by Robert Bradley.

CHOMEL, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, a physician and botanist, born at Paris 1671; died June, 1740. His son, *Jean Baptiste Louis* (died 11 April, 1765), was also a noted physician, and the author of An Historical Essay on Medicine in France, &c.

CHOPIN, FREDERICK, a celebrated composer and performer on the pianoforte, was born in Poland 1810, and died at Paris 17 Oct., 1849. His works are marked by a wild and peculiar nationality, that gave tone also to his playing, which was singular, animated, and original.

CHOPIN, RENÉ, an eminent French jurist, born 1537; died 2 Feb., 1606.

CHORIER, NICOLAS, an historian and biographer, born at Vienne, in Dauphiné, 1609; died 14 Aug., 1692. Among his works are Researches into the Antiquities of the Town of Vienne; and a General History of Dauphiné.

CHORIS, LOUIS, a Russian artist and traveller, born 22 March, 1795; died 22 March, 1828.

CHORON, ALEXANDRE ÉTIENNE, a musician, born at Caen 21 Oct., 1771; died 20 June, 1834. He was the founder of the school of music, and did much to popularize the study of music in France. Among his works are An Historical Dictionary of Musicians; 'Methode concertante de musique,' &c.

CHOSROES I., king of Persia, began to reign 531, and died 579.

CHOSROES II., king of Persia, ascended the throne 600, and died 627.

CHOUËT, JEAN ROBERT, professor of philosophy

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at Geneva, wrote an Introduction to Logic; 'Theses Physicæ de variâ Astrorum luce,' &c. Born 1642; died 17 Sept., 1731.

CHOUL, GUILLAUME DU, an antiquary of Lyons, who published in 1556 a very curious work on the Religion and Castrametation of the ancient Romans.

CHRÉTIEN, FLORENT, a French poet, born 26 Jan., 1541; died 3 Oct., 1596.

CHRISTIAN, or **CHRISTIERN I.**, king of Denmark, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria 1448. He was a popular monarch, and died 21 May, 1481.

CHRISTIAN II., *The Cruel*, was born 1480, ascended the Danish throne 1513, and was elected king of Sweden 1520. He was expelled from the throne, and died in prison 24 Jan., 1559.

CHRISTIAN III., successor of Frederick I. in 1534; he embraced the opinions of Luther, and died 1 Jan., 1558.

CHRISTIAN IV. was born 1577, ascended the throne of Denmark 1588, and died 28 Feb., 1648.

CHRISTIAN V. king of Denmark, was born 1645; began to reign 1670; died 4 Sept., 1699.

CHRISTIAN VI. was born 1699, succeeded his father Frederick IV. 1730; died 6 Aug., 1746. He was styled *The Pious*, on account of his zeal for the Protestant religion.

CHRISTIAN VII. king of Denmark and Norway, was born 1749; succeeded his father Frederick V. 1769; died 13 March, 1808.

CHRISTIAN, or **CHRISTEN REISEN, CHARLES**, a clever gem engraver, born at London of Danish parents about 1695; died 1725.

CHRISTIAN, EDWARD, Downing professor of the laws of England in the university of Cambridge, died 29 March, 1823. He published a number of legal works, including a new and copiously annotated edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. 8vo., 1795.

CHRISTIAN, THOMAS, a German physician and medical writer, born 17 Dec., 1735; died at Vienna 9 May, 1800.

CHRISTIE, GEORGE, a Scotch Jesuit, was rector of his brethren at Louvaine 1598, and died 14 April, 1629.

CHRISTIE, JAMES, an auctioneer of London, who was also a distinguished antiquary and connoisseur, and a prominent member of the society of Dilletanti, died 2 Feb., 1831, aged 58. He was author of 'An Inquiry into the antient Greek Game supposed to have been invented by Palamedes, antecedent to the Siege of Troy; with Reasons for believing the same to have been known from remote antiquity in China, and progressively improved into the Chinese, Indian, Persian, and European Chess,' 1801; 'A Disquisition upon Etruscan Vases, displaying their probable connection with the Shews at Eleusis and the Chinese Feast of the Lanterns; with explanations of some of the principal Allegories depicted on them,' 1806, reprinted with additions 1825; 'Essay on the earliest Species of Idolatry, the Worship of the Elements,' 1814; and 'An Enquiry into the early history of Greek Sculpture,' 4to., London, 1833.

CHRISTIE, SAMUEL HUNTER, mathematician, born in London 1784; died at Twickenham, 24 Jan., 1865. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1805). On leaving the university he became third mathematical assistant in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and in 1838 was promoted to the mathematical pro-

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essorship in that institution. He retired from the public service 1854. His scientific investigations were chiefly directed to the science of magnetism, of which he was one of the early pioneers. He contributed many valuable papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

CHRISTIE, THOMAS, a political writer, born at Montrose Oct., 1761. He was brought up to trade, but afterwards studied medicine, though he did not practise it. In the Revolution of France he became an ardent republican, and published 'A Sketch of the new Constitution;' and an answer to Burke. His best performance is entitled 'Observations on the Literature of the primitive Christians.' He had a share in the 'Analytical Review,' and died at Surinam in Oct., 1796.

CHRISTIE, WILLIAM, master of the grammar school at Montrose, was born at or near that place 1730. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. His Latin Grammar, and Introduction to the making of Latin, are useful books. Died 1774.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, and daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, was born 8 Dec., 1626. She succeeded her father in the government of the kingdom 1633, and ruled it with great wisdom and prudence till 1654, when she resigned it in favour of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She then embraced the Catholic religion, and retired to Rome. Yet upon the death of Charles Gustavus in 1660 she returned to Sweden, with the intention of resuming the government; but this could not be permitted, as, by the laws and constitution of the land, Catholics were excluded from the throne. She died at Rome 19 April, 1689.

CHRISTOPHE, a negro of extraordinary character, born about 1767. In 1790, on the insurrection of the blacks in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, he joined the insurgents, and eventually assumed the supreme command, with the title of Henry I., king of Hayti. For some time he maintained his power; but at length a conspiracy was formed against him, and on finding that his troops could not be relied on, he shot himself through the heart 8 Oct., 1820.

CHRISTOPHER (ST.), was martyred in Lycia, during the persecution of Decius, 254.

CHRISTOPHER A SANCTA CLARA. See COLEMAN.

CHRISTOPHERSON, JOHN, an English prelate, was born at Ulverstone, Lancashire, and educated first at Pembroke Hall, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was appointed a fellow of Trinity College by the charter of foundation, 1546. Being a conscientious adherent to the Catholic church, he retired abroad during the reign of Edward VI., but returned to England on the accession of Mary, and was constituted master of Trinity College. In 1557 he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester. On the second Sunday after Queen Elizabeth's accession he preached at St. Paul's Cross, and with great vehemence and freedom answered a sermon preached by Dr. Bill at that place the Sunday preceding, declaring that the new doctrine set forth by Dr. Bill was not the Gospel, but the invention of heretical men. For this sermon he was summoned before the queen, and sent to prison, where he died about a month afterwards. He was buried at Christ Church, London, 28 Dec., 1558. Bishop Christopherson was author of Jephthah, a tragedy, Lat. and Gr.; 'Philo Judæus,' a translation into Latin; 'An

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exhortation to all men to take heed and beware of rebellion;' 'The ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Evagrius, and Theodoret;' 'Reasons why a priest may not practise physic or surgery;' and translations of Apollinaris and other Greek authors.

CHRISTOPHERSON, MICHAEL, an English clergyman of the Roman church, was educated at the English college at Douay. He was well esteemed among his co-religionists on account of his defence of Bellarmine against Dr. George Downham, in a work entitled 'A Treatise of Antichrist, in three parts,' 1613.

CHROMACIUS (ST.), a pious and learned bishop of Aquileia, died 412.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, of Cilicia, who died B.C. 207.

CHRYSOLOGUE, NOEL ANDRÉ, a French Capuchin friar, author of some useful works on astronomy and geography. Born 8 Dec., 1728; died 2 Sept., 1808.

CHRYSOLORAS, EMANUEL, a learned Greek, born at Constantinople about 1355, who came to England in the reign of Richard II., as ambassador from John Palæologus, to solicit succours against the Turks. Ultimately he settled at Rome, and Martin V. sent him to Germany about settling the Council of Constance, where he died 15 April, 1415. He wrote a Greek grammar, and a parallel between ancient and modern Rome.

CHRYSOSTOM, SAINT JOHN. See JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.

CHUBB, THOMAS, a deistical writer, was born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, 29 Sept., 1679. He received a common education, after which he served his apprenticeship to a glover; but that trade proving injurious to his eyes, he became partner with a tallow-chandler. In 1715 he published a tract in favour of Arianism, when the controversy was carried on between Drs. Clarke and Waterland. This introduced him to some gentlemen of eminence, and particularly Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the Rolls, who took Chubb into his family, but lessened the favour by requiring him to attend table as a servant out of livery. From being an Arian he passed naturally enough to deism, and published several books, in which he endeavoured to destroy the authority of the Scriptures. He died at Salisbury 8 Feb., 1746-7. His posthumous works were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1748.

CHUBBES, WILLIAM, D.D., a native of Whithy, Yorkshire, received his education at Cambridge, became the first master of Jesus College, in that university, and died about November, 1505. He was author of an Introduction to Logic, and a commentary on Duns Scotus.

CHUDLEIGH, LADY MARY, was born in 1656, being the daughter of Richard Lee, of Winslade, in Devonshire, esq. She married Sir George Chudleigh, bart., by whom she had some children. Her principal poem is entitled 'The Ladies' Defence,' occasioned by a sermon against the fair sex. This, with other pieces, was published in 1703, in 1 vol. 8vo. She also printed a volume of miscellaneous essays, in prose and verse, dedicated to the Electress Sophia of Hanover. Died 1710.

CHURCH, RALPH, was born about 1709, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was for many years vicar of Piton and of Sherburn, Oxfordshire, and died in April, 1787. Mr. Church published an edition of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' 1738.—*Al. West.*

CHURCH.

CHURCH, THOMAS, D.D., was born in 1707, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1740 he was instituted to the vicarage of Battersca, to which was afterwards added a prebend in St. Paul's. He wrote against the Methodists; and a vindication of the miraculous Powers of the three first Centuries, in answer to Middleton, 8vo., 1749. For this last work the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He also wrote an Analysis of the works of Lord Bolingbroke, 8vo., 1755. Dr. Church died 1756.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES, the celebrated poet and satirist, was born in Vine Street, Westminster, in Feb., 1731. His father was curate and lecturer of St. John's, and also rector of Rainham, in Essex. He placed his son at Westminster School, after which he went to Oxford, but being rejected for insufficiency, he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, though he never took a degree. In 1756 he entered into orders, and for some time exercised the clerical duties in Somersetshire, and at his father's living in Essex. While at the latter place he kept an academy; but in 1758, on the death of his father, he returned to the metropolis, and was chosen curate and lecturer of St. John's. He also continued the practice of teaching. In 1761 he published, without his name, 'The Rosciad,' a poem in which he satirised the players with great spirit. This was followed by his 'Apology,' addressed to the Critical Reviewers. His conduct now was so vicious as to incur the censure of his superiors, in consequence of which he renounced the clerical profession, and parted with his wife. In 1762 he published 'The Ghost,' a poem, occasioned by a remarkable imposture practised in Cock Lane. About this time he formed an intimacy with Wilkes, at whose desire he wrote 'The Prophecy of Famine.' The Epistle to Hogarth followed, which the painter resented in a print representing Churchill as a drunken bear, clad in canonicals, and holding a pot of porter. The fracas between Wilkes and Martin gave occasion to the 'Duellist;' and about the same time appeared 'The Author,' a poem. Some other pieces succeeded in rapid order, of unequal merit. In Oct., 1764, Churchill went over to Boulogne to see Wilkes, and died there Nov. 4th the same year. His remains were brought to England, and buried at Dover. A volume of sermons was published in his name after his death, but they are supposed to have been the compositions of his father. An edition of his 'Poetical Works,' with a memoir by James Hannay, was published in 1807 by Messrs. Bell and Dalry.

CHURCHILL, JOHN, duke of Marlborough. See MARLBOROUGH.

CHURCHILL, WILLIAM, youngest brother of the poet, was, like him, educated at Westminster school, and was a person of genius and literary pursuits. Amongst other publications he left a life and comment upon his brother's history, which was incorporated into an edition of the poet's works. He was vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, and died there in June, 1804. —*At. Hist.*

CHURCHILL, Sir WINSTON, an historian, was born at Wooton Glanville, in Dorsetshire, 1620. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and married the daughter of Sir John Drake, of Ashe, in Devonshire, at whose house he resided during the civil war, having lost his estate in the service of the king. At the Restoration he re-

CIBBER.

covered his lands, obtained a seat in parliament, and the honour of knighthood. He wrote 'Divi Britannici, being a remark upon the Lives of all the Kings of this Isle,' folio, 1675. He was made clerk of the green cloth, and died 26 March, 1688. Besides his eldest son, who became duke of Marlborough (see MARLBOROUGH), he had several other children, particularly *Arabella*, who became mistress to James duke of York, by whom she had two sons and two daughters. She was born 1648, and died 1730.

CHURCHYARD, THOMAS, an English poet, born at Shrewsbury about 1520. His principal poem is entitled 'The Worthiness of Wales,' 8vo., 1580. He died 1604, and was buried on the 4th of April in that year, in the porch of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

CHURTON, RALPH, a divine, born at Bickley, Cheshire, 8 Dec., 1754, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was appointed Bampton lecturer 1784; minister of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, 1792; archdeacon of St. David's 1805; and died 23 March, 1831. Among his works are A Memoir of Dr. Townson, archdeacon of Richmond; 'The Lives of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, Founders of Brazen Nose College; Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; and some occasional sermons.

CHYTRÆUS, DAVID, a German divine, author of a History of the Confession of Augsburg, &c., born in Swabia 1530; died 25 June, 1600.

CHYTRÆUS, NATHANIEL, brother of the preceding, was born 1543, became professor of poetry at Rostock, and died 1598. He composed Latin poems and other works.

CIACONIUS, ALPHONSUS, a Spanish Dominican friar, titular patriarch of Alexandria, was born 1540, and died at Rome Feb., 1599. He wrote 'Vitæ et gesta Romanorum Pontificum et Cardinalium,' and many other works.

CIACONIUS, PETER, brother of the preceding, was an accomplished critic, and published a learned treatise, 'De Triclinio Romano,' besides notes on various classical authors. Born at Toledo 1525; died at Rome 1681.

CIAMPELLI, AUGUSTINE, of Florence, was eminent as an historical painter. Born 1578; died 1640.

CIAMPINI, JOHN JUSTIN, an Italian, who founded at Rome the academies of ecclesiastical history, of mathematics, and of natural history. He wrote works on the Remains of ancient Rome; on the Sacred Edifices built by Constantine, &c. Born 1633; died 12 July, 1698.

CIBBER, or CIBERT, CAIUS GABRIEL, an eminent sculptor, was a native of Flensburg, in the duchy of Holstein. He came to England not long before the Restoration, and acquired great reputation. His best works are the two admirable figures of Melancholy and Raving Madness, which were formerly placed in front of old Bethlehem Hospital, and are now in the hall of the new hospital in St. George's Fields. Cibber also built the Danish church in London. Died about 1700, aged 70.

CIBBER, CHARLOTTE. See CHARKE.

CIBBER, COLLEY, a poet and dramatist, was the son of Caius Gabriel Cibber, and was born in London 6 Nov., 1671. He received his education at Grantham School, after which he was for a short time in the army, but left it to try his fortune on

the stage. In 1695 he brought out a play called 'Love's Last Shift,' the principal character in which he performed himself, and from that time his reputation in comedy was unrivalled. 'The Careless Husband' was his next play, which was followed by 'The Nonjuror,' and procured the author first a pension, and afterwards the place of poet laureate. He was likewise manager of the stage for many years. Cibber incurred the ill-will of Pope, who made him the hero of the Dunciad, for which Colley attacked him in a very spirited remonstrance. He quitted the stage in 1730, and died 12 Dec., 1757. His Plays have been published in 5 vols. 12mo.; besides which he wrote a piece against Middleton's Life of Cicero, and 'An Apology for his Own Life.' This last is one of the most amusing specimens of biography in the language, and contains the best history of the English stage during the period that Cibber was connected with it.

CIBBER, SUSANNAH MARIA, wife of Theophilus Cibber, and daughter of Dr. Arne, the musician, became celebrated as a tragic actress at Drury Lane. She translated 'The Oracle of St. Foix;' and died 30 Jan., 1766.

CIBBER, THEOPHILUS, son of Colley Cibber, was born 1703, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he passed to the stage in the same line as his father. His life was a continued series of extravagance, and in 1757 he ended it by being drowned in his passage to Ireland. He altered some of Shakspeare's plays, and wrote a ballad opera called *Pattie and Peggy*. His name also appeared to 'The Lives of the Poets,' 5 vols. 12mo., but the real author was Robert Shiel, and Cibber merely received a sum to correct the diction.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, a celebrated Roman orator and philosopher, born at Arpinum 3 Jan., B.C. 106. His father, Marcus Tullius, took great care of his education, and sent him to study at Rome, where he became acquainted with Greek literature, and discovered uncommon talents both for learning and active life. On his first appearance at the bar he declaimed with great vehemence against the partisans of Sylla, to avoid whose resentment he was obliged to withdraw into Greece. There he studied under the most eminent orators and philosophers, and displayed so much eloquence in a speech he delivered at Rhodes, that his master, Apollonius Molo, bewailed the fate of Greece, which having before been vanquished by the Roman arms, would be vanquished again by his disciple's rhetoric. On returning to Rome, Cicero married Terentia, by whom he had a son named Tullius, and a daughter named Tullia, but divorced her afterwards to marry Papilia, who was young, handsome, and very rich. He was quaestor, and governor of Sicily B.C. 75. On his return he was appointed to the office of ædile, and obtained that Verres should be compelled to repair the extortions he had been guilty of in that office. Cicero was afterwards prætor, and consul with Anthony B.C. 63. During his consulate he discovered Catiline's conspiracy, for which he obtained the appellation of 'Father of his Country.' He was, however, banished by the intrigues of Clodius some time afterwards, but was recalled the following year at the solicitation of Pompey, and appointed proconsul of Cilicia. Cicero adhered to Pompey's party during the civil wars, but after that great man's death employed the meanest flattery to reconcile himself to Cæsar.

This, perhaps, is the most dishonourable action in Cicero's life. Though the intimate friend of Brutus, he had no part in the conspiracy against Cæsar, it being kept secret from him. On the death of that emperor he favoured Augustus; but Anthony, against whom Cicero had directed the Philippic, becoming triumvir, caused him to be killed as he fled in his litter towards the sea of Cajeta, 7 Dec., 43 B.C. A great number of the works of this celebrated Roman remain, which are commonly divided into four parts: the first containing those books which treat of the art of oratory; the second, his orations; the third, his epistles; and the fourth, his philosophical works. Cicero's works are models of eloquence, and in them are displayed genius, true taste, art, invention, and all the qualifications necessary to form a great orator, an excellent philosopher, and a skillful politician. His style is clear, noble, elegant, and admirably pure. His works have passed through numberless editions, and have been translated into English by W. Guthrie.

CICOGNARA, COUNT LEOPOLD, an accomplished Italian writer, born at Ferrara 26 Nov., 1707; died at Venice 5 March, 1834. His most important work is a History of Sculpture from its revival in Italy to the time of Napoleon.

CID, The, a Spanish hero, whose real name was *Don Rodrigo Dias de Bravar*. He was knighted for his valour, and, in 1063, marched with Sancho of Castile against Ramiro, king of Arragon, who fell in battle, after which he went to the siege of Zamora. On the death of Sancho, Alfonso ascended the throne of Castile; but Roderigo, instead of continuing the obedient subject, declared himself independent, and fixed his habitation at Pena de el Cid, the rock of the Cid, Saragossa. He afterwards took Valencia, and maintained his independence till his death, 1099. The history of this hero has been immortalized in the romances of the Spaniards, and in the popular tragedy of Corneille.

CIGNANI, CHARLES, an Italian painter, born at Bologna 1628; died 6 Sept., 1719.

CIGNAROLI, GIOVANNI BETTINO, an Italian painter, born at Verona 1709; died 1770.

CIGOLI, or CIVOLI. *See* CARRI.

CIMABUE, JOHN, a celebrated painter, born at Florence 1240. He revived in Italy the art of painting, in which he was instructed by some Greek artists. He painted in fresco and distemper, and many of his pieces exist in the church of St. Francis, at Assisi. He was also a good architect. Died 1300.

CIMAROSA, DOMENICO, an eminent musical composer, born at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples, 1754; died 11 Jan., 1801.

CIMON, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades, died B.C. 449, æt. 51.

CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINTUS, a Roman, who was called from the plough to be dictator at the time when the city was besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. Having defeated the enemies of his country, he resigned his office and retired to his farm. At the age of eighty he was again called upon to act against Præneste, when he had equal success. Died after 439 B.C.

CINELLI CALVOLI, JOHN, a physician, born at Florence 26 Feb., 1625; died 18 April, 1706. His 'Bibliotheca Volante' is a very curious work.

CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman consul 87 B.C. He united with Marius, and the two filled Rome with blood. He was assassinated B.C. 84.

CINNAMUS.

CINNAMUS, JOHN, a Greek writer of the twelfth century, and notary to the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, whose history he wrote, and that of his father John.

CINO DA PISTOIA, a poet and jurist, was a native of Pistoia, and became professor in various universities. Born 1270; died Jan., 1337.

CINQ-MARS, HENRI COEFFIER, Marquis DE, the favourite of Louis XIII. of France, was beheaded 1642, aged 22.

CIPRIANI, JOHN BAPTIST, a painter, born at Pistoia, in Tuscany, about 1727. He received his first instructions from one Heckford, an English artist, who lived in that city under the name of Gabbiani. In 1750 he went to Rome, and in 1755 came to England with Mr. Wilton and Sir William Chambers. When the duke of Richmond opened his gallery as a school of arts Wilton and Cipriani were appointed the visitors. At the foundation of the Royal Academy they were both chosen founders, and Cipriani made the design for the diploma, for which he was presented with a silver cup. He was employed to clean and repair the paintings of Rubens in Whitehall Chapel; besides which he painted a number of pictures for the nobility; and many engravings from his designs were executed by Bartolozzi. He died at Chelsea 14 Dec., 1785.

CIRCIGNANO, NICHOLAS, an Italian historical painter and architect, called *Pomerancio*, from the place of his birth. Born 1516; died 1588. His son, *Anthony*, was also an eminent painter; died 1620, aged 60.

CIRILLO, DOMINIC, a writer on botany, and professor of that science at Naples, where he was born 1734. When the French entered Naples he boldly espoused their cause, for which he was condemned and executed as a traitor 1799.

CIRO FERRI. See FERRI.

CISNER, NICHOLAS, a German scholar, born at Mosbach, on the Neckar, 1529. After being professor of moral philosophy at Wittemberg he visited France and Italy, but finally settled at Heidelberg, where he was nominated professor and counsellor to the elector palatine. Died 6 March, 1583. His works were published at Frankfort in 1611.

CITTOIS, FRANÇOIS, in Latin *Citæsus*, physician to Cardinal Richelieu, and a medical writer of note, was born at Poitiers 1572, and died 1652.

CITFADINI, PETER FRANCIS, a painter, born at Milan about 1616 died at Bologna 1681.

CLAESOON, ARNOLD, otherwise *Aarlgens*, an eminent painter, born at Leyden 1498; died 1564.

CLAGETT, NICHOLAS, was born at Canterbury about 1607 and educated at Oxford; after which he became vicar of Melbourne, Dorsetshire, and then preacher in St. Mary's Church at Bury St. Edmunds. Died 12 Sept., 1663. He published 'The Abuses of God's Grace, discovered in the kinds, causes, &c., proposed as a seasonable check to the wanton libertinism of the present age,' 1659.

CLAGETT, NICHOLAS, D.D., son of the preceding, was born in May, 1654, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Little Thurlow, Suffolk, 1683; the archdeaconry of Sudbury 1693; the rectory of Hitcham 1707; and died 27 Jan., 1726-7. He published some sermons; 'A Persuasive to an ingenious Trial of Opinions in Religion;' and 'Truth defended, and Boldness in Error rebuked,' against Whiston.

CLAPPERTON.

CLAGETT, NICHOLAS, son of the preceding, became bishop of St. David's 1731; was translated to Exeter 1742; and died 8 Dec., 1746.

CLAGETT, WILLIAM, D.D., eldest son of Nicholas Clagett the elder, was born at Bury St. Edmunds 14 Sept., 1646, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He first became lecturer in his native town, but afterwards was chosen preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. He was also rector of Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, and chaplain in ordinary to the king. Died 28 March, 1688. His works are 'A Discourse concerning the Operations of the Holy Spirit;' 'A Reply to a pamphlet called The Mischief of Impositions,' by Alsop; 'An Answer to the Dissenters' Objections against the Common Prayers;' some tracts against the Church of Rome, and four volumes of Sermons.

CLAIRAUT, ALEXIS CLAUDE, a Frenchman, who was eminent as a mathematician. Born 7 May, 1713; died 17 May, 1765.

CLAIRE, MARTIN, a French Jesuit, author of 'Hymni Ecclesiastici,' was born 1012, and died 25 May, 1690.

CLAIRON, CLAIRE JOSËPHE HIPPOLYTE DE LA TUDE, a distinguished French actress, born 1723; died 18 Jan., 1803.

CLANCY, MICHAEL, M.D., an Irish writer. He was brought up to physic, but having the misfortune to lose his sight, could not engage in that profession, and therefore set up a school, besides which he had a pension. He wrote Memoirs of his own Life, in 2 vols., 1746, and some plays, particularly *Œdipus*, acted for his benefit at Drury Lane, in which he played the part of blind Tiresias with applause.

CLANIKARDE, ULICK DE BURGH, fifth earl and first Marquis OF, was born in London 1604, and became a strenuous supporter of the cause of Charles I. in Ireland. He was lord deputy of that country in 1650; and died in July, 1657. He wrote Memoirs relative to the Irish Rebellion, 8vo., 1722, and folio, 1757, with additions.

CLAPHAM, DAVID, LL.B., of Cambridge, and an eminent civilian, died in London 14 July, 1551. He published English translations of three works by Cornelius Agrippa.

CLAPHAM, SAMUEL, a divine, born at Leeds 1755, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1778; M.A. 1784). Taking orders, he became successively vicar of Christchurch, Hampshire; vicar of Great Ouseburn, Yorkshire; and rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorsetshire. Died 1 June, 1830. Mr. Clapham published three volumes of popular Sermons under the assumed name of *Theophilus St. John, LL.B.*; three volumes of selected 'Family Sermons;' an abridgment of Pretyman's Elements of Theology; and a translation of Massillon's Charges.

CLAPPERTON, HUGH, an African explorer, born at Annan, in Scotland, 1788. After serving in the mercantile marine he joined the navy, where, from being a common sailor, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1821 he undertook a journey into the interior of Africa, in company with Dr. Oudney and Major Denham. In this expedition the position of the kingdoms of Mandara, Bournou, and Houssa was determined. On his return to England in 1825 he was made a commander in the navy, and appointed to take another African journey in company with Capt. Pearce, Mr. Dickson, Dr. Morrison, and some servants. This expe-

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dism was a most disastrous one. Nearly all Mr. Clapperton's companions died of dysentery, to which disease he himself succumbed at Saccatoo 11 April, 1827. Accounts of both his journeys have been printed.

CLARE (ST.), was born at Assisi 1193. She put herself under the direction of St. Francis, who gave her the church of St. Damian, where she founded a convent, was abbess of it, and died there 12 Aug., 1253. The nuns of St. Clare are divided into Damianists and Urbanists. The former follow the rule given by St. Francis to St. Clare; the latter follow the rules given by Urban IV.

CLARE, earl of Pembroke. See PEMBROKE.

CLARE, ELIZABETH DE, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, succeeded, jointly with her two sisters, to the vast and princely family estates on the death of her brother Gilbert, who was slain in the battle of Bannockburn. She married, first, John de Burgh, son and heir of Richard earl of Ulster; secondly, Theobald Lord Vernon; thirdly, Roger Damory, baron of Armoyn, in Ireland; and died 4 Nov., 1360. She founded Clare Hall, in the university of Cambridge.

CLARE, JOHN, a Catholic divine, was an Englishman, and not an Irishman, as is stated by Wood. He resided for some time at Oxford, but afterwards became a Jesuit, and was tutor or rector at the English college at Rome about 1610. He was author of an able controversial work entitled 'The Converted Jew; or, certain dialogues between Micheas, a learned Jew, and others, teaching points of religion controverted between Catholics and Protestants,' 4to., 1630.

CLARE, JOHN, the Northamptonshire poet, was born at Helpstone, in that county, 1793. His father was a farm labourer. The poetical imagination of John Clare manifested itself at a very early age, in consequence of his hearing his father read a poem. He paid for his own schooling by extra work as a ploughboy and thrasher. When he was thirteen years of age a boy showed him Thomson's 'Seasons,' which so excited his feeling for poetry that he could not rest till he had accumulated a shilling, with which to purchase a copy for himself. In 1817 he was employed at Bridge Casterton, in Rutland, at nine shillings a week, and here he fell in love with Martha Turner, who afterwards became his wife. Love seems to have stimulated him to endeavour to turn his poetical faculty to pecuniary account; and a sonnet of his coming under the notice of a bookseller at Stamford led to a volume of poems by him being published at London in 1820. It was entitled 'Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery, by John Clare, a Northamptonshire Peasant.' It was highly praised by the critics, and passed through several editions. At this time Clare was employed in jigge-burning; but several noblemen and gentlemen now raised a fund, which brought him in an annual income of £45. About this period he married Martha Turner, who bore him several children. In 1821 'The Village Minstrel and other Poems' appeared. This volume added to his reputation. Afterwards he contributed short pieces to the annuals and other periodicals, and in 1827 published 'The Shepherd's Calendar; with Village Stories and other Poems.' His last work, entitled 'The Rural Muse,' appeared in 1835. Unfortunately, Clare at one time engaged in farming, but with ill success, as he was wholly unfitted for business which required competition

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with his fellow-men, and, amidst accumulating difficulties, he sank into nervous despondency and despair. He became an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Peckham, near London, whence he escaped after the expiration of about two years. Subsequently he was placed in the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum, where he died 20 May, 1864.

CLARE, PETER, an eminent surgeon of Chancery Lane, London, died 1786, æt. 49. He published an 'Essay on the Cure of Abscesses,' and other professional works.

CLARENCE, GEORGE PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF, a younger son of Richard duke of York, and brother to King Edward IV., married Isabel, eldest daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, with whom he joined in confederacy against his brother. He was attainted of high treason, and suffered death by being drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1477.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF, was born at Dinton, Wiltshire, 16 Feb., 1608. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and afterwards called to the bar. In the parliament which assembled at Westminster 10 April, 1640, he was returned for Wotton Bassett; and in that which followed the same year, commonly called the Long Parliament, he sat for Saltash, when he distinguished himself by carrying up the impeachment against some of the judges. But though he acted zealously in the redress of grievances, he was no less strenuous for upholding the dignity of the crown and the rights of the church. He also opposed the bill of attainder against Strafford; and when the parliament proceeded to call out the militia he left the house altogether; for which he was excused from pardon. He then joined the king at York, and was nominated chancellor of the Exchequer, sworn of the privy council, and knighted. In this capacity he took his place in the parliament that assembled at Oxford; and in 1644 he was one of the king's commissioners at Uxbridge. On the decline of the royal cause he went to Jersey, where he began to write the 'History of the Rebellion,' at the command of the king, who sent him a large collection of papers for the purpose. In May, 1648, he was called to Paris, where he continued to serve Charles II., by whom he was sent to Spain in the following year, to solicit assistance from that court, but returned without success in 1651. He now went to live at Antwerp, and in 1657 was made chancellor of England, being continued in that office at the Restoration. He was also chosen chancellor of Oxford, and advanced to the peerage by the title of Baron Hyde. In 1661 he was created earl of Clarendon; but the marriage of his daughter with the duke of York, and his own inflexible virtue, now operated against him both in court and parliament. In 1663 a charge of high treason was exhibited against him in the Lords, by the earl of Bristol, but it ended to the chancellor's honour. It did not, however, put a stop to the machinations of his enemies; and the splendid house which he built, and the grant of the park which bears his name, gave new scope for malice. He was now accused of having sold Dunkirk to the French; and, in 1667, the seals were taken from him. This was the prelude to an impeachment. To avoid the consequences he retired to France, and an act of perpetual banishment was afterwards passed against him. The year following a villainous attempt was made upon his life at Evreux, by some English seamen,

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and it was with difficulty that he escaped from their outrage. He then went to Montpellier, next to Moulins, and lastly to Rouen, where he died 9 Dec., 1674. His body was brought to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. Lord Clarendon was twice married. By his first wife, the daughter of Sir Gregory Ayliffe, he had no issue; but by the second, the daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, he had four sons and two daughters, the youngest of whom became the wife of James duke of York (afterwards James II.), and the mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England. Besides the History of the Rebellion, this great man wrote 'Animadversions on Mr. Cressy's book, entitled Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church;' 'A Survey of Hobbes's Leviathan;' Essays, Meditations on the Psalms, a Dialogue on Education, an Answer to the Charges of the Commons, all contained in one folio volume; and An Account of his Own Life. His State Papers have been published in three folio volumes.

CLARENDON, HENRY HYDE, EARL OF, son of the chancellor, was born 1638. After the Restoration he was created M.A. at Oxford, and appointed chamberlain to the queen. He distinguished himself as an able speaker in parliament, and opposed the Exclusion Bill with such force that the House of Commons voted an address to the king, praying that he would remove him from his councils. At the accession of James II. he was made lord privy seal, and afterwards lord lieutenant of Ireland; from whence he was recalled on account of his attachment to the Protestant religion. At the Revolution he was sent to the Tower for some time; and, on his release, he went into retirement, where he died 22 Oct., 1709. His state letters and diary were printed in 2 vols. 4to., at Oxford, in 1763. He also wrote the 'History of the Irish Rebellion;' and an 'Account of the tombs and monuments in the cathedral of Winchester.'

CLARIDGE, RICHARD, a writer among the Quakers, was born at Farmborough, Warwickshire, 1649. He became a student of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1666, but removed from thence to St. Mary Hall. In 1673 he was presented to the rectory of Peapleton, in Worcestershire, but in 1691 he resigned his living and joined the Baptists. About six years afterwards he left them, and entered into the society of Friends. In 1700 he settled at Barking as a schoolmaster, and afterwards removed to Tottenham; but in 1713 he relinquished that profession, and died in London in 1723. He wrote 'Lux Evangelica attestata,' in answer to Keith; 'Melius Inquirendum;' a Treatise on the Holy Scriptures. His Life and posthumous Works were printed in 1726.

CLARIO, ISIDORE, an Italian ecclesiastic, who distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and was afterwards made bishop of Foligni. He wrote Notes on the Bible, &c. Born 1495; died 28 May, 1555.

CLARK, HUGH, a heraldic engraver, who published 'A Short and Easy Introduction to Heraldry' (conjointly with Thomas Wormull), which has passed through many editions; and 'A Concise History of Knighthood,' 1784. Died 1822.

CLARK, JOHN, LL.D., fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was appointed regius professor of laws in that university 1663, and died March, 1672-3.

CLARK, JOHN, M.D., a Scotch physician and medical writer, who practised at Newcastle-upon-

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Tyne; born at Roxburgh 1744; died 24 April, 1805.

CLARK, JOHN, a Gaelic scholar and agricultural writer, was a land-surveyor at Bultih, in the county of Brecon, and died at Pembroke 1807. Under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture he prepared the reports relating to Herefordshire, Radnorshire, and Breconshire; besides which he published 'The Works of the Caledonian Bards, translated from the Gaelic,' 1778; 'An Answer to William Shaw on the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian,' 8vo., 1781; and 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold Property.' Mr. Clark was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh.

CLARK, JOHN, an artist, died at Edinburgh, Oct., 1863, æt. 92. He was at one time a popular book-illustrator, and also the inventor and executant of those ingenious art-toys, the Myriorama, Urania's Mirror, &c. He was known as 'Waterloo Clark,' from his aqua-tinted, brightly-coloured sketches of some of the incidents of the field, taken by himself on the spot, immediately after the battle.

CLARK, JOHN RENDALL, an English architect, author of 'The Architectural History of Gloucester,' 'Lanthyony,' and other works; died at Gloucester 31 March, 1863, aged 36.

CLARK, ROBERT, was educated in the English college at Douay, where, it is said, he was professor of the classics. He afterwards became a Carthusian monk, and employed his leisure hours in composing an elaborate work, entitled 'Christus; sive de Passione Domini et Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, lib. 17,' 8vo., Bruges, 1670.

CLARK, DR. SAMUEL, a descendant of Samuel Clarke the biographer, became pastor of a congregation of dissenters, and wrote a book called 'Scripture Promises.' He was the father of the Rev. Samuel Clark, of Birmingham, who was assistant to Dr. Doddridge, and died 1769.

CLARK, WILLIAM TIERNEY, F.R.S., an English engineer, who was for upwards of forty years engineer to the West Middlesex Waterworks. His masterpiece, which gave him a European reputation, is the great suspension bridge which he flung over the Danube, between Pesth and Buda. This great work was executed at the command of the emperor of Austria. Born 1783; died 22 Sept., 1852.

CLARKE, ADAM, LL.D., a Biblical scholar, was born of English parents at Maggerafelt, about thirty miles from Londonderry, in 1760. On the invitation of John Wesley he became a pupil in Ringwood school. At an early age he was admitted a Wesleyan preacher, being appointed, in 1782, to the circuit of Bradford, Wiltshire. He continued to travel in various circuits till 1805, after which he remained in London for several years, devoting a great portion of his time to literature and bibliography. His studies were greatly facilitated by his appointment, about this time, as librarian to the Surrey Institution. He was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Irish Academy; and the university of St. Andrew's conferred on him the degrees of M.A. and LL.D. In 1807 he was appointed one of the sub-commissioners of the Public Records, and in this capacity prepared a new and augmented edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, of which, however, only three volumes were published. He died at Bayswater 26 Aug., 1832. Dr. Clarke wrote several

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works relating to bibliography, and edited many of the works of other authors, but he is chiefly remembered by his Commentary, which originally appeared under this title—'The Holy Scriptures, &c., &c., with the marginal readings, a collection of parallel texts, and copious summaries to each chapter; with a Commentary and Critical Notes, designed as a help to the better understanding of the Sacred Writings,' 8 vols. 4to., 1810-26.

CLARKE, ALURED, D.D., an English divine, was born in 1696, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1723 he was presented to the rectory of Chilbolton, in Hampshire, and at the same time installed prebendary of Winchester. He was created D.D. at Cambridge in 1728, when George II. visited that university. He was also deputy clerk of the closet to that monarch, and in 1731 made prebendary of Westminster. In 1740 he was advanced to the deanery of Exeter. Died 31 May, 1742. Dean Clarke published four occasional sermons, and an 'Essay on the Character of Queen Caroline,' 8vo., 1738. He promoted the Devon and Exeter Hospital; also that at Winchester.

CLARKE, EDWARD, son of Wm. Clarke, the divine and antiquary, was born at Buxted 16 March, 1730. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1758 was presented to the rectory of Peppert-harrow, in Surrey. In 1760 he went as chaplain to the embassy at Madrid, where he resided two years, and on his return published 'Letters concerning the Spanish Nation,' 4to. Soon afterwards he went to Minorca as chaplain and secretary to the governor, and after his return, about 1768, was presented to the vicarages of Willington and Arlington, in Sussex; but the same year he succeeded his father in the rectory of Buxted, where he resided till his death in Nov., 1786. Besides the work already mentioned, he wrote a copy of Greek verses on the Death of Frederic, Prince of Wales; a Letter to a Friend on Montaucon; a Thanksgiving Sermon for the Victory of Lord Hawke; a Defence of Governor Johnstone, &c.

CLARKE, EDWARD DANIEL, LL.D., a divine and traveller, son of Edward Clarke, the rector of Buxted (mentioned above), was born at Chichester 1768, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, soon after which he accompanied Mr. Hill (subsequently Lord Berwick) on his travels. In 1799 he went with Mr. Cripps on an extensive tour through the north of Europe, into Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey. The account of these travels rendered his name famous all over the civilized world. Soon after his return the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He presented to that learned body many valuable manuscripts, particularly one of the works of Plato; also a colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, on which he wrote a learned treatise, as he also did another on the Sarcophagus in the British Museum. Not long after his return he was presented to the rectory of Harlton, Cambridgeshire, and in 1808 he was made mineralogical professor, being the first who occupied that chair. He was also appointed librarian of the university, and other distinctions awaited him, when he was cut off in his fifty-fourth year 9 March, 1822.

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CLARKE, HENRY, LL.D., a mathematician, was born in 1745, at Salford, near Manchester. His first situation was that of assistant in a school, after which he became partner in a seminary at Sedburgh, but quitted that profession for the business of a land surveyor. When the Manchester Society was formed he was appointed lecturer in mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1802 he became professor in the Royal Military College at Marlow, at which time he obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh. He died at Islington April 30, 1818. His works are—The Summatum of Series, translated from the Latin; Treatise on Perspective; Treatise on Circulating Numbers; Treatise on Short Hand; Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning; Tabulæ Linguarum, or concise Grammars of the Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, and German Languages; The Seaman's Desiderata, or New and Concise Rules for finding the Longitude at Sea; A New and Concise Operation for clearing the Lunar Distances from a Star, or the Sun; Virgil Revindicated, in reply to Bishop Horsley; and An Introduction to Geography.

CLARKE, JAMES STANLEY, LL.D., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Edward Clarke, rector of Buxted (mentioned above), and brother of Edward Daniel Clarke, received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge. He was for some time a chaplain in the navy, and afterwards distinguished himself as a preacher at Park Street and Trinity chapels, London. He was likewise domestic chaplain at Carlton House, and historiographer royal; and held at different times the livings of Preston-cum-Hove and of Coombs, in Sussex. His death took place at Brighton 4 Oct., 1835. Dr. Clarke published Naval Sermons, preached aboard H.M.S. the Impetueux, 1798; The Progress of Maritime Discovery, 1803; Falconer's Shipwreck, with a Life of the Author, 1804; Naufragia, or historical memoirs of Shipwrecks, 3 vols., 1805; Life of Nelson (in conjunction with John M'Arthur), 2 vols., 1809; an edition of Lord Clarendon's Essays; and The Life of James II., from his own Memoirs and the Stewart MSS. at Carlton House, 2 vols. 4to., 1816. He was also the founder of 'The Naval Chronicle.'

CLARKE, JEREMIAH, a musical composer, was educated in the Chapel Royal under Dr. Blow, who, in 1693, resigned in his favour the place of master of the children in St. Paul's, of which cathedral Clarke was soon after appointed organist. In 1704 he became joint organist at the royal chapel; but in July, 1707, he shot himself in a fit of despondency, to which he had been long subject. His anthems are remarkably pathetic.

CLARKE, JOHN, a Scotch engraver, who died about 1697.

CLARKE, JOHN, a noted schoolmaster, was the son of John Clarke, an innkeeper of York, where he was born 1687. After a preliminary training in the school of his native city, under Mr. Tomlinson, he was sent to the university of Cambridge, being admitted a sizar of St. John's College, 7 May, 1703. He graduated B.A. 1706-7; M.A. 1710. In 1720 he was appointed head master of Hull school; and afterwards he became master of the grammar school at Gloucester, where he died 29 April, 1734. It should be mentioned that he was never in orders, as he has been confounded with another person of the same name, who was rector of Lacey, Lincolnshire, from 1727 till his death in 1768. The

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schoolmaster of Hull was author of 'An Essay on the Education of Youth in Grammar Schools,' 8vo., London, 1720; 'An Examination of the Sketch or Plan of an Answer to the Book entitled Christianity as ancient as the Creation, laid down in a Letter to Dr. Waterland,' 8vo., London, 1733; 'A Grammar of the Latin Tongue. To which is annexed, A Dissertation upon Language,' 8vo., London, 1733; 'An Essay on Study,' 8vo., London, 1731, 12mo., 1737; 'Formulae Oratoriae in usum Scholarum; una cum Orationibus, &c.,' 12mo., London, 1737; 'Select Century of Cordery's Colloquies,' 12mo., London, 1740; 'Introduction to the Making of Latin,' 12mo., London, 1742, and a Supplement to the preceding work. He also made literal translations of several of the classical authors, and a free translation of Suetonius and Sallust.

CLARKE, JOHN, D.D., an English divine, brother of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, was born at Norwich, and educated at Cambridge. By the interest of his brother he obtained a prebend in Norwich Cathedral, was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and lastly promoted to the deanery of Salisbury. He died about 1759, full seventy years old. Dean Clarke preached the Boyle's Lecture, and published the sermons with the title of 'The Origin of Evil,' 2 vols. 8vo. His other works are, a translation of Rohault's System of Physics, 2 vols. 8vo.; another of Grotius de Veritate, with Le Clerc's Notes, 8vo.; and the Notes belonging to Wollaston's Religion of Nature.

CLARKE, JOHN, an eminent schoolmaster, was born 3 May, 1706, at Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He became successively master of the grammar schools of Skipton, Beverley, and Wakefield, Yorkshire; and died 8 Feb., 1761. Dr. Thomas Zouch printed a life of him, under the title of 'The Good Schoolmaster.'

CLARKE, JOHN, MUS. D. See WHITFIELD.

CLARKE, MATTHEW, an eminent divine among the Independents. His father, of the same name, was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662 from Naborough, Leicestershire, and compelled by the violence of persecution to retire to a solitary house in Leicester Forest, where his only son Matthew was born 2 Feb., 1663-4. Young Matthew entered on his ministerial work in 1684, and in 1689 became joint pastor, with the aged Mr. Stephen Ford, over the Independent congregation in Miles's Lane, London. This charge he retained till his death on 27 March, 1726. He published A Sermon to the Societies for Reformation of Manners, 12mo., London, 1711; A Sermon at the Merchants' Lecture in Broad Street, 8vo., London, 1714; A Sermon on the Birth Day of King George, 8vo., London, 1715; and A Funeral Sermon for the Rev. Thomas Michell, 8vo., London, 1721. A collection of Mr. Clarke's sermons appeared at London in an 8vo. volume the year after his decease.

CLARKE, MATTHEW, M.D., a native of London, was educated at Leyden, but obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge (*com. reg.*) 1728. In 1732 he was elected physician to Guy's Hospital, but resigned that office 1754, soon after which he retired from practice and removed to Tottenham, where he died Nov., 1778. He was author of 'Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Pleuritide,' 4to., Leyden, 1726.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, a biographer and divine, born

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10 Oct., 1599, at Woolston, Warwickshire, of which parish his father was vicar. He received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, after which he took orders, and officiated for some time at Shotwick, Cheshire, from whence he removed to Coventry, and afterwards to Aicester, on the presentation of Lord Brooke. Here he resided nine years, and then became minister of St. Bennet Fink, in London, where he continued till he was silenced at the Restoration. Died 25 Dec., 1682. His principal works are 'A Mirror or Looking-glass for Saints and Sinners;' 'The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, containing the Lives of the Fathers, Schoolmen, Reformers, and eminent modern Divines, &c.;" 'A General Martyrology;' 'The Lives of sundry eminent persons in this latter age,' folio, 1683; and 'The Marrow of Divinity.'

CLARKE, SAMUEL, son of the preceding, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, which he lost in the Rebellion for refusing the engagement. He was afterwards preferred to the living of Grendon, Buckinghamshire, from whence he was ejected for non-conformity at the Restoration. Died 24 Feb., 1700-1, *æt.* 75. He was author of 'Annotations on the Bible,' 1690. His descendants spell their name without the final e. See CLARK.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, M.A., an orientalist, born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, 1623. He became a student at Merton College, Oxford, and in 1648 took his M.A. degree. In 1650 he kept a school at Islington, where he assisted in Walton's Polyglott. In 1658 he returned to the university, and became superior beadle of law, as also archtypographer, being the last person who united the two offices. Died 27 Dec., 1669. His works are 'Variae lectiones et observationes in Chaldaicam paraphrasim,' in the 6th vol. of the Polyglott Bible; 'Scientia metrica et rhythmica; seu tractatus de prosodia Arabica ex authoribus probatissimis eruta,' 1661; 'Septimum Bibliothorum Polyglottum volumen cum versionibus antiquissimis, non Chaldaica tantum, sed Syriacis, Æthiopicis, Copticis, Arabicis, Persicis contextum,' MS. There goes also under his name a translation out of Hebrew into Latin of a piece entitled 'Massereth Beracoth. Titulus Talmudicus, in quo agitur de benedictionibus, precibus, et gratiarum actionibus.'

CLARKE, SAMUEL, D.D., a learned divine and philosopher, born at Norwich 11 Oct., 1675. From the grammar school of his native city he removed in 1691 to Caius College, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Bishop Moore, who gave him the rectory of Drayton, Norfolk. In 1701 he published his Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which was afterwards extended to the other three Gospels. In 1704 he preached the Boyle's lecture, and gave such satisfaction that he was appointed to preach the year following. In 1706 he published a letter to Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul, which occasioned a sharp controversy. The same year appeared his Latin translation of Newton's Optics, for which Sir Isaac gave him £500. About this time Mr. Clarke was presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to the queen. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. In 1712 he published an edition of Caesar's Commentaries, and the same year his celebrated book entitled 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity.'

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which made a great noise, and was not only repeated by numerous writers, but complained of in the lower house of convocation. In 1715 and the following year he had a dispute with Leibnitz on the principles of natural philosophy and religion. In 1717 he published remarks upon Collins's Enquiry concerning Human Liberty. Soon after this an innovation introduced into the doxology in the singing psalms gave such offence to Robinson, bishop of London, that he sent a circular letter to his clergy, warning them against the use of these forms. At this time Dr. Clarke was presented to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicester. In 1724 he published seventeen sermons, preached on different occasions; and in 1729 the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, with a Latin version and annotations. The remaining books were published by his son in 1732. Dr. Clarke died 17 May, 1729. Soon afterwards appeared his Exposition of the Church Catechism, and ten volumes of his Sermons. His other works are *Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance*; *Some Reflections on that part of a Book called Amynor, which relates to the writings of the Primitive Fathers, and the Canon of the New Testament*; *A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, being the First Boyle's Lecture*; *The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, being the Second Set of Lectures*; *A Discourse concerning the connection of the Prophecies in the Old Testament, and the Application of them to Christ*; *Tracts in the Trinitarian Controversy*; and *A Letter to Hoadly on the velocity of Bodies in Motion*.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, a divine and antiquary, was born at Haghmon Abbey, in Shropshire, in 1696, and educated at Shrewsbury School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1717, and took his master's degree in 1719. In 1724 Archbishop Wake gave him the rectory of Buxted, in Sussex; and in 1738 he was made prebendary of Chichester. In 1768 he resigned his living in favour of his son, and two years afterwards was installed chancellor of Chichester, to which were annexed the rectories of Chittingley and Pevensey, and the vicarage of Amport. Died 21 Oct., 1771. He wrote a preface to his father-in-law, Dr. Wotton's, 'Leges Wallie Ecclesiasticæ,' 1730; *A Discourse on the Commerce of the Romans; The Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, &c.*; and some ingenious poems.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, a popular English author, born in or about 1801; died in London 17 June, 1838. He was author of 'Three Courses and a Dessert,' 'The Boy's Own Book,' and other volumes which acquired great and deserved popularity. He was also the editor of, and chief contributor to a curious little work called 'The Cigar,' which contains numerous papers from his pen, some of them as brilliant in fancy as others are rich in humour. For some time he was editor of the 'Monthly Magazine.' During the three or four years preceding his death his time was exclusively devoted to the production of a most elaborate work on natural history.

CLARKSON, DAVID, a divine, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in February, 1622, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow, and had Mr., afterwards Archbishop Tillotson, for one of his pupils. He held the living of Mortlake, in Surrey, but was dis-

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possessed of it in 1662 for nonconformity. He then officiated to an Independent congregation in London, and died 14 June, 1686. He wrote some controversial pieces, the principal of which is entitled, 'No Evidence for Diocesan Episcopacy in the primitive times,' 4to., 1681, in answer to Dr. Stillingfleet; and another on the same subject, printed after his death, under the title of 'Primitive Episcopacy,' 1688. The latter was answered by Dr. Henry Maurice. Clarkson's 'Select Works,' edited by Basil Henry Cooper, B.A., were published in an 8vo. vol. at London, 1846.

CLARKSON, JOHN, an English Dominican friar, was the eighteenth prior of Bornhem, and was living in 1762. He published a work on the Rosary, 12mo., London, 1737.

CLARKSON, THOMAS, the anti-slavery agitator, was born at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, 28 March, 1760, and after a preliminary training at St. Paul's School was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. His attention was first directed to the subject of negro slavery by the circumstance of a prize being offered at the university for the best Latin dissertation on this question: 'Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?' He carried off the prize, printed an English translation of his essay, and resolved to devote his life to a crusade against the African slave trade. His efforts were unceasing, and his alliance with Wilberforce proved greatly conducive to their joint success. In 1807 he had the satisfaction of seeing an Act pass for the suppression of the slave trade; and subsequently he gave to the world a history of the great struggle in which he and his friends had been engaged. Later in life he became connected with an anti-slavery association formed in 1823; and in the seventy-fourth year of his age enjoyed the unalloyed happiness of witnessing its greatest triumph in the enactment of that Bill which awarded £30,000,000 as compensation to the West Indian slave-owners. He died at Playford Hall, Suffolk, 26 Sept., 1846. It should be mentioned that Mr. Clarkson was originally a member of the Church of England, but afterwards joined the Society of Friends.

CLATER, FRANCIS, a chemist, druggist, farrier, and cattle doctor, of Retford, Nottinghamshire, died 29 May, 1823, aged 67. He published 'Every Man his own Farrier, or the whole art of Farriery laid open,' 8vo., Newark, 1783, 1787; 21st edition, 1812; and 'Every Man his own Cattle Doctor; being a concise and familiar description of all the diseases incident to Oxen, Cows, and Sheep, with the most simple and effectual methods of cure,' 8vo., London, 1810.

CLAUDE, JEAN, a French Protestant, born in Angoumois 1619. He rendered himself famous by a treatise on the Eucharist, which occasioned a sharp controversy between him, Arnauld, and other learned men. He was suspended from preaching by order of the court, and eventually withdrew to the Hague, where he received a pension from the Prince of Orange. Died 13 Jan., 1687. His 'Essay on the Composition of a Sermon' has been translated into English.

CLAUDE, JEAN JACQUES, grandson of the preceding, was born at the Hague 16 Jan., 1684. Coming to England, he was appointed pastor of the French church in London, where he died 7 March, 1712. A volume of his Sermons was published the following year.

CLAUDE LORRAINE. See LORRAINE.

CLAUDIANUS.

CLAUDIANUS, CLAUDIUS, a Latin poet, who died about 408. The best edition of his works is that by Burmann, published at Amsterdam, 1760.

CLAUDIUS I., emperor of Rome, was born a.c. 10, and succeeded Caligula A.D. 41. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wanted to place her son Nero on the throne, 13 Oct., 54.

CLAUDIUS II. was born 214, succeeded Gallienus 268, and died Aug., 270.

CLAVELL, JOHN, an English highwayman, who died 1642, published a curious work in verse, entitled 'Discovery of the High-way Law; with Instructions how to shun or apprehend a Thief,' 8vo., London, 1628. It was reprinted under the title of 'A Recantation of an ill-led Life,' 4to., London, 1634.

CLAVER, the Blessed PETER, a Spanish Jesuit, who in 1610 was sent as a missionary to the West Indies, where he spent his life in ministering to the wants of the negro slaves, the prisoners, and the poor. He died at Carthagena 8 Sept., 1654. He was beatified by Benedict XIV. in 1747.

CLAVERHOUSE, JOHN GRAHAM OF. See DUNDEE, VISCOUNT.

CLAVERIGO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit, born in Mexico 1718; died at Cesena Oct., 1793. He wrote in Italian a curious History of Mexico, which has been translated into English by Charles Cullen, 2 vols. 4to., London, 1787.

CLAVIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a learned mathematician and Jesuit, born at Bamberg, in Germany, 1537. He was employed by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar, and died 6 Feb., 1612. His works were printed in 5 vols. folio.

CLAY, HENRY, the eminent American statesman, was born 12 April, 1777, and died at Washington, 29 June, 1852.

CLAY, JOHN, a musician of Nottingham, who published in 1720 'The Psalm-Singers Delightful Companion, containing great variety of new Psalm-Tunes, with a Choice Collection of Hymns.'

CLAY, JOHN, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. For nearly thirty years he was chaplain to the House of Correction at Preston, Lancashire. During that period he paid great attention to prison discipline and statistics, and the valuable reports he issued on this subject gained for him a European reputation. He died at Leamington 21 Nov., 1858, aged 62.

CLAYTON, JOHN, a botanical writer, was born in Kent 1693, and emigrating to America became secretary of Gloucester County, in Virginia, where he died 1773.

CLAYTON, JOHN, pastor of the Weigh-house Independent Meeting in London, died 1843, æt. 90. He published several sermons and charges.

CLAYTON, JOHN, eldest son of the preceding, became pastor of the Poultry Chapel, London, and died at Bath 3 Oct., 1865, aged 85. He published a Sermon before the Missionary Society, 1809; and a treatise 'On the Choice of Books,' 1811.

CLAYTON, ROBERT, an Irish prelate, born at Dublin, 1695. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Dublin. On becoming acquainted with Dr. Clarke he embraced Arianism, notwithstanding which he was successively promoted to the sees of Killala, Cork, and Clogher. His first publication was an Introduction to the History of the Jews, which was followed by the Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated; a Dissertation on

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Prophecy; and an Impartial Enquiry into the Time of the Coming of the Messiah. In 1751 appeared an 'Essay on Spirit,' which excited a warm controversy. The authorship was universally, though erroneously, ascribed to the bishop, who, however, was at the expense of printing the work, and wrote the Introduction to it. His next publication was a Vindication of the Old and New Testament against Bolingbroke, 1752; and in 1753 he printed 'A Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai, and back again, translated from a Manuscript written by the Prefetto of Egypt, in company with the Missionaries de Propaganda Fide at Grand Cairo.' In 1754 the bishop printed the second part of his Answer to Bolingbroke. His next publication consisted of some letters between himself and Penn, the quaker, on Baptism. In 1756 his lordship ventured to move the Irish House of Lords to expunge the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds from the liturgy. This led to measures being adopted to deprive him of his bishopric, which had such an effect upon his spirits that he died of vexation 26 Feb., 1758.

CLEANTHES, a Greek philosopher, who succeeded his master, Zeno, in the Stoic School at Athens, B.C. 264. Of his writings nothing remains but an admirable Hymn to Jupiter.

CLEAVER, EUSEBY, a native of Buckinghamshire, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was consecrated bishop of Cork and Ross 1789; translated to Leighlin and Ferns the same year; raised to the archbishopric of Dublin 1809; and died 1819.

CLEAVER, WILLIAM, an English prelate, brother of Euseby Cleaver, mentioned above, was born at Twyford, Buckinghamshire, 1742. He was educated at Oxford, where he was chosen head of Brasenose College 1785. He was consecrated bishop of Chester 1787; translated to Bangor 1800; to St. Asaph 1806; and died 15 May, 1815. He published 'De Rhythmo Græcorum; Directions to his clergy on the choice of books; Remarks on Marsh's Dissertation on the three first Gospels; and Sermons.' He was also editor of the splendid impression of Homer printed at Oxford by the Grenville family.

CLEEF, JOSEPH VAN, a painter, born at Antwerp 1487. His subjects are generally bankers and misers counting money. There were other painters of the same name and family.

CLEEVE, ALEXANDER, a divine, after taking his B.A. degree at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1771, was presented to the vicarage of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, 1772, which he resigned for that of Wooler 1780. He was editor of several devotional exercises from the Psalms, 1801; and printed a sermon preached before the governors of a lying-in hospital 1773.

CLEEVE, BOURCHIER, of Foot's Cray, Kent, wrote 'A Scheme for preventing a further increase of the National Debt and for reducing the same, inscribed to the Earl of Chesterfield,' 4to., London, 1756. Died 1 March, 1760.

CLEEVE, JOHN VAN, a painter of Antwerp, who came to England in the reign of Philip and Mary.

CLEGHORN, GEORGE, M.D., was born at Granton, near Edinburgh, 13 Dec., 1716, and educated at Cramond. In 1731 he began the study of physic under Dr. Alexander Monro, with whom he lived five years. Here he formed an acquaintance with Dr. Fothergill, in conjunction with whom, and some other students, an institution

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was established, which has since been incorporated by the name of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. In 1736 he went to Minorca as surgeon to a regiment, and resided there thirteen years. In 1749 he returned, and published, the year following, a volume on the diseases of Minorca. In 1751 he settled in Dublin, where he was admitted a member of the university, and lecturer in anatomy. In 1784 he became honorary member of the College of Physicians, after which he was declared professor of anatomy, and chosen one of the first members of the Irish Academy. Dr. Cleghorn died in Dec., 1789.

CLEGHORN, JAMES, a Scotch actuary and writer on statistics, born at Dunse 1778; died 27 May, 1838.

CLELAND, JOHN, an author, was the grandson of Colonel Cleland, mentioned below. He was educated at Westminster School, and early in life went out as consul to Smyrna; afterwards he sailed to the East Indies, but returned to Europe without having improved his fortune. Being in embarrassed circumstances he wrote an infamous novel, entitled, 'Fanny Hill; or, Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure,' for which Ralph Griffiths, then a bookseller, gave him twenty guineas, though the sale is supposed to have produced some thousands. Earl Granville, in order to draw Cleland from such pursuits, allowed him £100 a year; after which he wrote 'The Memoirs of a Coxcomb;' 'The Man of Honour;' and an etymological work of some merit, entitled, 'The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things,' 8vo. He died 23 Jan., 1789, aged 82.

CLELAND, Colonel WILLIAM, a Scotch soldier and poet, born about 1661. At the conflict of Drumclog, when he was scarcely eighteen years of age, he acted as an officer of foot in the Covenanters' army, and at Bothwell Bridge he held the rank of captain. After that engagement he appears to have gone over to Holland, as he published at Utrecht, in 1684, his 'Disputatio Juridica de Probationibus.' In the following year, however, he was again in Scotland. After the Revolution, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the earl of Angus's regiment, called the Cameronian regiment; and on 21 Aug., 1689, he was slain at the head of his corps, while manfully defending the churchyard of Dunkeld against a superior force of Highlanders. His poetical works were published in 1697. The principal piece is entitled 'A Mock Poem on the Expedition of the Highland Host who came to destroy the Western Shires in Winter 1678.'—Anderson.

CLELAND, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was one of the commissioners of customs in Scotland, and author of the Prefatory Letter to the Dunciad. Died 1741.—Anderson.

CLEMENCET, CHARLES, a French Benedictine, born at Painblanc, in the diocese of Autun, 1704; died 5 April, 1778. He published 'L'Art de vérifier les Dates,' which was continued by Father Clement, and is one of the most useful works compiled by the Benedictine monks; 'Histoire Générale du Port-Royal;' and 'Histoire Littéraire de St. Bernard et de Pierre le Vénéralé.'

CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS (ST.), a father of the church, who died at Alexandria about 220. The best edition of his works is that by Archbishop Potter, 2 vols. folio, Oxford, 1715.

CLEMENT I. (ST.), *Clemens Romanus*, succeeded St. Linus in the see of Rome 67, and was the dis-

CLEMENT XIV.

ciple and coadjutor of the apostles. St. Paul mentions him in his epistle to the Philippians. St. Clement governed the church with great wisdom; abdicated in 76; and died in 100. An epistle of his to the Corinthians remains, which is one of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical antiquity.

CLEMENT II., a Saxon; bishop of Bamberg; elected Pope at the Council of Sutri 1046; died 7 Oct., 1047.

CLEMENT III., a Roman, bishop of Prenceste; elected Pope 19 Dec., 1187; died 25 March, 1191. See GUIBERT.

CLEMENT IV., *Gui Fouques*, a Frenchman, elected Pope at Perugia 5 Feb., 1265; died 29 Nov., 1268, at Viterbo.

CLEMENT V., *Bertrand de Goth*, a native of France, was elected Pope 5 June, 1305, and died 20 April, 1314. He made the collection of what are called the Clementine Constitutions, which form part of the body of canon law.

CLEMENT VI., *Pierre Roger*, a native of Limousin, was elected Pope 7 May, 1342, and died 6 Dec., 1352. He reduced the period of the jubilee to fifty years.

CLEMENT VII., *Julius de Medicis*, an Italian, succeeded Adrian VI. 19 Nov., 1523. He joined with Francis I. and Henry VIII., of England, against the Emperor Charles V., which league was called the Holy League. Rome was besieged and taken, and the Pope retired to the castle of St. Angelo, and was obliged to submit to all the conditions imposed upon him by the conqueror. He afterwards issued a bull against Henry VIII., of England, and condemned his marriage with Anne Boleyn, which occasioned the separation of this country from the Holy See. Died 26 Sept., 1534. This Pope must not be confounded with Robert, of Geneva, who, after the election of Urban VI., was elected Pope at Fondi 21 Sept., 1378, by several cardinals, who asserted that they were not free at the former election. Robert took the name of Clement VII., retired to Avignon, and was acknowledged by France and Spain. Died 1394. His election occasioned a great schism in the western church, which did not end till fifty years afterwards, when the anti-Pope, Clement VIII., abdicated in 1429, and acknowledged Martin V.

CLEMENT VIII., *Hippolito Aldobrandini*, a native of Fano, elected Pope 30 Jan., 1592; died 5 March, 1605, aged 69.

CLEMENT IX., *Julius Rospigliosi*, was elected Pope 20 June, 1667, and died 9 Dec., 1669, aged 71.

CLEMENT X., *Emilius Altieri*, was elected to the papal chair 29 April, 1670, and died 22 July, 1676, aged 86.

CLEMENT XI., *John Francis Albani*, was born at Urbino 1649; elected Pope 24 Nov., 1700; died 19 March, 1721. His works were published at Rome, in 2 vols. folio, 1729.

CLEMENT XII., *Laurence Corsini*, was elected Pope 12 July, 1730, and died 6 Feb., 1740, aged 88.

CLEMENT XIII., *Charles Rezzonico*, a Venetian, born 7 March, 1693; succeeded Benedict XIV. 6 July, 1758; and died 4 Feb., 1769.

CLEMENT XIV., *John Vincent Ganganelli*, born 31 Oct., 1705, at the town of St. Archangelo, in the diocese of Rimini. He entered the Franciscan order; was created cardinal 1759; elected Pope 1769; died 22 Sept., 1774. His bull for suppressing the Jesuits, 1773, will make his name famous in history.

CLEMENT.

CLEMENT, CÆSAR, D.D., an English priest who, after studying at Douay, Rheims, and Rome, was made dean of St. Gudule's, in Brussels, and vicar-general of the king of Spain's army in Flanders—a place of considerable power and profit. He was thus enabled to render services to many of his countrymen in exile, who ever found him ready to assist them. Dr. Clement was living 1612. Many of his letters were formerly in the possession of Dodd, the church historian.

CLEMENT, DAVID, a Protestant divine, born in Hesse 1701, being son of a French refugee. He officiated at Brunswick, but afterwards removed to Hanover, where he died 10 Jan., 1760. He published 'Bibliothèque Curieuse, Historique, et Critique;' and 'Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Maiansianæ.'

CLEMENT, GREGORY, a merchant of London, who was a member of the court which condemned King Charles I. He was executed as a traitor at Charing Cross, 17 Oct., 1660.

CLEMENT, JACQUES, a French Dominican friar, who rendered his memory execrable, at the age of twenty-five, by assassinating King Henry III. at St. Cloud 1 Aug., 1589. He was immediately slain by the courtiers who were in attendance on the king.

CLEMENT, JEAN MARIE BERNARD, a French critic, who gained celebrity by his severe strictures on the poetry of Voltaire, St. Lambert, La Harpe, Lebrun, and Delille. Born 25 Dec., 1742; died 3 Feb., 1812.

CLEMENT, JOHN, M.D., was educated at St. Paul's school and at Oxford, and became tutor to the children of Sir Thomas More, after which he was constituted by Cardinal Wolsey his rhetoric reader in the university, and afterwards reader of Greek. He afterwards left England for religion's sake, and ended his days at Mechlin 1 July, 1572. He composed 'Epigrammatum et aliorum carminum, lib. i.,' and translated from Greek into Latin the Epistles of Gregory Nazianzen, and other works.

CLEMENT, PIERRE, was born at Geneva 1707, and after being travelling tutor to Lord Waldegrave, settled in Paris, where he conducted the 'Nouvelles Littéraires de France,' from 1749 to 1754. He also wrote some poems; 'Merope,' a tragedy; and a translation of 'George Barnwell' from the English. Died 7 Jan., 1767.

CLEMENTI, MUZIO, an eminent pianist and musical composer, was born at Rome 1752, and died in Worcestershire, 16 April, 1832. He gave to the musical world two elementary books of the highest value, his 'Practical Harmony,' published in 4 vols. between 1811 and 1815, and his 'Gradus ad Parnassum,' in 3 vols.

CLEMENTONE, BOCCIARDI, an Italian painter, born at Genoa 1620. The date of his decease is unknown.

CLEMENTS, WILLIAM, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford (M.A. 1733), and became vicar of South Brent, Somersetshire; lecturer of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; curate of St. Mary-at-Hill, London; and librarian at Sion College. Died 8 April, 1799, aged 88. He was author of 'Eight Sermons preached at Lady Moyer's Lecture. To which is added, A Latin Oration, spoken in the hall at Magdalen College, Oxford,' 8vo. London, 1797.

CLENARD, NICHOLAS, a learned traveller and philologist, born at Diest, in Belgium, 5 Dec., 1495; died 1542.

CLERK.

CLENNEL, LUKE, an English painter, born near Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1781; died 1840.

CLENOCKE, MAURICE, D.D., a Catholic divine, born in Wales, and educated at Oxford. In Mary's reign he was appointed a prebendary of York, and almoner and secretary to Cardinal Pole, likewise chancellor of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1558 he was nominated to the bishopric of Bangor, but was never consecrated. After the death of Queen Mary he retired to Rome, and became the first rector of the English college established there in 1578.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and the sister of Ptolemy Dionysius, who deprived her of her share of the kingdom, on which she admitted Cæsar to her arms to gain his interest in her behalf, and by him had a son called Cæsarion. Ptolemy was defeated and accidentally drowned; thus leaving the entire throne to his sister, who put away her younger brother by poison. She afterwards resided with Cæsar, and was at Rome when he was killed, on which she fled from the city; and after the battle of Philippi she was summoned by Antony to answer the charge alleged against her of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before Antony the charms of her person ensnared him, and he publicly married her, regardless of his connection with Octavia, the sister of Augustus. At the battle of Actium she fled, and her paramour was defeated. He afterwards died in her arms. Cleopatra, to prevent being led as a captive to grace the triumph of Augustus, caused an asp to be brought to her, which having applied to her breast, she died of the wound, and was magnificently buried by the conqueror B.C. 30, at the age of 39. She was a woman of a most ambitious and extravagant spirit, and is said to have dissolved costly pearls in vinegar, to render her entertainments more expensive.

CLERC LE. See LECLERC.

CLERK, JOHN, an English prelate, received his education at Cambridge, and subsequently became dean of Windsor, dean of the King's Chapel, and the king's orator at Rome. It was he who delivered Henry VIII.'s book against Luther to Pope Leo X. in full consistory, Sept., 1521, making a famous oration on the occasion. In 1523 he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, but being much employed in embassies abroad, his episcopal functions were for the most part discharged by suffragans. Died 3 Jan., 1540-1. He was author of 'Oratio pro Hen. VIII. apud Leonem X. pont. max. in exhibitione operis regii contra Lutherum in consistorium habitam,' 4to., London, 1521, translated into English by T. W., 4to., London, 1687.

CLERK, JOHN, an English Catholic divine, secretary to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, died in prison 10 May, 1552. He published 'Opusculum plane divinum de Mortuorum Resurrectione et Extremo Judicio, in quatuor libris succincte conscriptum. Latine, Anglice, Italice, Gallice,' 4to., London, 1545.

CLERK, JOHN, a native of Eldin, Scotland, who, though not bred to the marine profession, distinguished himself by his skill in naval architecture and nautical tactics, especially as regards the operations of a fleet. By close application to these studies, and paying particular attention to the historical descriptions of sea engagements, he conceived that a material improvement would be made

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by adopting a more decisive mode of fighting. He demonstrated that the plan of attacking an enemy's fleet at once from van to rear exposed the leading ships to the formidable battery of the whole hostile line, by which means they were often crippled, and disabled as well for action as pursuit. He then first pointed out the manœuvre of piercing the enemy's line, by which means a close action was sure to ensue. This plan, it has been asserted, was communicated to Admiral Sir George Rodney, who carried it effectually into execution on the 12th of April, 1782, when he gained the glorious victory over Count de Grasse; but this assertion has been proved to be totally devoid of truth. Mr. Clerk published an 'Essay on Naval Tactics;' and died at an advanced age at Eldin, May 10, 1812.

CLERK, JOHN, a learned Scotch lawyer, son of the above, assumed the title of Lord Eldin on being appointed one of the lords of session. He had a large collection of paintings, and published a volume of etchings by himself. Died June, 1832, aged 74.

CLERK, SIR JOHN, bart., of Pennycook in Scotland, was born about 1684, became a baron of the Scotch Exchequer 1708, and died 4 Oct., 1755. In conjunction with Baron Scrope he drew up an 'Historical View of the Forms, and Powers of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland,' printed in 1720. He likewise wrote two papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions;' 'Dissertatio de quibusdam Monumentis Romanis;' and some popular ballads. For upwards of twenty years he carried on a learned correspondence with Roger Gale, which forms a portion of the 'Reliquiæ Galeanæ,' in the 'Bibl. Top. Brit.—Anderson.

CLERK-MAXWELL, SIR GEORGE, bart., of Pennycook, in Scotland, was born at Edinburgh Oct. 1715, and died Jan., 1784. He wrote some works on manufactures and agriculture, and did much to promote the commercial interests of his country.

CLERKE, BARTHOLOMEW, LL.D., a civilian, born near London about 1527. After a preliminary training at Eton he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He afterwards sat in parliament, was admitted an advocate, appointed dean of the Arches, 1573, and archdeacon of Wells 1582. In 1585 he and Sir Henry Killigrew were sent to Flanders to co-operate with the earl of Leicester, being appointed members of the council of state; and two years afterwards he was again despatched thither as one of the agents commissioned to allay the discontent which had been caused by the earl's proceedings, and to open the way to a peace with Spain. Died 12 March, 1589-90. His principal works are 'Balthasaris Castilionis comitis de Curiali, sive Aulico, libri quatuor, ex Italico sermone in Latinum conversi;' and 'Fidelis servi, subdito infideli responsio, una cum errorum et calumniarum quarundam examine quæ continentur in septimo libro De visibili ecclesiæ monarchia à Nicholao Sanderso conscripta,' 1573.

CLERKE, CHARLES, an English circumnavigator, the friend and companion of the illustrious Captain Cook, was born 1741; and died near the coast of Kamtschatka 22 Aug., 1779.

CLERKE, GILBERT, of Uppington, Rutlandshire, was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge. He was an able Grecian and mathematician, but favoured the Socinians, and left the university for

a small estate in Northamptonshire, where he died about 1697, aged 69. He wrote an answer to Bishop Bull's work on the divine faith, &c.

CLERKE, WILLIAM, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the supposed author of 'The Trial of Bastardie,' 1594, and 'Polimanteia, or, The meanes lawfull and unlawfull, to judge of the fall of a Common-wealth against the frivolous and foolish conjectures of this age,' 1595. In the last curious and interesting work, mention is made of our old English poets sweet Shakespeare, Harvey, Nash, divine Spenser, &c. It is said that this is the earliest known publication in which our immortal dramatist is alluded to by name.

CLERKE, WILLIAM, LL.D., a distinguished civilian, received his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (LL.B. 1609; LL.D. 1629). He was constituted one of the judges of the admiralty 1651; and died about the month of August, 1655. He was author of 'An Epitome of certain late Aspersions cast at Civilians, the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws, the Courts Christian, and at Bishops and their Chancellors, wherein the authors thereof are refuted and repelled,' 4to., Dublin, 1631. This treatise is chiefly in answer to the preface of Sir John Davis's Reports, and to some parts of the case of Præmunire, reported by him.

CLERMONT-TONNERRE, STANISLAUS, COUNT OF, a French nobleman, born 1747. He showed himself an able orator in the French Revolution, the friend of limited monarchy, and an enemy to popular tumults. His opposition to the Jacobin club sent him to prison, where he was massacred Sept., 1792. His Opinions have been published in 4 vols. 8vo., and his Examen de la Constitution, 8vo., 1791.

CLERSELLIER, CLAUDE, a Cartesian philosopher, born at Paris about 1614; died 13 April, 1684.

CLERY, MICHAEL. See O'CLERY.

CLEVELAND, AUGUSTUS, son of John Cleveland, Esq., many years secretary to the Board of Admiralty, was born at the family seat in Devonshire 1755. He went to India, and had not been long at Calcutta before his merits recommended him to some important civil situations, and at length he was appointed collector of the districts of Bhaugulpore and Kajamahall. The inhabitants of that mountainous region were then in the most uncivilised state, and subsisted chiefly by plundering their neighbours. Mr. Cleveland, however, by the prudence of his government, reduced them to order, and to engage their confidence he enrolled the chief of them into a regular body as archers, and by introducing military subordination, brought them gradually even to a peaceable deportment. He acquired a knowledge of their language, and then framed for the people a legislative code, perfectly simple in its principles, and easy of application. By such means he became so endeared to these tribes that on his death, which happened 13 Jan., 1784, the Zemindars built a pagoda to his memory, and another monument was also erected by the governor-general and council of Bengal.

CLEVELAND, or CLEIVELAND, JOHN, an English poet, was son of the Rev. Thomas Cleiveland, vicar of Hincley, and rector of Stoke, in the county of Leicester. He was born at Loughborough 1613, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; where he took his first degree, and then removed to St. John's College, of which he was elected a fellow 1634, proceeding to his degree of M.A. in the following year. He afterwards

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studied law, and next physic, in order to avoid taking orders in accordance with the statutes of his college. In the Rebellion he joined the royal cause, and did great service to it by his satires, the first of which was the *Rebel Scot*. In 1655 he was taken prisoner, but was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. He died in London 29 April, 1659. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.

CLEVELY, JOHN, a painter, born 1745, in London, where he died 1786.

CLEVES, ANNE OF. See ANNE.

CLEYN, FRANCIS, an artist, was born at Rostock, studied in Italy, and was some time in the service of Christian IV., king of Denmark. He came to England in the latter end of the reign of James I., and was employed in the tapestry works at Mortlake. A fine suit of tapestry in grotesque, after his designs, is at Petworth, in Sussex, and at Holland House is a most beautiful ceiling by him, which Walpole says 'is not unworthy of Parmegiano.' Cleyn designed many of the plates for Ogilby's 'Virgil' and 'Æsop.' Died about 1658.

CLIFFORD. See CUMBERLAND, EARL OF.

CLIFFORD, ANNE, sole daughter and heir of George, third earl of Cumberland, was born at Skipton Castle, in Craven, 30 Jan., 1580. She was married to Richard lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, by whom she had three sons, who died young, and two daughters. Her second husband was Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom she had no issue. She wrote curious memoirs of herself, preserved in MS. Harl. 6177. Died 22 March, 1676.

CLIFFORD, ARTHUR, an English antiquary, died at Winchester 16 Jan., 1830, aged 52. His works consist of an enlarged edition of the State Papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, 2 vols. 4to., 1809; 'Tixall Poetry, with Notes and Illustrations,' 1813; 'An Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the county of Stafford,' jointly with his brother, Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford (afterwards Constable), 4to., Paris, 1817; 'Collectanea Cliffordiana,' 8vo., Paris, 1817; and 'An Essay on an Improved Method of teaching the Dead Languages.'

CLIFFORD, MARTIN, a scholar and wit, was educated at Westminster school and Trinity College, Cambridge; became master of the Charterhouse 1671; and died 1677. He was author of 'Structures on Dryden's Poems; and a 'Treatise on Human Reason,' 1674, which occasioned the publication of several pamphlets. He was also said to have had a considerable share in the composition of 'The Rehearsal.'

CLIFFORD, ROSAMOND, commonly called *Fair Rosamond*, was daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, and mistress to King Henry II. She is said to have died by poison, administered by Queen Eleanor through jealousy 1177; but this story has been refuted by the historian Carte, who states that through grief at the defection of her royal admirer on his marriage with Eleanor, she retired from the world, and became a nun at Godstow, where she died.

CLIFFORD, THOMAS, Lord Clifford, an English statesman, was born at Chudleigh, Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he studied law in one of the inns of court. He afterwards attended Charles II. in exile, and at this period, if Burnet's statement be correct, was reconciled to the Catholic church. After the Restoration he represented Totnes in parliament,

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and rendered himself a favourite at court by the delivery of several speeches on behalf of the royal prerogative. For this he was knighted. He afterwards served in the fleet under the duke of York, and distinguished himself in various engagements. In 1666 he was made comptroller of the household, and sworn of the privy council; and two years later became treasurer of the household, and one of the lords commissioners of the treasury. In 1673 he was created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, and advanced to the dignity of lord high treasurer of England. As a statesman he was exceedingly unpopular, in consequence of it being believed that he was privately in communion with Rome. On the passing of the Test Act he resigned the white staff into the hands of Sir Thomas Osborn 19 June, 1673, and died in the winter of the same year. Lord Clifford was one of the ministry called the Cabal. The others were Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale.

CLIFFORD, WILLIAM, an English divine of the Roman communion. His ancestors were the earls of Cumberland, and it is said that he himself might have claimed the title, had he not voluntarily declined all honours. He had his education in the English college at Douay, and, being ordained priest, returned to England upon the mission. Afterwards he was rector, for a short period, of the English college at Lisbon. He ended his days 30 April, 1670, in a hospital at Paris, where he had spent the greater part of his time in assisting the poor and the sick. His works are 'The Poor Man's Manual of Devotion, which has been printed times without number; Christian rules, proposed to the virtuous soul, aspiring at holy perfection,' 8vo., 1655, 1665; 'Observations upon all the kings' reigns, since the Conquest,' MS.; and MS. collections concerning the chief points of controversy.

CLIFTON, FRANCIS, F.R.S., an English physician, who was in the service of the Prince of Wales, was the author of a History of Ancient and Modern Medicine 1742, and the translator of some of the works of Hippocrates.

CLIFTON, RICHARD, a Puritan divine, received part of his education in the university of Cambridge. After acting as pastor of one of the Brownist churches in the north of England, he removed to Holland about 1666, and settled at Amsterdam, where he became teacher to the church of which Francis Johnson was pastor. Died 20 May, 1616. He published, among other things, 'A Plea for Infants and elder People concerning their Baptism; or . Process of the Passages between M. John Smyth and Richard Clifton,' 1610.

CLINE, HENRY, an eminent surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, born in London 1751; died 1827. He was for many years surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, where he gave lectures to a numerous class of pupils.—*Rosel.*

CLINT, GEORGE, A.R.A., an English engraver and painter, died 1854.

CLINTON, LORD. See LINCOLN, EARL OF.

CLINTON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Jesuit, whose real name was *MacKenzie*, born 23 March, 1730. He joined the Society of Jesus 1749, and seven years later was sent on the London mission. Then he became chaplain to Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and finally went to Ireland, where he died 5 June, 1800. He pub-

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lished an edition of Dunlery's Catechism; 'The Spiritual Guide'; 'Treatise on Frequent Communion,' from the French of Père Grou, 1780; 'Moral Instructions extracted from St. Augustine's Works,' 2 vols. 12mo., Dublin, 1792; 'Characters of Real Devotion,' 12mo., London, 1791; and 'School of Christ,' 12mo., Dublin, 1801.—*Over.*

CLINTON, DE WITT, an American statesman, born in the state of New York 1769; died 1828. He was the promoter of the project for the formation of the great canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic.

CLINTON, SIR HENRY, K.B., an English general, was the grandson of Francis, earl of Lincoln, and became a captain in the Guards in 1758. In 1778 he was appointed general in North America, and returned to England in 1782. Soon afterwards he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by Earl Cornwallis, and vindicated by Sir Henry. In 1784 he published a further defence of himself. He was made governor of Gibraltar 1795, but died on the 24th of Dec. in that year.

CLINTON, HENRY FYNES, a chronologist, was born 1781, and educated at Westminster school and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was returned to parliament for Aldborough at the general election of 1806, and sat during five parliaments, until the dissolution of 1826. Mr. Clinton was well known in the learned world as the author of the 'Fasti Hellenici' and 'Fasti Romani.' He also wrote 'An Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, from the earliest accounts to the death of Augustus.' Mr. Clinton died at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, 24 Oct. 1852.

CLIVE, CATHARINE, an eminent actress, whose maiden name was Raftor, was born 1711. She first appeared at Drury Lane, in boy's clothes, in the character of Ismenes, and afterwards her delineation of Nell, in 'The Devil to Pay,' exhibited her in the possession of such superior talents, that for thirty years she remained unrivalled on the stage. In 1732 she married a gentleman of the law, named George Clive; but they soon agreed on a separation, and never again lived together. In 1769 Mrs. Clive retired from the stage, and thenceforward resided at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham. Died 6 Dec., 1785.

CLIVE, ROBERT, Lord Clive, a gallant general, born at Stycbe, the family seat in Shropshire, 20 Sept., 1725. In 1743 he received an appointment as a writer to the India Company, and the year following arrived at Madras. In 1747 he was made an ensign in the military service, but had no opportunity of displaying his talents till the following year, when the siege of Pondicherry brought his energies conspicuously into action. The taking of Devi Cotah, a strong fort belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, gave a decisive proof of his superior powers of mind, as well as courage, and he was accordingly advanced to the rank of commissary-general. The state of the English in the east was at this time very low; but within a few years after the arrival of Clive at Calcutta, a wonderful change took place; and instead of being a commercial company, they became sovereign princes, possessing extensive revenues, and ruling over fifteen or twenty millions of people. That Clive laid the foundation of this greatness is unquestionable, for it was he who first broke the French power in the east, by taking Arcot, for which the India Company presented him a sword set with dia-

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monds, and made him governor of St. David's, a situation that enabled him to execute still greater designs. The battle of Plassey cemented the advantages which he had gained, and fixed the power he had established. For these services he was created by the Mogul an omrah of the empire, while in his own country he was advanced to the Irish peerage. In 1764 he was appointed governor-general of India, and after his return in 1769 was made knight of the Bath. He experienced, however, that ingratitude which too generally falls to the lot of public characters. In 1773 a motion was made in the House of Commons, that, 'in the acquisition of his wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he had been entrusted.' He defended himself with spirit, and the motion was not only rejected, but the house resolved that 'Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country.' This treatment, however, had an ill effect on his spirits, and he put an end to himself Nov. 22, 1774.

CLOGIE, ALEXANDER, a divine, the son-in-law and biographer of Bishop Bedell; died 1698.

CLOCCURRY, VALENTINE BROWNE LAWLESS, LORD, was born in Dublin 1773, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he imbibed political principles decidedly adverse to the existing state of things, and became one of the 'United Irishmen.' Soon after 1791 he entered as a student at the Middle Temple. In 1797 he became a marked man, in consequence of a pamphlet written by him on the projected union between Great Britain and Ireland; and in the following year his connection with the obnoxious party led to his arrest on a charge of treason, certain correspondence between him and O'Coigly having fallen into the hands of the government. His restraint on this occasion, however, lasted only about six weeks; but he afterwards continued his political agitation, the result being, that he was again arrested in 1799 on suspicion of treasonable practices, and remained a prisoner in the Tower of London till the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act restored him to liberty in 1801. In the meantime his father had died, and he had succeeded him as Lord Cloncurry. After travelling on the continent, he returned to Ireland in 1805, and though for some time he rendered himself obnoxious to the government, he eventually toned down his extreme principles, and thenceforward lived in amity with the ruling powers. He was made a privy councillor, and raised to the peerage of Great Britain 1831; and died 28 Oct., 1853. Lord Cloncurry published, in 1849, 'Personal Recollections of his Life and Times'; and an interesting Life of his lordship was published, after his decease, by William John Fitzpatrick.

CLOOTS, JEAN BAPTISTE DU VAL-DE-GRACE, a Prussian baron, better known as *Anacharsis Cloots*, was born 1755, and educated at Paris. In the madness of the French revolution he called himself the orator of the human race, and in the National Convention voted for the king's death. He was a man of letters, and published the 'Republique Universelle,' but he was as profane in his religious, as he was licentious in his political tenets. He was guillotined 24 March, 1794.

CLOPINEL. See MEUN.

CLOSE, WILLIAM, an English surgeon and inventor; editor of West's 'History of Furness'; died 27 July, 1813, aged 39.

CLOSTERMAN, JOHN, a painter, born at Osmä-

burg 1656. He came to England 1681, and in 1696 paid a visit to Spain. He also spent some time in Italy, from whence he brought some fine pictures to England. Died in London 1713.

CLOTAIRE I., son of Clovis, united the whole French monarchy under his power 558. He distinguished himself against the Saxons, and died 561, aged 64.

CLOTAIRE II., successor of Chilperic, in the kingdom of Soissons, was supported by his mother Fredegonde against Childebert. He died 628, aged 45.

CLOTAIRE III., king of Burgundy and Neustria, after his father Clovis II. 655, was governed by his mother Batilda. He died 670.

CLOUET, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French chemist and metallurgist, born 11 Nov., 1751; died 4 June, 1801.

CLOUGH, ARTHUR HUGH, an English poet, born about 1819; died at Florence 13 Nov., 1861. He was one of the examiners in the educational department of the privy council.

CLOVER, JOSEPH, an ingenious blacksmith and farrier, born at Norwich 12 Aug., 1725. He had only a common education, but by intense application he acquired a knowledge of the Latin and French languages, to which he added an intimate acquaintance with mathematics. He was also well skilled in anatomy, particularly of the horse, which induced him to quit the forge for veterinary practice. He discovered the manner in which the larvæ of the bots are conveyed from the coat of the horse into the stomach; and he invented a machine for the cure of ruptured tendons and fractured legs. Died 19 Feb., 1811.

CLOVIO, JULIO, a celebrated miniature painter, born in Croatia 1498; died at Rome 1578.

CLOVIS I., the proper founder of the French monarchy, was born 467, and succeeded his father Childeric 481. He was victorious against the Romans, but in a battle with the Germans, when he saw his troops ready to give way, he made a vow that he would worship the God of the Christians, and after obtaining the victory, he was baptized with three thousand of his subjects on Christmas-day. He was victorious against the Goths, and fixed his residence at Paris, which he made the capital of his dominions. He died 511, aged 45, in the 30th year of his reign.

CLOVIS II., succeeded his father Dagobert 638, and died 655, aged 23.

CLOVIS III., succeeded Thierry III. 691, and died at the age of 14.

CLOWES, JOHN, the English apostle of Swedenborgianism, was born at Manchester 25 Oct., 1743, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1769 he was collated to the rectory of St. John, Manchester, and four years afterwards he read for the first time the writings of Swedenborg, which made an extraordinary impression on his mind, especially the treatise entitled 'Vera Christiana Religio.' Mr. Clowes devoted the remainder of his life to the propagation of Swedenborg's mystical doctrines; but notwithstanding this he retained his rectory until his death, which occurred 29 May, 1831. His writings are numerous.

CLOWES, WILLIAM, an English surgeon, who appears to have been in full practice in 1596. He was surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals, and also to Queen Elizabeth. He served likewise in the army and navy, and wrote a useful

book entitled 'Practice for all young Chirurgeens,' 1591.

CLOWES, WILLIAM, a well-known printer of London, born at Chichester, 1779; died 26 Jan., 1847. He was the successful introducer of the steam printing press.

CLUBBE, JOHN, a divine, born 1703, and educated at King's College, Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Whatfield, and the vicarage of Debenham, in Suffolk, and died 2 March, 1773. He published 'The History and Antiquities of the ancient villa of Wheatfield,' an admirable piece of irony at the expense of modern antiquaries; 'Physiognomy; being a Sketch of a larger work upon the same plan;' and 'A Letter of free advice to a young Clergyman.'

CLUBBE, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, received his education at Cambridge; became vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk; and died 1814. He published, among other things, a translation of Six Satires of Horace; and a metrical version of the same author's Art of Poetry.—*Rosé.*

CLUNIE, JOHN, a Scotch divine and song-writer, who died 13 April, 1819.

CLUSIUS. See *L'ECLUSE.*

CLUTTERBUCK, ROBERT, F.S.A., a topographer, born at Watford, Hertfordshire, 28 June, 1772, and educated at Harrow School and Exeter College, Oxford. Subsequently he took possession of his paternal estate at Watford, where he died 25 May, 1831. He published an elegant and complete History of Hertfordshire, in three folio volumes.

CLUVERIUS, PHILIP, an eminent geographer, born at Dantzic 1580, and educated at Leyden, where he died 1623. He published several books, the best known of which are his 'Germania Antiqua,' 'Sicilia Antiqua,' and 'Italia Antiqua.'

CLYDE, COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD, was born at Glasgow 20 Oct., 1792. At the age of sixteen he entered the 9th regiment of foot as ensign, and before long took an active share in the hardships and glories of the British army. When the interests of commerce and civilisation made it necessary for Great Britain to declare war against China in 1842, Colin Campbell, who had been gazetted as lieutenant-colonel ten years before, went out in command of the 98th. Shortly afterwards, on the breaking out of the Sikh war, he was despatched to India, where he proved himself an able general. In 1854 he was appointed to the command of the Highland Brigade in the army destined for the Crimea; and when the allied armies attacked the Russians on the heights of the Alma, he became a conspicuous figure amongst the foremost in the fray. He flew with his gallant Highlanders to the aid of the Light Division; he had his horse killed under him; and for his dashing conduct at the critical moment in the battle, when he used the memorable words, 'Highlanders never retire!' he was personally thanked by the commander-in-chief, Lord Raglan, at the close of the engagement. During the siege of Sebastopol the defence of Balaklava was entrusted to Sir Colin, who, at the head of his Highlanders, gallantly repulsed an attack made by some 1500 Russian cavalry. In 1857, on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, Sir Colin Campbell, then in London, was sent out to the East at twenty-four hours' notice. The ready zeal with which he undertook the task of quelling that most dangerous and deadly rising, the sound judgment and discretion with which he tempered his eager and impetuous desire to be 'up and at'

the foe, and his firm and strenuous enforcement of strict military discipline, are as little likely to be forgotten as the brilliant achievements by which he restored the prestige of the English name in India. Acting in conjunction with the Lawrences, Outram, Havelock, Nicholson, and Neill, he saved our Indian empire. In person he directed the relief of Lucknow, and its subsequent siege and capture; and having trodden out the ashes of the most formidable rebellion which has marked our annals, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1828 as Baron Clyde of Clydesdale. He was advanced to the rank of field-marshal shortly before his death, which took place 14 Aug., 1863.

COATES, CHARLES, of Caius College, Cambridge, proceeded M.B. 1767, and obtained a Lambeth degree of LL.B. 1788. He wrote the 'History of Reading,' a valuable topographical work; and died 7 April, 1813.

COBB, JAMES, a dramatic writer, born 1756. He rose to be secretary to the India Company, which office he discharged with great credit till his death, on a June, 1818. He wrote the comic operas of *The Humourist*; *Love in the East*; *The Haunted Tower*; *The Siege of Belgrade*; and several lesser pieces, which were very successful.

COBB, SAMUEL, a poet, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1762). He became master of the grammar school at Christ's Hospital, but died, in the prime of life, 1713. He published in 1707 'A Collection of Poems on several occasions, &c., to which is prefixed a Discourse on Criticism, and the Liberty of Writing.' Among his other productions are 'Observations on Virgil'; 'The Miller's Tale,' from Chaucer; a translation of the 'Muscipula'; 'The Oak and the Briar,' a tale; and an ode 'The Female Reign,' printed in Dodsley's Collection, and afterwards in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1753, with alterations by Dr. Watts, who thought it 'the truest and best Pindaric he had ever read,' an opinion in which Dr. Warton coincided.

COBBE, CHARLES, a native of Winchester, educated at Oxford. In 1720 he was promoted to the sees of Killala and Achonry; in 1726 translated to Dromore; in 1731 to Kildare; and to Dublin in March 1742-3. Died 12 April, 1765, æt. 79.

COBBETT, WILLIAM, a famous political writer, was born 9 March, 1762, being the son of a farmer and publican at Farnham, Surrey. Towards the autumn of 1782, when on a visit to a relative residing near Portsmouth, he beheld the sea for the first time, and straightway determined to become a sailor. Accordingly he went the very next day on board the 'Pegasus' man-of-war; but both the captain and port-admiral, suspecting him to be a runaway, declined his services, and persuaded him to return home, where he remained till the following spring, when he took a more effectual flight. It was on 6 May, 1783, that being prepared to go to Guildford fair, he was suddenly tempted to mount a London coach, and arrived at Ludgate Hill with about half-a-crown in his pocket. During the journey he fortunately made acquaintance with a hop-merchant, who, he found, had dealt with his father. This gentleman kindly took him to his house, and after having in vain endeavoured to persuade him to return home, procured him a situation as copying clerk to Mr. Holland, of Gray's Inn, where he remained nine months, closely confined to the desk except on Sundays. At length

this dull and dreary labour became so irksome to him that he quitted London for Chatham, where he enlisted into a regiment the service companies of which were in Nova Scotia. During the year he remained at Chatham he improved his education in all its branches. He was soon raised to the rank of corporal, and at length sailed from Gravesend. He stayed but a few weeks in Nova Scotia, being ordered to New Brunswick, where the regiment remained till Sept., 1791, and was then relieved and sent home. Shortly after his landing at Portsmouth he obtained his discharge, receiving at the same time a testimonial from the commander-in-chief. Not long after this he married the daughter of a serjeant-major of artillery, whom he first met in New Brunswick, but who had returned home several years before him. At the same period he brought forward some charges against certain officers for corruption and misconduct, and demanded a court-martial upon them; but in this proceeding he met with no encouragement. 'I went to France,' he says, 'in March, 1792, and continued there till the beginning of September following—the six happiest months of my life. I met everywhere with civility, and even hospitality, in a degree that I had never been accustomed to. I did intend to stay in France till the spring of 1793, as well to perfect myself in the language as to pass the winter at Paris. I had actually hired a coach to go thither, and was even on the way, when I heard at Abbeville that the king was dethroned, and his guards murdered. This intelligence made me turn off towards Havre de Grace, whence I embarked for America.' He landed at New York in Oct., 1792. It was in America that Cobbett first distinguished himself by his pen. Having proceeded from New York to Philadelphia he there opened a bookseller's shop, and commencing a periodical paper or succession of pamphlets, under the title of 'Peter Porcupine,' at once made a display of those extraordinary powers of style and expression which have rendered his name so famous. England was then the chief point of attack with the French or democratic party in America; and Cobbett, with the spirit of contradiction by which he ever delighted to distinguish himself, stood boldly forward as the champion of his country. A Dr. Kush brought an action against him for libel, and obtained 5000 dollars damages, which disgusted him with America so completely that he quitted it and came to England in 1800. In 1801 he settled in London, and established a morning paper under the title of 'The Porcupine,' in which he warmly supported Mr. Pitt. That paper, however, soon failed, and he afterwards set up the 'Register,' which was continued till his death. Cobbett commenced his career in England under very favourable circumstances. He was powerfully patronized by the ministry. Mr. Wyndham even went as far as to declare in the House of Commons that a statue of gold ought to be erected to him. His letters on the subject of the Treaty of Amiens produced a great sensation both here and on the Continent. Of this production it was said by the celebrated Swiss historian, Muller, that it was more eloquent than anything which had appeared since the days of Demosthenes. The sale of Cobbett's writings was at this time so extensive and profitable as to enable him to purchase a valuable estate at Botley, in Hampshire. In 1805, from a hearty 'church and king' man, he became as eager a radical; and

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for some years from this time he was a grievous thorn in the side of the ministry. At length, in 1810, an opportunity appeared to have arrived for putting him to silence. His remarks on some military flogging at Ely, where some local militiamen were punished under the surveillance of a German regiment, provoked a government prosecution, upon which he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £1000. The latter was paid by a subscription among his friends. During his confinement he continued to write with his wonted spirit and perseverance, one of the chief objects of his attack being the paper currency. In 1816 he changed his 'Register' into a twopenny pamphlet, when the sale is said to have risen to the unprecedented number of 100,000. The passing of the Six Acts, and the anticipated suspension of the Habeas Corpus, induced him to go again to America, whither he sailed in Early, 1817; and during his absence he parted with his estate at Botley. He still continued to publish his 'Register' at intervals, and returned to England in 1819, bringing with him the bones of the indel Tom Paine. He then took a very active part in the case of Queen Caroline. He also made some unsuccessful attempts as a parliamentary candidate at Coventry and Westminster. Renewing his attention to agriculture, he took a farm at Barnes Elms, in Surrey, where he attempted to grow several plants and trees indigenous to America, and to introduce Indian corn as a staple article of English produce. To further his views he published a 'Treatise on Cobbett's Corn,' printed a number of his 'Register' on paper made from the husks, and established depôts for the sale of its flour and bread. The project, however, failed. He resigned, after a few years, his farm at Barnes, and returned at last to the county from which he came, where he rented of Colonel Woodroffe the farm of Normandy, consisting of about 120 acres, in the parish of Ash, near Farnham. Besides the writings already mentioned, Cobbett published in 1825 'The History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland,' which attained considerable popularity, and was translated into French and Italian, in consequence of its decided bias in favour of the Catholic religion. In 1829 he published 'Advice to young Men and Women;' and about the same time delivered at several places a course of lectures on political economy, by which he gained considerable profit and applause. His other works (excluding mere political pamphlets) are: 'The Emigrant's Guide, in Ten Letters;' 'Cobbett's Poor Man's Friend;' 'Cottage Economy;' 'An English Grammar,' in letters to his son; 'A Grammar to teach Frenchmen the English Language;' a translation of Marten's 'Law of Nations;' 'A Year's Residence in America;' 'Parliamentary History of England to 1803,' in 12 vols.; and 'Debates from 1803 to 1810,' in 16 vols. royal 8vo. When to these are added Porcupine's works in the United States, from 1793 to 1801, in 12 vols., and the 'Political Register,' from 1802, a due estimate may be formed of the quantity of matter which he passed through the press. At length, in 1832, after the passing of the Reform Act, he was returned to parliament for the new borough of Oldham, for which he was afterwards chosen without opposition. In the House of Commons, however, he was neither brilliant nor abusive, though he was occasionally heard with indulgence and attention.

COBDEN.

This extraordinary man ended his days at his farm of Normandy, in Surrey, 18 June, 1835.

COBDEN, EDWARD, D.D., a divine and poet, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree 1713. He afterwards returned to his former college, and there took his doctor's degree 1723. He became chaplain to Bishop Gibson, who gave him the rectories of St. Austin and St. Faith, London, Acton, in Middlesex, a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the archdeaconry of London. Dr. Cobden was also chaplain in ordinary to George II., but lost that situation some years before his death, which took place 22 April, 1764, aged 80. He published a volume of poems and another of sermons.

COBDEN, RICHARD, the champion of Free Trade, was born at Dunford, near Midhurst, Sussex, 3 June, 1804, being the son of a farmer. At a very early age he was sent to London, and employed as a boy in a warehouse in the city. By his intelligence, his attention to his duties, and his good conduct, he found himself gradually promoted. At length he was engaged as a traveller through the north of England for the house in whose service he was, when he discovered that Lancashire offered great opportunities for business enterprise. Not long afterwards he joined with some of his fellow-employed in founding a calico-printing business in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe. He settled in Manchester, where he became prosperous, and now turned his attention to public wants and interests. In 1835 he paid a visit to the United States; and in 1836-7 he travelled in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, having previously published two political pamphlets, the first entitled 'England, Ireland, and America,' and the second 'Russia.' In 1837 he made a journey to France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and in 1838 travelled through Germany. On his arrival in England after the last-named tour he commenced an earnest agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. The National Anti-Corn-Law League, the most powerful political combination ever known in this country, sprang into existence, and was supported by a public subscription of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. Mr. Cobden was the chief actor in this memorable struggle. Sir Robert Peel, having at length given his adhesion to the free-trade doctrines of Mr. Cobden, the Corn Law Repeal Bill was finally carried in 1846. Having achieved the great object of his political career, Mr. Cobden visited successively France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Russia. In the meantime his friends at home were preparing a gigantic testimonial for his acceptance. A subscription was set on foot, and in a short time the princely sum of £60,000 was raised, and presented to him in acknowledgment of his great public services. He was first elected to parliament in 1841 for the borough of Stockport. During his lengthened absence on the Continent, just referred to, he was re-elected for Stockport, and was also elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He made his choice in favour of the latter constituency, which he continued to represent till 1857. In the latter year he carried his resolutions on the Chinese war against the government of Lord Palmerston by a majority of sixteen votes. The premier shortly afterwards appealed to the country, when, to the amazement of all parties, neither Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, nor Mr. Milner Gibson was returned. In 1859, how-

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ever, Mr. Cobden was elected member for Rochdale during his absence in America. In the autumn of that year, acting as her Majesty's plenipotentiary, he concluded a treaty of commerce with the emperor of the French, and spent several months in Paris as first commissioner on behalf of the British government, engaged in completing the details of the treaty. On his return to England, in May, 1861, he was offered by Lord Palmerston a baronetcy and a seat in the privy council, but he declined those honours. Died 2 April, 1862.

COBHAM, Sir JOHN OLDCASTLE, LORD, obtained his title by marrying the heiress of Lord Cobham, who opposed Richard II. He was a zealous adherent of Wickliffe, for which he incurred the hatred of the clergy; and though a favourite of Henry V., that monarch abandoned him to his enemies, who caused him to be condemned by an act of attainder, and he was burnt alive in St. Giles's Fields 25 Dec., 1417.

COCCIEUS, HENRY, an eminent German civilian and writer on international law, was professor successively at Heidelberg, Utrecht, and Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Born 1644; died 18 Aug., 1710. His son, *Samuel* (born 1679; died 1755), was employed by Frederick the Great of Prussia in drawing up his famous code, and was appointed grand chancellor.

COCCIEUS, JOHN, a German divine, noted as an upholder of the millenarian doctrine, was born 1603, at Bremen, and died 4 Nov., 1669, at Leyden, where he was divinity professor.

COCCHI, ANTHONY, an eminent Italian physician, born 1693; died 1 Jan., 1758.

COCHIN, CHARLES NICOLAS, an engraver, born at Paris 1688; died 1754.

COCHIN, CHARLES NICOLAS, son of the preceding, was also an excellent artist and a man of letters. Born at Paris 1715; died 29 April, 1790.

COCHIN, HENRI, a French advocate and canonist, born 1687; died 24 Feb., 1747.

COCHLEUS, JOHN, a Catholic divine, born at Nuremberg 1479. He wrote furiously against the Reformation, and particularly on the subject of the divorce of Henry VIII., but was answered with equal asperity by Dr. Richard Morison. His best work is entitled *Historia Hussitarum, folio*. He died 20 Jan., 1552.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch painter, born at Strathaven 12 Dec., 1738. He studied at Rome under Gavin Hamilton; and on his return to his own country settled at Glasgow, where he painted portraits and historical pieces with great success. Died 23 Oct., 1785.

COCHRANE, Earls of Dundonald. See DUNDONALD.

COCHRANE. See MAR, EARL OF.

COCHRANE, JOHN DUNDAS, a captain in the English navy, who rendered himself famous by his pedestrian journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamschatka. Of this journey he published an amusing account in 1824. Died 12 Aug., 1825.

COCK, JEROME, a painter and engraver of Antwerp, born 1510; died 1570.

COCK, SIMON, a London merchant, died at Chiswick 23 March, 1837, *act. 63*. He was author of 'Answer to Lord Sheffield's pamphlet on the Navigation System,' 8vo., 1804; and 'An Examination of the Report of the Bullion Committee,

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showing that the present high price of Bullion, together with the scarcity of Gold Coin; and also the low rate of the Foreign Exchanges, are not attributable to the issue of Bank Paper; and explaining what are the true causes by which these effects have been produced,' 8vo., London, 1811.

COCKBURN, CATHARINE, was the daughter of Captain David Trotter, of the navy, and born in London 16 Aug., 1679. At the age of seventeen her tragedy of 'Agnes de Castro' was performed with applause, and in 1698 she produced another called 'Fatal Friendship,' which was commended by good judges of the drama. In 1701 came out a tragedy entitled 'The Unhappy Penitent.' While thus engaged in poetry she undertook a defence of Locke's 'Essay on the Understanding,' against Dr. Burnet of the Charterhouse. In 1706 was performed her tragedy of 'The Revolution of Sweden;' and two years afterwards she married Mr. Cockburn, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was presented by the lord chancellor to the living of Morpeth, in Northumberland. In 1720 Mrs. Cockburn engaged in a controversy with Dr. Holdsworth on the resurrection of the same body, in which she vindicated the opinions of Mr. Locke. After this she wrote verses on Queen Caroline's Hermitage, and a pamphlet on 'Moral Duty and Moral Obligation,' which was followed by another on 'The Nature and Obligations of Virtue.' She died 11 May, 1749, and her miscellaneous works were printed in 1751, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COCKBURN, Sir GEORGE, bart., a brave British admiral, born 1772; died 19 Aug., 1853.

COCKBURN, HENRY THOMAS, LORD, a Scotch judge, born 1779; appointed solicitor-general for Scotland 1830; lord of session 1834; lord commissioner of justiciary 1837; died 26 April, 1854. He wrote the Life of his friend Lord Jeffrey, 2 vols. 8vo., 1852; and contributed some articles to the 'Edinburgh Review.'

COCKBURN, Dr. JOHN, an ingenious divine, was born and educated at Aberdeen. He was an Episcopalian, and attached to the fortunes of James II., whom he followed to France, after which he officiated to a congregation at Amsterdam. At length, however, he took the oaths of allegiance, and was collated to the rectory of Northall, in Middlesex, where he died 20 Nov., 1720. He wrote a volume of sermons; a Funeral Sermon for Bishop Compton; the History of Duels.

COCKBURN, PATRICK, a divine, was born in Scotland, and educated at St. Andrews. On entering into orders he went to Paris, where he taught the oriental languages with great applause, till he became suspected of heresy; in consequence of which he returned to his own country, and became minister of Haddington. He died in 1559. His works are 'In orationem dominicam pia meditatio;' 'On the Apostles' Creed;' and 'An Enquiry into the Truth and Certainty of the Mosaic Deluge.'

COCKER, EDWARD, an arithmetician and penman, born in London 1631. He became eminent as a schoolmaster and as a calligrapher. Evelyn mentions Cocker, Gery, Gething, and Billingsley, as comparable with the Italian masters, both for letters and flourishes. Died about 1777. His 'Vulgar Arithmetic,' and 'Decimal Arithmetic,' have gone through very many editions. He published no fewer than fourteen copy-books engraved by his own hand; besides which he was

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author of a small English dictionary, and editor of a book of sentences for writing, called 'Cocker's Morals.'

COCKSON, THOMAS, an English engraver, who flourished 1630.

CODINUS, GEORGE, an officer of the imperial palace at Constantinople in the fifteenth century, who wrote the antiquities of that city, and other works printed in 1615 and 1648, folio.

CODRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER, was born at Barbadoes 1668. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at All Souls' College. On leaving the university he entered into the army, and was made captain-general of the Leeward islands. He died at Barbadoes 7 April, 1701. His remains were brought to England, and deposited in the chapel of All Souls, to which college he bequeathed his books, with £10,000; and his estates in the West Indies to the Society for Propagating the Gospel. He wrote some poems in the 'Musæ Anglicanæ.'

CODRINGTON, ROBERT, a writer of the seventeenth century, was born in Gloucestershire 1602, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree in 1626. He died of the plague in London in 1665. His works are—'The Life of Robert earl of Essex;' 'A Collection of Proverbs;' 'The Life of Æsop,' prefixed to Barlow's edition of the Fables; a Translation of Du Moulin on the Knowledge of God; and 'Heptameron, or the Fortunate Lovers,' &c.

CODRINGTON, THOMAS, a Catholic divine, was educated at the English college at Douay, and afterwards acted as chaplain and secretary to Cardinal Howard at Rome. James II. appointed him one of his chaplains, and he followed his royal master to St. Germann's, where he died about 1691. Some of his pulpit discourses are printed in 'A select collection of Catholic Sermons preached before King James II., &c.' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1741.

COECK, PETER, a Flemish painter, who is also called Peter Van Aelst, died at Antwerp 1550.

COEFFETEAU, NICOLAS, a learned French prelate, born 1574; died 21 April, 1623. He translated Florus, and composed some books of controversy.

COELLO, ALONZO SANCHEZ, a celebrated painter, st. led the Portuguese Titian, was born 1525, and died 1590.

COELLO, CLAUDE, a painter, born at Madrid 1621; died 1693.

COELMANS, JAMES, a clever engraver, born at Antwerp about 1670; died at Aix 1735.

COELN, WILHELM VON, called also Meister Wilhelm, a German painter, who flourished at Cologne 1370-8.

COETLOGON, CHARLES EDWARD DE, a divine, born in London, of French parents. From Christ's Hospital he removed to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On taking orders he was appointed assistant chaplain to the Lock Hospital in London, and afterwards he obtained the rectory of Godstone, Surrey. Died 16 Sept., 1820. He was a strict Calvinist, and very popular as a preacher. His principal works are 'Reflections on the Death of Louis XVI.,' 'Theological Miscellany,' 6 vols.; Sketches of the Life and Character of Moses; 'The Temple of Truth,' 3 vols.; 'A Portraiture of a Christian Peni-

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tent,' 2 vols.; and a great number of sermons and funeral discourses.

COFFEY, CHARLES, a dramatic author, whose best-known work is 'The Devil to Pay, or the Wives Metamorphosed,' was born in Ireland, and died in London 13 May, 1745.

COFFIN, EDWARD, a native of Exeter, became a Jesuit, and was a great sufferer on account of his religion, being several times a prisoner, and at last banished, 1603. He lived afterwards at Rome, and for nearly twenty years was confessor in the English college there. Died 17 April, 1626, æt. 56. He was author of a long preface to Robert Persons's posthumous work against Bishop Barlow, 4to., St. Omer, 1612; 'Treatise in Defence of the Celibacy of Priests,' against Joseph Hall, dean of Worcester, 1610; 'The Art of Dying Well,' translated from Bellarmine; 'True Relation of the last sickness and death of Cardinal Bellarmine;' and 'M. Ant. de Dominis Archiep. Spalat. Pali-nodia,' 1623, translated in 1827 by Dr. Fletcher under the title of 'Motives for renouncing the Protestant Religion, by Anthony de Dominis,' D.D., dean of Worcester.—*Oliver.*

COGAN, THOMAS, a physician, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1755 he was chosen master of the school at Manchester, where also he practised physic. He wrote 'The Haven of Health,' and edited some of Cicero's Epistles and Orations. Dying 1607, he was buried on the 10th of June in that year, in Manchester church.

COGAN, THOMAS, M.D., was born at Kowell, Northamptonshire, 1736, and educated at Kibworth under Dr. Aikin, being intended for the ministry, in which capacity he officiated to a Presbyterian congregation at Amsterdam, where he married a Dutch lady of fortune. He now turned his attention to physic, and took his doctor's degree at Leyden 1767. After practising some time in Holland he came to London, and in conjunction with Dr. Hawes, instituted the Royal Humane Society. As Dr. Cogan was much attached to Holland, he relinquished his profession in London, and returned thither. The French revolution, however, obliged him to come back to England, where he published in 1794 a work entitled 'The Rhine, or a Journey from Utrecht to Frankfort.' The next year he translated the works of Camper; after which he published 'A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions;' 'Ethical Questions, or Speculations in Moral Philosophy;' 'Theological Disquisitions,' 5 vols. 8vo.; 'Life and Opinions of John Bunce, jun.;' and 'Letters on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity.' Died 2 Feb., 1818. A life of him, by T. J. Pettigrew, was printed with the annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, 1818.

COGGESHALLE, RALPH, an English Cistercian monk of the abbey of his name in the thirteenth century. He was at Jerusalem when that city was besieged by Saladin, and died about 1228. His Chronicle of the Holy Land was published at Paris 1720.

COHAUSEN, JOHN HENRY, a physician, was born 1665, at Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, and settled at Munster, where he died 13 July, 1750. His curious work, 'Hermippus Kedivivus,' in which he professes to teach the art of prolonging life to 115 years, has been translated into English.

COHORN, MEMNON, BARON, a famous Dutch engineer, born 1641. He skillfully fortified the principal towns of Holland, and supported the

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siege of Namur against Vauban. He died at the Hague 17 March, 1704. Cohorn wrote a Treatise on Fortification in the Flemish language.

COIGNET, GILES, a painter, of Antwerp, born 1530; died 1600.

COINTE, CHARLES LE, a French priest of the oratory, who compiled, in Latin, the Ecclesiastical Annals of France, was born 4 Nov., 1611, and died 18 Jan., 1680.

COITER, VOLCHERIUS, celebrated as a surgeon, physician, and anatomist, was born at Groningen 1534, and died 5 July, 1576; or, according to others, in 1590 or 1600.

COKAYNE, SIR ASTON, an English poet, born in Derbyshire 28 Dec., 1608, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. He then travelled abroad with Sir Kenelm Digby, and on his return, married the daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Derbyshire. He now settled on his manor of Pooley, in Warwickshire, but being a Catholic and a loyalist he suffered much in the civil war. Died Feb., 1683-4. His poems and plays, printed in 1658, now fetch a high price.

COKE, SIR EDWARD, was born at Mileham, Norfolk, 1549. He was educated at Norwich School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. He gained great reputation as reader at Lyon's Inn, and by his practice realized considerable property, which he augmented on marrying the daughter and co-heiress of John Preston, Esq., after whose death he took for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Burghley, and the relict of Sir William Hatton. In 1592 he was made solicitor-general, and the year following attorney-general; in which office he prosecuted the earl of Essex, whom he treated with very unbecoming levity. He received the honour of knighthood in 1603, and the same year managed the prosecution of Sir Walter Raleigh, towards whom he behaved in a manner that provoked Shakspeare to notice it in his Twelfth Night. In 1606 he conducted the prosecution of the gunpowder conspirators; as a reward for which he was the same year appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1613 he was removed to the court of King's Bench, and sworn a member of the privy-council; but three years afterwards he was dismissed from his office, to recover which he projected a match between his daughter and the earl of Buckingham's elder brother, Sir John Villiers. By this connection he was restored to favour, and reinstated in his place as privy-councillor; but afterwards, on account of his conduct in parliament, he was disgraced again, and sent to the Tower, from whence he did not obtain his release without a severe censure from the king. At the beginning of the next reign he was made sheriff of Bucks to prevent his being chosen into parliament; but in 1628 he was elected for that county, and distinguished himself by his zeal in support of the privileges of the house. He also made a speech against the duke of Buckingham, whom he had before called the saviour of the nation. Died Sept. 3, 1634. He published eleven parts of his Reports; but the remainder were posthumous. His book of Entries appeared in 1614; and his Institutes upon the Tenures of Littleton in 1628; and again in 1629; but the concluding parts were not published till after his death. The best edition of these Institutes is that of Hangrave and Butler. There are be-

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sides of Sir Edward Coke's, 'A Treatise of Bail and Mainprize,' 'Reading on the Statute of Fines,' and 'Complete Copyholder.'

COKE, THOMAS, D.C.L., a divine, born at Brecon, South Wales, 9 Sept., 1747, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the curacy of South Petherton, Somersetshire, where, by meeting a Methodist preacher and reading some puritanical books, he was induced to change his theological opinions. This change was confirmed by an interview he had with Wesley soon afterwards. Being dismissed from his curacy, he preached at the church door. This occasioned a riot, and the doctor left Petherton to join Mr. Wesley, to whom he became an effectual assistant, and who, in 1784, made him a bishop, for the purpose of superintending the methodical societies in America. The doctor made several voyages to the United States and the West Indies, establishing meeting-houses, organizing congregations, and ordaining persons to officiate as ministers. He also visited Ireland, where he held conferences, over which he presided with episcopal authority. At the commencement of the French revolution he attempted a mission in that country, but without success. He next turned his attention to his native country, and in a few years had the pleasure of seeing a number of Wesleyan chapels erected in Wales. After this he formed an establishment at Gibraltar; and on 21 Feb., 1814, he sailed with some lay preachers for Ceylon; but on the 3rd of May the doctor was found dead in his cabin, having fallen on the floor in an apoplectic fit. He published an elaborate Commentary on the Bible; a History of the West Indies; and some sermons and tracts.

COKE, SIR WILLIAM, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, and ultimately became chief justice of the island of Ceylon. Died 1 Sept., 1818.

COLARDEAU, CHARLES PIERRE, a French poet, born 12 Oct., 1732; died 7 April, 1776.

COLBATCH, JOHN, D.D., received his education at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. On taking orders he was appointed chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon, and held that appointment for about seven years. During his stay there he published an Account of the State of Religion and Literature in Portugal, which work was written at the request of Bishop Burnet, to whose son, Gilbert, he subsequently became tutor. Colbatch was also tutor to the son of the duke of Somerset. At the age of forty he returned to Trinity College, having only received a stall at Salisbury as the fruit of all the promises of patronage made to him. In 1707 he was appointed casual professor of divinity. The tranquillity of the latter part of his life was greatly disturbed by a long law-suit which he brought against Dr. Bentley, the master of Trinity. Died 11 Feb., 1748. Besides the work above referred to, and some tracts relating to the Bentley quarrel, Dr. Colbatch published 'An Examination of the late Archdeacon Echard's Account of the Marriage of Charles the Second,' 1733.—*Al. West.*

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, marquis of Segnelai, was born at Paris 1619. In 1648 he became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he married. He next entered into the service of Cardinal Mazarine, who sent him to Rome on some important business, and at his death recommended him to his master as the most proper person for

intendant of the finances. In 1664, being appointed superintendent of the buildings, he greatly improved Paris by erecting elegant structures. He laboured also to improve the arts, and to increase commerce and manufactures. He instituted the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Sciences; and by his recommendation the Royal Observatory was built. In 1669 he was made secretary of state, and marine minister. He died 6 Sept., 1683.

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, marquis of Torcy, and son of the above, was born in 1665. In 1686 he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department; and in 1699 director-general of the posts. He died 2 Sept., 1746. He wrote *Memoirs of the Negotiations from the Treaty of Ryswick to the Peace of Utrecht*, 3 vols. 12mo., 1756.

COLBORNE, JOHN, Lord Seston. See SEATON.

COLBY, Major-General THOMAS, LL.D., F.R.S., of the Royal Engineers, was placed at the head of the great Ordnance Survey of this kingdom by the duke of Wellington, when that nobleman was master-general of the ordnance. One of the results of this survey were the invaluable maps which were completed and engraved by the officers and men under General Colby's superintendance. Born 1784; died 1 Oct., 1852.

COLCHESTER, CHARLES ABBOT, LORD, was born at Abingdon, Berkshire, 14 Oct., 1757, and elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford. After being called to the bar, he practised with considerable success. In 1795 he entered parliament as member for Helston, and after having rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his fervent support of the Seditious Meetings Bill he was appointed chairman of the finance committee. In 1801 he brought in the Population Bill, and on the formation of the Addington cabinet was appointed chief secretary for Ireland and keeper of the privy seal. He had already commenced a reform in the Irish government offices when he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons Feb., 1802. He gave his casting vote against Lord Melville in 1805, and during the debate on the Relief Bill in 1815 spoke warmly against the clause for admitting Catholics to the legislature. Two years afterwards a severe attack of epilepsy compelled him to resign the chair, on which occasion he was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Colchester, and granted a pension of £4000 a year. Died 8 May, 1829. With him originated the Royal Record Commission, the institution of the Private Bill Office, and an improvement in the printing of the votes. Some of his speeches have been printed; also a work by him on 'The Practice of the Chester Circuit.'

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, M.D., a Scotch physician and botanist, was born at Dunse 17 Feb., 1688, and educated at Edinburgh. Going to America, he achieved great success, first at Pennsylvania and afterwards at New York, of which latter province he was lieutenant-governor from 1761 to 1775. Died 28 Sept., 1776. Among his works are 'The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada'; 'The History of the Five Indian Nations depending upon New York'; 'The Principle of Action in Matter, the Gravitation in Bodies, and the Motion of the Planets, explained from their Principles'; and 'Pianta Coldenhamiae in provincia Noveboracensi Americae sponte crescentes,' in *Act. Societ. Upsal.*, 1743, p. 81.

COLDWELL, JOHN, an English prelate, was a native of Faversham, Kent, and received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was consecrated bishop of Salisbury, being the first married man who held that see, and died 14 Oct., 1596.

COLE, ABDIAH, an English physician of note, who flourished in the reign of Charles I. He wrote the 'Expert Physician,' 12mo., 1657.

COLE, CHARLES NALSON, a lawyer, was born in the Isle of Ely in 1722, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he left after taking his bachelor's degree, and became a student of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He afterwards became registrar of the Bedford Level Corporation, the laws and constitutions of which he published in 1761, 8vo. In 1772 he edited Sir William Dugdale's History of the Fens, folio. His next publication was an edition of *Some Jenyns's works*, in 4 vols. 12mo. Died 18 Dec., 1804.

COLE, HENRY, D.D., a Catholic divine, was born at Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, and educated at Wykeham's School near Winchester, from which he removed to New College, Oxford, where he was admitted a perpetual fellow 1523. After taking his degree of B.C.L. he went to Italy, and on his return settled in London as an advocate in the court of Arches. He was also made rector of Chelmsford, Essex, and prebendary of St. Paul's. In 1542 he was elected warden of New College, and in 1545 presented to the rectory of Newton Longueville, Buckinghamshire. In the reign of Edward VI. he resigned his preferments, but on the accession of Mary he was made provost of Eton College, and created D.D. He disputed at Oxford with Cranmer and Ridley, and preached the sermon at the execution of the former. In 1556 he was constituted dean of St. Paul's, and vicar-general in spirituals to Cardinal Pole, and in the following year official of the Arches, dean of the peculiars, and judge of the archiepiscopal court of audience. In the reign of Elizabeth he was deprived of all his preferments, and cast into prison, where he died. He was buried 4 Feb., 1579-80. He was author of Disputation with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer; Answer to the first proposition of the Protestants at the disputation before the Lords at Westminster, 1559, MS.; and 'Letters to John [Jewel] Bishop of Sarum, upon occasion of a Sermon that the said Bishop preached before the Queen's Majesty and her most honourable Council, an. 1560,' 8vo.

COLE, THOMAS, D.D., a distinguished preacher, was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his academical education at King's College, Cambridge. He retired to Frankfort and Geneva during Mary's reign, but on her death returned to his own country, and was made rector of High Ongar, Essex, archdeacon of Essex, and a prebendary of St. Paul's. In 1564 he obtained the rectory of Stanford Rivers, Essex, and died June, 1571. Two of his sermons have been printed. He was concerned in the compilation of the form of prayer adopted by the English church at Geneva.

COLE, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1656 he became principal of St. Mary Hall, where he was tutor to Mr. Locke; but at the Restoration he was ejected for nonconformity. He afterwards settled in London, and became one of the lecturers at Pinner's Hall. Died about 1694. He was

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author of a Discourse of Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance; a Discourse of the Christian Religion; a Treatise on Imputed Righteousness, &c.

COLE, WILLIAM, a botanist, born at Adderbury, Oxfordshire, about 1626, and educated at Merton College. He became secretary to Duppa, bishop of Winchester, in whose service he died in 1662. He wrote 'The Art of Simpling,' 1656; and 'Adam in Eden; or, Nature's Paradise,' 1657.

COLE, WILLIAM, of Bristol, died at Bradfield, in the parish of Hullavington, Wiltshire, 30 Aug., 1701. Two volumes of his letters relating to points in natural science are in MS. Addit., 18,598, 18,599.

COLE, WILLIAM, F.S.A., M.A., was educated at Cambridge, being a member first of Clare Hall, and afterwards of King's College. During the greater portion of his life he resided at Milton, Cambridgeshire, where he died 16 Dec., 1782. For forty years he sedulously applied himself to the investigation of the history and antiquities of the county, university, and borough of Cambridge, and to the compilation of an 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' His collections, occupying more than 100 folio volumes, he bequeathed to the British Museum. They contain much that relates to other counties than Cambridgeshire, besides a great deal of miscellaneous matter. As he had strong prejudices, 'a gossip's ear, and a tatter's pen,' they are sullied by much personal and party acrimony. These volumes, however, contain much that is curious, valuable, and interesting, and show that, with all his prejudices and disagreeable propensities, Mr. Cole was a learned, sagacious, and indefatigable antiquary.

COLE, WILLIAM, author of 'Rural Months and other Poems,' died at New Lakenham, Norfolk, 23 Feb., 1835, aged 66.

COLEBROOKE, HENRY THOMAS, F.R.S., an oriental scholar, born 1765, was the third son of Sir George Colebrooke, bart. During the greater part of his life he was a civil servant of the East India Company. Eventually he became a judge, and for some time was president of the board of revenue, and a member of the supreme council at Bengal. He was also director of the Asiatic Society, and died in London 10 March, 1837. He was author of 'Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal;' 'A Digest of Hindoo Law on Contracts and Successions; with a Commentary by Jagannâth ha Terepanchâna, translated from the original Sanscrit,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1801; 'Peotra; or, Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, by Amara Simha, with an English interpretation and annotations,' 4to., 1810; 'Two treatises on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, translated from the Sanscrit,' 4to., 1810; 'Algebra of the Hindoos; with Arithmetic and Mensuration; translated from the Sanscrit,' 4to., 1817; 'On Imports of Colonial Corn,' 8vo., 1818. His editions of the *Amera Cosha* and *Hitopadesa* are highly appreciated by students of Sanscrit; but his dissertations on the *Vidanta Philosophy* and *Hindoo Algebra*, which are more generally known, contain by far the most just and complete view of the merits of Indian medical and physical science.

COLEMAN, EDWARD, was educated at Cambridge, but left the university in consequence of his being converted to the Catholic religion. He now became secretary to the duchess of York. Unfortunately for himself he dabbled in politics, and being found guilty of being concerned in the

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plot concocted by the miscreant Titus Oates, was executed at Tyburn 3 Dec., 1678. To him are ascribed Letters to Father la Chaise and others; and Reasons for dissolving the Parliament.

COLEMAN, WALTER, or *Christopher à Sancta Clara*, a Franciscan friar, was a native of Staffordshire, and died in prison 1645. His poem, 'The Duel of Death,' was dedicated to Queen Henrietta Maria.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM HIGGINS, an English clergyman, received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1836; M.A. 1839). He published (in conjunction with Bishop Colenso) 'Examples in Arithmetic and Algebra,' Cambridge, 1834; and (in conjunction with the Rev. H. Webb, rector of Essendon) 'Flora Hertfordiensis,' 1849. Mr. Coleman died at Burton-on-Trent, 12 Sept., 1863.

COLEPEPER, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Hollingbourne, Kent, was an active politician, having been one of the Kentish petitioners in 1701. He had previously displayed his poetical talent by publishing 'A Heroick poem upon the King,' folio, London, 1694. Died 1726.

COLERAINE, HENRY HARE, second Lord, was eminent for divine and human literature. He was skilled in antiquities, especially medals, of which he well knew the utility. His publications are 'The Ascent of the Soul,' translated from the Italian of Loredano, 1681; 'La Scala Santa; or a Scale of Devotion, musical and gradual; being Descants on the Fifteen Psalms of Degrees in Metre; with Contemplations and Collects upon them, in Prose,' 1670 and 1681; and an Account of the Ancestry of Sir Robert Braybrook, bishop of London, and of Sir Gerard his Nephew, MS.

COLERAINE, HENRY HARE, LORD, was born at Bletchingley, Surrey, 10 May, 1693, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He thrice made the tour of Italy, the second time in company with Conyers Middleton. During these travels he formed a noble collection of prints and drawings, which after his death were given to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His collection of prints relating to English antiquities came into the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. He died at Bath 4 Aug., 1749. He wrote 'The History and Antiquities of the Town and Church of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex,' printed in Dyson's History of Tottenham High-Cross.

COLERIDGE, HARTLEY, eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was the author of some biographical works and of many minor poems of great merit and poetical power. The titles of his publications are 'Biographia Borealis; or, Lives of Distinguished Northmen,' 4to., 1833; 'Poems;' and 'The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire; being the Lives of the most distinguished Persons that have been born in, or connected with, those Provinces,' 1836. He died at Rydal, Westmoreland, 6 Jan., 1840, aged 52.

COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON, son of Colonel Coleridge, a brother of the poet, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and going afterwards to the bar, practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. He accompanied his uncle, the bishop of Barbadoes, on his outward voyage, and the result was a work entitled 'Six Months in the West Indies in 1825.' He published an Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets, 1830; The Literary Remains of Samuel Taylor Coleridge; and editions of several of the

works of his illustrious relative. Died 26 Jan., 1843. His wife, *Sara*, was the only daughter of the poet. She was a learned and accomplished lady, and was engaged in preparing editions of some of her father's works. Her death occurred 3 May, 1852, aged 49.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, a distinguished poet and philosopher, was born 21 Oct., 1772, at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, of which parish his father was vicar. From Christ's Hospital he proceeded to Jesus College, Cambridge, but never took a degree, as in the second year of his residence he suddenly quitted the university during a fit of despondency occasioned, it is said, by unrequited love. After wandering almost penniless about the streets of London he enlisted as a private soldier, but was soon removed by his relatives from that degraded situation. Thereupon he betook himself to Bristol, where Southey was then residing. At this time he started a periodical, 'The Watchman,' which, however, did not live beyond its ninth number. In the autumn of 1795 he married Miss Sarah Fricker, of Bristol, Southey, on the same day, wedding himself to her sister. He now took a cottage at Nether Stowey, where he was in the immediate neighbourhood of his friend and benefactor Mr. Poole, and of Mr. Wordsworth, who was then residing at All-Foxden. During the three years of his residence at Nether Stowey the greater part of his principal poems was composed, though most of them were not published until later. 'The Ancient Mariner,' and the first part of 'Christabel,' were written in 1797, and his tragedy, 'Remorse,' was likewise composed at this period. While at Nether Stowey he used to preach on Sundays at the Unitarian chapel at Taunton. In 1798 he was enabled, by the munificence of Mr. Thomas Wedgwood, to visit Germany, for the purpose, as he expresses it, of finishing his education. After his return he resided at the Lakes, where Southey and Wordsworth had then settled, the one at Keswick and the other at Grasmere. The appellation of 'Lake Poets,' given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads,' is well known. Coleridge left the Lakes in 1810, and did not return to them. For some years he was connected with the 'Morning Post.' On his first arrival in London he resided with Mr. Basil Montagu, and not long afterwards became the guest of Mr. Gillman, of Highgate, in whose house he died 25 July, 1834. In his latter years he was in the habit of holding weekly *conversations* at Mr. Gillman's. Those who know little else of Coleridge are familiar by report with his extraordinary conversational powers. Of these the two volumes of 'Table Talk' which have been published give no adequate notion. His conversation was not in fragments, but was wont to continue, without aid from others, in the way either of suggestion or contradiction, for hours at a time. All things, human and divine, joined with one another by subtlest links, entered into his discourse, which, though employed upon the abstrusest subjects, was a spell whose fascination even the most dull or ignorant could not resist. Into his poetry he infused no small portion of the subtle and far-seeing spirit of his philosophic speculations; and these, again, thrill with the finer animation, and are suffused with the coloured lights of poetry. As a metaphysician his consistent labour was to establish the great distinction between reason and un-

derstanding; to combat the material tendencies of his age, which had neglected the truths, interests, and studies which especially belong to the reason; and to connect the Christian faith with the full development of the reason, as 'the perfection of human intelligence.' Since Coleridge's death his principal works have been reprinted in a neat form. The principal are 'Poetical Works,' 3 vols.; 'The Friend,' a series of essays, 3 vols.; 'Aids to Reflection,' 2 vols.; 'On the Constitution of Church and State'; 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit'; 'Literary Remains,' 4 vols.; and 'Biographia Literaria,' 2 vols.—*Penny Cycl.*

COLES, ELISHA, a lexicographer and writer on short-hand, was born in Northamptonshire about 1640, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. Afterwards he became usher of Merchant Taylors' School, but died in Ireland about 1680. He published 'The Complete English Schoolmaster,' 'The newest, plainest, and shortest Short-hand,' 1674; 'Nolens Volens: or, you shall make Latin, whether you will or no'; 'The Youth's visible Bible, being an alphabetical collection (from the whole Bible) of such general heads as were judged most capable of Hieroglyphics,' 'An English Dictionary,' 1676; 'A Dictionary, English-Latin, and Latin-English,' 'The most natural and easy Method of learning Latin,' 'Harmony of the Four Evangelists,' and 'The Young Scholar's Best Companion.'

COLES, ELISHA, uncle of the preceding, and a native of Northamptonshire, became a trader in London, but afterwards was steward of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was obliged to quit that situation at the Restoration, on which he obtained the place of clerk to the India Company. Died Oct., 1688, upwards of 80 years old. His 'Practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty' is in great repute among the Calvinists, and has been often printed.

COLETT, JOHN, D.D., was born in London 1466, being the eldest son of Sir Henry Colet, twice lord mayor of the City, who, besides him, had twenty-one children, and left a handsome estate among them all. John was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he spent seven years, and then travelled to France and Italy. While young he was presented to the vicarage of Denington, Suffolk, and, in 1485, to the rectory of Thyrning, Huntingdonshire, but he resigned the latter in 1493. During his absence from England he contracted an intimacy with Erasmus. After his return he read public lectures, which were much attended. In 1502 he was installed dean of St. Paul's, in which situation he laboured so zealously to restore discipline as to bring upon himself the charge of heresy. The clergy whom he attempted to reform became his enemies, and Bishop Fitzjames complained of him to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, who dismissed him without a hearing. After this he founded St. Paul's School, of which William Lilly was appointed the first master in 1512. Dean Colet died 16 Sept., 1519. He wrote some grammatical pieces for the use of his school, and a few religious tracts of a practical nature.

COLETTE, SAINT, a holy virgin, who reformed the order of St. Clare, was born in Picardy 1380, and died 1446. She was canonized in 1807.

COLEY, HENRY, a mathematician and astronomer, born at Oxford 18 Oct., 1633. He was the adopted son of Lilly, who made him a present of the thirty-sixth impression of his 'Ephemeris,'

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which was continued by the 'son' for many years. Coley resided in Baldwin's Court, Gray's Inn Lane, London, over against the Hole in the Wall. He was alive in 1604. His principal work is 'Clavis Astrologæ, or a Key to the whole Art of Astrology,' 8vo., London, 1669; 1676.

COLGAN, JOHN, a native of the county of Donegal, was a Franciscan friar of the strict observance in the Irish convent of St. Anthony of Padua at Louvain, in which he was professor of divinity. He had a good acquaintance with the Irish language, as well as with the antiquities and church history of his country. Died 1658. He published the lives of all the Irish saints who died during the first three months of the year, under the title of 'Acta Sanctorum veteris et majoris Scotiæ seu Hiberniæ, sanctorum Insulæ, partem ex variis per Europam MS. Codd. exscripta, partim ex antiquis Monumentis et probatis Authoribus eruta et congesta; omnia Notis et Appendicibus illustrata,' folio, Louvain, 1645; and 'Triadis Thaumaturgæ, seu Divorum Patrici Columbæ et Brigidæ, trium Veteris et Majoris Scotiæ, seu Hiberniæ, Sanctorum Insulæ, communium Patronorum Acta,' folio, Louvain, 1647; and 'Tractatus de Vita, Patriâ, Scriptis Johannis Scoti, Doctoris Subtilis,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1655. He also left some pieces in MS., which were preserved at Louvain.

COLIGNI, GASPARD DE, admiral of France, was born 16 Feb. 1571. After the death of Henry II. he became the head of the Protestants against the Guises; and the first battle fought in the contest was that of Dreux, which the admiral lost. The battle of Jarnac, in 1569, destroyed the hopes of the Protestants, who, after the death of Conde, had no resource but in the ability of Coligni, and he, being again defeated at Montcontour, made peace in 1571. After this he was treated with flattering marks of distinction at court; notwithstanding which he was the first who fell in the horrible massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, 24 Aug., 1572.

COLIGNI, HENRIETTE, countess de la Suze, a French poetess, born 1618; died 10 March, 1673.

COLIGNI, ODET DE, was born 30 July, 1575, being son of Gaspar de Coligni, marshal of France. He was cardinal de Châtillon at eighteen, archbishop of Toulouse at nineteen, and bishop of Beauvais at twenty. Turning Calvinist, he was deprived of the purple 1563, and in the following year he married, though he still retained his numerous ecclesiastical preferments. He was not more faithful to his king than to the duties of his situation; but taking up arms against his sovereign, was at the battle of St. Denis, 1568. A warrant of arrest being issued, he fled to England with his wife, but Queen Elizabeth not treating his lady with the respect she claimed as wife to a peer of France, he determined to return, but died before he could leave England, being poisoned by his valet-de-chambre 14 Feb., 1570-1.

COLIGNON, FRANÇOIS, a French engraver, born about 1610; died 1671.

COLLADO, DIEGO, a Spanish Dominican friar, who went as a missionary to Japan, and died 1638. He composed a Japanese grammar and dictionary; an Ecclesiastical History of Japan, &c.

COLLAERT, ADRIAN, an engraver, of Antwerp, born about 1530; died 1567. His son, Hans Collaert, was also an excellent engraver; died about 1622.

COLLIER.

COLLÉ, CHARLES, a French dramatist and song writer, born 1709; died 3 Nov., 1783.

COLLE, RAFFAELINO DAL, an Italian painter, was born at Colle, near Città San Sepolcro, about 1490, and died at Rome after 1540.

COLLEGE, STEPHEN, commonly called the Protestant joiner, was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy to seize King Charles II., and to detain him in prison till he should yield to the exclusion of the duke of York. Being convicted, he was executed at Oxford 31 Aug., 1681.

COLLET, JOHN, painter and caricaturist, born in London about 1725; died at Chelsea 1780.

COLLET, PHILIBERT, a French advocate, who published some works on law and botany, was born 1643, and died 30 March, 1718.

COLLET, PIERRE, a French priest, author of 'Theologia Moralis Universalis,' a Life of St. Vincent of Paul, &c., was born 6 Sept., 1693, and died 6 Oct., 1770.

COLLETET, GUILLAUME, a French academical and dramatic writer, born 13 Feb., 1598, at Paris, where he died 11 Feb., 1659.

COLLETON, or COLLINGTON, JOHN, a Catholic divine, born at Milverton, Somersetshire, about 1548, and educated at Oxford; but turning Catholic he left the country, and was ordained a priest at Douay, being sent back on the English mission in 1576. In 1581 he was tried, with Father Campian and others, for conspiring against the queen and government, but was acquitted; notwithstanding which he was kept a prisoner in the Tower till 1584, when he was sent into banishment. In 1587, however, he came back to England; and when Dr. Bishop, bishop of Chelcedon, arrived in this country in 1623, Mr. Colleton was appointed dean of the chapter and his lordship's vicar-general. He died at Eitham, Kent, 29 Oct., 1635. Mr. Colleton was a zealous opponent of the administration of the archbishop Blackwell, and wrote 'A just Defence of the Slandered Priests, &c.,' 1602; 'A Supplication to his Majesty for a Toleration; and A Letter to Pope Paul V.

COLLIER, ARTHUR a divine of the Church of England. He was rector of Langford Magna, near Salisbury, where he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Norris, of Bemerton, whose principles he defended in a treatise entitled 'Clavis Universalis, or a New Enquiry after Truth; being a demonstration of the Non-Existence or Impossibility of an External World,' 8vo., 1713. In this work he asserts the same notion on matter which Berkeley had started three years before in his 'Principles of Human Knowledge; yet it is plain that Mr. Collier had never seen that performance, which was printed at Dublin. He died about 1730.

COLLIER, JEREMY, a learned divine, was born at Stow Quay, Cambridgeshire, 23 Sept., 1650. He received his education under his father, who was master of the grammar school at Ipswich, and next admitted a poor scholar of Caus Collicæ, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1676. In 1679 he was instituted to the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he resigned in 1685, on being chosen lecturer of Gray's Inn. At the Revolution he refused the oath, and wrote in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but never brought to trial. He was again taken up in 1692, on suspicion of treasonable practices, but no evidence being found against him, he was ordered to be discharged on giving bail, which he refused, as it would have been an acknowledg-

ment of the jurisdiction of the court. However, in a few days, by the intercession of friends, he obtained his release, without any conditions. When Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins were executed, in 1696, Mr. Collier and two other clergymen attended them to the place of execution, and joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. For this two of the ministers were taken up, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When this storm had subsided he published in succession three volumes of Essays upon Miscellaneous Subjects. In 1698 he published his 'Short View of the immorality and profaneness of the English Stage.' This brought on a smart controversy, in which Collier had to contend with Congreve, Vanbrugh, Drake, and Dr. Filmer; but Dryden very candidly acknowledged his error, saying, 'It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one.' The warfare was carried on briskly ten years, but Collier lived to triumph, by seeing the reward of his labours in the reformation of the theatre. His next work was a translation and improvement of Moreri's Dictionary, of which the first two volumes appeared in 1701, a third in 1706, and an appendix in 1721. In the reign of Queen Anne considerable offers were made to him, on the condition of his compliance with the oaths, which he steadily refused; and in 1713 he was consecrated a non-juring bishop by Dr. George Hickes. Before this he had published the first volume of his Ecclesiastical History; and in 1714 came out the second volume. His other publications are a translation of Antoninus's Meditations; and a volume of practical Sermons. He died 26 April, 1726.

COLLIER, THOMAS, a Baptist minister, who preached with great zeal, and acquired great popularity throughout the west of England. He was living in 1691. He published 'Certain Queries or Points now in Controversy Examined,' 1645, and many other works.

COLLIGNON, CATHARINE, daughter of Charles Collignon, M.D., professor of anatomy at Cambridge, translated from the French the Abbé Ladvocat's 'Historical and Biographical Dictionary,' Cambridge, 4 vols. 8vo., 1799-1801. Miss Collignon died at Bromley, in Kent, 4 Feb., 1832, aged 77, having by her will left £1,000 stock to Addenbrook's Hospital, Cambridge.

COLLIGNON, CHARLES, M.D., F.R.S., son of Paul Collignon, of Hesse Cassel, was born at London 1725. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.B. 1749; M.D. 1754); was appointed professor of anatomy in that university; and died 1 Oct., 1785. Mr. Cole remarks in his MSS.—'Dr. Collignon is of French extraction, as is evident from his visage, and withal one of the most lean and emaciated creatures that ever existed, being a most exact emblem of his profession as anatomical professor: in short a walking anatomy or skeleton. He practises as a physician at Cambridge, and is looked on as a third-rate practitioner, Drs. Plumtree and Glynn carrying away the chief of the business. He is a married man, and has a daughter grown up, by his wife whom he married from Colchester, of Dutch extraction, and both very good people.' He was author of 'Compendium Anatomico-Medicorum quæ in Scholis apud Cantabrigienses mense Martio, quotannis explicat demonstratque Car. Collignon,' 1756; 'An Enquiry into the Structure

of the Human Body relative to its supposed Influence on the Morals of Mankind,' 1704; 'Medicina Politica: or Reflections on the Art of Physic, as inseparably connected with the Prosperity of a State,' 1765; 'Moral and Medical Dialogues,' 1769; and 'Miscellaneous Works,' 1786.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a Frenchman, distinguished as a dramatic poet, was born 30 May, 1755; and died 24 Feb., 1806.

COLLINGES, JOHN, D.D., a nonconformist divine, born at Boxtead, Essex, 1633, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. At the Restoration he was ejected from the living of St. Stephen's, in Norwich; after which he was one of the Presbyterian divines at the Savoy conference. Died 16 Jan., 1690. He was author of many sermons and books of practical divinity and controversy; one of the most singular of which is his 'Weaver's Pocket-Book, or Weaving Spiritualized,' 1675. He also had a very considerable share in the Annotations on the Bible, 2 vols. folio, which were begun and carried on by Matthew Poole, and which go under his name.

COLLINGRIDGE, BERNARDINE PETER, an English prelate of the Roman Church, was born in Oxfordshire 10 March, 1757, and educated at Douay, where he assumed the Franciscan habit. In 1807 he was consecrated bishop of Thespie, and nominated vicar-apostolic of the western district of England. He died at Cannington, Somersetshire, 3 March, 1829.

COLLINGTON. See COLLETON.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Lord Collingwood, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 26 Sept., 1748. In 1761 he entered the naval service, in which he passed through all the regular steps of promotion, till he was made post-captain, and commanded the 'Prince,' Admiral Bower's flagship, in the battle of the 18th June, 1794. After this he had the 'Hector,' and next the 'Excellent,' in which he bore a part, with his old friend Nelson, in the action off Cape St. Vincent 14 Feb., 1797. In 1799 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and in 1801 to the red. In 1804 he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and served with Cornwallis in the tedious but important blockade of Brest. At length, after a variety of services, Collingwood became second to Nelson, in the battle of Trafalgar, on which occasion his ship, the 'Royal Sovereign,' commenced the fight in such a manner as to draw from the commander these expressions:—'Look at that noble fellow! Observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!' After the loss of the great hero the command devolved upon Collingwood at a critical period, and how well he secured by his prudence what had been so gloriously won needs not here be related. He was now advanced to be vice-admiral of the red, confirmed in the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and created a peer. Died 7 March, 1810.

COLLINGWOOD, THOMAS, M.D., a physician, mathematician, and botanist, born near Berwick-on-Tweed 7 July, 1751; died in London 28 Oct., 1831.

COLLINS, ANTHONY, a deistical writer, born at Heston, near Hounslow, Middlesex, 21 June, 1676, was educated first at Eton, and then at King's College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he became a student in the Temple, but did not make the law his profession. He rendered himself famous by some books against Christianity, parti-

COLLINS.

cularly his 'Discourse on Freethinking,' and his 'Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion,' both of which occasioned much controversy. In 1726 appeared his 'Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered,' which was attacked by a number of able writers, and defended by the author, who died 13 Dec., 1729. Besides the above works he published several others, as 'Priestcraft in Perfection;' 'Historical and Critical Essay upon the Thirty-nine Articles;' and 'A Philosophical Enquiry concerning Human Liberty,' which was answered by Dr. Samuel Clarke.

COLLINS, ARTHUR, an antiquary, born at Exeter 1682. He published his Peetrage first in 1708, and a second edition in 1715, in 4 vols. 8vo., after which the work was extended gradually to 9 vols. He next undertook a Baronetage, which was first published in two volumes, and in 1741 extended to 5 vols. The other publications of this laborious writer are 'The Life of Cecil, Lord Burghley;' 'The Life of Edward the Black Prince;' 'Letters and Memorials of State, collected by Sir Henry Sidney and others,' 2 vols. folio; and 'Historical Collections of the noble families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle.' He obtained a pension of £400 a year, which, however, he did not live long to enjoy. He died at Battersea 16 March, 1760.

COLLINS, CHARLES JAMES, author of 'Sackville Chase,' and other novels, died 31 Dec., 1864, aged 44. He was connected with the London press for more than twenty years, having been on the parliamentary staff of the 'Sun,' 'Daily Telegraph,' and 'Standard.' He projected and edited the 'Racing Times,' and at one period was editor of the 'Comic News.'

COLLINS, DAVID, son of General Arthur Tooker Collins, and grandson of Arthur Collins, the antiquary, was born at Exeter 3 March, 1756. He was appointed lieutenant in the marines 1770; served afterwards in America; and in 1787 went out with Governor Phillip to Botany Bay, as judge-advocate. On his return to England he published a History of that settlement. Afterwards he was appointed governor of the settlement in Van Diemen's Land, with the brevet rank of colonel. He died there 24 March, 1810.

COLLINS, DOMINIC, an Irish Jesuit, who was executed at Cork 31 Oct., 1602.

COLLINS, JOHN, F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Wood-Eaton, Oxfordshire, March, 1624. He became clerk to Mr. Mar, an officer in the household of Prince Charles; and afterwards went into the Venetian naval service. At the Restoration he was appointed accountant to the Excise Office, and in 1667 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose 'Transactions' he was a liberal contributor. He was also employed in settling intricate accounts for the court of Chancery. He died 10 Nov., 1683. Mr. Collins held a correspondence with many celebrated mathematicians, as Barrow, Newton, Wallis, Leibnitz, &c.; whose letters appeared in 1712, in a quarto volume, under the title of *Commercium Epistolicum*. He likewise wrote, an Introduction to Merchants' Accounts; the Sector on a Quadrant; the Mariner's Plane Scale; Treatise on Geometrical Dialling; the Doctrine of Decimal Arithmetic; a Discourse on Salt and Fishery, &c.

COLLINS, JOHN, the son of a tailor at Bath, was a miniature painter, an actor, and the reciter of a monologue entertainment called 'The Brush.'

COLLINSON.

He appears to have been in Ireland some time, but in the end settled at Birmingham, and became editor of the 'Birmingham Chronicle.' Died 1868. His 'Scripscrapologia,' published at Birmingham in 1804, contains some curious and witty pieces by him; and he has displayed poetical ability of the highest order in his song of 'To-morrow.' He was author of the comic song entitled 'The Chapter of Kings.'

COLLINS, JOHN, one of the best of the modern Irish poets, died at Skibbereen, co. Cork, 1816.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, M.D., a physician, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his doctor's degree. He was afterwards incorporated at Oxford, and elected to a fellowship in New College in that university. He next proceeded to the Continent, and resided for eight years at Moscow in the capacity of physician to the czar. Of all the physicians known in Russia, Dr. Collins is reputed to have been, without exception, the most celebrated. On his return to England he settled in London, and dying in June, 1085, was buried on the 11th of that month at Cowley, Middlesex. He wrote 'The History of the Present State of Russia;' in a Letter written to a Friend in London, 8vo., London, 1671.—*Munk*.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, M.D., an anatomist, took his doctor's degree at Padua, but was afterwards incorporated therein at Oxford. He held several important posts in the London College of Physicians, and died 11 April, 1710, æt. 93. Dr. Collins, who was the most accomplished comparative anatomist of his time, published 'A System of Anatomy, treating of the Body of Man, Beasts, Birds, Fish, Insects, and Plants,' 2 vols. folio, 1685.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Chichester on 25 Dec., about 1720, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford; but as there happened to be no vacancy in the list he entered of Queen's, and next at Magdalen, of which he became demy. About 1744 he left the university, and came to London, where he designed many literary works, but executed none, except his 'Odes,' which appeared in 1746; his Oriental Eclogues having before been published at Oxford. At length, after suffering much from distress, brought on by imprudence, his uncle, Colonel Martin, left him about £2000; but his intellect was now disordered, and he died at Chichester in 1756. Many years after his death an 'Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands' was recovered and inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1735 a monument by Flaxman was erected to his memory in Chichester Cathedral.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, R.A., an eminent English painter, born 1787; died in London 17 Feb., 1847. Among the most celebrated of his productions are, 'The Pet Lamb,' 'Bird Catchers,' 'Fishermen on the look out,' 'Fisherman's Departure,' 'Hop Gatherers,' 'Rustic Hospitality,' 'Skittle Players,' 'Rustic Civility,' and its companion, 'Snow Piece,' 'Scene near Subiaco,' 'Our Saviour with the Doctors,' 'The Catchist,' 'Fetching the Doctor,' 'Early Morning,' 'Happy as a King.' A very interesting life of this artist has been published by his son, Mr. William Wilkie Collins.

COLLINSON, JOHN, F.S.A., a topographer, was vicar of Long Ashton, and curate of Whitchurch, Somersetshire, and vicar of Clanfield, Oxfordshire.

COLLINSON.

He died at Bath 27 Aug., 1793. His works are, 'The Beauties of British Antiquity; selected from the writings of esteemed Antiquaries. With notes and observations,' 8vo., London, 1780; and 'History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset; collected from authentic records, and an actual survey made by the late Mr. Edmund Rack,' 3 vols. 4to., Bath, 1791.

COLLINSON, PETER, F.R.S., a Botanist, born near Kendal, in Westmoreland, 14 Jan., 1693-4. In 1728 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, after which he corresponded with ingenious men in every part of the world, and thereby obtained a noble collection of plants. Among his intimate acquaintance was Linnaeus, who gave his name to an American plant. Another of his friends was Dr. Franklin, who commended his first Essays on Electricity to Collinson, in a series of letters, which were published. He was the first who introduced a variety of trees and shrubs into gardens; and he also procured valuable information respecting the management of Spanish sheep. Amidst these engagements he carried on the business of a mercer in Gracechurch Street, and died 11 August, 1768.

COLLIUS, FRANCIS, a doctor of the Ambrosian College at Milan, and author of a curious work On the Souls of Heathens, died 1640.

COLLYER, JOSEPH, an English compiler and translator, who died 1776. His principal work is a History of England in 14 vols. 12mo. His wife, *Mary Collier*, was also a writer, and is chiefly distinguished as the translator of Gesner's Death of Abel, 1702. She died 1703.—*Rose.*

COLLYER, JOSEPH, an engraver, born 1748 in London, where he died 1827.

COLMAN, GEORGE, the Elder, a dramatic writer, was the son of Thomas Colman, Esq., resident at the court of the duke of Tuscany, and was born at Florence about 1733. He received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1758. It was during his residence at the university that he joined with his friend Bonnel Thornton in writing a periodical paper called 'The Connoisseur.' Before this Mr. Colman had displayed his powers in a copy of verses written to his cousin, Lord Pulteney. On leaving the university he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but never followed the legal profession. His first dramatic piece, *Polly Honeycomb*, was performed at Drury Lane Theatre in 1760; and the next year his comedy of the *Jealous Wife* was acted with applause. About this time he became a proprietor of the *St. James's Chronicle*, in which he wrote a paper called *The Genius*, and other light pieces. In 1764 Lord Bath died, and left him an annuity, which in 1767 was enlarged by General Pulteney. In 1768 he became a patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, but soon after sold his share, and purchased Foote's theatre in the Haymarket. In 1783 he published a new translation of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, accompanied with an ingenious Commentary, which met with the approbation of Bishop Hurd, though it was in opposition to his own hypothesis. About the year 1790 Mr. Colman had a stroke of the palsy, which produced mental derangement, and he was placed in a lunatic asylum, where he died 14 Aug., 1794. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote the *Clandestine Marriage*, and translated Terence into English.

COLMAN, GEORGE, the Younger, son of the

COLORIBUS.

preceding, was born 21 Oct., 1762, and educated at Westminster School, Christ Church, Oxford, and King's College, Aberdeen. He returned to London 1783, and the following year his first play was acted with success at the Haymarket. After his father's seizure he assisted in the management of the Haymarket, and in 1789, when his father was quite disabled, took the whole management upon himself. In 1824 he was appointed examiner of plays, and retained that office till his death on 26 Oct., 1836. The most popular of his plays and farces are 'John Bull,' 'The Poor Gentleman,' 'Heir at Law,' 'Jukle and Yarico,' 'Iron Chest,' 'Mountaineers,' 'Surrender of Calais,' 'Ways and Means,' 'Review,' 'Blue Beard,' 'X. Y. Z.,' and 'Love Laughs at Locksmiths.' He also wrote the well-known comic tales entitled 'Broad Grins,' 'Poetical Vagaries,' &c., and a variety of smaller poems.—*Penny Cycl., Al. West.*

COLOCCI, ANGELO, bishop of Nocera, in Italy, composed poems in Latin and Italian, which were published 1772. Born 1467; died 1 May, 1549.

COLOMBEL, NICOLAS, a French painter, born 1646; died 1717.

COLOMBIERE, CLAUDE DE LA, a Jesuit, born at St. Symphorien, near Lyons, 1641. He was almoner to the duchess of York, at London, for eighteen months; but at the end of that time being suspected, though not convicted, of having entered into a conspiracy, he was imprisoned, and afterwards banished from England. He returned to France and died at Paray, in the Charolais, 15 Feb., 1682. He left some Sermons, Moral Reflections, and Spiritual Letters. It was he who, in conjunction with the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, introduced the solemnity and office of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

COLOMBINI, ST. JOHN. See JOHN.

COLOMBIES, or COLOMESIUS, PAUL, a learned Protestant, born at La Rochelle 2 Dec., 1638. He followed Isaac Vossius to England, and on entering into episcopal orders was appointed librarian at Lambeth. Died 13 Jan., 1692. He wrote 'Gallia Orientalis;' 'Hispania et Italia Orientalis;' 'Theologorum Presbyterianorum Icon,' &c.

COLONI, ADAM, the Old, a painter, born at Rotterdam 1634; died in London 1685.

COLONI, HENRY ADRIAN, the Young, a painter, son of the preceding, was born 1668, and died 1701.

COLONNA, FABIO, of Naples, an able writer on botany and natural history, born about 1567; died about 1647.

COLONNA, GILES DE, called also *Aegidius de Roma*, a learned Augustinian, surnamed the well-founded doctor. He was tutor to Philip the Fair, for whose use he composed the treatise 'De Regimine Principum,' folio, Rome, 1492. In 1202 he was elected general of his order; and, some time after, was consecrated bishop of Bourges, in which capacity he assisted at the general council of Vienne 1311. Died 22 Dec., 1316.

COLONNA, POMPEIO, a celebrated cardinal, who was appointed vicerey of Naples, and died 28 June, 1532, aged 53. He was a patron of learning, and himself wrote a poem, 'De Laudibus Mulierum.'

COLONNA, PROSPERO, a brave Italian general, born 1452; died 1523.

COLONNA, VICTORIA, marchioness of Pescara, an Italian poetess, born 1490; died 1547.

COLORIBUS, JOHN DE, a Dominican friar and D.D. of the university of Oxford, was living 1525.

COLQUHOUN.

Cardinal Wolsey employed him to write against Luther; and accordingly he published, in 1521, 'Tractatus contra Doctrinam Lutheri.'

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK, LL.D., an active magistrate, was born at Dumbaron, in Scotland, 14 March, 1745. At the age of sixteen he went to America, in a commercial capacity, and on his return in 1766 settled at Glasgow, where he carried on business as a merchant, and contributed to the improvements of that city, of which he became lord provost and chairman of the chamber of commerce. In 1789 he settled in London, and in 1792 was appointed one of the police magistrates. In 1796 he published his 'Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis,' for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1800 came out another work 'On the Police of the River Thames,' containing a plan for the protection of property, which produced the establishment of a separate office at Wapping. After a long period of public service, he resigned his situation in 1818, and died in Westminster 25 April, 1830. Besides the two treatises already mentioned, he published a number of tracts, and three works of great merit, 'A new and appropriate System of education for the labouring People;' 'A Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a general view of the national Resources for productive labour;' 'A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire,' 4to.

COLSON, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician, was master of the free school at Rochester, and vicar of Chalk, Kent, 1724. He was brought to Cambridge through the interest of Dr. Smith, master of Trinity, and at first had chambers in Sidney College, and read mathematical lectures there. Afterwards he became a member of Emmanuel College, and took the degree of M.A. (*com. reg.*) 1728. He was appointed Lucasian professor 1739; and died at Cambridge 20 Jan., 1760. Mr. Colson was author of a translation (conjointly with the Rev. Samuel D'Oyly) of Father Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, 3 vols. folio, 1732; an English edition of Sir Isaac Newton's Treatise on Fluxions, 1736; 'The Plan of the Lady's System of Analytics,' MS., Cambridge, Ec. 2, 36; and a translation of the 'Analytical Institutions of Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1801. The last-named work was edited by the Rev. John Hellins, and published at the expense of Baron Maseres. To Professor Saunderson's Elements of Algebra (Cambridge edition, 2 vols. 4to., 1740) is prefixed his Palpable Arithmetic, decyphered by Professor Colson.

COLSON, LANCELOT, an English astrologer, author of 'Philosophia Maturata, or the practick and operative Part of the Philosopher's Stone, and the Calcination of Metals, with the Work of St. Dunstan concerning the Philosopher's Stone, and the Experiments of Rumiellus, and the preparation of Angel. Sala,' 12mo., London, 1668.

COLSTON, EDWARD, a philanthropist, born at Bristol 2 Nov., 1636. He was a Spanish merchant, and inherited a handsome fortune, which he considerably enlarged by his own industry. He founded a school at Bristol, upon the plan of Christ's Hospital; besides which he built several almshouses, and endowed various charitable institutions, not only in that city, but in different parts of the kingdom. He gave £6000 for the augmentation of small livings; £3000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; a like sum to Christ's Hospital;

COLUMBUS.

and very large sums for benevolent purposes. Died 11 Oct., 1721.

COLTON, CALEB, an English clergyman, was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, and in 1801 was presented to the perpetual curacy of Tiverton Prior's Quarter, Devonshire. He became vicar of Kew 1818. A passion for gambling involved him in pecuniary ruin, and he was at length compelled to leave the country. He blew his brains out at Fontainebleau, in France, 28 April, 1832. Mr. Colton published some poems of considerable merit, but is best known by his work entitled 'Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, addressed to those who think,' 1820.

COLUCCIO, SALUTATIO. See SALUTATIO.

COLUMBA (St.), the founder of the monastery of Icolmkill, was born 521, in Ireland, from which country he went to Scotland about 565. Here he received from the reigning king, Brideus, the isle of Hy, where he established his famous seminary and acquired an uncommon influence. Died 9 June, 597.

COLUMBANUS (St.), was born in Ireland about 543. Going to France, he founded the monastery of Luxeuil, which he governed twenty years. Eventually he went to Italy; and founded the abbey of Bobio, near Naples, where he died 21 Nov., 615.

COLUMBUS, BARTHOLOMEW, brother to Christopher, was ingenious in his drawing of spheres and sea charts. It is said that he was deputed by his brother to come to solicit the king of England, but that his voyage was delayed by falling into the hands of pirates; and when at last the English monarch promised encouragement to his brother, he found that the plan had already been adopted by Ferdinand of Castile. Bartholomew shared the honours and the dangers of his brother's discoveries; and he was the founder of the town of St. Domingo. Died 1514.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, celebrated as the discoverer of a new continent, was born about 1445, at Genoa, son of a woolcomber. In his great fondness for navigation, he made himself perfect in geometry, astronomy, and cosmography. After trading in the Mediterranean, he settled at Lisbon, where his brother, Bartholomew, was established; and here he married the daughter of a master of a vessel who had been engaged in discoveries, whose charts he perused; and he increased his knowledge of maritime affairs by several voyages to the Canaries and the coast of Africa. Guided by experience, and encouraged by the correspondence of Paul Foscaneli, a learned Florentine, he became persuaded that a continent must exist in the western ocean. He presented his plans to the Genoese, and afterwards to the king of Portugal; but instead of patronage, he met in both applications with coldness. In Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella showed him greater attention; and after many delays, he was permitted to sail in quest of unknown regions. On the 6th of Sept., 1492, he left Gomera, with three small ships, and on the 12th of Oct., after sailing in a westerly direction, he discovered some islands, and landed at Guana Bay, in the Lucca Islands. After visiting and taking possession of the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, he returned to Spain, which, after a passage of fifty days, he reached in May, 1493. These discoveries astonished the Spanish monarch. Columbus was declared admiral of the Indies, ennobled, and permitted to return to the new world with a large

COLUMBUS.

flect. In his second voyage he discovered Jamaica and other islands; and on his return to Europe, 8 June, 1499, he silenced the malicious insinuations which envy had spread concerning his views, and the importance of the new world. In May, 1498, he made a third voyage, and discovered Paria, on the continent; but so violent were his enemies, that, in spite of his services, he was sent to Spain in irons in Oct., 1500; but the monarch liberated him from captivity. He again visited the new world, and died, soon after his return, at Valladolid, 20 May, 1506. His remains, by the king's command, were magnificently buried at Seville, where this short epitaph records his merits: 'Columbus gave Castile and Leon a new world.'

COLUMBUS, FERDINAND, the son of Christopher, entered the ecclesiastical state, and founded a library in the cathedral of Seville. He wrote the life of his father, and died in 1506.

COLUMBUS, REALDUS, a famous Italian anatomist, who died at Rome 1577.

COLUMELLA, LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS, a Latin writer, was a native of Cadiz, and lived in the first century. He composed a work *On Agriculture*, in twelve books, to which is added a thirteenth book on the cultivation of trees. The tenth book, containing rules for gardening, is in verse. The work possesses value, both from the beauty of the style and the richness of the matter.

COLUMNA, GUY, a Sicilian, who accompanied Edward I. to England, on his return from Palestine, and wrote a history of the Siege of Troy, first printed in 1477.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet, who flourished about the year 500. His poem on the Rape of Helen is extant.

COLVILLE, or COLWIL, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotch Episcopalian divine, born near St. Andrew's 1620, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he settled as minister at Dysart. In 1662 he was made principal of the university of Edinburgh. He wrote several pieces against the Presbyterians, all of which are now forgotten, except his Scotch Hudibras. Died 1676.

COLVILLE, JOHN, a Scotch controversialist, some time minister of Kilbride and precentor of Glasgow. He finished by turning Catholic and writing bitterly against his former co-religionists. Died 1607. He was author of 'The Palinodie,' and other works.

COMBE, ANDREW, M.D., an eminent physician of Edinburgh, born 27 Oct., 1797; died 9 Aug., 1847. His most celebrated works are 'The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health;' 'A Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy;' and 'The Physiology of Digestion,' all of which passed through many editions.

COMBE, CHARLES, M.D., a physician, was the son of an apothecary in Bloomsbury, and born in 1743. He was educated at Harrow School, after which he succeeded to his father's business; but in 1783 he obtained a diploma from Glasgow, and was elected physician to the Lying-in Hospital. He studied medallist antiquities, and classical literature, which induced him to join with Dr. Parr, and the late Mr. Homer, in an edition of Horace. His coadjutors however relinquished the concern, and Dr. Combe published it himself in 1793, in 2 vols. 4to.; when a dispute arose between him and Dr. Parr, which proved fatal to the credit of the work. Dr. Combe died March 18, 1817.

COMBER.

He was also the editor of 'Index Nummorum;' and 'Nummorum vet. Populorum et Urbium in Musæo Gul. Hunter descriptio.'

COMBE, GEORGE, brother of Andrew, mentioned above, was born at Edinburgh 1788, and bred to the law, which, however, he abandoned in order to devote his life to the study of phrenology, on which he delivered lectures and wrote numerous works. He is chiefly known, however, by his 'Essay on the Constitution of Man in relation to External Objects,' first published in 1828. Died 14 August, 1858.

COMBE, TAYLOR, P.R.S., F.S.A., son of Charles Combe, M.D., mentioned above, was educated at Harrow School and Oriel College, Oxford. He was subsequently appointed a director of the Society of Antiquaries, and keeper of the antiquities and coins in the British Museum. Mr. Combe was an accomplished numismatist and superintended the engraving of thirty-three of the plates in Kuling's *Annals of the Coinage*. He was author of descriptions of the Greek coins, and of various other collections of antiquities in the British Museum, and contributed a number of papers to the *Archæologia*. Died 7 July, 1826, aged 52.

COMBE, WILLIAM, was born 1741 at Bristol, where his father was a merchant. He was educated at Eton and Oxford; after which he dissipated a handsome fortune in fashionable pursuits, and became reduced to the necessity of adopting literature as a profession, though he never prefixed his name to any of his works. His earliest performances were dramatic and ephemeral; but a poem entitled 'The Diaboliad' attained considerable popularity. After this he published 'The Royal Register,' 9 vols.; 'The Devil upon Two Sticks in England,' 4 vols.; 'The Letters which passed under the name of Lord Lyttelton;' 'A descriptive Account of the River Thames;' 'The Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque;' 'The English Dance of Death;' 'The Dance of Life;' and 'The History of Johnny Quæ Genus, or the little Foundling of the late Dr. Syntax.' These last performances attained great celebrity. The author died in Lambeth Road, London, 19 June, 1823.

COMBEHIS, FRANÇOIS, a French Dominican, and ecclesiastical antiquary, born 1605; died 23 March, 1679.

COMBER, THOMAS, a divine, was born at Sherburny, in Sussex, 1 Jan., 1575. He was educated at Horsham School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and master. He was also chaplain to Charles I., and in 1630 dean of Carlisle, but in the Rebellion he lost his preferments, and died 28 Feb., 1653-4.

COMBER, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, born at Westerham, Kent, 19 March, 1644-5, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge. He was appointed dean of Durham 1691; and was chaplain to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and to William and Mary. Died 25 November, 1699. He wrote some divinity tracts, discourses on baptism, catechism, and confirmation, and on the liturgy of the Church of England, &c.

COMBER, THOMAS, LL.D., grandson of the preceding, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1744; M.A. 1770; LL.D. 1777). He became rector of Kirkby Misperton, Yorkshire, and afterwards of Morbourn and Buckworth, in Huntingdonshire. Died 1778. Dr.

COMBER.

Comber was very intimate with Bishop Warburton, and wrote, 'The heathen rejection of Christianity in the first ages considered,' against Mr. Weston, who retaliated with severity; 'An Examination of a late introductory Discourse concerning Miraculous Power,' by Dr. Middleton; 'A Vindication of the great Revolution in England;' 'Memoirs of the life and death of the right hon. the Lord Deputy Wandesforde,' &c.

COMBER, THOMAS, eldest son of the preceding, was born at East Newton, Yorkshire, 1765, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1787). In 1793 he obtained the vicarage of Creech St. Michael, Somersetshire, which he exchanged in 1813 for the rectory of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire, where he died 7 August, 1835. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Comber, D.D., some time Dean of Durham,' 1799; 'History of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew,' 1810; 'Adultery Analysed, or an Inquiry into the causes of the prevalence of that vice in these kingdoms at the present day, by Philippus Philaretus,' 1810; 'A Scourge for the Adulterers, Ducuists, Gamblers, and Self-Murderers' (anon.), 1810; Sermons, &c. He was also a constant contributor to the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine.

COMBERMERE, STAPLETON STAPLETON-COTTON, VISCOUNT, was born in Denbighshire 1773, being second son of Sir R. S. Cotton, bart., M.P. for that county. After going to Westminster School he joined the army, and served with distinction on the Continent and in India. In 1807 he succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1810 was appointed to the command of the whole allied cavalry under the duke of Wellington. He remained in that position until the termination of the Peninsular war in 1814, and distinguished himself at the head of that force in covering the retreat from Almeida to Torres Vedras, and at Busaco, Villa Garcia, Castrol, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca. At the last-mentioned battle he was second in command, and by his promptitude and decision contributed greatly to the success of that brilliant day. His services were acknowledged by both Houses of Parliament, and on 17 May, 1814, he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Combermere. In 1817 he was appointed governor of Jamaica, and in 1823 commander-in-chief in India. While holding the latter post he gained fresh laurels by the capture of Bhurtore, which terminated the Burmese war. For this brilliant feat he was created a viscount, though he still retained the title of Combermere. On returning from India he retired from active military service, laden with years and honours. He had become a general 1825, and in 1855 was raised to the dignity of field marshal. He died 21 Feb., 1865.

COMENIUS, JOHN AMOS, a Moravian divine and an esteemed writer on educational subjects, was born at Comna, in Moravia, 1592. He was employed in the instruction of youth in several countries, and in the latter part of his life settled at Amsterdam. In 1641 he visited England, by desire of the parliament, to reform the method of education, but that assembly was too much employed in the reformation of government and religion to attend to the reformation of learning. Died 15 Nov., 1671. The most popular of the ninety-two works which he composed was his 'Janua Linguarum Reserata,' an elementary encyclopædia, containing all the words in ordinary use to the number of more than 9300.

COMPTON.

This was translated into nearly every European language.

COMES, NATALIS, or *Noel Conti*, a native of Milan, who wrote Greek and Latin poems, and 'Mythologia sive Explicationes Fabularum,' a very useful mythological work. Born about 1520; died about 1580.

COMIERS, CLAUDE, professor of mathematics at the hospital des Quinze-Vingts, at Paris, wrote treatises on the nature of comets, on spectacles, on the art of prolonging life, &c. Died Oct., 1693.

COMINES, PHILIPPE DE, lord of Argenton, was born about 1445 at the castle of Menin, in Flanders. Though he was of noble origin he had not a liberal education; but he was a man of solid understanding, which he duly cultivated. He lived first in the court of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and next in that of Louis XI. of France, at whose death he was thrown into prison by Charles VIII., but on being brought before the parliament of Paris he was released. Died Oct., 1509. His 'Memoirs,' which have been translated into English, are very valuable for the historical details they give, during thirty-four years, of the affairs of the house of Burgundy, and of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. of France, with anecdotes of the various transactions in England and on the Continent.

COMITOLE, PAUL, a Jesuit, born 1545 at Perugia, where he died 18 Feb., 1626. He was eminent as a casuist, and published 'Consilia, seu Responsa Moralia,' and other works.

COMMANDINE, FREDERICK, a Greek scholar and mathematician, born at Urbino, in Italy, 1509; died 5 Sept., 1575.

COMMELIN, GARPAR, a physician and professor of botany at Amsterdam, born 1607; died 25 Dec., 1731. He was nephew of John Commelin, mentioned below.

COMMELIN, ISAAC, author of several works relating to the history of Holland, was born at Amsterdam 1598, and died 3 Jan., 1676.

COMMELIN, JEROME, a noted printer, a native of Douay, settled at Heidelberg, where he died 1598.

COMMELIN, JOHN, a celebrated botanist of Amsterdam, born 1629; died 1692.

COMMERSON, PHILIBERT, a French physician and botanist, born 18 Nov., 1727; died 1773.

COMMIRE, JEAN, a French Jesuit, born 1625 died 25 Dec., 1702. He wrote Latin so elegantly that his fables are deemed equal to those of Phædrus.

COMMODIANUS, of Gaza, a Christian of the fourth century, author of a work in Latin, entitled 'Institutiones.'

COMMODO, or COMODI, ANDREW, an historical painter, born at Florence 1560; died 1638.

COMMODUS, LUCIUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Antoninus the philosopher, whom he succeeded in 180. His disposition was cruel and vicious. It was his ambition to be called Hercules, and he used to fight as a common gladiator. He was poisoned 31 Dec. 192.

COMPTON, earls of Northampton. See NORTHAMPTON.

COMPTON, HENRY, an English prelate, was the youngest son of Spencer, second earl of Northampton, and born in 1632. He received his edu-

cation at Queen's College, Oxford; and at the Restoration obtained a canony of Christ Church, Oxford, with the rectory of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. In 1674 he was promoted to the bishopric of Oxford, and the year following translated to London, at which time he was sworn of the privy council, and entrusted with the education of the princesses Mary and Anne, who were both confirmed, and both married by him. He resisted the Church of Rome with great spirit, for which he was dismissed from his place as dean of the Chapel Royal on the accession of James II. The next attack upon him was still more arbitrary; Dr. John Sharp, rector of St. Giles in the Fields, having preached against the doctrines of the Catholic Church, orders were sent to the bishop to silence him; which he refused to do, as illegal. For this he was himself brought before the new ecclesiastical commission, and suspended; but afterwards he was restored to his functions, which he was in no hurry to resume. The first part he acted in the Revolution was to convey the Princess Anne from London to Nottingham, to prevent her being carried off to France. On his return to London, he performed the ceremony of crowning William and Mary in Westminster Abbey. But notwithstanding these services, he was strangely neglected afterwards, and was passed over twice when the see of Canterbury became vacant. He had a fine taste for natural history, and his garden at Fulham contained more exotics than any other in the kingdom. Died July 7, 1713. His works are a translation from the Italian of the Life of Donna Olympia Monaldeschi, 1667; another from the French of the Jesuit's Intrigues; a Treatise on the Holy Communion; Six Letters to his Clergy under the title of 'Episcopalia.'

COMPTON, THOMAS, a Jesuit, was born in Cambridgeshire, and died at Liege, where he was professor of philosophy and divinity, 24 March, 1666, æt. 75. He wrote 'Philosophia Universa,' folio, Antwerp, 1649; 'Prometheus Christianus,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1652, and 'Theologia Scholastica,' 2 vols. folio, Liege, 1658-64.—*Dodd, Oliver.*

COMPTON, SIR WILLIAM, third son of Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton, gallantly defended the castle of Banbury till it was relieved by his brother, after the garrison had been reduced to the last necessity. At the Restoration he was made master-general of the ordnance. Died 19 Oct., 1663, æt. 39.

COMTE LE. See LECOMTE.

COMTE, ISIDORE AUGUSTE MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a learned Frenchman, the chief of the Positive School of Philosophy, was born 1798, and died at Paris 30 Sept., 1857. His principal work, 'Philosophie Positive,' has been translated into English by Miss Harriet Martineau and by G. H. Lewes.

COMYN, JOHN, an English Benedictine, consecrated archbishop of Dublin 1182, by Pope Lucius III.; died 25 Oct., 1212.

COMYNS, SIR JOHN, an English judge, was a native of London, and received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge. He was made a baron of the Exchequer and knighted 1726; justice of the Common Pleas 5 Feb., 1735-6; chief baron of the Exchequer 1738; and died 13 Nov., 1740. His famous 'Digest of the Laws of England' was first printed between 1762 and 1767, in five folio volumes, to which a continuation, in one volume, was added in 1776. The best edition is

that by Anthony Hammond, 8 vols. royal 8vo., London, 1822.

CONÆUS. See CONS.

CONANT, JOHN, D.D., an English divine, was born 18 Oct., 1608, at Yeatenton, in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford; where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. He was one of the assembly of divines; in 1649 was chosen rector of his college; and in 1654 professor of divinity. In 1670 he became minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, which he exchanged for that of All Saints, Northampton, to which was added the archdeaconry of Norwich, and, in 1681, a prebend of Worcester. Died 12 March, 1693-4. Six volumes of his sermons have been published.

CONCA, SEBASTIAN, an historical painter, born at Gaeta 1679; died at Naples 1764.

CONCANEN, MATTHEW, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland, and bred to the law. On coming to London he became a writer for the ministry, and was rewarded with the post of attorney-general of Jamaica, where he acquired a good fortune. He died in London 22 Jan., 1749. Some of his poems have merit, but he is now only known by his connection with Warburton, who assisted him in his attacks upon Pope, for which Concanen obtained a place in the Dunciad.

CONCINA, DANIEL, an Italian Dominican friar, who was widely celebrated as a preacher and canonist. He wrote a system of Christian Theology and numerous pieces on casuistical subjects. Born about 1686; died 21 Feb., 1756.

CONDAMINE, CHARLES MARIE DE LA, a French mathematician of great eminence, born at Paris 28 Jan., 1701; died 4 Feb., 1774. After travelling in Africa and Asia, he accompanied Godin to Peru in 1736 for the purpose of measuring a degree, to ascertain the exact figure of the earth. His works are Distance of the Tropics; Relation of a Voyage to America; Measure of the first three degrees of the Meridian, &c.

CONDE, HENRY PRINCE OF, was known in the court of Henry IV. of France, by whose influence he became a Catholic. On the death of Louis XIII. he was appointed minister to the regent, and displayed his abilities in the service of his country. Born 1 Sept., 1588; died 11 Dec., 1646.

CONDE, LOUIS PRINCE OF, son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, was born 7 May, 1530. He signalized himself at the battle of St. Quentin, and behaved with loyalty till the death of Henry II., when he became a leader of the Protestants. He was slain at the battle of Jarnac 15 March, 1569. His 'Memoirs' possess merit.

CONDE, LOUIS PRINCE OF, duc d'Enghien, surnamed *The Great*, was son of Henry prince of Condé, above mentioned, and was born at Paris 8 Sept., 1621. When only twenty-two he defeated the Spaniards at the battle of Rocroi; and after taking Thionville and other towns he entered Germany as a conqueror. His attempts upon Lenda, in Catalonia, proved abortive, but in Flanders he acquired fresh honours by the defeat of the imperialists. In the civil wars of France he espoused the cause of the court, though afterwards he opposed the views of Mazarin and of the monarchy; and, in the spirit of unyielding pride, he entered into the service of the Spaniards against his country. The peace of the Pyrenees, 1659, reconciled him to France. He was afterwards employed against the prince of Orange; and though

wounded at the passage of the Rhine, he completed the conquest of Franche-Comte and spread terror into Germany. Died 11 Dec., 1686.

CONDE, DON JOSEPH ANTHONY, a Spanish orientalist, who held a situation in the royal library at Madrid, was born about 1705, and died 1821.

CONDER, JAMES, son of John Conder, D.D., mentioned below, was born at Mile End, and educated at a dissenting school at Ware. He became a haberdasher at Ipswich, and died 23 March, 1823. A zealous antiquary, he formed MS. collections relating to Suffolk, and published 'An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies within the last twenty years, from the farthing to the penny size,' 1799.

CONDER, JOHN, D.D., a dissenting minister, of London, was born at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, 3 June, 1714, and died 30 May, 1781. He published some sermons, and an essay on the importance of the ministerial character.

CONDER, JOSIAH, born in London 17 Sept., 1780, was originally a bookseller, but relinquishing that business to devote his whole time to literary pursuits, he became editor of the 'Eclectic Review,' and afterwards of the 'Patriot' newspaper. Died 27 Dec., 1855. Mr. Conder, who was a zealous dissenter, wrote, among other things, a treatise 'On Protestant Nonconformity'; 'The Modern Traveller'; 'The Star in the East: with other Poems'; 'Dictionary of Geography'; and 'An Analytical and Comparative View of all Religions.'

CONDILLAC, ETIENNE BONNOT DE, abbé of Mureaux, a member of the French Academy, and preceptor to the infant son of the duke of Parma, was born at Grenoble 1715, and died 3 Aug., 1780. He was a man of great erudition, strong sense, and austere manners. He wrote an Essay on the Origin of Human Sciences; on the Sensations; a Course of Study for the instruction of his pupils, &c.

CONDIVI, ASCANIO, an Italian painter, who wrote a life of his master, Michael Angelo, printed in 1553.

CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS DE, a French philosopher, born in Picardy 1743. He was educated at the college of Navarre, where he studied mathematics with assiduity. In 1765 appeared his first work, 'On the Integral Calculus,' which was received with approbation by the academy. In 1767 he published the Problem of Three Bodies; and the year following his Analytical Essays. In 1773 he became secretary to the academy, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his eulogies. Condorcet, who was an avowed atheist, applied his mathematical knowledge to the calculation of moral and political probabilities; and these paradoxes he carried to such a length as to make them pass for incontrovertible truths. In 1791 he became a member of the National Assembly, and offered many insults to the king, though he was against his being brought to trial. When Robespierre established his authority, Condorcet escaped from Paris, but being taken, poisoned himself 26 March, 1794. He left a Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind; a tract on Calculation; a treatise on Arithmetic, &c. His works were published in 21 vols. 8vo., 1804.

CONDREN, CHARLES DE, a French priest, born 15 Dec., 1588; succeeded cardinal de Berulles as

general of the Oratory 1629; died 7 Jan., 1641. His Life has been written by Father Amelotte.

CONE, GEORGE, in Latin *Conæus*, a Scotch Catholic priest, who was sent as the Pope's agent to England 1636, in the place of Gregory Panzani. He wrote 'De Institutione Principis,' 1621; 'Præmitiæ, seu Calumniam Hurlandorum indicatæ; et Epos de Despara Virgine,' 8vo., Bologna, 1621; 'Vita Manæ Stuartæ Scotiæ Regina,' 12mo., Rome, 1624; 'De duplici Statu Religionis apud Scotos,' 4to., Rome, 1628; 'Assertionum Catholicarum, Libri 3,' 4to., Rome, 1629; 'Carmen in Nuptiis DD. Thaddæi Barbarini et Annæ Columnæ,' 8vo., Rome, 1629. He appears to have been living in 1645, though some biographers assign to Jan., 1640, as the date of his decease.

CONNEY, JOHN, an engraver, born in London 1786; died 15 Aug., 1833.

CONFUCIUS, or *Koong-foo-tse*, the celebrated Chinese philosopher, lived about four centuries and a half, or five centuries and a half, before the Christian era. His object in acquiring knowledge was to turn it practically to the purposes of good government, and he accordingly devoted himself exclusively to moral and political science. After travelling through the various kingdoms into which China was then divided, teaching and making proselytes, he was, when fifty-five years old, appointed prime minister, with a recognised authority to carry his theories into practice in his native country, Loo. It is said that in three years he effected a thorough change in the moral condition of the kingdom. Eventually, however, the sovereign of Loo was induced to abandon Confucius, who retired from the world, in company with a few of his chosen disciples, to write or compile those works which became the sacred books of the Chinese, and which have survived twenty-two centuries. He died in his seventy-third year. — *Penny Cyc.*

CONGLETON, HENRY BROOKE PARNELL, LORD, was born 3 July, 1776, being second son of Sir John Parnell, bart. He distinguished himself in the House of Commons, and on the formation of Lord Melbourne's administration in 1835 was appointed paymaster-general of the forces, treasurer of the ordnance and of the navy, which offices he held till 1841, when he was raised to the peerage. He published several works on the currency, Catholic Emancipation, and other financial and political subjects. Died 8 June, 1842.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer and poet, born at Bardsay Grange, near Leeds, in Feb., 1669-70. He was educated at the school of Kilkenny, in Ireland, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple. His first literary production was a romance called *Incognita, or Love and Duty* reconciled, written, it is said, at the age of seventeen. In 1693 appeared his comedy of the *Old Batchelor*, which was received with great applause, and recommended the author to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner of hackney coaches; afterwards of the pipe office; and next of the wine licences, worth six hundred a-year. His next play was the *Double Dealer*; and in 1695 he brought out *Love for Love*. In 1697 the *Mourning Bride* was acted at the theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and increased his reputation. His attention, however, was now called to another species of writing; by the attacks which Conger made on the licentiousness of his plays. After this he brought out his *Way of*

CONGREVE.

the World, which did not meet with success; and he retired from the stage in disgust. He now amused himself with writing poems and translations, which he collected and published in 1710. On the death of Queen Mary he wrote a pastoral, for which the king gave him one hundred pounds, and he afterwards presented to that monarch an Ode on the taking of Namur. In 1701 his hymn in honour of St. Cecilia was set to music. He died 19 Jan., 1729, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CONGREVE, Sir WILLIAM, bart., an eminent military engineer, the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was born 1772, and died 15 May, 1828.

CONINGHAM, JAMES, a Presbyterian minister, born about 1670. He was first settled at Penrith, Cumberland; removed to Manchester 1700; became pastor of the meeting in Haberdashers' Hall, London, 1712; and died 1 Sept., 1716. His funeral sermon, by Dr. Samuel Wright, is in print. Mr. Coningham published 'A Fugal Sermon for the Rev. John Chorlton,' 4to., London, 1705; 'A Sermon to the Societies for the Reformation of Manners,' 12mo., London, 1714; and 'A Sermon on New Year's Day, 1715,' 8vo., London.

CONINGSBY, Sir THOMAS, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, a gentleman pensioner to Queen Elizabeth, died 30 May, 1625. He was author of a 'Journal of the Siege of Kouen,' printed in the eighteenth volume of the Camden Miscellany, under the editorship of Mr. John Gough Nichols.

CONINGTON, FRANCIS THIRKILL, M.A., fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and author of the 'Handbook of Chemical Analysis,' died at Boston 20 Nov., 1863, aged 35.

CONNELLAN, THADDEUS, a voluminous writer in the Irish language, died in the county of Sligo, at an advanced age, 25 July, 1854. Among his publications are 'The Irish-English Guide to the Irish Language,' 12mo., London, 1824; 'The Irish-English Primer to the Irish Language,' 12mo., London, 1825; 'The Irish-English Spelling Book,' 12mo., London, 1825; and an English-Irish Dictionary. He also published Irish translations of various portions of the Scriptures.

CONNOR, BERNARD, M.D., a physician, was born in the county of Kerry, of a Catholic family, about 1666. He received his education at Montpellier and Paris, after which he went into Italy, and next to Poland, where he was well received at the court of John Sobieski, who appointed him his physician. He came to England in 1695, and read lectures, first at Oxford, and next in London, where he became a member of the Royal Society. He died, it is said, in the profession of Protestant principles, in Oct., 1698. Dr. Connor published 'Dissertationes Medico-Physicæ;' 'Evangelium Medicæ,' in which he attempts to account for the miracles on natural principles; and 'The History of Poland,' 2 vols.

CONNOR, BONAVENTURE, an Irish Franciscan friar, who taught philosophy at Genoa, having previously been jubilate lecturer of the Irish convent at Prague. He was author of 'Quintuplex Pentekadecychrysis Mariana,' 8vo., Trent, 1658.

CONON, an Athenian general, who died about 393 B.C.

CONRAD I., count of Franconia, was elected king of Germany 912, and died 23 Dec., 918.

CONRAD II. was elected king of Germany 1024; crowned emperor 1027; died 4 June, 1039.

CONSTABLE.

CONRAD III., emperor of Germany, died 15 Feb., 1152.

CONRAD IV. was elected emperor 1250, and died 21 May, 1254.

CONRADIN, son of Conrad IV., was three years old when his father died. His uncle Manfred became his regent at Naples, but Urban IV. bestowed the crown on Charles of Anjou, who defeated his rival and caused him to be beheaded 1268.

CONRART, VALENTIN, founder of the French Academy, born at Paris 1603; died 23 Sept., 1675. He printed 'Lettres familières à M. Félibien,' &c.

CONKING, HERMANN, a German historian and lawyer, born 9 Nov., 1606; died 12 Dec., 1681.

CONRY, FLORENCE, an Irish Catholic prelate; born in Connaught in or about 1561. After receiving a suitable education in Spain and the Netherlands he became a Franciscan friar of the strict observance, and was for some time provincial of his order in Ireland. In or about 1609 he was consecrated archbishop of Tuam. At the request of Pope Clement VIII. he again visited his native country, for the purpose of assisting by his counsels the army which King Philip II. had sent to Ireland, but the rebellion being suppressed he was proscribed by the English. He thereupon left the country; and died at Madrid 18 Nov., 1629, æt. 69. Archbishop Conry, who was exceedingly well acquainted with the writings of St. Augustine, wrote 'De S. Augustini Sensu circa B. Mariæ Conceptionem,' Antwerp, 1619; 'Tractatus de statu Parvulorum sine Baptismo decedentium ex hac vitâ, juxta sensum B. Augustini;' 'The Mirror of a Christian Life,' being a catechism in the Irish language, printed at Louvain 1626; 'Peregrinus Jerichontinus. Hoc est, de naturâ humanâ feliciter institutâ, infeliciter lapsâ, miserabiliter vulneratâ, misericorditer restauratâ,' 1641; 'Compendium Doctrinæ S. Augustini circa Gratiam,' 1644; and 'De Flagellis Justorum juxta Mentem S. Augustini,' 1644.

CONSALVI, HERCULES, a cardinal, and the principal minister of Pope Pius VII., was born at Rome 8 June, 1757, and died 24 Jan., 1824. It was this cardinal who concluded the concordat with France in 1801.

CONSTABLE, ARCHIBALD, a well-known publisher of Edinburgh and London, born 24 Feb., 1775; died 21 July, 1827.

CONSTABLE, HENRY, an English poet, was probably a native of Yorkshire. He was born about 1555, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1579). He was always a member of the Catholic Church, a circumstance which led to his being suspected, in 1595, of being a party to certain disloyal proceedings against the government of Queen Elizabeth, by opening a treasonable correspondence with France, and he was obliged to avoid the consequences of ulterior proceedings by leaving the country. Having visited France, Poland, Italy, and the Low Countries, he came back to England in 1601 or 1602, but being discovered was committed to the Tower, from which he did not obtain his release till about the close of the year 1604. He then returned to the Continent, and died in exile 1614. His Sonnets and other poetical pieces have been several times printed, but the most complete edition appeared in 1859 under the following title:—'Diana: the Sonnets and other Poems of Henry Constable, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; now first collected

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and edited, with some account of the author, by William Carew Hazlitt, of the Inner Temple, Esq. To which are added a few notes and illustrations by the late Thomas Park, J. London, 8vo. It may be mentioned that the researches of Mr. Hazlitt had not enabled him to ascertain the date of Constable's death, which is correctly given above.

CONSTABLE, JOHN, a native of London, studied at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1515. He wrote 'Querela Veritatis'; and 'Epigrammata,' 4to., London, 1520.

CONSTABLE, JOHN, an English Jesuit, died 7 April (N.S.), 1743, at Swynerton, Staffordshire, where he had long resided as chaplain. He wrote Remarks on Father Le Conrayer's Book in Defence of the English Ordinations; The Doctrine of Antiquity concerning the Most Blessed Eucharist plainly shewed, 1736, in reply to Johnson's 'Unbloody Sacrifice'; 'Deism and Christianity fairly considered,' 12mo., London, 1739; 'The Conversation of Gentlemen considered in most of the ways that make their mutual company agreeable or disagreeable, in six dialogues; and 'A Specimen of Amendments candidly proposed to the compiler of Church History,' &c. the Rev. Charles Dodd.—*Obit.*

CONSTABLE, JOHN, R.A., a painter and author of a work on English landscape, was born near Woodbridge, Suffolk, 1776, and died 1 April, 1837. His picture of 'The Corn Field,' in the National Gallery, is a good specimen of his abilities.

CONSTABLE, SIR THOMAS HUGH CLIFFORD, bart., of Tixall, Staffordshire, and Burton Constable, Yorkshire, died at Ghent 25 Feb., 1823, aged 60. He was a member of an old Catholic family, and received his education at Liege and Paris. His name was originally Clifford. Of his acquirements in the science of botany he has left a proof in the 'Flora Tixalliana,' appended to the 'Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall,' composed by him (in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Arthur Clifford), and published at Paris 1817. He translated La Fontaine's Fables into English verse; made a new metrical version of the Psalms; and wrote a work in French, entitled, 'L'Evangile Médité.' From the last-named religious work he extracted forty meditations on the divinity and passion of Christ for the forty days of Lent. These he translated into English, and published at his own expense.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, DAVID, a learned Protestant divine, professor at Lausanne, was born there 26 March, 1638, and died 27 Feb., 1733. Besides notes on Florus, Cicero's Offices, and the Colloquies of Erasmus, he wrote 'Abrégé de Politique,' some curious dissertations on Lot's wife, the burning bush, and the brazen serpent; a treatise on morality, &c.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, SAMUEL, grandson of the preceding, became a lieutenant-general in the Dutch service, but afterwards applied himself to literature, and composed 'Camille, ou lettres de deux filles de ce siècle,' and other works. Born 1729; died 1800. His son, *Henri Benjamin*, who was born at Lausanne 1767, went to Paris on the breaking out of the French Revolution, and acted a conspicuous part in France as a politician, orator, and writer, until his death on 8 Dec., 1830.

CONSTANTIN, ANTOINE, a physician of Aix, in Provence, died 1616.

CONSTANTIN, ROBERT, a physician, professor of the belles lettres at Caen, published a Greek-

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Latin Lexicon, and editions of Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Celsus, and Socrates. Died 27 Dec., 1605.

CONSTANTINE, the Great, emperor of Rome, was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by his wife Helena, and born about the year 272. On the death of his father at York, in 306, he was proclaimed by the army; soon after which he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian; notwithstanding which, Maximian endeavoured to depose him, but failed in the attempt, and destroyed himself. After this Maxentius, the son of Maximian, declared war against Constantine, who defeated him, and reduced Italy. It was in this contest that he saw, as he said himself, a luminous cross in the heavens, which induced him to embrace Christianity. After the death of Maxentius he entered Rome in triumph, and received from the senate the rank of Augustus, in conjunction with Licinius and Maximin, the former of whom married his sister, Constantia. A war shortly after broke out between Licinius and Maximin, in which the latter was slain. Licinius then formed a conspiracy against Constantine; who, after one or two battles, put his competitor to death. Having thus obtained full possession of the empire Constantine formed the design of founding a new seat of government, for which purpose he chose Byzantium, which from thence took the name of Constantinople. He also evinced his regard for the religion which he had adopted by building numerous churches, and taking a journey to Jerusalem. Though he gave some offence to the orthodox by consenting to the banishment of Athanasius, he strictly adhered to the confession of Nice, and refused to re-establish Arius. He died 22 May, 337.

CONSTANTINE II., son of Constantine the Great, inherited Gaul, Spain, and Britain; and died 340, aged 25.

CONSTANTINE III., emperor of the East from 668 till his death in 695.

CONSTANTINE IV., *Copronymus*, born 719; succeeded his father, Leo, the Isaurian, 741; died 775.

CONSTANTINE V., succeeded his father, Leo IV., 780. He was defeated by the Bulgarians, who took him and put out his eyes 792.

CONSTANTINE VII., *Torphogogenitus*, son of Leo the Wise, was born 905, came to the throne at the age of seven, and died 959. He wrote the Life of the Emperor Basilus the Macedonian, &c.

CONSTANTINE IX., son of Romanus, succeeded to the throne 976, and died 1028.

CONSTANTINE X., *Monomachus*, ascended the throne 1042; died 1054.

CONSTANTINE XI., *Ducas*, succeeded Isaac Comnenus 1059; died 1067. His reign was rendered unhappy by an invasion of the Scythians.

CONSTANTINE XIII., *Paleologus*, was born 1394, and succeeded his brother John 1448. He fell in the defence of Constantinople when that city was besieged and taken by the Turks in 1453. With him ended the Greek empire.

CONSTANTINE, a native of Syria, was elected Pope 708; and died 18 April, 715.

CONSTANTINE, the African, a physician of Carthage, said to have been the first who brought the Arabian and Greek physic into Italy, died 1087.

CONSTANTINE, GEORGE, a Protestant writer, born about 1504, who, after studying at Cam-

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bridge, adopted the new doctrines, and went to Antwerp. Returning to England, he became registrar of the diocese of St. David's about 1546, archdeacon of Carmarthen 1549, and archdeacon of Brecon 1559, in which year he died. He assisted Tyndal and Joye in the translation of the New Testament, and the compilation of various books against the Church of Rome.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, obtained the title of Cæsar after his victories in Germany and Britain. On the abdication of Diocletian he was chosen the colleague of Galerius, and died at York 25 July, 306.

CONSTANTIUS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, the second son of Constantine the Great, was born 317; made Cæsar 323; elected emperor 337; died 3 Nov., 361.

CONTANT, PIERRE, a French architect, born 11 March, 1698; died 1 Oct., 1777.

CONTARINI, GASPAR, an Italian cardinal and statesman, author of several theological works, was born 1483, and died 1542.

CONTARINI, GIOVANNI, a Venetian painter, who died 1605, aged 56.

CONTARINI, VINCENT, professor of eloquence at Padua, wrote 'De Re Frumentaria'; 'De Militari Romanorum Stipendio,' &c. Born 1577; died 1617.

CONTE, JACOPINO DEL, a painter of Florence, who was patronized by Pope Paul III.; died 1598, aged 88.

CONTI, ANTHONY SCHINELLA, known as the *Abbé*, a learned priest, born 22 Jan., 1677, at Padua, where he died 6 April, 1749. He was fond of scientific investigation, and in 1715 visited London for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse. While here he formed an acquaintance with Newton, who had a great respect for him. He wrote some Italian poems, and four tragedies, the best of which is entitled 'Cæsar.'

CONTI, ARMAND DE BOURBON, PRINCE OF, brother of the great Condé, was born at Paris 1629, and died 21 Feb., 1666. He wrote Treatises on the Duties of the Great; two works against stage plays, &c.

CONTI, GIUSTO DE', an Italian poet, who died at Rimini 19 Nov., 1449.

CONTI, NOEL. See *COMES, NATALIS.*

CONTO PERTANA, JOSEPH, a Portuguese poet of great merit, died 1735.

CONWAY, ANNE VISCOUNTESS, a lady of extraordinary erudition, was the daughter of Sir Henage Finch, recorder of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons. She was well acquainted with the learned languages, and her ruling passion was for treatises on the most abstruse theosophy and mysticism. After her marriage with Edward Viscount Conway she resided chiefly at Ragley Castle, Warwickshire, where she was assisted in her peculiar studies by Van Helmont the younger, her private physician. She embraced the tenets of the Quakers some years before her death, which happened 23 Feb., 1678-9. She was author of a strange work, first published in Latin, at Amsterdam, 1690, in a collection entitled 'Opuscula Philosophica.' An English translation, by 'I. C. Medicinæ Professor,' of her ladyship's treatise was published at London in 1692, under the following title: 'The Principles of the most Ancient and Modern Philosophy, concerning God, Christ, and the Creatures, viz. of Spirit and Matter in general; whereby may be resolved all those Problems or Difficulties, which neither by the School nor Com-

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mon Modern Philosophy, nor by the Cartesian, Hobbesian, or Spinozian could be discussed.' A full account of Lady Conway will be found in a paper entitled 'A Forgotten Friend,' by Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., in 'Once a Week' (Feb., 1865) xii. 218.

CONWAY, DERWENT. See *INGLIS, HENRY DAVID.*

CONWAY, HENRY SEYMOUR, an English general, was the second son of Francis, first Lord Conway, and born in 1720. He entered early into the military service, and served with reputation in Germany during the Seven Years' War. He sat in the Irish and English House of Commons, and in 1765 became joint-secretary of state with the duke of Grafton, but resigned the office in 1768. In 1782 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces. He died 9 July, 1795. General Conway wrote several poetical pieces; one or two political pamphlets; and a comedy called 'False Appearances.' He appears to advantage in Walpole's Correspondence.

CONWAY, JOHN, or CONWY, STON, a Welsh poet, who flourished between 1570 and 1600. In MS. Addit. 14,920 is a Welsh translation by him of Leonard Wright's treatise entitled 'A Summons for Sleepers,' printed in 1589.

CONYBEARE, JOHN, an English prelate, born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, 31 Jan., 1691-2. He was sent to school at Tiverton, and thence removed to Exeter College, Oxford. In 1730 he was chosen rector of his college; and the same year he published an answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as old as the Creation,' which proved him to be a great champion of revelation, and an acute scholar. In 1733 he was appointed dean of Christ Church, and in 1750 consecrated bishop of Bristol. Died 13 July, 1755. He was author of two volumes of sermons, published in 1757; and of several single discourses and theological tracts, five of which were reprinted by Bishop Randolph, in his 'Enchiridion Theologicum.'

CONYBEARE, JOHN JOSIAS, an eminent divine and geologist, was son of Dr. William Conybeare, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and grandson of Dr. Conybeare, bishop of Bristol. He was born June, 1779, and received his education at Westminster School, from whence he was elected, in 1797, to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where, two years afterwards, he gained the undergraduate's prize for a Latin poem on this subject, 'Religio Brahmæ.' He took the degree of M.A. 1804, at which time he was usher of Westminster School, but not liking the employment, he returned to college, and in 1807 was elected to the Anglo-Saxon professorship. In 1812 he was chosen professor of poetry, and in 1824 preached the Bampton Lecture. His favourite pursuits were chemistry and geology; and in the 'Annals of Philosophy' are several valuable communications by him on scientific subjects, particularly mineralogical observations made in a tour through Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. He has also some valuable papers in the 'Archæologia,' chiefly on the Saxon poetry. In 1803 he was promoted to the stall which his father had held in the cathedral of York; and in 1812 he obtained the college living of Bathaston, Somersetshire. He died at Blackheath 11 June, 1824.

CONYBEARE, WILLIAM DANIEL, a divine and geologist, brother of the preceding, was born 7 June, 1787, and educated at Westminster

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School and Christ Church, Oxford. For many years he was rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, and in 1836 was presented to the vicarage of Axminster, Devonshire. In 1839 he delivered the Bampton Lecture, which was printed under the title of an 'Analytical Examination into the character, value, and just application of the Antenicæ Fathers.' He was made dean of Llandaff 1847; and died 12 Aug., 1857. Mr. Conybeare published some esteemed works on geology. His brother, the Rev. William John Conybeare, who also died in 1857, was joint author of 'The Life of St. Paul,' and a contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review,' in which appeared his celebrated essay on 'Church Parties.'

COOK, GEORGE, D.D., a Scotch divine, born Dec., 1772; died 13 May, 1845. His principal works are 'History of the Reformation in Scotland,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1811; and 'History of the Church of Scotland,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1815.

COOK, HENRY, an English artist, born 1642. He studied in Italy under Salvator Rosa, but on his return met with little encouragement as a painter. He was obliged afterwards to leave England on account of a murder which he committed on a person who courted one of his mistresses. When this affair was forgotten he came back, and was employed by William III. at Hampton Court. He also painted the choir of New College Chapel, Oxford, and the staircase at Ranelagh House. Died 18 Nov., 1700.

COOK, JAMES, a celebrated navigator, was the son of a day-labourer, and born at Marton, a village in Yorkshire, Nov. 3, 1728. At the age of thirteen he was put to a school, where he learnt writing and arithmetic, after which he was bound apprentice to a shopkeeper at Snaith; but on discovering an inclination for the sea, his master gave up his indentures, and he articulated himself for three years to a shipowner at Whitby. After serving out his time diligently, he entered in 1755 on board the 'Eagle' sixty-gun ship; and in 1759 he obtained a warrant as master of the 'Mercury,' in which ship he was present at the taking of Quebec, where he made a complete draft of the channel and river of St. Lawrence, which chart was published. Mr. Cook was next appointed to the 'Northumberland,' then employed in the recapture of Newfoundland; and there also he made a survey of the harbour and coasts. At the latter end of 1762 he returned to England, and married a young woman of Barking; but early in the next year he went again to Newfoundland, as surveyor, with Captain Graves, and he afterwards acted in the same capacity under Sir Hugh Palliser. While thus employed he made an observation of an eclipse of the sun, which he communicated to the Royal Society. It being determined to send out astronomers to observe the transit of Venus in some part of the South Sea, Mr. Cook was selected to command the 'Endeavour,' a ship taken up for that service, and accordingly he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant May 25, 1768. Our limits will not allow of giving the details of this interesting voyage, and therefore we shall content ourselves with stating that the transit was observed to great advantage at Otaheite, after which Lieutenant Cook explored the neighbouring islands, and then shaped his course for New Zealand, which he circumnavigated, and thus ascertained that it was not a continent. From thence he sailed to New Holland, or, as it is now called, New South

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Wales, where he anchored in Botany Bay April 29, 1770, an epoch of great importance in the history of that part of the world. From hence he sailed to New Guinea, and next to Batavia, where the ship being retted, he returned to Europe, and arrived in the Downs June 12, 1771. For his services on this occasion Mr. Cook was promoted to the rank of commander, and an account of his voyage was soon after published by Dr. Hawkesworth. The interest excited hereby induced government to send Captain Cook on another voyage of discovery to the southern hemisphere; and he accordingly sailed with two ships, the 'Resolution,' commanded by himself, and the 'Adventure,' by Captain Furneaux, 9 April, 1772. After proceeding as far as 71° 10' of south latitude, amidst mountains of ice, and discovering some new islands, our voyagers returned to England 30 July, 1775. The 'Resolution' in this enterprise lost only one man out of her whole complement. Captain Cook was elected a member of the Royal Society, and afterwards the gold medal was voted to him by the same learned body. He was also appointed a post-captain, and promoted to a valuable situation in Greenwich Hospital. As the narrative of the former voyage had not given satisfaction, the history of the second was drawn almost wholly from the captain's journals, and digested by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury. But the labours of Cook were not to end here. In July, 1776, he sailed again, to decide the long-agitated question of a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean. In this voyage he had two ships, the 'Resolution' and the 'Discovery'; but, after sailing as high as 74° 44' N., the object was considered impracticable, and on 26 Nov., 1778, the ships arrived at the Sandwich Islands. Here, at first, they were well received; but at length the people of Owyhee stole one of the boats, to recover which Captain Cook went on shore, with the intention of getting into his possession the person of the king; but a crowd assembled, and the brave commander was felled to the ground with a club, after which he was despatched with a dagger, and his body carried off in triumph, and devoured. This melancholy event occurred 14 Feb., 1779.

COOK, JOHN, a barrister of Gray's Inn, conducted the proceedings at the trial of Charles I., having been appointed solicitor-general. He was executed as a traitor at Charing Cross 16 Oct., 1660. His book, entitled 'Monarchy no Creature of God's making,' first appeared in 1651, but was reprinted in 1794, a circumstance which led to his name being included in a list of English authors living in the year 1815!

COOK, JOHN, D.D., brother of George Cook, D.D., above mentioned, was professor of divinity at St. Andrew's, and died 1824. He was author of an 'Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Books of the New Testament,' 1821.

COOK, RICHARD, R.A., an English painter, died in London 11 March, 1857, æt. 74.

COOKE, ALEXANDER, B.D., a divine, was a native of Yorkshire, and received his education at Oxford. In 1614 he succeeded his brother Robert (mentioned below) in the vicarage of Leeds, and died 23 June, 1632. He wrote 'Pope Joan'; 'The Abatement of Popish Brags'; 'The Weather-cock of Rome's Religion'; 'More work for a Mass-Priest,' and other works of a similar kind. Says honest Anthony à Wood, 'He left behind him the character of a good and learned man, a man

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abounding in charity, and exemplary in his life and conversation, yet hated by the R. Catholics who lived near Leeds and in Yorkshire, and indeed by all elsewhere who had read his works.'

COOKE, SIR ANTHONY, was born at Gidea Hall, in Essex, 1504, and is generally believed to have been educated at the university of Cambridge, though there is evidence that his education was entirely private. His deep learning, various accomplishments, and decided success in the education of his own family, and of the son of Lord Seymour, caused him to be selected as preceptor or governor to Edward prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI., who at his coronation created him a knight of the Bath. In 1553 he was committed to the Tower on suspicion of being implicated in the disastrous movement on behalf of Lady Jane Grey; but he succeeded in obtaining his release, and thereupon repaired to Strasburg. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned to England, obtained a seat in parliament, and served on various royal commissions. He died 11 June, 1576. Sir Anthony wrote many works, nearly all of which have perished; and he was the father of five daughters, who were esteemed the most learned women in Europe, viz., Mildred, second wife of Lord Burghley and mother of the earl of Salisbury; Anne, second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper, and mother of the illustrious Francis Bacon; Margaret, wife of Sir Ralph Rowlett; Elizabeth, wife successively of Sir Thomas Hoby and John Lord Russell; and Catharine, wife of Sir Henry Killigrew.

COOKE, BENJAMIN, Mus.D., an eminent English organist and contra-punctist. He was organist of Westminster Abbey and of St. Martin's in the Fields; and long presided at the Crown and Anchor Concert, which was originally established for the preservation of the best works of the old masters. Died Sept., 1793.

COOKE, EDWARD, son of Dr. Cooke, dean of Ely and provost of King's College, Cambridge, was educated at Eton and at King's College (B.A. 1777; M.A. 1785). During the duke of Rutland's administration he was appointed chief clerk of the Irish House of Commons. He afterwards became secretary for the military, and then for the civil department in Ireland, in which latter office he continued until the Union. He was much esteemed by Lord Castlereagh, whom he accompanied to the congress of Vienna. Died 19 March, 1820, æt. 65. He wrote 'Arguments for and against the Union between Great Britain and Ireland' (*anon.*), 8vo., Dublin, 1798.

COOKE, EDWARD, M.A., LL.B., was born at Wolverton, near Stony Stratford, 18 March, 1772. After passing through Exeter College, Oxford, he was collated in 1802 to the rectory of Haversham, Buckinghamshire, where he died 27 Feb., 1824. He was a diligent antiquary and a large contributor to many periodical publications. He wrote 'Some Account of Clifton Reynes, in the county of Buckingham,' and 'The History of Whaddon Chase.' Neither of these pieces has been printed.

COOKE, GEORGE, an eminent engraver, born in London 22 Jan., 1781; died at Barnes, Surrey, 27 Feb., 1834.

COOKE, GEORGE, a favourite actor at the Olympic Theatre, London, died 5 March, 1863.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK, an English actor, born in London 1755; died at New York 26 Sept., 1812.

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COOKE, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Gower Street, London, for many years physician to the London Hospital, died 1 Jan., 1838. He wrote 'A Treatise on Nervous Diseases,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1820-21.

COOKE, ROBERT, a herald, was bred at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his master of arts degree 1501. He was appointed Rose Blanch pursuivant extraordinary 25 Jan., 1561-2; Chester herald four days afterwards; Clarenceux king-at-arms 1566-7; and died 1592. He is author of An English Baronage; Heraldical Rudiments; and an Ordinary of Arms; all of which remain in MS. Cooke was a painter as well as a herald.

COOKE, ROBERT, a divine, born at or near Beeston, Yorkshire, about 1550, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1590 he was presented to the vicarage of Leeds, where he died 1 Jan., 1614-5. He wrote 'Censura quorundam Scriptorum quæ sub nominibus Sanctorum, et veterum auctorum, à Pontificis passim in eorum Scriptis, sed potissimum in questionibus hodie controversis citari solent,' 4to., London, 1614, 1623.

COOKE, THOMAS, was born at Braintree, Essex, 1702 or 1703. In 1722 he settled in London, where he maintained himself chiefly by translations, the principal being a translation of Hesiod, with notes. He was also the author of some dramatic pieces and poems, for one of which Pope gave him a place in his Dunciad. Died 20 Dec., 1756.

COOKE, THOMAS, an actor, singer, and musical composer, born at Dublin about 1780; died 1848.

COOKE, THOMAS POTTER, an actor, born in Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, 23 April, 1788. Having entered the navy, he was present at Toulon, the battle of St. Vincent, and the bombardment of Copenhagen. His first appearance on the stage took place at the Royalty Theatre in 1804, and for many years he was recognized as the best theatrical type of the British seaman. He retired upon a competent fortune several years before his death, which occurred 4 April, 1864. The personality which he left was estimated at £25,000. He bequeathed to the Royal Dramatic College the sum of £2000 in perpetuity for a prize for the best drama on a nautical or national subject, to be called 'T. P. Cooke's Nautical or National Dramatic Prize,' to be competed for; and suggested that on the 23rd of April, the birthday of 'our immortal dramatic poet, Shakspeare, and which is my own natal day also,' a public holiday or treat should be given to the pensioners of the college; and that after the toast of the day, 'To the memory of the immortal bard, Shakspeare,' had been duly honoured, the terms and conditions of this gift should be read, and the appointment made of the successful candidate, as well as of the title of the piece and the theatre at which it was to be performed. For this purpose he bequeathed a further sum of £1000.

COOKE, WILLIAM, received his education at Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A. 1729-30; M.A. 1733). He was presented to the vicarage of Enford, Wiltshire, 1733, and held it till his death, on 25 Feb., 1780. Mr. Cooke published 'An Enquiry into Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, &c., being the substance of some letters to Sir Hildebrand Jacob, Bart., wherein the Primæval Institution and Universality of the Christian Scheme is manifested: the Principles of

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the Patriarchs and Druids are laid open and shewn to correspond entirely with each other, and both with the Doctrines of Christianity; the earliest Antiquities of the British Islands are explained; and an Account given of the Sacred Structures of the Druids; particularly the stupendous Works of Abury, Stonehenge, &c., in Wiltshire, are minutely described,' 4to., London, 1754 and 1755. He also left a work, which was completed by his son, and published 1781, under the title of 'The Medallic History of Imperial Rome: from the first Triumvirate, under Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar, to the removal of the Imperial Seat by Constantine the Great. With several Medals and Coins, accurately copied and curiously engraven. To which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a General History of the Roman Medals,' 2 vols. 4to.

COOKE, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in London 15 Oct., 1711, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. He became head master of Eton School 1743; minister of Stourminster Marshall, Dorsetshire, 1745; rector of Denham, Buckinghamshire, 1748; rector of Stoke Newington 1767; provost of King's College, Cambridge, 1772; prebendary and dean of Ely 1780; died 21 Oct., 1797. He printed a visitation sermon 1750; and a 'Concio ad Clerum' 1781.

COOKE, WILLIAM, a poet and biographer, commonly called Conversation Cooke, was born in Cork, which city he left in 1766, and never returned to it. On his arrival in London he became a student of the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar; but after going one or two circuits he quitted the law and devoted himself to literature. His first performance was a poem entitled 'The Art of Living in London,' his next a prose essay called 'Elements of Dramatic Criticism.' He subsequently wrote the life of Macklin, with a history of the stage; also the memoirs of Foote, with whom he had been intimate. His chief poetical work is a piece entitled 'Conversation.' Died 13 April, 1814.

COOKE, WILLIAM, son of Dr. Cooke, provost of King's College, Cambridge, was educated at Eton and at King's College (B.A. 1770; M.A. 1773). He was Greek professor at Cambridge 1780-93; and rector of Hemstead with Lessingham, Norfolk, from 1785 till his death on 3 May, 1824. He published an edition of 'Aristoteles de Re Poetica cum versione et notis,' 1785, appended to which is an admirable Greek version of Gray's Elegy. In his 'Dissertation on the Revelation of St. John,' 1789, he compares the Apocalypse with the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, and the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer; but when the subsequent derangement of his mind is considered, he will be regarded with pity and compassion rather than with ridicule or censure.

COOKE, WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer, was a native of Calcutta, where his father was a member of the council. At an early age he was brought to this country, and after a preliminary training at Harrow School was admitted a member of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but took no degree. He was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn. At an early part of his career he devoted himself to the study of the bankruptcy laws, and at length obtained in that department a most extensive practice. Lord Chancellor Eldon selected him as one of the commissioners of bankruptcy, and in 1816 he was appointed a king's counsel. In

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1825 he relinquished practice, and retired to his residence at Lenham, Kent, where he died Sept., 1832. His work on 'The Bankrupt Laws,' first published in 1785, was long esteemed the best book on the subject, but it has now become quite obsolete.

COOLEY, THOMAS, an Irish architect, who designed the Royal Exchange and other public buildings at Dublin. Born 1740; died 1784.

COOMBES, WILLIAM HENRY, D.D., a Catholic divine, was born at Meadgate, in the parish of Camerton, Somersetshire, 8 May, 1767, and educated at Douay. After being professor of divinity at Old Hall Green he accepted, in 1810, the mission of Shepton Mallett, which he held thirty-nine years. Died 15 Nov., 1850. Dr. Coombes, who was an accomplished Greek scholar, published 'Sacred Eloquence,' 8vo., London, 1798; 'Oration on Pius VI.,' 1800; 'Letters of certain French Bishops to Pius VI.,' 1800; Letters on Catholic affairs in 'Cobbett's Register,' 1804-6, under the signature of 'The British Observer'; 'Life of St. Francis de Sales,' 2 vols. 8vo., Shepton Mallett, 1812; 'Entertainments of St. Francis de Sales, with an addition of some Sacred Poems,' Taunton, 1814; 'Essence of Religious Controversy,' 1827; 'Letter to the Duke of Wellington on certain clauses in the Relief Bill,' 1829; and a 'Life of Jane Frances Chantal, from original records,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1830.—*Observer*.

COOPER. See SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF.

COOPER, SIR ASHLEY PASTON, a distinguished surgeon, the youngest son of Samuel Cooper, D.D., was born at Brooke, Norfolk, 23 Aug., 1768. In 1784 he left home for London, and was placed with Mr. Cline, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and one of the most eminent surgeons of his day. Mr. Cline had the sagacity to discover the value of such a coadjutor, and appointed him, in the first place, demonstrator to his pupils, and soon after assigned him a share in his anatomical lectures. These lectures were the foundation of his fame and fortune. On commencing practice Mr. Cooper took up his residence in Jeffrey Square, St. Mary Axe, where he lived for six years. Thence he removed to New Broad Street, where he remained till 1815. He then went to New Street, Spring Gardens, and there continued to carry on a practice unexampled for extent and emolument in the annals of surgery. In 1822, the last year of his abode in London, he realized the largest sum ever received by a medical practitioner. In 1820 he was called in to attend George IV., at whose coronation he was created a baronet. In 1822 he was elected one of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and the same year brought out his great work on 'Dislocations and Fractures.' In the interval between the years 1827 and 1838 Sir Ashley Cooper was elected president of the College of Surgeons, vice-president of the Royal Society, a member of the Royal Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Died 12 Feb., 1841. 'Before his time,' says Dr. Forbes, 'operations were too often frightful alternatives or hazardous compromises; he always made them follow as it were in a natural course of treatment; he gave them a scientific character; and he moreover succeeded in a great degree in divesting them of their terrors by performing them unostentatiously, simply, confidently, and cheerfully.'—*Nat. Cycl.; Rose*.

COOPER, BRANSBY BLAKE, F.R.S., a surgeon of

eminence, was eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, rector of Ingoldsthorpe and Barton, Norfolk. He was originally in the naval service, but at the suggestion of his uncle, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Astley Cooper, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and acted for some time as an army surgeon. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons 1823, having for three years previously been demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and having already published a valuable treatise on the ligaments. Afterwards he became senior surgeon of Guy's Hospital. He made some valuable contributions to the advancement of surgical knowledge, especially in the Guy's Hospital 'Reports.' He was likewise the author of 'Surgical Essays,' and showed his veneration for the memory of Sir Astley Cooper by editing his biography. Mr. Cooper died suddenly at the Athenæum Club 18 Aug., 1853, aged 60.

COOPER, CHARLES HENRY, F.S.A., a biographer and antiquary, was born at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, 20 March, 1808, being descended from a Catholic family formerly settled at Bray, in the county of Berks. He received his education at a private school in Reading. In 1826 he fixed his residence at Cambridge, and in 1836 was elected coroner of the borough. Four years later he was admitted a solicitor, and in course of time he acquired an extensive practice; but though a lawyer of no ordinary attainments, and a public speaker of great power, his taste and inclination ultimately led him to devote almost the whole of his time to literary research, and especially the elucidation of the history of the university of Cambridge, and of the lives of the eminent men who received their education at that renowned seat of learning. In the year 1849, Mr. Cooper resigned the office of borough coroner on being elected to the town clerkship, which he retained till his death on 21 March, 1866. His earliest production, 'A New Guide to the University and Town of Cambridge,' was published anonymously in 1831. It is superior to its predecessors, particularly in the architectural descriptions of the various colleges and public buildings. 'The Annals of Cambridge' followed, in 4 vols. 8vo., 1842-52, containing a chronological history of the university and town from the earliest period to the year 1849. His next and most important work, entitled 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' was written in conjunction with his eldest son, Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A. It is a companion work to the famous 'Athenæ Oxonienses' of Anthony à Wood, and contains biographical memoirs of the authors and other men of eminence who were educated at the university of Cambridge. Unfortunately this great undertaking was left incomplete at Mr. Cooper's death, only two volumes having been published (in 1858 and 1861), embracing the period between 1500 and 1609. A portion of the third volume was, however, printed, and a continuation of the work, by Mr. Thompson Cooper and Mr. John William Cooper, is in progress. Mr. C. H. Cooper's last publication was 'The Memorials of Cambridge,' 3 vols. 4to. and 8vo., 1858-1866, illustrated with photographs, steel plates, and woodcuts. He was a constant contributor to 'Notes and Queries,' 'The Gentlemen's Magazine,' and other antiquarian publications; and left an immense collection of MS. materials for a Biographical History of Great Britain and Ireland. An admirable bust of

Mr. Cooper, executed by Mr. Timothy Butler, has been placed, by public subscription, in the Guildhall at Cambridge.

COOPER, ELIZABETH, the widow of an auctioneer in London, was author of 'The Rival Widows; or Fair Libertine, a comedy,' 8vo., London, 1735; and 'The Nobleman,' a comedy acted once only at the Haymarket about 1736. She is best known, however, as the editor of 'The Muses' Library; or a series of English Poetry, from the Saxons to the reign of King Charles II. Containing the lives and characters of all the known writers in that interval, the names of their patrons, complete episodes by way of specimen of the larger pieces, very near the entire works of some, and large quotations from others, being a general collection of almost all the old valuable poetry now extant, &c.,' 8vo. London, 1737; 1741.

COOPER, JAMES, a dissenting minister, who officiated at Middlewich, Cheshire, from Aug., 1837, till July, 1843. After living in retirement for a considerable time he died at Norwich, 27 May, 1863. He wrote a memoir of Joseph Hitchin; 'Heart Discipline,' 12mo., London, 1852; and 'Death-personification: the practice examined,' 8vo. London [1862].

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, an eminent American novelist, born 1789, was the son of Judge William Cooper, an English emigrant. He graduated at Yale 1805. He served for six years in the navy; visited Europe in 1826; and died at Cooperstown, in the state of New York, 14 Sept., 1851. He published various works of fiction: 'Precaution'; 'The Spy'; 'The Pioneers'; 'The Prairie'; 'The Last of the Mohicans'; 'The Pathfinder'; 'The Deer Slayer'; 'The Pilot'; 'The Red Rover'; 'The Water Witch'; 'The Two Admirals'; 'The Bravo'; 'The Heidenmaur'; 'The Headsman'; 'Homeward Bound'; 'The Home as found.' He wrote also a History of the Navy, and six volumes of Gleanings in Europe and Sketches of Switzerland.

COOPER, JOHN, or *Giovanni Coperario*, a celebrated performer on the *viol da gamba*, and composer for that instrument and the lute, was one of the musical preceptors to the children of King James I. Some of his vocal compositions are to be found in Sir William Leighton's collection, and there are several others extant in MS. In conjunction with Lanieri and another person he composed the songs in a masque written by Dr. Campion on the marriage of the earl of Somerset with Lady Frances Howard (the divorced countess of Essex), which was represented in the banquetting-house at Whitehall, on St. Stephen's night, 1614. One of the songs in this masque, beginning with the words 'Come ashore,' is inserted in Smith's 'Musica Antiqua,' as a specimen of the music of this composer. Coperario was the author also of 'Funeral Tears for the Death of the Right Honourable the Earl of Devonshire: figured in seven Songs, whereof six are set to the Wordes may be expressed by a treble Voyce alone, to the Lute and Base-Viol, or else that the meane Part may be added, if any shall effect more fullness of Parts. The seventh is made in forme of a Dialogue, and cannot be sung without two Voyces,' 1606; and 'Songs of Mourning and Bewailing the untimely Death of Prince Henry,' 1613. It has been supposed by some persons that Coperario was by birth an Italian. This, however, is an error

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arising from the circumstance of his having Italianized his plain and genuine name.

COOPER, JOHN GILBERT, a miscellaneous writer, born 1723. He came from a Nottinghamshire family, and was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1745 he published 'The Power of Harmony,' a poem; and in 1749, without his name, the *Life of Socrates*, which brought upon him the lash of Warburton. In 1754 appeared his *Letters on Taste*; and when 'The World' was instituted by Dodsley, he contributed two papers. In 1758 he published *Epistles to the Great*, from Aristippus; and the year following a translation of Gresset's *Ver Vert*. Died 14 April, 1769.

COOPER, MILES, LL.D., a divine, was brought up at Queen's College, Oxford. He became president of the college at New York, which place he quitted on the breaking out of the disturbances, and settled at Edinburgh as minister of the episcopal chapel. He died 1 May, 1785. The doctor printed a volume of poems, in 1758, and some sermons.

COOPER, RICHARD, a painter and engraver, who flourished at Edinburgh 1730. There was another engraver of the same name, who was residing in London 1762.—*Strutt*.

COOPER, SAMUEL, a painter, born in London 1669. He was brought up under his uncle Hoskms, but derived most of his skill from studying the works of Vandyck, and that with such success as to be called Vandyck in miniature. The high prices of his works abundantly evinced their excellence. He drew Charles II. and most of his court; but one of his most famous pictures is that of Cromwell. Besides his miniatures he executed some large paintings, for which his widow, who was sister to Mr. Pope's mother, received a pension from the crown. Cooper died 5 May, 1672, and lies buried in the church of St. Pancras, where a monument was erected to his memory. He had an elder brother, *Alexander*, who also became a painter under his uncle Hoskins, and excelled in landscapes and portraits.

COOPER, SAMUEL, an American patriot and divine; minister at Boston; was born 28 March, 1725, and died 29 Dec., 1783.

COOPER, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born at Oxford, and educated in grammar learning in the school attached to the college of St. Mary Magdalen, being then a chorister of that house, of which, in 1539, he was elected probationer, and in the year following perpetual fellow. In the reign of Queen Mary he took a degree in medicine, and practised that faculty at Oxford, but on the accession of Elizabeth resumed the profession of divinity, and became a frequent preacher. About 1566 he was made dean of Chnst Church, and in 1569 dean of Gloucester. On 24 Feb., 1570-1, he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, whence he was, in 1584, translated to Winchester. Died 20 April, 1594. Bishop Cooper was an industrious writer. His theological works are numerous. One of them, the exposition of the lessons from the Old Testament, was deemed by Archbishop Parker worthy of a place in every parish church. He is also well known by his controversy with Martin Marprelate; but his great work is the 'Thesaurus Linguae Romanæ et Britannicæ,' commonly called Cooper's Dictionary. The worthy bishop lived very unhappily with his wife, whose violent temper and levity of conduct caused many remarks in Oxford.

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It is related that on one occasion Mrs. Cooper took the manuscript of her husband's Dictionary, then about half finished, and threw it into the fire. He however, instead of being discouraged by this mischance, patiently began the work again.

COOPER, VINCENT, a learned English Dominican, died 21 April, 1690.

COOTE, Sir CHARLES, a military commander, was the son of Sir Charles Coote, created a baronet in Ireland in 1621. He was engaged actively against the rebels, and made governor of Dublin. Afterwards he became president of Connaught, under the authority of parliament. He contributed to the restoration of Charles II., by whom he was created earl of Monrath. He was also appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland, but did not long enjoy his honours, dying in December, 1661.

COOTE, CHARLES, D.C.L., an historian and biographer, was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Pembroke College, Oxford, after which he was admitted an advocate at Doctors' Commons. He died 19 Nov., 1835, æt. 76. Among his works are 'Elements of the Grammar of the English Language,' 1788; 'History of England from the earliest dawn of record to the peace of 1783,' 9 vols., to which he afterwards added another, bringing down the history to 1802; 'History of the Union with Great Britain and Ireland;' 'Lives of English Civilians,' 1804, a very incomplete and unsatisfactory performance; and 'History of Ancient Europe.'

COOTE, EDMUND, M.A., of Peterhouse, Cambridge, was elected head master of the grammar school at Bury St. Edmund's 1596, and resigned that post in the following year. He is author of a scarce work entitled 'The English School-master. Teaching all his Scholars, or what age soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or published by any,' 4to., London, 1627. The 37th edition was published in 1673.

COOTE, Sir EYRE, a descendant of Sir Charles Coote mentioned above, was born in Ireland 1726. He served against the rebels in 1745; and in 1754 went to the East Indies, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry, for which the company of directors presented him with a valuable sword. In 1760 he was made commander-in-chief of the company's forces; but he quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and made knight of the Bath. In 1780 he went again to India as commander-in-chief, and in the following year defeated Hyder Aly with 10,000 men, though Hyder's forces amounted to 150,000. He died at Madras 26 April, 1783.

COOTE, RICHARD, earl of Bellamont. See BELLAMONT.

COPE, ALAN, D.D., an English Catholic divine, was born in London and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow 1549. Adhering to the Catholic religion he left England in the reign of Elizabeth and proceeded to Flanders, and thence to Rome, where he was appointed canon of St. Peter's. Died 1580. He was a man of great erudition. There go under his name 'Dialogi sex contra Summi Pontificatus, Monasticæ Vitæ Sanctorum, Sacrarum Imaginum Oppugnatores, et Pseudomartyres,' 4to., Antwerp,

1566, a work really written by Nicholas Harpsfield, but which, being put in Dr. Cope's hands, was published by him under his own name, lest danger should befall the author in prison. Dr. Cope himself wrote, 'Carmina Diversa'; 'Historia Evangelicæ Veritas; seu Singularia Vitæ Domini nostri Jesu Christi, eo Ordine, quo gesta fuerunt, recensita; et ipsis quatuor Evangelistarum Verbis contexta,' 4to., Louvain, 1572.

COPE, Sir ANTHONY, a native of Oxfordshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards visited several of the courts on the Continent, where he was taken notice of on account of his extraordinary accomplishments. He published 'A godly Meditation vpon XX Psalmes of Daud,' 4to., London, 1547.

COPERNICUS, NICHOLAS, a famous astronomer, was born at Thorn, in Prussia, 19 Jan., 1473. At the age of twenty-three he went to Italy, where he improved himself in astronomy; and at Rome obtained the professorship of mathematics. On his return to his own country, after an absence of some years, he set about reforming the system of astronomy, the result of which was, the complete overthrow of the Ptolemaic hypothesis. His great work is entitled 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium;' and he died just after receiving a perfect copy of it 24 May, 1543. Copernicus was an ecclesiastic, and held some dignities in the cathedral of Thorn, and that of Frauenberg.

COPLAND, PATRICK, LL.D., professor of mathematics, and afterwards of natural philosophy at Aberdeen, was born Jan., 1749, and died to Nov., 1822. He was the first in the north of Scotland who gave a regular series of popular lectures on natural philosophy, divesting that science of its most abstruse calculations, and suiting the subject to the mechanic and operative tradesman.—Anderson.

COPLAND, ROBERT, an English printer, was originally servant to Wynkyn de Worde, and afterwards started business in Fleet Street as a printer, stationer, and bookseller. Several of the works which he printed were translated by himself from the French. He died about 1547.

COPLAND, WILLIAM, probably a relative of the preceding, also carried on the business of a printer in London. His death occurred between July, 1568, and July, 1569.

COPESTON, EDWARD, an English prelate, born at Offwell, Devonshire, 2 Feb., 1776. He was sent to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and afterwards was fellow and tutor of Oriel College. In 1802 he was chosen professor of poetry, an appointment which gave birth to his thirty-five 'Prælectiones,' published in 1813. He became dean of Chester 1826; bishop of Llandaff and dean of St. Paul's 1827; and died 14 Oct., 1849. He published numerous charges, sermons, and theological works; and was a contributor to the 'Quarterly Review.'

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, a painter, was born at Boston, in America, 3 July, 1737, but came to England before the war, and spent the remainder of his life in this country. Died 9 Sept., 1815. He painted 'The Death of Chatham;' 'Siege of Gibraltar;' 'Major Pearson's death on the island of Jersey;' 'Charles I. in the House of Commons;' 'The Surrender of De Winter to Duncan;' and other pieces of an historic stamp. He was father of Lord Lyndhurst. See LYNDHURST.

COPPETTA. See BECCUTI.

COPPINGER, STEPHEN, an Irish Roman Catholic agitator, died 29 May, 1858.

COQ, LE. See LECOQ.

COQUEREL, ATHANASE LAURENT CHARLES, a French Protestant minister, born 1795. For twelve years he ministered and preached in the Calvinistic churches of Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Leyden. He returned to France 1830, and became a member of the Protestant consistory three years later. In consequence of the liberal opinions which he put forward he was accused by the more rigid members of the French Protestant church of abandoning the doctrines of exclusive faith and predestination. The result was a split among the members of the body, M. Coquerel being the leader of what may be termed the liberal section. After the Revolution of 1848 he was elected member of the French Assembly for the department of the Seine. His votes and eloquence, which was great, were always at the service of the republic, but after the *coup d'état* he retired from politics. M. Coquerel was author of several works; the first two, 'Le Protestant,' and 'Le Libre Examen,' appeared in 1831 and 1834. He also published eight volumes of sermons, from 1819 to 1852; 'Sacred Biography;' 'Analysis of the Bible;' 'Answer to Strauss's Life of Jesus;' 'Modern Orthodoxy;' and 'Experimental Christianity.' He died at Paris in Jan., 1868.

COQUES, GONZALO, a Flemish painter of portraits and conversations, born at Antwerp 1618; died 18 April, 1684.

CORAM, THOMAS, an English philanthropist, was born about 1668, and bred to the sea, in the merchant service. Being by his profession led to observe many children who were abandoned by their parents, he conceived the plan of an asylum for the reception of such poor outcasts. Accordingly he projected the Foundling Hospital, in bringing which to effect he laboured seventeen years, and thereby impoverished himself. He also procured a bounty upon naval stores imported from our colonies, and set on foot a scheme for the education of Indian girls in America. At the close of his life a subscription was entered into for his support. He died 29 March, 1751, and was buried in the chapel of the hospital.

CORAS, JACQUES DE, a French poet, born about 1630; died 1677.

CORAS, JEAN DE, a lawyer of Toulouse, born 1513. Being a Protestant he was murdered 1573, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew became known at Toulouse.

CORBET, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, born at Gloucester 1620, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he settled in his native place till he obtained the living of Bramshot, Hampshire, from which he was ejected in 1662. Died 26 Dec., 1680. His works are, 'Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, from the beginning of the Civil War to the removal of Col. Massie to the command of the western forces,' 1645; 'The Interest of England in the matter of Religion;' and 'Self-employment in secret.' He was also concerned in compiling the first volume of Rushworth's 'Historical Collections.'

CORBET, MILES, a gentleman of an ancient family in Norfolk, who in the time of the Commonwealth had the principal management of the office of sequestration against the loyalists. In Aug., 1652, he was appointed one of the com-

CORBET.

missioners to manage the affairs of Ireland, and remained in this situation till Jan., 1659-60. At the Restoration he made his escape to the Continent, and settled at Hanau; but having imprudently quitted this secure asylum, on a short visit to some friends in Holland, he was apprehended, sent over to England, convicted of treason, and executed at Tyburn 19 April, 1662.

CORBET, RICHARD, a poet and prelate, born at Ewell, Surrey, 1582. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became distinguished by his wit. In 1605 he took his master's degree and entered into orders. In 1612 he delivered an oration on the death of Henry prince of Wales, and the year following another on Sir Thomas Bodley. In 1618 he went to France and wrote a humorous account of his journey. King James made him one of his chaplains, and in 1627 gave him the deanery of Christ Church; at which time he was D.D., vicar of Cassington, and a prebendary of Salisbury. In 1629 he was promoted to the see of Oxford, and in 1632 was translated to Norwich. Died 28 July, 1635. The best edition of his Poems is that by Octavius Gilchrist, 8vo., London, 1807.

CORBIE, AMBROSE, an English Jesuit, was born near Durham 7 Dec., 1604, and was confessor to the English College at Rome in 1649. He was the author of 'Certamen Triplex,' 12mo., Antwerp, 1645, containing an account of the martyrdom of his brethren Ralph Corbie, T. Holland, and Henry Morse.

CORBIE, RALPH, an English Jesuit, who was executed at London on account of his sacerdotal character 2 Sept., 1644.

CORBOULD, RICHARD, an English engraver, died at Highgate 26 July, 1831, aged 75.—*MS. Whitby.*

CORDARA, JULIUS CESAR, an Italian Jesuit, born 16 Dec., 1704; died 6 March, 1784. He was a most elegant writer in Latin and Italian, prose and verse. His works comprise a history of Charles Stuart the Pretender, and of his expedition to Scotland; a history of the Germanic College; funeral orations; panegyrics; and poems. Cordara also wrote the sixth volume of the History of the Jesuits, 1750, and left a MS. continuation of it to the suppression of the society.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE, a native of St. Saturnin, in Normandy. She was brought up at Caen, where her accomplishments were seen and admired by Belsunce, the major of a regiment quartered in the town. The murder of this favourite, by assassins, excited the vengeance of the youthful heroine, and when she heard that he was branded with the name of conspirator, by Marat, she hastened to Paris, determined to sacrifice to her resentment the man who had so shamefully abused the object of her affections, and had defended the condemnation of the deputies of merit and virtue in the convention. She was refused admittance at the house of Marat; but she obtained it by writing a letter, in which she informed him that she wished to disclose secrets of importance; and while the tyrant was engaged in conversation with her, she stabbed him to the heart, and he fell at her feet. Glorifying in the deed, she refused to fly, and was dragged to the revolutionary tribunal, where she heard the sentence of condemnation with composure. Charlotte suffered 17 July, 1793. She was 24 years and 9 months old; and was, it is said, descended by the female line from Peter Corneille.

CORIOLANUS.

CORDELL, SIR WILLIAM, an English lawyer, born at Edmonton, Middlesex, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed master of the Rolls 1557; was a privy councillor to Queen Mary; and Speaker of the House of Commons in the parliament which met 1557-8. Queen Elizabeth continued him in his office of master of the Rolls, and employed him in divers public affairs. Died 17 May, 1581.

CORDEMOY, GÉRAUD DE, a French historian and philosopher, who died 8 Oct., 1684. His son, Louis Géraud (born 7 Dec., 1651; died 7 Feb., 1722), became a priest and published several pieces of controversy, including an Account of the Devil's Conference with Luther.

CORDERIUS, or CORDIER, MATHURIN, a famous French schoolmaster, who died at Geneva 8 Sept., 1564, aged 85. The most celebrated of his school books is the 'Colloquia,' which has been printed many hundreds of times.

CORDES, or CORDERUS, BALTHASAR, a Jesuit, born at Antwerp 1592; divinity professor at Vienna; died 24 June, 1650. He published 'Expositiones Patrum Græcorum in Psalmos,' &c.

CORDES, or CORDERIUS, JOHN, canon of Limoges, was born there 1570, and died 1642. He edited the works of Hincmar and George Cassander; and published several translations.

CORDNER, CHARLES, an episcopalian divine at Banff, in Scotland, wrote 'Antiquities and Secularity of the North of Scotland, in a series of letters to Thomas Pennant, Esq.,' 4to., London, 1780; 'Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects in the North of Scotland, accompanied with singular subjects of Natural History, and Ancient Monuments, hitherto undelineated and undescribed,' 2 vols. 4to., London, 1786-95; and some occasional sermons. He appears to have been living in 1798.

CORDNER, JAMES, M.A., a minister of the Scotch episcopal church, was most likely a relative of the preceding. He published 'Travels in Ceylon,' 1807; and died about 1832.

CORDUS, EURICIUS, a physician, botanist, and poet, was a native of Hesse, and died at Bremen 24 Dec., 1538, aged about 63. His son Valerius, also a famous writer on botany and medicine, was born 18 Feb., 1515, and died 25 Sept., 1544.

CORELLI, ARCANGELO, an Italian violinist and musical composer, born Feb., 1653; died 18 Jan., 1713.

CORENZIO, BELISARIO, a painter, born in Greece about 1558. He studied under Tintoretto; settled in Naples; and died 1643.

CORFE, JOSEPH, organist of Salisbury Cathedral, was born in that city 1740, and died 1820. His compositions are chiefly for the church, and his morning and evening service, with many excellent anthems, are in constant use in the cathedral of Salisbury. His son, Arthur Thomas Corfe, was, like his father, organist at Salisbury and a composer. He died 28 Jan., 1863.

CORILLA, MARIA MADELANA FERNANDEZ, an Italian improvisatrice of extraordinary ability, born 1740; died 8 Nov., 1800.

CORINNA, a Greek poetess, called the Lyric Musæ, flourished about 490 B.C. Some fragments of her works are preserved.

CORIO, BERNARDINE, a native of Milan, of which country he wrote the history. Born 1459; died 1519.

CORIOLANUS, CAIUS MARCIUS, an illustrious

CORK.

Roman, who obtained that name from his valour at Corio's, where, from a private soldier, he was raised to military honour. When Gelo, king of Sicily, sent a quantity of grain to Rome as a present, Coriolanus advised that it should be sold and not distributed gratis, for which he was banished. He then went to Tullus, king of the Volsci, the enemy of the Romans, and became the general of his army. Upon his march he was met by several ambassadors from Rome, who offered him liberal terms if he would return to his country; but he was inexorable, till his mother and wife, attended by a number of matrons, came to him in deep mourning. Their tears and entreaties prevailed, and he returned back to Tullus, who caused him to be murdered B.C. 488.

CORK, RICHARD BOYLE, fourth earl of. See BURLINGTON.

CORK AND ORRERY, HAMILTON BOYLE, EARL OF, second son of John earl of Orrery, was born Feb., 1730, and died 17 Jan., 1764. He was author of two papers (Nos. 60 and 170) in the 'World.'

CORK AND ORRERY, JOHN BOYLE, EARL OF, was the only son of Charles Boyle earl of Orrery, by Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of John earl of Exeter. He was born 2 Jan., 1706-7, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1728 he married the daughter of the earl of Orkney, but lost his lady in 1732, while residing at Cork; whereupon he returned to England, and settled at Marston, Somersetshire. In 1738 he married the only daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone. The next year he published his great-grandfather's dramatic works, and in 1742 the State Letters of the same nobleman. In 1751 appeared his translation of Pliny's Letters, which were followed by his 'Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift.' In 1753 he succeeded to the title of earl of Cork, and about this time he assisted Moore in his paper called the 'World;' and he afterwards contributed to the 'Connoisseur.' In 1754 he went to Italy, and while at Florence presented Johnson's Dictionary to the *Accademia della Crusca*. The next year he returned to England, and in 1758 sustained a great loss in the death of his countess; but, taking refuge from grief in his study, he published in the following year the 'Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth,' from the original MS. of that nobleman. The same year his domestic troubles were increased by the death of his eldest son. On 16 November, 1762, his lordship died at Marston House. In 1774 appeared his 'Letters from Italy,' with his life by Mr. Duncombe.

CORK, RICHARD BOYLE, EARL OF, was the youngest son of Robert Boyle, of Herefordshire, by Joan, eldest daughter of Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, in which city he was born 3 Oct., 1566. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and then entered the Middle Temple. Afterwards he became clerk to Sir Richard Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer, but left his employ in 1588 and went to Dublin. In 1595 he married a lady of fortune, who left him a widower in 1599, and bequeathed to him her estate. He now made some considerable purchases of lands, which exciting the envy of other proprietors, particularly Sir Henry Wallop, treasurer of Ireland, a conspiracy was hatched against Mr. Boyle, who being apprised of it, returned to England to clear himself before the queen. On his arrival, however, it appeared

CORNARIUS.

that his enemies were beforehand with him, and he was thrown into prison. At length he obtained a hearing, and pleaded his cause so effectually that the queen sent him back to Ireland with a special recommendation to Sir George Carew, then lord-president of Munster, who admitted him into his confidence, and consulted him on all occasions. In December, 1601, he was despatched to court with the news of the victory gained over the Irish rebels and their Spanish auxiliaries, which journey he accomplished in a space of time that is almost incredible. On his return to Ireland he assisted at the siege of Donboy, soon after which he married the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, by whom he had fifteen children. On his wedding-day he received the honour of knighthood. In 1612 he was sworn a privy councillor of the kingdom of Ireland; in 1616 created Lord Boyle; and in 1620 made earl of Cork. In 1629 he was appointed one of the lords-justices of Ireland, and two years afterwards constituted lord high treasurer of that kingdom, at which time, however, it was his misfortune to have some differences with the earl of Strafford, then lord-deputy. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised two troops of horse, which he put under the command of his sons, Lord Kinalmeaky and Lord Broghill, and in the battle which the English gained at Liscarroll four of his sons were engaged, the eldest of whom was slain. The earl himself died 15 Sept., 1643.

CORKER, JAMES, or MAURUS, a monk of the order of St. Benedict, was a native of Yorkshire. He was tried for complicity in Oates's plot, but was found not guilty; notwithstanding which he was sentenced to death in consequence of his sacerdotal character. On the accession of James II. he was restored to liberty, and was even received by his majesty at court as resident ambassador of the elector of Cologne, Ferdinand of Bavaria, who also possessed the bishoprics of Liege, Munster, and Hildesheim. This appointment enabled him to erect a convent at Clerkenwell, which, however, was destroyed by the populace on the landing of William of Orange. Forced to seek refuge on the Continent, Father Corker was declared the second president elect of the English Benedictine congregation holden at Paris, 1689, and two years later was voted abbat of Lambspring, in Germany. In 1696 he resigned his dignity, and returned to England, where he closed his life at Paddington, near London, 22 Dec., 1715. He was author of a valuable anonymous tract, entitled 'Roman Catholic Principles in reference to God and the King,' 1080, reprinted under the editorial care of the Rev. John Kirk, 1815; A sermon on the Blessed Eucharist, 12mo., London, 1695; and *Memoirs of Lord Stafford*.—*Oliver; Dodd.*

CORMACK, JOHN, D.D., minister of Stow, in the county of Edinburgh, was born 1776, and died suddenly in his own church 20 Dec., 1840. He wrote *Lives of the Ancient Philosophers*, from the French of Fénelon, 2 vols.; *Account of the Abolishment of Female Infanticide in Guzerat*; *Barzillai the Gileadite*, a work abounding in important and most useful considerations on Old Age; and *Illustrations of Faith*.—*Anderson.*

CORMONTAIGNE, LOUIS DE, a French military engineer, born about 1696; died 20 Oct., 1752. He was author of several works on fortification.

CORNARIUS, JOHN, a German physician and medical writer, born 1500; died 16 March, 1558.

CORNARO.

CORNARO, LOUIS, a noble Venetian, who rendered himself remarkable by his longevity. He was born 1467, and in his youth lived freely, which bringing on a complication of disorders, he formed the resolution of adhering to a strict regimen in diet, and thereby restored his constitution. At an advanced age he wrote his book on Temperance and Longevity, which has been translated into most languages. He died at Padua 26 April, 1565.

CORNARÒ PISCOPIA, LUCRETIA HELENA, a Venetian lady of great erudition, born 5 June, 1646; died 26 July, 1684. Her works, accompanied by a biographical memoir, were published by Father Bacchini.

CORNAZZANO, ANTONIO, an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, born about 1431; died about 1500.

CORNEILLE, MICHEL, a French painter and engraver, born 1601; died 1664.

CORNEILLE, MICHEL, a French painter, son of the preceding, was born at Paris 1642, and died 1708. His brother, *Jean Baptiste* (born 1646; died 1695), was also a good painter and a member of the Academy.

CORNEILLE, PIERRE, a celebrated French poet, born at Rouen 6 June, 1665. He was brought up to the bar, which he abandoned as not congenial to his genius. His first play was *Melite*, a comedy, which originated in an affair of gallantry; but so great was its popularity that Corneille was encouraged to contribute more liberally to the public amusement. His next piece was *Medea*, a tragedy; and, after many others, appeared the *Ced*, in 1637, his chef-d'œuvre, a tragedy, which drew against him the obloquy of rival wits and unsuccessful poets, among whom was even Richelieu himself, though he had granted a pension to the author. Corneille died 1 Oct., 1684. He was a man of great merit in private life, liberal, humane, and devout, and rather of a melancholy turn of mind. His poetical works are among the sublimest effusions of the French muse.

CORNEILLE, THOMAS, brother of Pierre, and also a poet, was born 20 Aug., 1625. He wrote many plays, which were well received; a Dictionary of Arts, &c. Died 8 Dec., 1709.

CORNELISZ, LUCAS, an eminent artist, who came from Leyden to England in the reign of Henry VIII., and was appointed principal painter to that monarch. Born 1493; died 1552.

CORNELIUS (Sr.), a Pope, illustrious for his learning and virtue. He succeeded St. Fabianus 2 June, 250, and died 14 Sept., 252.

CORNELIUS, JOHN, a Jesuit, born at Bodmin, in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He became chaplain in the family of Sir John Arundel, but being apprehended, was hanged, drawn and quartered, together with a gentleman named Bosgrave, 24 July, 1594.

CORNELIUS À LAPIDE. See LAPIDE.

CORNELIUS NEPOS. See NEPOS.

CORNELIUS À SANCTO PATRICIO. See MABONY, CORNELIUS.

CORNER, GEORGE RICHARD, F.S.A., a solicitor of Southwark, who was a skilful antiquary and contributed numerous papers to the 'Archæologia,' the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 'Notes and Queries,' and other similar publications. He died 31 Oct., 1803, aged 62.

CORNETO, ADRIAN. See ADRIAN DE CASTELLO.

CORNHERT. See KOORNHERT.

CORNISH, Alderman HENRY, who was sheriff of

CORNWALLIS.

London in 1680, and had then been very active in the discovery of the pretended 'Popish Plot,' was apprehended in the reign of James II., and accused of conspiring, with Lord Russell, against Charles II. He was tried, condemned and executed within a week, 23 Oct. 1685. The perjury of the witnesses against him appeared so flagrant after his death, that in 1688 they were committed to prison by order of Parliament, and his estate was restored to his relations.

CORNWALLIS, CAROLINE FRANCES, the authoress of 'Small Books on Great Subjects,' died January, 1858. A selection from her Letters was published in 1864.

CORNWALLIS, Sir CHARLES, was the second son of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and a man of distinguished abilities. He was sent by James I. ambassador to Spain, and was afterwards appointed treasurer to Henry, prince of Wales, whose life he wrote with elegance. He died at Harborne, Staffordshire, 21 Dec., 1629. His son, Sir William Cornwallis the younger, was the author of a small volume of 'Essays,' printed in 1632. He died before his father.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, Marquis Cornwallis, eldest son of Charles, the first earl, was born 31 Dec., 1738, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered early upon the military life, and served with the marquis of Granby in Germany. In 1761 he succeeded to the family honours, and in 1765 was appointed aide-de-camp to the king. In the American war he distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine and the siege of Charleston, after which he was left in the command of South Carolina; but in 1781 his plan of invading Virginia failed, and his lordship with his whole army made prisoners. This brought on a controversy between him and Sir Henry Clinton, in which each party charged the other with being the cause of this discomfiture. Soon after the return of Lord Cornwallis, he was removed from the post of governor of the Tower, but in 1784 he was re-appointed, and held the place till his death. In 1786 he went to India as governor-general and commander-in-chief, and in 1792 he defeated Tipppo Saib, who gave up his two sons as hostages for his observance of the treaty. For his success in this war, Lord Cornwallis, on his return to England, was made a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and while there succeeded in suppressing the rebellion. In 1801 he was sent to France, where he signed the treaty of Amiens. Three years afterwards he went out again to India, and died at Chazepore, in the province of Benares, 5 Oct., 1805.

CORNWALLIS, FREDERICK, an English prelate, was seventh son of the fourth Lord Cornwallis. He was born 22 Feb., 1713, and educated at Eton and Christ's College, Cambridge. On 18 Feb., 1749-50, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury 1768. Died 19 March, 1783.

CORNWALLIS, JANE, Lady, was born in or about 1584, and married in 1608 Sir William Cornwallis, of Brome, Suffolk, after whose decease she became the wife of Sir Nathaniel Bacon. Died 8 May, 1659. Her Private Correspondence between the years 1613 and 1644 was published at London, 8vo., 1842.

CORNWALLIS, THOMAS, brother of Lord Corn-

CORONELLI.

wallis, was the projector and first commissioner of State lotteries in England. Died 29 Dec., 1731.

CORONELLI, MARK VINCENT, a Venetian geographer, made cosmographer to the French king 1685. He published 400 geographical charts. Born about 1650; died Dec., 1718.

CORR, ERIN, a clever Belgian engraver, who died 16 August, 1862.

CORRADINI DE SEZZA, PETER MARCELLINUS, a learned Italian cardinal, the favourite of Pope Clement XI., was born 1658, and died 8 Feb., 1743. His principal work is 'Vetus Latium, profanum et sacrum.'

CORRADUS, SEBASTIAN, a grammarian and professor at Bologna, died 1556.

CORRANUS, or DE CORRO, ANTHONY, was born at Seville 1527. On embracing the Protestant religion he came to England 1570, and the year following was appointed reader of divinity in the Temple. He was also preferred to a prebend in St. Paul's, and died in London, March, 1591. His works are: 'An Epistle to the pastors of the Flemish Church at Antwerp;' 'Tabulæ Divinorum Operum, de humani generis creatione;' 'Dialogus Theologus;' 'Supplication to the King of Spain;' 'Notæ in concionem Solomonis' *i. e.*, Ecclesiastes; Sermons; and 'A Spanish Grammar.'

CORREA DE SERRA, JOSEPH FRANCIS, a Portuguese, distinguished by his attainments as a botanist, was born 1750, and died 11 Sept., 1823.

CORREGGIO, ANTONIO ALLEGRI, called *Il*, a famous Italian painter, born at Correggio 1493 or 1494. Of his life but few particulars are known. When about twenty years of age he painted an altar-piece for the church of the Cordeliers at Correggio; and in 1519 visited Parma, where he painted the cupola of the church of St. John and that of the cathedral. In the former he represented the Ascension of our Saviour and in the latter the Assumption of the B. V. M. He finished the Assumption 1530, and returned to the place of his nativity, where he died 5 March, 1534. He excelled all previous painters in chiaroscuro and the art of foreshortening. Indeed few artists have approached him in point of design, composition, colour, grace, and expression. Two of his finest productions are in our National Gallery, viz., the 'Education of Cupid,' and an 'Ecce Homo.'

CORRI, DOMENICO, an Italian composer, born in or about 1738, was a pupil of Porpora, at Naples, from 1763 to his preceptor's death in 1767. He came to London 1774, and in the same year produced an opera entitled 'Alessandro nell' Indie.' Afterwards he settled in Edinburgh, but returned to London 1788, in which year he published three volumes of English songs with original accompaniments. Having entered into partnership with John Louis Dussek, he commenced business as a music-seller in the Haymarket 1796. He published a great deal of his own music, but the works by which he is chiefly known are his opera of 'The Travellers;' the Bird Song in 'The Cabinet,' and a treatise entitled 'The Singer's Preceptor; or, a Treatise on vocal Poetry,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1811. Corri died in London 22 May, 1825.

CORRIE, DANIEL, LL.D., an Anglican prelate, was born 10 April, 1777, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1823 he was appointed archdeacon of Calcutta, and in 1835 the first bishop of Madras, where he died 5 Feb., 1837. His Memoirs

CORTESE.

were published by his brothers, 8vo., London, 1847.

CORROZET, GILLES, a bookseller of Paris, author of several works of merit, was born 1510, and died 4 July, 1668.

CORSINI, EDWARD, of Pisa, a monk of great erudition, author of some valuable works on mathematics, criticism, &c. Born 1702; died 27 Nov., 1765.

CORT, CORNELIUS, an engraver, born in Holland 1536; died at Rome 1578.

CORT, HENRY, who has been designated as the father of the iron trade of Great Britain, was born at Lancaster in or about 1740. He entered into business at Gosport as an iron manufacturer, and invented, and secured by patent in 1783 and 1784, two processes which relieved us from commercial servitude, and liberated, for the use of the English manufacturer, the supplies of iron stored up so profusely under the surface of these islands. The first process was the cheap manufacture of wrought iron, by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. The second process, which was the rolling of the cheap wrought iron through grooved rollers, enabled the manufacturer to produce twenty tons of bar iron in the same time and with the same labour previously required to manipulate one ton of inferior quality by the tedious operation of forging under the hammer. Before 1785, when iron was, comparatively speaking, but slightly used for commercial, maritime, or social purposes, we paid annually to Russia and Sweden something like £1,500,000 for wrought iron. Then came the war, involving commercial embarrassments, depreciated paper, foreign prohibitions, and an overpowering and increasing demand for iron. The inventions of Henry Cort carried us easily through this period of sharp trial, and were indeed the principal cause of our success. But for these unparalleled services Mr. Cort derived no remuneration, although he expended a private fortune exceeding £20,000 in bringing his patent processes to complete perfection. When that was achieved, and the leading ironmasters of the kingdom had signed contracts to pay him 10s. per ton for their use, his patents were seized by a high officer of the Crown, holding the responsible and lucrative posts of treasurer of the navy and secretary of war; and under an extent obtained by the misrepresentation of a deputy, Mr. Cort's works at Fontley, and his freeholds at Gosport, valued, with the stock and good will of a lucrative trade, at £39,000, were handed over to the son of a defaulter in that treasurer's office. Thus Mr. Cort was deprived of all his property and patent rights, valued, when they expired in 1798, at £250,000. He died in London 23 May, 1800. In 1787 there appeared at Gosport 'A Brief Statement of Facts relative to the new Method of making Bar Iron, with raw pit coal and grooved rollers, discovered by Mr. Cort,' 4to.

CORTESE, GREGORY, an Italian cardinal, born 1483; died 21 Sept., 1548. He was bishop of Urbino, and Pope Paul III. held him in high esteem. His works were published at Padua, 2 vols. 4to., 1774.

CORTESE, PAUL, bishop of Urbino, a learned Italian, and a patron of literature; born 1465, and died 1510.

CORTESI, GIOVANNA, a female painter of Florence, born about 1670; died 1736.

CORTESI, or COURTOIS, GUILLAUME, an

CORTESE.

historical painter, was born 1628, and died at Rome 1679. He, like his brother Jacques, was called *Il Borgognone*.

CORTESE, or COURTOIS, JACQUES, called *Il Borgognone*, a painter of battle-pieces, born in Franche-Comté 1621; died at Rome 14 Nov., 1676.

CORTEZ, FERNANDO, a Spanish adventurer, born 1485. He went to the West Indies 1504, and behaved so well that Velasquez, governor of Cuba, appointed him captain-general over the army with which he went in 1518 to Mexico, and founded Vera Cruz. He next marched to the city of Mexico, and laid Montezuma, the emperor, under considerable contribution. The Emperor Charles V. gave him the valley of Guatemala, in Mexico, which was erected into a marquisate. Cortez returned to Spain, laden with riches, and died there 2 Dec., 1554.

CORTI, MATTHEW, or *Curtius*, a native of Pavia; physician to Clement VII.; wrote on fevers, &c. Born 1475; died 1544.

CORTICELLI, SALVATORE, a monk of Bologna, author of a much admired Italian grammar. Born 1690; died 5 Jan., 1758.

CORTONA, PIETRO DA, an Italian painter and architect, whose real name was *Pietro Berrettini*, was born at Cortona 1596; and died 16 May, 1669. He was the disciple of Andrea Commodi, and of Baccio Carpi, but became vastly superior to his masters, after studying the works of Raffaello, Michael Angelo, and Polidoro, at Rome. His pictures of the Rape of the Sabines, and the Battle of Alexander, surpassed the best judges of the art. His colouring in fresco is better than what he performed in oil. Some of the best of his works in the former line are in the Barberini Palace at Rome, and the Palazzo Pitti at Florence. Of the latter, the altar-piece in the church of the Concezione at Rome is accounted the best. As an architect, he executed several works of importance.

CORVINUS, MATTHIAS. See MATTHIAS.

CORVISART-DESMARETS, JEAN NICOLAS, a celebrated French physician, born 15 Feb., 1755; died 18 Sept., 1821.

CORY, ISAAC PRESTON, fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, died at Blundeston, Suffolk, 1 April, 1842, aged 40. He wrote, 'Ancient Fragments of the Phœnician, Chaldean, Egyptian, Tyrian, Carthaginian, Indian, Persian, and other writers,' Greek and Latin, 2d edit., 1831; 'Metaphysical Inquiry into the method, objects, and result of ancient and modern Philosophy,' 1833; 'Chronological Inquiry into the ancient History of Egypt,' 1837; 'Mythological Inquiry into the recondite Theology of the Heathens,' 1837; 'A Practical Treatise on Accounts, exhibiting a view of the discrepancies between the practice of the Law and of Merchants; with a Plan for the Amendment of the Law of Partnership,' 1839; and 'Proposal for the introduction of a Decimal System of Money.'

CORYATE, GEORGE, a poet and divine, was born at Salisbury and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow in 1562. When Queen Elizabeth visited the university he delivered an oration to her majesty, who rewarded him with a purse of gold. In 1570 he became rector of Odcombe, Somersetshire, and in 1594 was promoted to a prebend in the church of York. He died at Odcombe 4 March, 1606. His

COSMAS.

works are, 'Poemata varia Latina,' and 'Descriptio Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ,' in Latin verse.

CORYATE, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born at Odcombe 1577. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, after which he became a domestic in the household of Henry prince of Wales. In 1608 he went into Germany, France, and Italy, through which countries he travelled on foot, with only one pair of shoes, which, on his return, he hung up in the parish church of Odcombe. Of this pedestrian tour he published an account, entitled 'Coryats Crudities hastily gobbled vp in five Moneths Trauels in France, Sauoy, Italy, Rhetia, comonly called the Grisons Country, Heluetia alias Switzerland, some Parts of high Germany, and the Netherlands,' 4to., 1611, reprinted 1776, 3 vols. 8vo. This farrago was ushered into the world with verses written by the first wits of the age. In the same year he printed 'Coryats Crambe, or his Colwort twice sodden, and now serued in with other Macaronicke Dishes, as the second Course to his Crudities.' In 1612, after taking leave of his countrymen at the cross in Odcombe, he set out on a ten years' excursion, and went first to Constantinople, thence into Greece, across the Hellespont into Asia, next to Egypt, over the Desert to Ispahan, and lastly to India. He died at Surat Dec., 1617. Some other eccentric pieces by him were published after his death.

COSIN, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Norwich 30 Nov., 1594, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1619 he was appointed chaplain to Archbishop Neile, who gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, and next the archdeaconry of York. In 1626 he was presented to the rectory of Brancepeth, in the diocese of Durham, and the year following published a 'Collection of Private Devotions,' which, on account of certain embellishments on the title-page, brought upon him the charge of being popishly inclined. In 1638 he was elected master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1640 he obtained the deanery of Peterborough, but was soon afterwards sequestered from all his benefices by the House of Commons, who also impeached him on the absurd charge of being popishly affected. On this he went to France, and remained there till the Restoration, when he recovered his preferments. He was raised to the see of Durham 1660, and died 15 Jan., 1671-2, leaving an only son, who was in holy orders of the Church of Rome. Besides the book already noticed, Dr. Cosin wrote 'A Scholastical Treatise of the Canon of Holy Scripture,' a History of Transubstantiation, and other works, which were printed in a collected form at Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo., 1843-55.

COSIN, RICHARD, LL.D., a distinguished civilian, was a native of Hartlepool, co. Durham, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became chancellor of Worcester; judge of the court of Audience, dean of the Arches, and vicar-general of the province of Canterbury; M.P. for Hindon; an advocate of Doctors' Commons; a master in ordinary of the Court of Chancery; and died 30 Nov., 1597. He was esteemed one of the most eminent civilians of his day, and was the author of several works in support of the Church Establishment and the tyrannical oath *ex officio*. These drew upon him the hatred of the puritan party and the cutting satire of Martin Marprelate.

COSMAS, *the Egyptian*, or *Indicopleustes*, a monk

of the sixth century, who travelled to Ethiopia, and wrote a Christian topography and other works, which have been published by Montfaucon.

COSME, JEAN DE ST., whose family name was *Baethlac*, was born 1703, and, after studying surgery, entered a monastery at Paris, but continued nevertheless to practise his old profession. He was especially famous for his skill in lithotomy. Died 8 July, 1781.

COSMO I., grand-duke of Tuscany, born 1519; died 21 April, 1574.

COSMO II., grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Ferdinand, 1609, and died 1621.

COSMO III. succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., 1670. He was a patron of learning, and one of the richest sovereigns of Europe. Died 1723. An English translation appeared in 1820 of the account of his Travels in England in the year 1669.

COSSALI, PETER, an Italian monk, author of a History of the Origin and Progress of Algebra in Italy and other mathematical works. Born 29 June, 1748; died at Padua 20 Dec., 1816.

COSSART, GABRIEL, a French Jesuit, who, with Labbe, compiled the great Collection of Councils. He also composed Latin poetry. Born 1615; died 16 Sept., 1674.

COSTA. See ACOSTA.

COSTANZO, ANGELO DI, an Italian nobleman, who wrote the History of Naples and some elegant Italian sonnets. Born 1507; died 1590.

COSTAR, PIERRE, bachelor of the Sorbonne, and author of a defence of Voiture, a curious collection of Letters, &c., was born at Paris 1603, and died 13 May, 1660.

COSTARD, GEORGE, M.A., F.R.S., was born at Shrewsbury about 1710, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1764 he was presented to the living of Twickenham, Middlesex, where he died 10 Jan., 1782. He wrote the History of Astronomy; Observations to illustrate the Book of Job; and other learned works.

COSTE, HILARION DE, a minim friar, born at Paris 6 Sept., 1595; died 22 Aug., 1661. Of his numerous works the most curious is 'Le Parfait Ecclesiastique, ou la Vie de François le Picard, docteur de Paris, avec les Éloges de 40 autres docteurs de la Faculté.'

COSTE, PIERRE, a French Protestant, born 1668. He came to England in the reign of Queen Anne, and after residing many years in London, returned to Paris, where he died 24 Jan., 1747. He wrote a Life of the great Conde; and translated into French, Locke on the Understanding, Newton's Optics, &c.

COSTELLO, DUDLEY, a journalist and novelist, who at different periods was connected with the 'Morning Herald,' 'Daily News,' and 'Examiner' newspapers, died in London 30 Sept., 1865, aged 62. His principal works are 'A Tour through the Valley of the Meuse;' 'Stories from a Screen;' 'The Joint-Stock Banker;' 'The Millionaire;' 'Faint Heart never won Fair Lady;' 'Holidays with Hobgoblins;' and 'Italy from the Alps to the Tiber.'

COSTELLO, WILLIAM BIRMINGHAM, M.D., an English medical writer, died at Paris 15 Aug., 1807, aged 67. He edited the 'Encyclopædia of Practical Surgery, including a copious bibliography,' 8vo., London, 1841-43; and was author of numerous contributions to medical science.

COSTER, LAURENCE, or Laurent Janszoon Koster,

a native of Haerlem, who died about 1440. The Dutch affirm that he invented block-printing in 1430, of which, say they, he caught the idea by cutting letters upon the bark of a tree, and then impressing the same upon paper. This, however, is now generally treated as a fable, and given up by all who have considered the subject.

COSWAY, RICHARD, R.A., was a native of Devonshire. In early life he repaired to the metropolis, and was patronized by his countryman, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Cosway excelled as a miniature painter, and at his death, 4 July, 1821, left a widow, who was distinguished for her skill in the same line of art.

COTELERIUS, JOHN BAPTIST, a famous Greek scholar, professor of that language at Paris, was born at Nîmes 1627, and died 10 Aug., 1686. He published the works of several of the Greek fathers.

COTES, FRANCIS, a painter, and one of the founders of the Royal Academy, was born in London 1726. He became the pupil of Knappton, whom he greatly excelled. He was particularly eminent for his portraits in crayons, and he also painted with considerable ability in oil. Died 20 July, 1770.

COTES, ROGER, a mathematician, was born 10 July, 1682, at Burbage, in Leicestershire, of which parish his father was rector. He received his education at Leicester School, and next at St. Paul's; after which he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1705, and became tutor to the two sons of the marquis of Kent, to which family he was related. In 1706 he took his master's degree, and was appointed Plumian Professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. He entered into orders in 1713, and the same year published a new edition of Newton's Principia, with a learned preface. Great expectations were entertained of this promising genius, which, however, were cut off by his premature death 5 June, 1716. Sir Isaac Newton used to say, 'If Mr. Cotes had lived we should have known something.' A few of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions, and his 'Harmonia Mensurarum' was published at Cambridge in 1722; and his Hydrostatical Lectures in 1737.

COTES, SAMUEL, brother of Francis above mentioned, became the first miniature painter of his time. He died at Chelsea 7 March, 1818, æt. 85.

COTIN, CHARLES, a French divine and poet, born 1604; died Jan., 1682.

COTOLENDI, CHARLES, a French advocate and biographer, who died about 1710.

COTTA, JOHN, a modern Latin poet, born near Verona about 1483; died about 1511.

COTTA, JOHN, M.D., was educated at Trinity and Corpus Christi Colleges, Cambridge, after which he removed to Northampton, where he was in practice as a physician as late as 1623. His works are 'Discovery of the unobserved dangers of ignorant and inconsiderate Practisers of Physicke in England,' 1612, 1617; 'The Trall of Witchcraft, with the true discovery thereof,' 1616, 1625; 'A true discovery of the Emperick with the fugitive Physician and Quack-Salvet,' 1617; 'Contra Antonium de Auro Potabile, shewing Dr. Anthony's apology for Aurum Potabile to be false and counterfeit,' 1623.

COTTAM, THOMAS, a native of Lancashire, studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, and afterwards at Rheims, where he was ordained priest.

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In 1586 he was sent on a mission into England, but being apprehended soon after his landing, was executed at Tyburn 30 May, 1582. He was admitted into the Society of Jesus shortly before his death.

COTTE, ROBERT, a French architect, born 1656; died 1735.

COTTER, GEORGE SACKVILLE, an English writer, was born in or about 1755, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He took orders, and during the later years of his life resided at Youghal, co. Cork. Died 1831. He published two volumes of poems, 1788; and translations of Terence, and of seven of the plays of Plautus.

COTTERELL, SIR CHARLES, was the son of Sir Clement Cotterell, of Lincolnshire, groom-porter to James I., and received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge. In the time of the Commonwealth he was steward to the queen of Bohemia, and in 1670, when he was created D.C.L. at Oxford, it appears that he was master of the requests. He succeeded Sir John Finet, 1641, as master of the ceremonies, which office he relinquished, 1686, in favour of his son Charles Lodowicke Cotterell. Sir Charles died in 1701, and not, as some assert, in 1700. He translated from the French 'Cassandra, the famed Romance,' by Madame de Scudery; D'Avila's 'History of the Civil Wars of France,' from the Italian; and several pieces of less note from the Spanish.

COTTIN, SOPHIE, née Ristaud, a French novelist, born 1773; died 25 Aug., 1807. Her 'Malvina,' 'Amélie Mansfield,' 'Mathilde,' and 'Elisabeth, ou les Exilés en Sibirie,' entitle her to a foremost place among French romanciers.

COTTINGTON, FRANCIS, Lord Cottingham, was chancellor of the exchequer and master of the court of wards in the reign of Charles I. During the civil wars he was constituted lord high treasurer, but does not appear to have acted in that office. Towards the close of his life he retired to Valladolid, where he died in 1653, æt. 77.

COTTISFORD, THOMAS, a Protestant divine, was a native of Winchester, and studied at both universities, taking his M.A. degree at Cambridge. He held several livings in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., but on Mary's accession left the kingdom, and resided successively at Copenhagen, Geneva, and Frankfurt. His death took place in the last-named city 6 Dec., 1555. He published sixteen works, mostly translations; and is said to have been engaged in the compilation of the liturgy.

COTTLE, AMOS SIMON, a minor poet, received his education at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He died at his chambers in Clifford's Inn, London, 28 Sept., 1800; and some of his poems were published two years afterwards, in a volume entitled 'Malvern Hills, and other Poems, by James Cottle and Amos Simon Cottle.'

COTTLE, JOSEPH, a younger brother of the preceding, was originally a bookseller at Bristol, where he published several of Coleridge's early works. Soon afterwards he retired from business, and died at his residence, Firfield House, Knowle, near Bristol, 7 June, 1853. He was author of several works in prose and verse. Among the latter was 'The Fall of Cambria,' which is satirically alluded to by Lord Byron. The best known of Mr. Cottle's productions is his 'Recollections of S. T. Coleridge.'

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COTTON, BARTHOLOMEW DE, an English chronicler, was a monk of Norwich, and did not survive the year 1298. His 'Historia Anglicana (A.D. 449-1208); necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Anclia,' was published, 8vo., London, 1850, under the editorship of Henry Richards Luard. He likewise wrote 'Optima compilationes de libro Britonis, secundum ordinem Alphabeti,' 1291. MS. C.C.C.C.

COTTON, CHARLES, an English poet, was born at the family seat of Beresford, in Staffordshire, 28 April, 1630, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; after which he went abroad, and on his return lived on his estate, which his father left much encumbered. His favourite amusements were study and angling. The result of the former appeared in several translations from the French, particularly of Montaigne's Essays; a travesty of Virgil; and the Wonders of the Peak, a poem. On the latter subject he wrote 'Instructions how to angle for Trout or Grayling in a clear Stream.' He was the intimate friend of honest Izaak Walton; and died in Westminster 1687. His poems are lively and elegant.

COTTON, NATHANIEL, M.D., an English physician and poet, born 1707. He studied under Boerhaave, at Leyden, where he is supposed to have taken his doctor's degree. On his return to England he resided some time at Dunstable, whence he removed to St. Alban's, where he kept an asylum for lunatics, in the treatment of whom he was remarkably skilful. Died 2 Aug., 1788. He was author of 'Visions in Verse,' and other works, which were published in a collected form 1791, 2 vols. 12mo.

COTTON, PIERRE, a Jesuit, born at Neronde, near the Loire, 1504. He was confessor to Henry IV. of France, and possessed so much of his confidence, that it was said the king was good but that he had cotton in his ears. Cotton refused an arch-bishopric and a cardinal's hat, and died 19 March, 1626. He wrote sermons, besides controversial and divinity tracts.

COTTON, SIR ROBERT BRUCE, an eminent antiquary, born at Denton, Huntingdonshire, 22 Jan., 1570. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, after which he settled in London, and devoted himself to the collecting of the literary remains of old time, particularly such as related to English history. He became also a member of the society then formed for the promotion of similar objects, and contributed material assistance to several writers who were engaged in the illustration of our national antiquities, particularly Camden, with whom he travelled over a great part of the kingdom. At the accession of James I. he received the honour of knighthood, and he was one of the first baronets created on the institution of that order. In the next reign, however, he fell into trouble, owing to the indiscretion of his librarian in lending out of the collection entrusted to his care a dangerous manuscript written by Sir Robert Dudley. After an investigation of this affair, the library of Sir Robert Cotton, which had been seized, was restored to its owner; but the shock which he had received injured his health, and he died 6 May, 1631. The Cottonian Library, after many vicissitudes, and having been reduced by a fire in 1731, was deposited in the British Museum. The works of Sir Robert are, A Discourse of the lawfulness of Combats to be performed in the Royal Presence; The

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Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments; Cottoni Posthuma; A Narrative of Count Gondomar's Transactions; Tracts in Hearne's Discourses; and many others which are yet in MS.

COTTON, ROGER, a draper of Cannon Street, London, learned Hebrew of Hugh Broughton. He was a true scholar of such a master, and so constantly pined the Scriptures that he read over the Bible twelve times in one year, and what proficiency he made therein he gave a specimen in the following works:—'A Direction to the waters of life, Come and behold, How Christ shineth before the Law, in the Law, and in the Prophetes: and withall the iudgements of God vpon all Nations for the neglect of his holy worde, wherein they might haue scene the same,' 4to., London, 1590, 1592; 'An Armor of Proefe, brought from the Tower of Dauid, to fight against the Spannyardes, and all enemies of the truth,' 4to., London, 1596; and 'A Spirituall song: containing an Historiall Discourse from the infancy of the world, vntill this present time: Drawen out of the holy Scriptures,' 4to., London, 1596. This song is in five-lined stanzas: to it is annexed 'A description of olde Rome, or mistical Babylon.'

COTTON, STAPLETON. See COMBERMERE.

COTUGNO, DOMINIC, an Italian physician, professor of anatomy at Naples, was born 29 Jan., 1736, and died 6 Oct., 1822. He made several important anatomical discoveries, especially that of the aqueducts of the human ear.

COUCH, RICHARD QUILLER, a surgeon and naturalist of Penzance, Cornwall, died 8 May, 1803, aged 47.

COUDRETTE, CHRISTOPHE, a French priest, celebrated for his writings against the Jesuits, was born 1701, and died 4 Aug., 1774.

COULOMB, CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE, a French physician and member of the Academy, who devoted himself chiefly to experimental inquiries into electricity and magnetism. In these researches he was led to form a new theory of attraction, the basis of which is the existence of two electrical fluids. Born 14 June, 1736; died 23 Aug., 1806.

COULON, LOUIS, a French historian and geographer, born 1605; died 1664.

COULTHART, RICHARD, an eminent agriculturist, and author of 'The Economy of Agriculture,' long a favourite text-book of the farmers of Scotland, was born 1659, and died 1717.

COUPER. See COWER and COOPER.

COUPER, ROBERT, M.D., a Scotch physician and minor poet, born 22 Sept., 1750; died 18 Jan., 1818. In 1804 he published at Inverness two volumes of 'Poetry, chiefly in the Scottish Language.'

COUPERIN, FRANÇOIS, a French musical composer, born 1668; died 1733.

COUPLET, PHILIPPE, a Jesuit, born at Mechlin about 1628. He went to China as a missionary 1659, and returned 1680. He died on a second voyage 1693, leaving some works in the Chinese language, and several in Latin: the most curious and rare, 'Confucius Sinarum Philosophus,' 1687, contains a compendium of the theology and ancient history of the Chinese.

COURAYEK, PIERRE FRANÇOIS LE, D.C.L., was born in Normandy 17 Nov., 1681. He became a canon regular and librarian of the abbey of St. Genevieve, but fell under ecclesiastical censure for writing a defence of the validity of the episcopal

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succession in the Church of England. His work appeared in 1723, and occasioned a warm controversy between the author and Fathers Le Quien and Hardouin. The university of Oxford conferred on Courayer the degree of doctor of laws, but in his own country his book was suppressed; and to avoid the consequences of severer measures he came to England in 1728, and remained here till his death, 17 Oct., 1776. Besides the above work he published French translations of Father Paul's 'History of the Council of Trent,' and of Sleidan's 'History of the Reformation.' Though he joined in communion with the Church of England, he did not separate from that in which he had been bred, but went occasionally to Mass. His creed, indeed, appears to have been very unsettled, if we are to judge of it from two posthumous pieces of his, published by Dr. Bell, one entitled 'Declaration des derniers sentimens sur les differens dogmes de la religion;' and the other, 'Traite ou l'on expose ce qui l'écriture nous apprend de la Divinité de Jesus Christ.'

COURCELLES, STEPHEN DE, a Protestant theological writer, professor at Amsterdam, was born 1580, and died 1658.

COURT DE GEBELIN, ANTOINE, a native of Nîmes, Protestant minister at Lausanne, wrote 'Le Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde Moderne,' 9 vols.; and a History of the War in the Cevennes. Born 1725; died 10 May, 1784.

COURTEN, WILLIAM, a merchant of Menin, who, in 1568, came to London with his family to avoid the persecution then raging in the Netherlands. Here he traded at first in French hoods, an article of dress at that time much worn. The success which attended this business induced Courten to enlarge his concern, by trading in silks and linens, by which means he left behind him a considerable property. His two sons, William and Peter Courten, continued the firm in partnership, and both received the honour of knighthood. The former extended his mercantile pursuits to the East and West Indies, employing for many years four thousand seamen. He was twice married by his first lady, who was both deaf and dumb, but of great fortune, he had a son, who was one of the first baronets, but died without issue. Sir William, the father, colonized Barbadoes, which was afterwards wrested from him by Lord Carlisle. He sustained also a great loss by the massacre at Amboyna; and died in May or June, 1630, *act.* 64.

COURTEN, WILLIAM, the last descendant of this family, was born 28 March, 1642. Having received a good education, he went to Montpellier where he studied natural history, formed an acquaintance with Tournefort, and took his degree of doctor in physic. After this he returned to England, and entered into a long law-suit for the recovery of his paternal property; on the termination of which, by arbitration, he went abroad, and assumed the name of Charleton. After an absence of about twenty-five years, he settled in London, and died 26 March, 1702. His collection of natural curiosities was purchased for the public in 1753, at the price of twenty thousand pounds; and some estimate may be formed of the magnitude from the circumstance that the catalogue makes thirty-eight folios and eight quarto volumes.

COURTENAY, earls of Devon or Devonshire. See DEVON, DEVONSHIRE.

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COURTENAY, EDWARD, a Jesuit, was born in Sussex, and died at St. Omer 3 Oct., 1677, æt. 79. He wrote 'R. P. Petri Writi, Sacerdotis Angliæ Soc. Jesu Mors, quam ob Fidem pasus est Londini 29 Maii MDCLII,' 12mo., Antwerp, 1651; and 'Manipulus Regius SS. Herodum Britannia oblatiæ Reginae Succiaæ' [Christina], folio, Rome, 1626.—*Litæer.*

COURTENAY, HENRY REGINALD, an English prelate, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was made bishop of Bristol 1794; translated to Exeter 1797; and died 3 June, 1803.

COURTENAY, JOHN, an Irish writer, was originally a captain in the military service, and patronized by the first Marquis Townshend, who appointed him his secretary, and surveyor of the ordnance. He also obtained a seat in parliament, and on the death of Mr. Pitt was made a commissioner of the Treasury. This situation, however, he soon lost, and then retired from public life. Died 24 March, 1816, aged 75. His publications consist of a Tract on the Duke of Richmond's Plan of Fortifications; A Poetical Review of Dr. Johnson's Character; Reflections on the French Revolution; Poetical Epistles on the Manners of France, Italy, &c.

COURTENAY, THOMAS PEREGRINE, brother to the earl of Devon, was born about 1782, and educated at Westminster School. After holding some minor offices under government, he was appointed secretary to the Board of Control 1812, and afterwards became vice-president of the Board of Trade, a privy councillor, and an honorary commissioner for the affairs of India. He was drowned while bathing near Torquay 8 July, 1841. He wrote Memoirs of Sir William Temple; Commentaries on the Historical Plays of Shakespeare; and some political pamphlets.

COURTENAY, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1341, being the fourth son of Hugh, earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, grand-daughter of Edward I. He received his education at Oxford, and on entering into orders obtained several preferments. At the age of twenty-eight he was promoted to the bishopric of Hereford, whence he was translated to London, in which see he distinguished himself by his zeal for the papal authority, and in opposition to some court measures; but he was particularly noticed by citing Wycliffe before him in St. Paul's Cathedral 1377. That divine appeared, supported by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Lord Percy, who behaved with such rudeness to the bishop that the citizens of London were exasperated, and a tumult ensued. In 1381 he was made chancellor, and raised to the see of Canterbury, in which he conducted himself with great firmness and activity. Died 31 July, 1396.

COURTILZ DE SANDRAS, GATIEN DE, a French soldier and author, of a noble family, born 1644; died 6 May, 1712. For nine years he was a prisoner in the Bastille. He wrote the Life of Coligny; Memoirs of Rochfort; History of the Dutch War from 1672 to 1677.

COURTIVRON, GASPARD LE COMPASSEUR DE CAZQUI MONTFORT, Marquis DE, a French nobleman, who distinguished himself as a soldier and mathematician. He wrote a treatise on Optics and other works. Born 1715; died 4 Oct., 1785.

COURTOIS. See **CORTESI**.

COUSIN, GILBERT, Cognatus, a French eccle-

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siastic and classical scholar, born 21 Jan., 1526; died 1567.

COUSIN, JACQUES ANTOINE JOSEPH, a mathematician, born at Paris 20 Jan., 1730; died 29 Dec., 1800. He wrote a well-known work on the Differential and Integral Calculus; an Introduction to Astronomy; and Elements of Algebra.

COUSIN, JEAN, a French painter and mathematician, who died about 1590.

COUSTANT, PIERRE, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Compiegne 1624; died at Paris 1721. He wrote 'Vindicia veterum codicum confirmatæ,' and 'De veteribus hæreticis ecclesiasticorum codicum corruptionibus.' He also published an edition of St. Hilary; of the Letters of the Popes, 1721; and assisted in the Benedictine edition of St. Augustine.

COUSTOU, GUILLAUME, a French sculptor, born at Lyons, 1628; died 23 Feb., 1746.

COUSTOU, GUILLAUME, son of the preceding, was also an eminent sculptor. Born 1716; died 13 July, 1777.

COUSTOU, NICOLAS, a sculptor, brother of Guillaume Coustou the elder, was born 9 Jan., 1658, and died 1 May, 1733.

COUTTS, THOMAS, the well-known London banker, died 24 Feb., 1822, aged 87. He was a native of Dundee.

COUVRIER. See **LECOUVRIER**.

COVARRUVIAS, DIEGO, an eminent prelate and canonist, called the Spanish Bartholus, was born at Diego 25 July, 1512, and died at Madrid 27 Sept., 1577.

COVE, MORGAN, D.C.L., was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B., though his doctor's degree was obtained at Oxford. He became rector of Eaton Bishop 1709, and the following year obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford, where he was appointed chancellor of the choir 1828. Died 9 April, 1830, aged 77. He was author of an 'Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England;' and 'An Inquiry into the necessity, justice, and policy of a Commutation of Tithes.'

COVEL, JOHN, D.D., was born at Horningsheath, Suffolk, 1638, and educated at Bury St. Edmunds, whence he removed in 1654 to Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1670 he went to Constantinople as chaplain to the embassy. On his return he was appointed Lady Margaret preacher at Cambridge. He also obtained the rectory of Littlebury, Essex, and the college living of Kegworth, Leicestershire. In 1687 he was installed chancellor of York, and the next year was chosen master of his college. He died 19 Dec., 1722, having just before published an Account of the Greek Church.

COVENTRY, FRANCIS, was born in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1752, and entered into orders. He died 1759, having just before been presented to the perpetual curacy of Edgeware. He wrote Peshurst, a poem in Dodsley's collection; a poetical epistle to the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan; a paper in the 'World;' and the well-known satirical romance 'Pompey the Little.'

COVENTRY, HENRY, third son of Thomas first earl of Coventry, was born in or about 1619, and educated at All Soul's College, Oxford. In 1664 Charles II. sent him envoy extraordinary to Sweden, in which country he remained two years. In

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1667 he was one of the ambassadors despatched to Breda, for the purpose of treating for peace with France, Denmark, and the States General. He was again sent on an embassy to Sweden 1671, and on his return in the following year was constituted secretary of state and privy councillor. He resigned his offices 1679, and died 7 Dec., 1699.

COVENTRY, HENRY, cousin of Francis Coventry, above mentioned, was a fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He was the author of 'Letters of Philemon to Athydaspes;' and was one of the writers of the 'Athenian Letters.' Died 29 Dec., 1752.

COVENTRY, Sir JOHN, K.B., was grandson of Thomas, first earl of Coventry, and nephew to Henry and Sir William Coventry. He was a member in the Long Parliament, and in all the other parliaments in the reign of Charles II., for Weymouth. He was distinguished for his wit, and being often in opposition to the court, a violent and cruel attempt was made on his person 21 Dec., 1670. Four officers of the guards, acting under orders from the duke of Monmouth, waylaid him as he was returning home, and cut his nose to the bone. This led to a furious uproar in the House of Commons, and a bill of banishment against the perpetrators of the outrage was passed, containing a clause that it should not be in the king's power to pardon them, and that it should be death to maim any person. The act was called 'The Coventry Act.' Sir John died about 1682.

COVENTRY, THOMAS, Baron Coventry, lord-keeper of the great seal, was the son of Thomas Coventry, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and born at Croome d'Abitot, in Worcestershire, in 1578. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where, in 1616, he was chosen autumnal reader; and the same year was appointed recorder of London. In 1617 he was made solicitor-general; in 1621 attorney-general; in 1625 lord-keeper; and in 1628 created a peer by the title of Lord Coventry, baron of Aylesborough. He died at Durham House, in the Strand, 14 Jan., 1639-40. He wrote 'An Answer to the Petition against the Recusants;' 'Directions to all that desire to know the Fees of Office in the Common Pleas and Chancery.' Several of his speeches and papers are in the Harleian library.

COVENTRY, Sir WILLIAM, youngest son of the lord-keeper, was born in 1626, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He received the honour of knighthood in 1665, and was made one of the commissioners of the Treasury in 1667. He died 23 June, 1686. Sir William wrote, 'England's Appeal from the private Cabal at Whitehall to the great Council of the Nation;' 'Letter to Dr. Burnet on Cardinal Pole's Secret Powers, respecting the Abbey Lands;' and 'The Character of a Trimmer;' 1689.

COVERDALE, MILES, was born in 1488 at Coverham, in the district called Coverdale, in Yorkshire. He entered the order of Augustinian friars, and was ordained priest 1514. He studied in the house of his order at Cambridge during the period when it was under the presidency of Dr. Robert Barnes, the noted reformer, whose opinions he imbibed. After this he became a zealous opponent of Catholicism, and consequently was patronized by Thomas Cromwell, who befriended him in several emergencies. The statement, oft repeated, that he assisted Tyndal in

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the translation of the Pentateuch, is without foundation. His own translation of the Bible was completed in 1535, and was probably printed at Cologne, though it was not imported into England until the following year. In 1538 Cromwell sent him to Paris, with Richard Grafton, to superintend that translation of the Bible which is commonly called the Lord Cromwell's. Towards the close of 1538 Coverdale published, at Paris, an edition of the New Testament in English and Latin, being induced to do so in consequence of James Nicolson, a printer in Southwark, having, without any authority from him, set forth an inaccurate impression under his name. The printing of the Lord Cromwell's Bible at Paris was ultimately frustrated by the officers of the Inquisition, and Coverdale thereupon returned to England, which, however, he left again about the time of Cromwell's fall. It was, perhaps, at this period that he went to Tubingen, where he was created D.D. He also visited Denmark, but ultimately settled at Bergzabern. On the accession of Edward VI. he returned to England, and was appointed chaplain to the king and almoner to the Lady Catharine Parr, the queen dowager, whose funeral sermon he preached. In 1551 he sat upon the commission under which Van Parre, the Dutch Arian, was burnt for heresy; and on the 14th August in that year was nominated to the bishopric of Exeter. When Mary ascended the throne he was deprived of his see, but, through the intercession of the king of Denmark, obtained the royal licence to quit the kingdom, whereupon he settled at Wesel, in Friesland, as pastor of an English congregation. He afterwards resided at Bergzabern, and then at Geneva, but came back to England in the reign of Elizabeth, and was admitted to the rectory of St. Magnus, London Bridge, 1563-4, but resigned it in 1566. Died Feb., 1568-9. Coverdale's name is chiefly remembered in connexion with his version of the Scriptures, though he was author of a number of works, two volumes of selections from which were printed by the Parker Society 1844-46. Medals in honour of Coverdale were struck by hundreds of thousands in 1835, the 4th of October in which year was observed throughout the greater part of England as a tercentenary of the printing of the whole of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and Coverdale was especially honoured; though it has been doubted whether the originators of this grand burst of exuberant Protestantism were very fully informed as to the circumstances connected with the earlier English translations of the Scriptures, and most assuredly they were mistaken as regards the year when Coverdale's was first published.

COWARD, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, born at Winchester 1656 or 1657. He became fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he published a Latin translation of Dryden's *Abssalom* and *Achitophel*. On quitting the university he removed to Northampton, and next to London, where he published a tract 'De Fermento.' In 1702 he printed 'Second Thoughts concerning Human Souls,' which, as a defence of materialism, produced a fierce contest. The House of Commons also meddled in the dispute, and ordered the book to be burnt by the hangman. After this the doctor published a piece, entitled 'Ophthalmia,' on the nature of vision. He was also the author of 'Licentia Poetica; or the true Test of Poetry.' This is a didactic poem of some merit, and

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the notes are curious. Dr. Coward died about 1724.

COWELL, JOHN, LL.D., a civilian, born at Emsborough, Devonshire, about 1554. He received his education at Eton School, and next at King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor in civil law, and became professor in that faculty and master of Trinity Hall. In 1607 he published in 4to. his 'Interpreter,' or Explanation of Law Terms, which the House of Commons caused to be burnt, on account of its being too favourable to the regal prerogative. Sir Edward Coke was a great enemy to the author, and used to call him, by a miserable pun, Dr. *Cow-hell*. Died 11 Oct., 1611. He also wrote 'Institutes of the Laws of England, in the same method as Justinian's Institutes,' 1605.

COWHERD, WILLIAM, the founder of the 'Bible Christians,' was born in or about 1764, and became minister of Christ Church, Salford, Manchester, which was opened in 1800. Attached to no sect, his creed was the Bible only, and his followers were designated 'Bible Christians.' He observed and zealously inculcated during the last seven years of his life the duty of abstaining from animal food and all intoxicating liquors. Died 29 March, 1816.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, a poet, born in London 1618. He was educated at Westminster School; and at the age of fifteen published a small collection of poems, entitled 'Poetical Blossoms.' He removed in 1636 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he wrote several of his pieces; and in 1638 published his 'Love's Riddle,' a pastoral comedy. In 1643, being then M.A., he was ejected from the college for his loyalty, on which he went to Oxford, where he settled in St. John's College, and published a satire, entitled 'The Puritan and the Papist.' But not satisfied with evincing his attachment to the king by words, he made several journeys to render him service. Afterwards he retired to France with the queen-mother, and was absent about twelve years; during which he was much employed in the royal cause, and suffered considerable distress in common with other exiles. In 1666 he returned to England secretly, but was soon seized and committed to prison, from whence he was bailed by Dr. Scarborough. Next year he went to Oxford, and obtained the degree of M.D. On the death of Cromwell he again visited France, and returned at the Restoration; but being strangely neglected by the court, he retired to a farm at Chertsey, where he died 28 July, 1667. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by George, duke of Buckingham. Dr. Johnson places Cowley at the head of metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes sublime, always moral, and frequently witty, yet his poems are tedious and affected. He preceded Darwin in giving a poetical personification to plants, being himself a good botanist and horticulturist. He also wrote a comedy called the 'Cutter of Coleman Street,' and some pieces in prose, particularly a 'Discourse on the Government of Cromwell,' and a 'Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy.'

COWLEY, HANNAH, a dramatic writer, was the daughter of Philip Parkhouse, a bookseller at Tiverton, in Devonshire, where she was born 1743. At the age of twenty-five she married Mr. Cowley, an officer in the military service of the

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India Company, who died in 1797. She produced the comedy of 'The Runaway,' in 1776, which was followed by the 'Belle's Stratagem;' and some other popular pieces. She also wrote poems of no common merit, as 'The Maid of Arragon;' 'The Scottish Village;' and 'The Siege of Acre.' Mrs. Cowley died at Tiverton, 11 March, 1809, and her works were published in 1813, in 3 vols. 8vo., with a memoir prefixed.

COWLEY, HENRY WELLESLEY, LORD, younger brother of the duke of Wellington, was born 20 Jan., 1773, and entered the diplomatic service, in which he acquired great distinction. He was British ambassador at Madrid 1800-22; at Vienna 1822-31; and in 1841 was sent ambassador to Paris. He was raised to the peerage 1828; and died 27 April, 1847.

COWPER, EDWARD, professor of manufacturing arts and mechanics at King's College, London, was born 1790, and died 17 Oct., 1852. He was a distinguished inventor and improver of machinery, especially of the printing machine. In early life he was a partner with Mr. Applegath, as a printer, in Duke Street, Lambeth.

COWPER, SPENCER, the second son of Lord Chancellor Cowper, was born in London 1713. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He obtained the rectory of Fordwich in Kent, a prebend of Canterbury, and lastly the deanery of Durham. Died 25 March, 1774. The dean published, without his name, some astronomical tables and calculations. His other works are a speech at the installation of the bishop of Durham; eight discourses; and three occasional sermons.

COWPER, or COUPER, WILLIAM, a Scotch prelate, was born at Edinburgh in 1566. He received his education at St. Andrew's, after which he visited England, and was assisted in his theological studies by the famous Hugh Broughton. On entering into orders he became minister of a parish in the county of Stirling, and next at Perth, where his conduct was so exemplary that James VI. appointed him bishop of Galloway, and dean of the chapel royal. He died 15 Feb., 1619, and in 1629 his works were published at London, in one volume, folio.

COWPER, WILLIAM, a surgeon and anatomist, was born in 1666, near Alresford, in Hampshire. He practised with great reputation in London, where he published, in 1694, *Myotomia reformatata*; or a new administration of all the Muscles of the Human Body; which was reprinted in 1724, in folio. In 1697, Cowper published at Oxford, in folio, 'The Anatomy of Human Bodies;' which was attacked by Bidloo as a plagiarism. Died 8 March, 1709.

COWPER, WILLIAM, Earl Cowper, and Lord Chancellor, was the son of Sir William Cowper, baronet, and born in Hertfordshire. He rose rapidly at the bar, and was chosen recorder of Colchester. In 1695 he was elected M.P. for Hertford, and distinguished himself greatly by his eloquence. On the accession of Queen Anne he was appointed counsel for the crown; and in 1705 was made keeper of the great seal. In 1706 he was created a peer, and the year following constituted lord high chancellor of England, which office he held till 1710, when he resigned the seals, much against the queen's desire. On the demise of her Majesty he accepted that office again, but retired in 1718, when he was created an earl. Died 10 Oct., 1733.

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COWPER, WILLIAM, M.D., F.S.A., a physician of Chester, who died 20 Oct., 1767. He published 'A Summary of the life of St. Werburgh,' and 'Il Penseroso: an evening's contemplation in St. John's churchyard, Chester.'

COWPER, WILLIAM, D.D., youngest son of Earl Cowper, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was made dean of Durham, which he held till his death 1772, in his 59th year. He wrote an able treatise on geometry, besides eight sermons, and an advice to a lady, much esteemed.

COWPER, WILLIAM, a poet, was the son of the Rev. John Cowper, rector of Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, and was born there, 20 Nov., 1731. He was from his birth of a very delicate constitution, and through life possessed a frame of uncommon sensibility. After going through a country school, he was sent to that of Westminster, and in 1749 was articled to an attorney for three years, at the end of which time he entered the Temple, but never followed the legal profession. Here he renewed an intimacy with his schoolfellows, Churchill, Colman, Thornton, and Lloyd, and contributed some papers to the 'Connoisseur.' At the age of thirty-four he was nominated a clerk in the House of Lords; but an unconquerable timidity prevented him from undertaking the office, on which account he was appointed clerk of the journals, a situation which, it was supposed, would require no personal attendance; but an occasion happening that rendered it necessary for the clerk to appear at the bar of the House, it had such an effect on his nerves that he was obliged to resign the place. Insanity followed, and it was found necessary to place him under Dr. Cotton, at St. Albans, by whose attentions he recovered his mental faculties. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of Unwin, in whose family he became an inmate. When that gentleman was killed by a fall from his horse in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin went to Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with the Rev. John Newton, curate of that parish. To a collection of hymns, published by Mr. Newton, our poet contributed no fewer than sixty-eight pieces. In 1770 he lost his brother John, who died at Cambridge. From this period little occurs in the life of the poet, who suffered much from severe paroxysms of religious despondency. His recovery was slow, but at last he gained a calm tranquillity, which lasted some years. To beguile his hours and employ his mind, he was urged by his friends to write frequently; the result of which was the publication of a volume of poems in 1782, anonymously. Some time before this Cowper had formed an acquaintance with the widow of Sir Robert Austen, who resided at the parsonage house of Olney. To this lady the world is indebted for the ballad of John Gilpin, which she related to amuse Cowper, who turned it into verse. But Lady Austen conferred a greater favour on the public, by suggesting to him the poem entitled 'The Task.' This piece was sent to the press in 1784, in 8vo., in a second volume of his works. He now began a translation of Homer into blank verse, which was published by subscription in 1791, in 2 vols. 4to.; but he was so dissatisfied with it as to begin the work anew, and this revision has been since printed. In 1786 Mr. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin removed to Weston, in Northamptonshire, where our poet undertook

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an edition of Milton, which he afterwards abandoned. In 1794 he relapsed into a state of mental derangement, and, though a pension of three hundred a year was settled upon him, he was not in a condition to feel any pleasure from the favour. After lingering out a painful existence, with short but glimmering intervals of reason, he died at Dereham, in Norfolk, 25 April, 1800. The 'Life and Letters of Cowper' were published by his friend Mr. Hayley, but Southey's Life of him is far the best.

COX, DAVID, a clever painter in water-colours, born at Birmingham 1793; died 7 June, 1859.

COX, LEONARD, a schoolmaster, was a native of Monmouth, and received his education at Cambridge, after which he became schoolmaster at Reading, next at Carleton, in his native county, and finally, it is supposed, at Coventry. He was living in 1548. Besides some translations he published 'The Art or Craite of Rhetoryke,' 1532; and 'Commentaries upon Will. Lily's construction of the eight parts of speech,' 1540. He had travelled much on the Continent, and was a friend of Erasmus and Melancthon.

COX, RICHARD, an English prelate, was born at Whaddon, Buckinghamshire, about 1500, and studied at both our universities. He then became master of Eton School, which flourished greatly under his management. In 1541 he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Ely, and for some time he acted as tutor to Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI. He was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1546. On the accession of his royal pupil he became king's almoner, and was sworn of the privy council, being shortly afterwards elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. At this period, and indeed throughout his career, he displayed great zeal for the Protestant cause. On Mary's accession, he was deprived of his preferments, and wisely took the first opportunity of leaving the country. During his exile he was engaged in some very violent and unedifying disputes with his co-religionists at Frankfurt. On the accession of Elizabeth he came back to England, and was nominated bishop of Ely, 1550. The latter years of his life were embittered by disputes, arising out of his resolute refusal to alienate the revenues of his see. Died 22 July, 1581. Bishop Cox translated the Acts of the Apostles, and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, for the Bishop's Bible, and was one of the divines employed in revising the book of common prayer.

COX, SIR RICHARD, lord chancellor of Ireland, was born at Bandon, county Cork, 25 March, 1650. He was at first an attorney, afterwards a barrister, and in 1690 was made a judge of the court of Common Pleas, about which time he was appointed governor of Cork. In 1703 he was raised to the chancellorship, and in 1706 created a baronet, but the year following he was deprived of his office. Died 3 May, 1733. He wrote 'Hibernia Anglicana, or the History of Ireland,' 1689. His 'Autobiography' was edited by Richard Caulfield, B.A., 8vo., London, 1860.

COXCIE, MICHAEL VAN, a painter, born at Mechlin 1497; died at Antwerp 1592.

COXE, WILLIAM, an historian, was born in London 7 March, 1747, and educated at Eton School. He obtained a fellowship of King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards made three tours on the Continent, which gave rise to several of his publications. In 1786 he was presented to the

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living of Kingston-upon-Thames, which he resigned in 1788, on being collated to the rectory of Bemerton, Wiltshire. He became canon residentiary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Wilts 1805; and died 8 June, 1828. Archdeacon Coxe published a large number of historical, biographical, topographical, and theological works. The principal are:—'Travels in Switzerland,' 'Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark,' 'Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole,' 'Historical Tour in Monmouthshire,' 'Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole,' 'History of the House of Austria,' 'Historical Memoirs of the Bourbon Kings of Spain,' 'Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough,' 'Private and Original Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury,' 'Memoirs of the Administration of Mr. Pelham,' and an 'Explanation of the Catechism of the Church of England.'

COXETER, THOMAS, was born at Lechdale, Gloucestershire, 30 Sept., 1689. He became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, where he wore a civilian's gown, and then came to London with a view to that profession, which, however, he abandoned in consequence of some disappointment. He now devoted himself to literary pursuits, and collected those materials which were afterwards used in what is called 'Cibber's Lives of the Poets.' He likewise assisted Ames in his 'History of British Typography,' and published a new edition of Bayly's (or rather Hall's) Life of Bishop Fisher. After this he was chosen secretary to a society for the encouragement of English history. Coxeter formed the plan of publishing a collection of old plays, which Dodsley afterwards adopted. In 1759, an edition of Massinger was published in his name. Died 19 April, 1747.

COXON, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, who died at St. Omer 7 May, 1735, aged 85. He was the editor of 'Ribadeneira's Lives of the Saints,' 1730. The translator was the Hon. William Petre, whose version first appeared in 1669.

COYER, GABRIEL FRANÇOIS, a French writer, born 1707; died 18 July, 1782. He published the 'History of John Sobieski,' 'Travels in Italy and Holland,' 'A Treatise of Education,' and a translation of 'Blackstone's Commentaries.'

COYPEL, CHARLES ANTOINE, a painter, born at Paris 1604; died 14 June, 1752. There were several other painters of the same name and family, viz., Noel (b. 1628; d. 1707); Antoine (b. 1661; d. 1722); Noel Nicolas (b. 1688; d. 1734).

COYSEVOX, ANTOINE, a French sculptor, born at Lyons 1640; died 10 Oct., 1730.

COZENS, ALEXANDER, a native of Russia, who settled in London as a landscape-painter and drawing-master. His method of sketching was very extraordinary, for he used to throw down upon several pieces of paper numerous accidental blots and loose flourishes, from which he selected forms, and sometimes produced sublime objects. He published a tract on this method of composing Landscapes, and another work entitled 'The Principles of Beauty relative to the Human Head,' 1778. The principal value of this work is in the plates, which were engraved by Bartolozzi. Mr. Cozens was also the author of some other performances. Died April, 1786. His son, John Cozens, who excelled him as a landscape painter, died in a state of mental derangement 1799.

COZZA, FRANCESCO, a painter, born at Istilo, in Calabria, 1605; died at Rome 1682.

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CRAB, ROGER, an eccentric vegetarian, whose life was published 1655, under the title of 'The English Hermit, or the Wonder of this Age; being a Relation of the Life of Roger Crab, living near Uxbridge [at Ickenham], taken from his own Mouth, shewing his strange, reserved, and unparalleled kind of life, who counteth it a Sin against his Body and Soul, to eat any Sort of Flesh, Fish, or living Creature, or to drink any Wine, Ale, or Beer. He can live with three farthings a week. His constant Food is Roots and Herbs, as Cabbage, Turnips, Carrots, Dock-Leaves, and Grass; also Bread and Bran, without Butter or Cheese. His clothing Sackcloth. He left the Army, and kept a Shop at Chesham, and hath now left off that, and sold a considerable Estate to give to the Poor; shewing his Reasons from the Scripture.' Died 11 Sept., 1680, æt. 60.

CRABB, HABAKKUK, a dissenter, born at Wattisfield, Suffolk, and educated at Daventry. He officiated at Stowmarket, and afterwards at Cirencester, and then joined his brother-in-law Fenner in the care of a school at Devizes. On the death of his friend Hanmer, he was invited by his congregation, but being accused of departing from the faith of the dissenters, he retired to Royston, where the loss of his wife and disappointment brought on a nervous fever, which hurried him to his grave 1795. He left several manuscript sermons, some of which were published after his decease.

CRABBE, GEORGE, a poet, born at Aldborough, Suffolk, 24 Dec., 1754. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, but having become enamoured of literary pursuits, he abandoned his profession 1798, and came to seek his fortune in London. In his expectation of deriving some pecuniary advantage from his poem, entitled 'The Candidate,' he was disappointed, owing to the bankruptcy of the publisher; but soon after this he had the good fortune to attract the favourable notice of Edmund Burke, who acted to him in the kindest manner, assigning him an apartment at his seat at Beconsfield, where he became a member of a family with whom it was an honour as well as a pleasure to associate. Burke examined all the young bard's compositions, and signified his approval of 'The Library' and 'The Village,' which were accordingly published. In 1782 Crabbe took priest's orders, and afterwards obtained several benefices. He died rector of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, 8 Feb., 1832. His other principal poems are 'The Newspaper,' 'The Parish Register,' 'The Borough,' and 'Dial in Verse.' Crabbe's poetry is remarkable for pathos, force, and truth in the delineation of character.

CRABTREE, or KRABTREE, HENRY, curate of Todmorden, Lancashire, was born either at Norland, or Sowerby, near Halifax, and was initiated in school learning with Archbishop Tillotson. He had the character of being a good mathematician and astronomer; and published 'Merlinus Rusticus, or a Country Almanack.' London, 1685.

CRABTREE, WILLIAM, a mathematician, carried on the business of a clothier at Broughton, near Manchester, and died at an early age, about 1642, a few months after his friend, Jeremiah Horrocks. Some of his observations are printed in Horrocks's 'Opuscula Astronomica,' 1672.

CRACHERODE, CLAYTON MORDAUNT, P.R.S., F.S.A., son of Colonel Cracherode, governor of Mi-

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norca, was born at Taplow, Buckinghamshire, 23 June, 1730, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1753). Though he entered into orders, he would never accept church preferment, his fortune enabling him to live without it. He was a great collector of books, pictures, prints, and antiquities, which he bequeathed to the British Museum. His death occurred at his residence, Queen's Square, London, 6 April, 1799. He contributed Latin verses to the 'Carmina Quadragesimalia,' 1748, and to the Oxford collection on the death of Frederick, prince of Wales, 1751.

CRADDOCK, LUKE, a painter. His birds were greatly admired, and rose in value to three or four times their original price after his death. He worked generally for dealers, and refused to employ his pencil for the great. He died 1717.

CRADDOCK, JOHN, born at Wolverham, and educated at Cambridge, where he was created D.D. He was promoted to the bishopric of Kilmore 1757; translated to Dublin 1772; and died 1778.

CRADDOCK, SAMUEL, a nonconformist divine, was born in 1620, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and was presented to the rectory of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. After this he settled at Bishop Stortford, in Hertfordshire, where he died 7 Oct., 1706. His works are 'Knowledge and Practice,' a system of divinity; 'The Harmony of the Four Evangelists'; 'The Apostolical History'; 'The Old Testament History methodized'; and 'Exposition on the Revelation.'

CRADDOCK, ZACHARY, brother of the preceding, was born 1633. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and in 1672 was appointed provost of Eton, in opposition to Waller, the poet. He died 16 Oct., 1695. Dr. Craddock was the author of two sermons; one on Providence and the other on the Design of Christianity.

CRAIG, ALEXANDER, a poet, whose songs, sonnets, and elegies were published at London 1606.

CRAIG, JAMES, a Scotch divine, born at Gifford, in East Lothian, 1682. He took the degree of M.A. at Edinburgh, and became minister at Yester, and next at Haddington, whence he removed to the metropolis of Scotland 1732. Died 1744. His sermons, in 3 vols., are much esteemed. He also wrote some poetry.

CRAIG, JAMES, an eminent architect of Edinburgh, where he died 23 June, 1795.

CRAIG, SIR JAMES GIBSON, was the leading partner of the firm of Messrs. Craig, Dalziel, and Brodie, writers to the signet at Edinburgh. He took a prominent part in all the great political struggles of Scotland from 1792 downwards, and was on terms of intimacy with Fox and most of the leaders of the old Whig school. As an acknowledgment of the services which he rendered to that party, he was created a baronet 1831. Died 6 March, 1850, aged 85.

CRAIG, JOHN, a Scotch divine, who attained popularity as a preacher on the side of the Reformation. He was a colleague of Knox; and died 4 Dec., 1600, aged 88.

CRAIG, JOHN, a Scotch divine and mathematician, who settled at Cambridge about 1690. He had a dispute with John Bernoulli on the quadrature of curved lines and curvilinear figures, but his most extraordinary work is 'Theologia Christiana: Principia Mathematica,' first printed 1699

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at London, and afterwards at Leipsic, with a learned preface, 1755. The object of this performance is to calculate the duration of moral evidence and the authority of historical facts. By this mode, the author attempts to show that the proofs of the Christian religion will cease in a certain number of years in proportion as the force of the testimony decays. Craig died 1732.

CRAIG, or CRAIGIUS, NICHOLAS, a learned Dane, regent of the school at Copenhagen, author of 'The Annals of Denmark,' 'De Republica Lacedaemoniorum,' and other works, was born about 1549, and died 14 May, 1602.

CRAIG, SIR THOMAS, was born at Edinburgh about 1548. He studied the civil law at Paris, after which he became an eminent advocate in Scotland, and was knighted by King James. He died at Edinburgh 26 Feb., 1608. His treatise entitled 'Jus Feudale' is still in great esteem; besides which he wrote a treatise on the right of James to the crown of England.

CRAIG, THOMAS, minister of the associate congregation of Whitby, Yorkshire, 1789, removed to Leeds 1793, and subsequently settled at or near Bocking. Died 1799. He published 'Three Sermons on Important Subjects,' 8vo., Whitby, 1791. His son, Thomas Craig, was for sixty-two years an independent minister at Bocking, and died 21 June, 1865, æt. 85. He published 'Funeral Sermon for Mrs. Fitch,' 8vo., Bocking, 1815; and 'Funeral Sermon for John Tabor, Esq.,' 8vo., Bocking, 1815.

CRAIG, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Glasgow 1709, and educated in the university there. In 1737 he settled as minister of Cambusnethan, from whence he afterwards removed to Glasgow, where he officiated as minister of St. Andrew's Church. He died in 1784. Dr. Craig wrote an 'Essay on the Life of Jesus Christ;' and a volume of excellent sermons.

CRAIG, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was born 1745, and was called to the Scotch bar. On being raised to the judicial bench he assumed the title of Lord Craig. Died 8 July, 1813. He was a contributor to the 'Mirror,' and 'Lounger;' periodicals published at Edinburgh.

CRANKANTHORPE, RICHARD, an English divine, was born at Strickland, in Westmoreland, in 1567, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He died at his rectory of Black Notley, in Essex, in 1624. Dr. Crankanthorpe wrote some controversial pieces against the Roman Church.

CRAKELT, WILLIAM, M.A., vicar of Chalk, Kent, 1774, and also curate and master of the grammar school at Northfleet, in that county, died 21 Aug., 1812, aged 71. He published editions of Entick's Latin Dictionary, and Watson's translation of Horace.

CRAMER, DANIEL, a German Protestant divine, professor successively at Wittenberg and Stettin, author of various theological works, was born 20 Jan., 1568, and died 5 Oct., 1637.

CRAMER, FRANCIS, an accomplished musician, was born 1772, at Schwetzingen, near Mannheim, but was sent while yet an infant to London, where his father, William Cramer, and his brother John, the celebrated pianist, had settled. In 1799 he lost his father, and in the ensuing year succeeded him at the Ancient Concerts as leader, which post he held till 1844. Died 25 July, 1848.

CRAMER, GABRIEL, a mathematician of Geneva, born 31 July, 1704; died 1752.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a writer on metal-

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lurgy, born at Quedlinberg 14 Dec., 1710; died at Zurich 14 July, 1777. He was the first who formed the art of assaying into a system.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a German prose writer and poet of considerable merit, was divinity professor at Copenhagen and afterwards at Kiel. Born 1723; died 12 June, 1788.

CRAMER, JOHN ANTHONY, D.D., born 1793, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1814; M.A. 1817; B.D. 1830, D.D. 1831). He was curate of Binsey, Oxfordshire, 1822-45; vice-principal of St. Alban Hall 1823-25; public orator 1829-42; principal of New Inn Hall 1831-34; professor of modern history 1842; dean of Carlisle 1844; died 24 Aug., 1848. He published 'A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps,' in conjunction with his cousin, Mr. Wickham; 'A Geographical and Historical Description of Ancient Italy;' similar works on Ancient Greece and Asia Minor; 'Catena Græcorum Patrum in Novum Testamentum,' 8 vols.; 'Anecdote Græcæ Codd. MSS. Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis,' 4 vols.; 'The Travels of Nicander Nucus, of Corcyra, in England, in the reign of Henry VIII.' (Camd. Soc.); and an inaugural lecture 'On the Study of Modern History.' Dr. Cramer entirely rebuilt New Inn Hall out of his own property.—*Al. West.*

CRAMER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss divine and theological writer, was first professor of the oriental languages in Zurich, and afterwards professor of divinity at Herborn. Born 24 Jan., 1673; died 9 Feb., 1702.

CRANBORNE, JAMES EMILIUS WILLIAM EVELYN GASCOYNE, by courtesy styled **VISCOUNT**, eldest son of the marquis of Salisbury, was born 29 Oct., 1821, and died 14 June, 1865. He was blind from his birth, and this affliction prevented his taking that prominent position for which his rank, abilities, and character eminently qualified him. Nevertheless he took a great interest in all the leading questions of the day, and although abstaining publicly from the field of politics, exercised no inconsiderable influence in the social circles in which he mixed. He was author of a 'History of France for Children. In Letters to his Nieces,' 12mo., London, 1853; 'Biographical Sketches of Great Monarchs for Young People,' 16mo., London, 1853; and 'Historical Sketches and Reviews,' 8vo., London [1861].

CRANCH, JOHN, an artist of Bath, whose principal painting is 'The Death of Chatterton,' was born 1751, and died 1821. He wrote 'Inducements to promote the Fine Arts in Great Britain, by exciting native genius to independent effort and original designs,' 4to., 1811.

CRANE, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine, born at Plymouth, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he had a living in Dorsetshire, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1714. There is by him a treatise on 'Divine Providence.'

CRANE, THOMAS, an English painter, who died in London 15 July, 1859, æt. 51.

CRANLEY, THOMAS, D.D., an Englishman, became warden of New College, Oxford, and chancellor of that university. He was appointed archbishop of Dublin 1397, and also held the office of chancellor and lord justice of Ireland. Died 25 May, 1417.

CRANMER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, 2 July,

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1489, being the son of Thomas Cranmer, a gentleman of a very ancient family, and Agnes, his wife, the daughter of Laurence Hatfield, of Willoughby, in the same county. He lost his father early, and in 1503 his mother sent him to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he became well grounded in logic and philosophy. He proceeded B.A. 1511-12, and was elected to a fellowship, which, however, he soon vacated by marriage. His wife was named Joan, and many years afterwards she was derisively termed Black Joan of the Dolphin. She is said to have been the daughter of a gentleman, and the niece of the landlady of the Dolphin, a tavern of good repute which stood at the Bridge Street end of what is now called All Saints' Passage, in Cambridge. After his marriage he lived with his wife at the Dolphin, and became a common reader in Buckingham College. His wife died in childbed, within a year of his marriage, and he was immediately afterwards re-elected a fellow of Jesus College. He now applied himself with diligence to the study of divinity, read through the Holy Scriptures, made himself master of the points then in controversy between the adherents of Luther and the supporters of the old religion, took orders, was appointed one of the university preachers 1520, and in 1521 proceeded B.D. He commenced D.D. 1526, and in that or the preceding year was constituted archdeacon of Taunton. The strenuous efforts now being made by Henry VIII. to obtain a divorce from Catharine of Aragon engrossed the attention of the whole realm, and the case was frequently and eagerly discussed in the universities. In Aug., 1529, the plague prevailed in Cambridge, and Dr. Cranmer retired with two pupils to the house of their father, a Mr. Cressy, situate at Waltham in Essex. The king also at the same period came to that place, and Fox, his almoner, and Gardiner, his secretary, who were in attendance on the sovereign, were lodged at Mr. Cressy's house, and met Dr. Cranmer. At supper the royal marriage was discussed, when Cranmer expressed his surprise that there should be any hesitation as to the mode of proceeding respecting it. If the marriage were unlawful in itself by virtue of any divine precept, it was certain that the Pope's dispensation could be of no force to make that lawful which God had declared to be unlawful. Therefore he thought that, instead of a long fruitless negotiation at Rome, it would be better to consult the learned men and the universities of Christendom, and if they declared against the marriage, the Pope must needs give judgment accordingly, or otherwise, the bull of dispensation being of itself null and void, the marriage would be found sinful, notwithstanding such bull. Shortly afterwards Dr. Cranmer's advice was reported to the king, who was highly pleased with it, and instantly sent for him to Greenwich. He went with apparent reluctance, but expressed himself ready to write a treatise in support of his views on the question, and even to advocate his opinions before the Supreme Pontiff himself at Rome. The king appointed him his chaplain, and directed that he should be accommodated in the house of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and there compose his treatise. The book was soon finished and published, but it is not a little singular that no copy appears to be in existence. It was, however, published in, if not before, Feb., 1529-30. In Dec. 1530 he and others were despatched as ambassadors to the

Emperor and the Pope with reference to the divorce; and during his stay in Rome, his Holiness conferred on him the title of penitentiary for all England. Cranmer afterwards spent some time in Germany, and there formed an intimacy with Andrew Osiander; and it seems that it was about this time that he married Anne, a niece of Osiander. The archiepiscopal see of Canterbury became vacant by the death of Dr. Warham, 22 Aug., 1532, and Dr. Cranmer, who was then in Germany, was summoned home to become his successor. The usual papal bulls were applied for, and obtained, and Cranmer received episcopal consecration 30 March, 1533. His equivocation on this occasion is utterly indefensible. He surrendered the bulls to the king because he would not, as he said, recognize the Pope as the giver of ecclesiastical dignities, and then he took the usual oath of obedience to the see of Rome, but previously to doing so made a protestation, declaring that he intended not by the oath he was about to take to bind himself to do anything contrary to the laws of God, the king's prerogative, or to the commonwealth and statutes of the kingdom, nor to tie himself from speaking his mind freely in matters relating to the reformation of religion, the government of the Church of England, and the prerogative of the crown. It should be stated that in the interval between the death of Archbishop Warham and Dr. Cranmer's consecration he had been informed of the secret marriage of Henry to Anne Boleyn; and very soon after he was established in the primacy, he, as archbishop and legate of the apostolic see, pronounced the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon to have been null and void *ab initio*, as contrary to the divine law. This sentence was given at the priory of Dunstable, 23 May, 1533. In the preceding April, Anne Boleyn had been publicly introduced to the court as queen, and her coronation had been fixed for the 1st of June. On the 28th of May the archbishop confirmed her marriage, and at her coronation placed the crown upon her head. In the same month he took a part in the examination of John Frith, who was condemned to be burnt for heresy. As soon as the Pope became acquainted with the proceedings in connection with the divorce, he issued a public instrument, declaring the whole process to be null and void, and threatening the archbishop with excommunication unless by a given day he revoked all that he had done. The archbishop, anticipating that this threat would be carried into effect, interposed an appeal to a general council. A series of legislative measures now passed in rapid succession, by which all connection with, or dependence upon, the see of Rome was ultimately broken off. These measures either originated with the primate, or obtained his hearty support. He now sent to Germany for his wife, whom, however, he was obliged to keep privately, and when the Six Articles came into operation, he was obliged to send her back, with his children, to Germany. Shortly after the commitment of Queen Anne Boleyn to the Tower, he interceded for her to the infuriated king, by a letter bearing date 3 May, 1536, but fourteen days afterwards he pronounced her marriage with the king to have been null and void, in consequence of the existence of a pre-contract with another. Subsequently he concurred in the unjust sentence given by the Convocation in favour of the king's divorce from Anne of Cleves; and in

1541 he disclosed to his Majesty the infidelities of Queen Catharine Howard. In 1544 he succeeded in effecting a great change in the forms of public devotion by the introduction of a litany in English. Various further attempts on his part at reformation were, however, defeated by the efforts of his adversaries, but he retained the steadfast friendship of the king, who gave him his ring to be produced in any moment of emergency. He attended Henry on his deathbed, and was appointed one of his executors, and also one of the regents or governors of the realm during the minority of Edward VI., whom he crowned in Westminster Abbey. The archbishop now took the lead in ecclesiastical affairs, unfettered by the adverse influences brought to bear against him in the last reign. With a view to the more complete diffusion of the principles of the Reformation, visitors were appointed for the whole kingdom, which was divided into six circuits, an eminent preacher being associated to each set of visitors. The act of the Six Articles was repealed, as were other persecuting laws, and the Mass was converted into a communion. The marriage of the clergy being now sanctioned by law, the archbishop's wife returned from Germany to reside with him again, and was publicly owned and recognized. The archbishop afterwards published his defence of the true and catholic doctrine of the sacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour Christ. This treatise contains a formal and systematic exposition of his views upon the subject, and was the commencement of a controversy which was carried on by him to the end of his life; his opponents being Bishop Gardiner and Dr. Richard Smith. In 1552 the articles of religion, substantially the same as those now in force, passed the Convocation, and the book of common prayer was revised, being reduced to nearly the same form in which it appears at the present day. When Edward VI. died the primate took the oaths to the Lady Jane Grey, though he subscribed the letter soon afterwards sent by the privy council to the duke of Northumberland, commanding him, in the name of Queen Mary, to disband his army. On the accession of Queen Mary he was committed to the Tower, where he remained till March, 1554, when he was removed with Bishop Ridley and Hugh Latimer to Oxford. In April the same year the archbishop took part in the disputations in that university concerning the sacrament of the altar, and two days afterwards, on his refusal to sign the articles tendered to him, he was condemned as a heretic. A long delay now ensued, during which the papal power was re-established, and the old laws against heresy revived, and in Sept., 1555, the archbishop was again tried on charges of blasphemy, perjury, incontinency, and heresy, and found guilty. After his condemnation he was induced to recant his opinions, but notwithstanding this it was determined to put him to death. On hearing of this Cranmer retracted his recantation, and suffered at the stake, near Balliol College, Oxford, 21 March, 1555-6. The archbishop's principal works, edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, were printed at Cambridge, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1844 and 1846.

CRANTOR, the last philosopher of the old academy, was a native of Cilicia, and flourished about 300 B.C.

CRANWELL, JOHN, a poet, was educated at

CRASHAW.

Sidney College, Cambridge (B.A. 1747; M.A. 1751); became rector of Abbot's Kipton, Huntingdonshire; and died 17 April, 1793. He published translations of Browne's Latin poem 'On the Immortality of the Soul,' 1705; and of Bishop Vida's 'Christiad,' 1708.

CRASHAW, RICHARD, a poet, was the son of William Crashaw, B.D., preacher at the Temple, and the correspondent of Usher. The son was born in London, about 1616, and educated first at the Charter House, and next at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He afterwards obtained a fellowship at Peterhouse 1637, and in 1638 took his master's degree. In 1634 he published a volume of poems, in which is the celebrated line ascribed to Dryden:

*Nympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit.
The modest water saw its God and blush'd.*

On entering into orders he became a popular preacher, but being expelled by the rebels, he went abroad and became a convert to the Catholic faith. From France he went to Italy, became secretary to a cardinal, and was made canon of Loreto, where he died about 1650. His poems were published in 1640, and again in 1785; but the best edition is that by William B. Turnbull, 12mo., London, 1858. Pope was much indebted to Crashaw for many of his passages.

CRASSUS, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, high priest of Rome, who went into Asia with an army against Antiochus, where he was slain, and buried at Smyrna, about 131 B.C.

CRASSUS, MARCUS LICINIUS, of the same family as the preceding, acquired immense riches by dealing in slaves. When Cinna filled Rome with his cruelties he went to Spain, and from thence to Africa, where he served under Sylla. He was sent against the revolted gladiators, who were headed by Spartacus. In this battle 12,000 of the slaves were killed, and Crassus was honoured with an ovation. He served as consul with Pompey, and entertained the Roman populace at 10,000 tables. He accepted the government of Syria, where he was defeated by the Parthians, and put to death, B.C. 53.

CRATES, an academic philosopher, who flourished 373 B.C.

CRATINUS, a native of Athens, who invented or improved comic poetry. He wrote twenty-one plays, and died B.C. 431, aged 97.

CRATON, or DE CRAFTHEIM, JOHN, chief physician to the emperor Ferdinand I., was born 20 Nov., 1519, at Breslau, where he died 9 Nov., 1585. He published some medical works, and edited Luther's Table Talk.

CRAUFORD, or CRAWFORD, DAVID, an historian; born at Drumsoy, near Glasgow, 1665. He was brought up to the bar, which he seldom attended, being fond of literary inquiries. He was appointed historiographer of Scotland, and in 1706 published 'Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, containing a full and impartial Account of the Revolution in that Kingdom begun in 1667.' He is also said to have written two plays, 'Courtship Alamode,' 1700; and 'Love at First Sight,' 1704.

CRAUFURD, QUENTIN, was born at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, 22 Sept., 1743, and became president of the India Company at Manila, in which situation he amassed a considerable fortune. He afterwards travelled through various countries of Europe, and finally settled at Paris, where he died 23 Nov., 1819. Among his publications are 'Memoires de

CREAGH.

Madame Du Hausset; 'Sketches chiefly relating to the History, Religion, Learning, and Manners of the Hindoos;' 'Essais sur la Littérature Française; écrits pour l'usage d'une dame compatriote de l'auteur,' 2 vols. 4to., Paris, 1803; 3 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1815, 1818; 'History of the Bastille;' and 'Researches concerning the Laws, Theology, Learning, Commerce, &c., of ancient and modern India.'

CRAVEN, ELIZABETH, LADY. *See* ANSPACH.

CRAVEN, WILLIAM, D.D., was born 1731, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was Arabic professor 1770-95; master of his college 1789; and died 29 Jan., 1815. Dr. Craven published 'Sermons on the Evidence of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments,' and 'The Jewish and Christian Dispensations Compared.'

CRAWFORD, ADAIR, M.D., F.R.S., was the son of a presbyterian minister of Crumlin, near Belfast, where he was born 1748. After receiving a grammatical education under his father, he went to Glasgow with a view to the ministry, but that profession he relinquished for the study of medicine, which he pursued with ardour at Edinburgh. In 1779 he took his doctor's degree at Glasgow, and soon afterwards fixed his residence in London, where he was appointed one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital. He died at Lymington, Hampshire, 29 July, 1795. Dr. Crawford was well known as a medical practitioner, and still more as a man of science. He published 'Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat,' 1779, 1788, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. A posthumous treatise by him, 'On the Effects of Tonics on the Animal Fibre,' was edited by his brother, Dr. Alexander Crawford.

CRAWFORD, JOHN LINDSAY, EARL OF, a British general, born 4 Oct., 1702. He received his education at Glasgow, and then embraced the profession of arms. After serving in the Imperial and Russian armies, he commanded the brigade of life-guards at the battle of Dettingen, and displayed great gallantry at the battle of Fontenoy, of which he wrote an interesting memoir. He was engaged in suppressing the rebellion of 1745 and died 25 Dec., 1749. His 'Memoirs' were published in 1769.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, a Scotch clergyman, author of 'Dying Thoughts,' and some sermons, was born 1676; and died 1742.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM SHARMAN, sometime M.P. for Durdalk and Rochdale, was popularly known in Ireland as 'the father of the tenant-right question.' He died 16 Oct., 1861.

CRAWFURD, GEORGE, a Scotch antiquary, died 1748. His chief works are, a Genealogical History of the Stewarts, 1710; 'The Peerage of Scotland,' 1716; and the Lives and Characters of the Officers of the Crown and of the State in Scotland, 1726.

CRAYER, GASPAR, a painter, born at Antwerp 1585; died 27 Jan., 1669.

CREAGH, PETER, a Catholic prelate, was appointed bishop of Cork, then archbishop of Tuam and in 1603 archbishop of Dublin.

CREAGH, RICHARD, an Irish prelate, was a native of Limerick, and received his education at Louvain, where he entered the priesthood. The Pope appointed him to the archbishopric of Armagh. He died in the Tower of London 1585, having been imprisoned by the State. He wrote

CREBILLON.

'De Lingua Hibernica'; 'An Ecclesiastical History'; 'De Controversiis Fidei'; 'Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae'; and A Catechism in the Irish language. None of these pieces appear to have been printed.

CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLIOT DE, a dramatist, who has been designated the Æschylus of France, was born at Dijon 1674; and died 17 June, 1762. His son, *Claude Prosper Joliot de Crebillon* (b. 1707; d. 12 April, 1777), wrote some very fine romances.

CREDI, LORENZO SCIARPELLONI DI, a painter, born at Florence 1453; died 1531.

CREECH, THOMAS, a poet, born in Dorsetshire 1659, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford (M.A. 1683; B.D. 1696). In 1699 he obtained the living of Welwyn, Hertfordshire; but in June, 1700, he hanged himself at Oxford. He translated Lucretius into English verse 1682; Horace in 1684; Theocritus in the same year; and various other authors.

CREECH, WILLIAM, was born 1745 at Newcastle, near Edinburgh, where his father was a minister. He received his education at Dalkeith, and next at the university of Edinburgh, with a view to the medical profession, which design he abandoned for the business of a bookseller. He served his apprenticeship to Mr. Kincaid, with whom he afterwards became a partner, and eventually his successor. Mr. Creech was a fellow of the Royal Society of Scotland, and in 1811 served the office of provost of Edinburgh. Died 14 Jan., 1815. He wrote several essays on subjects connected with morals, arts, and literature, published in 1 vol. after his death.

CREED, ELIZABETH, was the daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, the relation of Dryden, and was born in 1642. She became the wife of John Creed, of Oundle, esquire, who died in 1701, by whom she had a numerous family. She resided at her seat near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, where she exercised herself in works of benevolence, and instructed many young women in drawing, needlework, and other fine arts. Several of the churches in that part of the country are ornamented with altar pieces of her performance. She died in May, 1728.

CRELL, LOUIS CHRISTIAN, a German divine, professor of philosophy at Leipsic, was born 1671, and died 15 Nov., 1735.

CRELLIUS, JOHN, professor of Greek at Cracow, was born in Franconia 1590, and died 11 June, 1633. He wrote numerous books in defence of Socinianism.

CREMONESE. See CALETTI.

CREMONINI, CÆSAR, an Italian philosopher and professor at Ferrara and Padua, born at Cento, in the Modenese, in 1550, and died at Padua at the age of eighty. He wrote some philosophical treatises in Italian, all agreeable to the Aristotelian system.

CRENIUS, THOMAS, a voluminous writer of Brandenburg, who died at Leyden 29 March, 1728, aged 89. He wrote chiefly on philosophical subjects.

CRESCENTIUS, PETER, or, as he called himself, De Crescentius, was born at Bologna 1233. He was an eminent lawyer in his native country, and amused himself by the improvement of agriculture, on which subject he wrote a treatise, entitled 'Ruralia Commoda,' the first edition of which appeared in 1471 at Augsburg. Died 1320.

CRESCENZI, JOHN BAPTIST, marquis de la

CREVIER.

Torre, an architect and painter, born at Rome 1595; died at Madrid 1660.

CRESCIMBENI, JOHN MARIO, an Italian poet, born at Macerata, in Ancona, 1663. He was the founder of the Arcadian Society, and on entering into orders obtained some ecclesiastical preferments. Died 8 March, 1728. Among his works the principal are, 'Kime di Alfesiben Cario' (his Arcadian name); 'Istoria della Volgar Poesia,' 6 vols.; History of the Academy of Arcadi, with the Lives of its principal members, 7 vols.

CRESPI, DANIEL, a painter of Milan, born 1592; died 1630.

CRESPI, GIUSEPPE MARIA, a Bolognese painter, called *Il Spagnuolo*, born 1665; died 1747.

CRESPIGNY, PHILIP CHAMPION, king's proctor and afterwards M.P. for Sudbury, died at Bath 1 Jan., 1803, æt. 80. He was a writer in the 'World,' and was much courted on account of his conversational wit and social pleasantry.

CRESSWELL, SIR CRESSWELL, an English judge, born 1794, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1842 he was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1858, on the establishment of the new court for causes connected with matrimony, divorce, and wills, he was appointed its first judge. Died 29 July, 1863.

CRESSWELL, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, born in London, became successively rector of the English colleges at Rome and Valladolid, and vice-pretect of the mission, both in Spain and Flanders. He died at Ghent 19 Feb., 1623, æt. 65. He wrote a Latin treatise 'De Vita Beatâ,' a treatise against the cruel proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, bearing date 29 Nov., 1591; another against King James's proclamation of 1610; 'Meditations on the Rosary'; Account of the Martyrdom of Father Henry Walpole; a Spanish translation of Father William Bath's Treatise on Penance; a translation into English and Spanish of Salvian's book 'Quis Dives salvus?' and 'A Preparation for administering, with profit, the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist.'—*Dodd; Oliver.*

CRESSY, HUGH PAULINUS, or SERENUS, D.D., a Catholic divine, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1605, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. Having entered into orders he became chaplain to Lord Falkland, whom he accompanied to Ireland, and obtained the deanery of Leighlin, to which was added afterwards a canonry of Windsor. In 1644 he went to Rome, where he renounced the Protestant religion. He next entered among the Benedictines at Douay, on which occasion he took the name of Serenus. At the Restoration he returned to England and became chaplain to the queen of Charles II. He died at East Grinstead, Sussex, 10 Aug., 1674. He was the author of 'The Church History of Brittany, from the beginning of Christianity to the Norman conquest,' folio, Rouen, 1668. Besides this he wrote several controversial pieces, some of which were answered by Lord Clarendon and Dr. Stillingfleet.

CRESTI, DOMENICO, a painter, called *Il Passignano*, from the place of his birth, a village near Florence. He was a disciple of Zuccherò, and painted history and portrait. Born 1558; died 1638.

CRETI, DONATO, a painter, born at Cremona 1671; died 1749.

CREVIER, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French his-

trian, born 1693. He was professor of rhetoric at Paris, and the pupil of Rollin, whose Roman History he completed. He also wrote a History of the Roman Emperors, and published an edition of Livy. Died 1 Dec., 1765.

CREW, NATHANIEL, an English prelate, was the son of John Lord Crew, and was born at Stean, Northamptonshire, 31 Jan., 1633. He received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. After the Restoration he entered into orders, and in 1663 took his degree of D.C.L. In 1668 he was elected rector of his college, and the next year preferred to the deanery of Chichester, which he held with the precentorship. In 1671 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, whence in 1674 he was translated to Durham, for which preferment he was indebted to James duke of York, whose measures, after his accession to the throne, he supported, and sat in the ecclesiastical commission. When the bishop saw that his master's ruin was approaching, he began to alter his conduct, and in the Convention Parliament voted that James had abdicated the throne. Notwithstanding this he was excepted out of the pardon granted by William and Mary; on which he absconded for some time, but at last he was suffered to retain his see. In 1691 he succeeded to the family title on the death of his brother. Died 18 Sept., 1722.

CREWE, SIR RANDOLPH, was constituted lord chief justice of England 26 Jan., 1624, but two years later was removed in consequence of his not promoting the loan. He died 1642.

CREWE, RANDOLPH, an ingenious artist, was the son of Sir Cliphys Crewe, of Cheshire, and nephew of the preceding. He was attacked by assassins at Paris, and died of his wounds 21 Sept., 1657, at the early age of 27. According to Fuller 'he drew a map of Cheshire so exactly with his pen, that a judicious eye would mistake it for printing, and the graver's skill and industry could hardly improve it.'

CREYGHTON, or CRICHTON, ROBERT, a native of Scotland, was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1613. He became Greek professor 1625; public orator 1627; chaplain to Charles I. and Charles II.; dean of Wells 1660; bishop of Bath and Wells 1670; died 21 Nov., 1672, aged 77. Bishop Creyghton was a very learned man, a famous Greek scholar, and richly endowed with the gift of eloquence. His greatest work is the translation from the Greek into Latin of Sylvester Scrupulus' History of the Council of Florence, 1600.—*Al. West.; Cole's MSS.*

CREYGHTON, ROBERT, D.D., son of the preceding, was elected from Westminster School to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1655. He was Greek professor 1662-63; chaplain in ordinary to the king; and chaunter and canon of Wells. He spent much of his time in composing church music, and was author of the well-known anthem 'Father, I have sinned.' He also published some sermons; and died 1733-4, aged 97.

CRICHTON, SIR ALEXANDER, M.D., F.R.S., a celebrated physician, was a native of Scotland, and lived near Sevenoaks, Kent, 4 June, 1866, aged 93. He was for many years physician in ordinary to Alexander I., emperor of Russia.

CRICHTON, GEORGE, a Scotchman, professor of Greek at Paris in the seventeenth century, composed several Latin poems and orations.

CRICHTON, JAMES, a celebrated Scotchman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of 'The Admirable Crichton.' He was born 1561, in the county of Perth, of a good family, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he made a rapid progress in the languages and sciences. At the age of twenty he visited Paris, where he acquired uncommon reputation as a disputant, and for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the Pope and cardinals. Thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Manutius, who dedicated to him the Paradoxes of Cicero in a strain of highflown panegyric, which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. We next find him at Mantua, where he is reported to have slain a famous fencing-master in a duel, who had never been foiled before. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with Crichton that he appointed him tutor to his son, who was a very licentious young man. This appointment, however, proved fatal to Crichton; for one night, as he was walking through the streets in carnival time, he was attacked by six assassins, and, after a gallant defence, lost his life. It is said that the prince who gave him the fatal stroke was the person his pupil. This event occurred in 1583. Four of his Latin poems are extant; but they are so devoid of merit as to lead to the inference that Crichton's eulogistic biographers were guilty of gross exaggeration.

CRICHTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch Jesuit, much employed in diplomatic transactions, was living at Paris in 1615. To his misplaced confidence may be principally ascribed the failure of Pope Pius IV.'s secret embassy to Mary Queen of Scots.

CRILLON, LOUIS DE BERTHON DE, a French general, born 1541; died 2 Dec., 1615.

CRILLON-MAHON, LOUIS DE BERTHON DES BALBES DE QUIERS, duc DE, born 1718, became distinguished in the Seven Years' War, but afterwards quitted the service of France for that of Spain. In the war between England and Spain he took Minorca, though in his attempts to reduce Gibraltar he was more unfortunate, and saw all his measures baffled by the superior valour of the English and of General Elliot. Died 1796.

CRINESIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a Bohemian divine of the Lutheran persuasion, born 1584; died 28 Aug., 1629. He wrote several works on the oriental languages.

CRINITUS, or RICCI, PETER, professor of the belles lettres at Florence, was born about 1465, and died about 1505. He wrote the Lives of the Latin Poets, and a piece entitled 'De Honestâ Disciplinâ.'

CRISP, STEPHEN, a Quaker, who died at Wandsworth, Surrey, 28 June, 1692. His works were printed in a collected form, 4to., London, 1694.

CRISP, THOMAS, D.D., was born in London 1600, and educated first at Eton and next at Cambridge, whence he removed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1627 he obtained the rectory of Newington, in Surrey, which he quitted soon afterwards for that of Brinkworth, Wiltshire. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he went to London, where he died 27 Feb., 1642-3. He was the head of the Anti-

nomians; but his sermons, entitled 'Christ alone Exalted,' 3 vols. 4to., were not published till after his death, when they occasioned as much controversy as the author did in his lifetime.

CRISPE, Sir NICHOLAS, a merchant of London, eminent for his loyalty to King Charles I., was born 1598, and died 26 Feb., 1604-5.

CRISPUS, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian divine, who died in the kingdom of Naples 1595. He wrote the *Life of Sannazarius*; '*De Ethnicis Philosophis caute legendis*;' and Italian poems.

CRITOPULUS, METHROPHANES, a Greek, who came to England in Archbishop Abbot's time, with a view of being instructed in the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church. Upon his arrival he addressed himself to that prelate, who placed him in Balliol College, Oxford, where he studied Latin and English. In 1622 he returned to his own country; and upon Cyrill's advancement to the patriarchate of Constantinople, he succeeded him in that of Alexandria. Died 1658. He is said to have been the author of the '*Confession of Faith*,' published in Greek, 1629, under the name of Cyrill.

CRITTENDEN, JOHN JAY, an American statesman, died 26 July, 1863.

CRIVELLARI, BARTOLOMEO, a sculptor and engraver of Venice, born 1725; died 1777.

CROESE, GERRARD, a Protestant divine of Amsterdam, author of the *History of the Quakers* and of '*Homerus Hebraeus*.' Born 1642; died 10 May, 1710.

CROFT, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Beamsley, Yorkshire, 1747, and educated at University College, Oxford, whereof he became a fellow. Taking orders, he obtained the vicarage of Arncliffe, and the rectory of Thwing, in his native county. He was also head master of Brewod School, Staffordshire, and for eighteen years lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham, where he died 11 May, 1809. He published '*Eight Sermons preached before the University of Oxford*,' 1786, being the *Bampton Lectures*; '*The Test Laws defended*,' a sermon, 1790; '*Plans of Parliamentary Reform proved to be visionary*,' 1793; '*Thoughts concerning the Methodists and the Established Church*,' 1795; and '*A short Commentary, with Strictures, on certain parts of the Moral Writings of Dr. Paley and Mr. Gisborne*,' 1797.

CROFT, Sir HERBERT, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a member of Parliament in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On King James I. coming to the crown, he waited upon his Majesty at St. Theobald's, and was honoured with knighthood. After he had lived fifty-two years in profession of the Protestant religion, he became a member of the Catholic Church, and retiring to Douay, had an apartment in the monastery of the English Benedictines, and, as some say, became a lay brother of the order. This happened in 1617. He died at Douay 10 April, 1622. Sir Herbert wrote '*Letters persuasive to his wife and children in England, to take upon them the Catholick Religion*;' '*Arguments to shew that the Church in Communion with the See of Rome, is the true Church*;' against Doctor Field his four *Books of the Church*;' '*Reply to the Answer of his Daughter M. C. [Mary Croft] which she made to a Paper of his, sent to her concerning the Roman Church*.' All these pieces were published together in one volume at Douay about 1619, but only eight copies were printed.

CROFT, HERBERT, an English bishop, the third son of the preceding, was born 18 Oct., 1603, at Great Milton, near Thame, in Oxfordshire. He went with his father to Flanders, and was placed by him in the English college at St. Omer; but on returning to England to settle some affairs in 1622, he became acquainted with Bishop Morton, who reconciled him to the Church of England. He then went to Oxford, and was admitted a student of Christ Church, where he proceeded to his degree of B.D., and became rector of Harding in the same county. In 1639 he was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and the year after took his doctor's degree, at which time he became prebendary of Worcester, and canon of Windsor. In 1644 he was nominated dean of Hereford; but the troubles coming on, he suffered much for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Hereford, and in 1667 dean of the Chapel Royal, which latter place he resigned, and retired to his diocese. In 1675 he printed a tract entitled *Naked Truth* pleading for Toleration of Protestant Dissenters; and in 1685 *Animadversions on Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, besides which he published some sermons and religious pieces. Died at Hereford 18 May, 1691.

CROFT, Sir HERBERT, Bart., was born in London in 1751, and educated at University College, Oxford, where he obtained his degree of bachelor of laws, after which he became a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1782 he relinquished the bar, and took orders, but never enjoyed any ecclesiastical preferment. He acquired some celebrity by a romance entitled '*Love and Madness*,' founded on the melancholy cases of Chatterton and Hackman. He also communicated a memoir of Young to Dr. Johnson, who inserted it in his *Lives of the Poets*. It is, however, an unsatisfactory sketch on an interesting subject. Mr. Croft also published proposals for an enlarged edition of Johnson's Dictionary, but never completed it. He published some trifling pamphlets besides, but they are not worth enumerating. He died at Paris 27 April, 1816, and was succeeded by Dr. Richard Croft, the celebrated accoucheur, who shot himself in 1818.

CROFT, WILLIAM, Mus. D., was born at Nether-Eaton, Warwickshire, about 1657. He was educated under Dr. Blow, whom he succeeded as master of the children, composer of the chapel-royal, and organist of Westminster Abbey. In 1712 he published his '*Divine Harmony*;' and in 1715 was created doctor in music at Oxford. In 1724 appeared his '*Musica Sacra*,' in 2 vols. He died in August, 1727.

CROFTON, ZACHARY, a nonconformist divine, born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin. At the Restoration he was ejected from the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. He was afterwards committed to the Tower for writing in defence of the solemn league and covenant; but on petitioning the king he was released. In 1667 he set up a school near Aldgate, and died about 1672. He printed several controversial pieces.

CROFTS, THOMAS, M.A., an eminent book collector, chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, and rector of Donyat, Somersetshire, died at Milton, Northamptonshire, 1781.

CROIX, or DE CROI, JEAN, a Protestant minister of Uzez, author of some theological works in Latin, died 31 Aug., 1659.

CROIX. See PERIS.

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CROIX, JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA, the second bishop of Quebec, went to Canada 1685. He founded three hospitals; and died 1777.

CROIX-DU-MAINE, FRANÇOIS GRUDÉ DE LA, a French bibliographer, who collected an immense library, and published an account of all French writers. Born 1552; died 1592.

CROKE, SIR ALEXANDER, D.C.L., F.S.A., was born at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, 22 July, 1758, and educated at a private school at Bierton in that county. In 1776 he commenced residence at Oriel College, Oxford, whence he removed in 1780 to the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. Afterwards he took the degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L., and was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1801 he was appointed judge of the vice-admiralty court at Halifax in Nova Scotia. He returned to England 1815, and was knighted in the following year. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement at his seat at Studley Priory; and died 27 Dec., 1842. His principal works are 'Remarks on Mr. Schlegel's Work upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy,' 1801; 'An Examination of the Rev. Mr. Burke's Letter of Instruction to the Catholic Missionaries of Nova Scotia,' published under the pseudonym of *Robert Stanser*, Halifax, 1804; 'The Genealogical History of the Croke Family,' 2 vols. 4to., Oxford, 1823; 'An Essay, with various Specimens, on Rhyming Latin Verse,' 8vo., Oxford, 1828; 'Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum, with an Introduction and Notes,' 8vo., Oxford, 1830; 'The Patriot Queen,' 8vo., London, 1838; 'The Progress of Idolatry, a Poem; with other Poems,' 2 vols., Oxford, 1841; and 'An Essay on the Consolato del Mare, an ancient Code of Maritime Law.' A volume of Reports of cases decided by him at Halifax was published at London by James Stewart, 1814.

CROKE, or CROOKE, SIR GEORGE, an English judge, was born at Chilton, Buckinghamshire, 1559, and educated at Thame School, whence he removed to University College, Oxford, and next to the Inner Temple. In 1623 he was knighted and made king's serjeant; and the next year appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas, which office he held till 1628, when he succeeded Sir John Doderidge in the King's Bench. He gained great credit in 1636 by taking the part of Hampden on the question of ship-money, after which he retired from public employment. Died 15 Feb., 1641. His Reports were published 1685, 3 vols. folio, and reprinted 1792, 4 vols. 8vo.

CROKE, JOHN, was born at Easington, Buckinghamshire; educated at King's College, Cambridge; appointed a master-in-chancery 1549; and died 2 Sept., 1554. He wrote 'Ordnances upon the estate of the Chancery Courte,' printed in S. R. A. Croke's 'Genealogical History;' and 'Thirteen Psalms and the First Chapter of Ecclesiastes, translated into English verse,' London (Percy Soc.), 1844.

CROKE, RICHARD, D.D., was born in London, in or about 1480, and educated first at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards went abroad, and was the first public professor of the Greek language at Cologne, Louvain, Leipsic, and Dresden. In 1517 he proceeded M.A. at Cambridge, and about that time became preceptor to the king in the Greek language. He commenced reading public Greek lectures at Cambridge 1518, and such was his renown for learning

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and eloquence that, when the office of public orator of the university was instituted in 1522, he was the first person elected to that honourable and dignified position. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of St. John's College, having also a stipend from Bishop Fisher for reading a Greek lecture in that house. After being sent to Italy to forward the king's divorce, Dr. Croke was presented to the rectory of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, and constituted a canon of King's College (now Christ Church), Oxford. He afterwards resided in Exeter College in that university; but died in London August, 1558. Dr. Croke, whose knowledge of Greek was so profound that he was generally termed the Grecian, was author of 'Encomium Acad. Lipsiensis;' 'Orationes duæ, altera a cura quæ utilitatem laudemque Græcæ linguæ tractat, altera a tempore qua hortatus est Cantabrigienses, ne desertores essent ejusdem;' 'Introductiones in rudimenta Græcæ;' 'Elementa Grammaticæ Græcæ;' and several translations.

CROKER, JOHN WILSON, a politician and author, was born in the county of Galway 20 Dec., 1780, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, being afterwards called to the Irish bar. In 1808 he was returned to the House of Commons by the borough of Downpatrick, and he soon acquired a parliamentary reputation, in consequence of a speech which he delivered in defence of the duke of York. This led to his appointment, in 1809, as secretary to the Admiralty, a post which he held till 1830. During this period he represented successively Downpatrick, Athlone, Yarmouth, Bodmin, and Dublin University. In Dec., 1832, Mr. Croker retired from parliamentary life on account of his disgust and apprehension at the passing of the Reform Bill. His long official services were rewarded with a pension of £1,500 a year. Thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits, and resided for the most part at Moulsey, near Hampton Court, where he ended his days 10 Aug., 1857. Mr. Croker was always a consistent supporter, both with his tongue and his pen, of extreme Conservative doctrines, and never lost an opportunity of attacking his opponents with the utmost rancour and malignity. He was a constant contributor to the 'Quarterly Review,' and likewise published a number of separate works. The more important are an edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' for which he received a severe lashing at the hands of Macaulay; 'Stories from the History of England;' 'A Sketch of Ireland, past and present;' 'A Reply to the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther;' 'Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830;' 'Letters on the Naval War with America;' 'Songs of Trafalgar;' some lyrical poems of merit, including some fine 'Lines on the Death of Canning.' He also edited 'The Suffolk Papers;' 'Lady Hervey's Letters;' 'Lord Hervey's Memoirs of the Reign of George II.;' and the 'Works of Pope.'

CROKER, TEMPLE HENRY, a native of Cork, was born about 1730, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, though he graduated M.A. at Oxford. He was rector of Igham, Kent, 1769-73, and afterwards of St. John's, Capisterre, St. Christopher's, in the West Indies. He published 'Orlando Furioso' in Italian and English, 2 vols., 1755; 'Bower detected as an Historian,' 1758; an English metrical translation of the Satires of Ariosto, 1759; 'Experimental Magnetism, or the Truth of Mr. Mason's Discoveries

In that branch of Natural Philosophy approved and ascertained,' 1761; and four sermons, 1790.—*Al. West.*

CROKER, THOMAS CROFTON, F.S.A., an Irish antiquary, born 1798. He was apprenticed to a firm of merchants in Cork, but in 1819 he received an appointment in the Admiralty, through Mr. John Wilson Croker, to whom, however, he was in no way related. He retired on a pension 1850, and died at his house in Old Brompton 8 Aug., 1854. Mr. Croker was an accomplished antiquary and a clever artist. Among his publications are 'Researches in the South of Ireland'; 'The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland'; 'Legends of the Lakes; or Sayings and Doings at Killarney,' collected chiefly from the MSS. of R. A. Lynch; two novels, 'The Adventures of Barney Mahoney,' and 'My Village versus Our Village;'; 'Journal of a Tour through Ireland in 1644,' translated from the French of M. de la Boullaye le Gouz; 'Memoir of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels in 1798; 'The Popular Songs of Ireland.' He also edited several works illustrative of Irish History for the Camden and Percy Societies.

CROLL, FRANCIS, an engraver of Edinburgh, died 12 Feb., 1854, aged 27.

CROLY, GEORGE, LL.D., was born in Dublin 1780, and educated at Trinity College, after which he obtained an Irish curacy, but being disappointed with regard to Church preferment, he came to London, and turned his attention altogether to secular literary pursuits. His contributions to the press, as editor, coadjutor, or voluntary ally, during forty years, would occupy a space that would astonish even the most laborious of his literary contemporaries. The 'Standard,' 'Morning Herald,' 'Universal Review,' and many other periodicals were the recipients of these valuable compositions; and yet he published a large number of separate works, and for a quarter of a century devoted himself, with untiring energy, to the discharge of his functions as rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, to which he was presented in 1835. He published numerous theological works, and in fiction also he shone with pre-eminent lustre. His picture of the Wandering Jew in 'Salathiel' is one of the most striking efforts ever seen in that class of literature. Dr. Croly died suddenly, while walking in Holborn, 24 Nov., 1860.—*Ann. Reg.*

CROMBIE, ALEXANDER, LL.D., F.R.S., a Presbyterian minister, for many years a schoolmaster of high reputation at Greenwich, was born at Aberdeen 1760, and died 11 June, 1840. He published 'An Essay on Philosophical Necessity,' 1793; 'Etymology and Syntax of the English Language Explained,' 1802; 'Gymnasium, sive Symbola Critica,' 2 vols., 1812; 'Letters on the Present State of the Agricultural Interest,' 1816.

CROMPTON, SIR CHARLES, one of the justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, was born 1797; and died 30 Oct., 1805. He published some legal reports.

CROMPTON, HUGH, an English poet, who published 'Poems, being a Fardle of Fancies, or a Medley of Musick, stewed in four Ounces of the Oyl of Epigrams,' 8vo., London, 1657; and 'Perides, or the Muses Mount,' 8vo., London, 1658.

CROMPTON, SAMUEL, an inventor, was born at Erwood, near Bolton, Lancashire, 3 Dec., 1753,

being the son of a farmer, who also followed the occupation of a carder and spinner. At the age of five he lost his father, but his mother gave him as good an education as she could. He was placed with his uncle at the mansion called the Hall in the Wood, and here he worked at the loom, and devoted his spare time to study. In 1774, when 21 years old, he began his first essay in a new spinning-machine, which was originally called 'Hall's th' Wood Wheel,' or 'Musin Wheel,' but finally grew into public estimation and public adoption under the name of the 'Mule,' from its partaking of the two leading features of Arkwright's machine and Hargreaves' spinning-jenny. It took Crompton five years and every sixpence he had to perfect his idea, working as he did alone, without help of sympathy or aid of any kind, and only able to work far into the night, when his regular day's weaving was over. After all he cleared only about £60 by his wonderful invention; and died poor, 26 June, 1827.

CROMPTON, WILLIAM, a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He obtained the living of Collumpton, in his native county, from which he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity, but continued to preach till his death in 1696. He wrote a Remedy against Superstition, and other pieces.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, was the son of Robert Cromwell, the second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, Huntingdonshire. The father of the protector carried on the business of a brewer at Huntingdon, which, however, was chiefly entrusted to his wife, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Robert Stewart of the Isle of Ely. Oliver was born at Huntingdon 25 April, 1599, and educated at the grammar school there, from whence he was removed to Sidney College, Cambridge, in 1616; but returned home on the death of his father. After this he went to Lincoln's Inn, where, instead of studying the law, he indulged in various excesses, and dissipated the property which had been left him by his father. At the age of 21 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Boucher, of Essex, soon after which he settled at Huntingdon and became a zealous Puritan. In 1628 he was elected into parliament, where he displayed great zeal against the Established Church, and, with some others, formed a scheme of going to New England; but this design was frustrated by the royal proclamation. In the Long Parliament he was returned for the town of Cambridge. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised a troop of horse, and going to Cambridge, acted there with great severity to the loyal members of the university, for which, however, he received the thanks of the house, and was first raised to the rank of colonel, and next to that of lieutenant-general. In the battle of Marston Moor, fought 3 July, 1644, his cavalry obtained the name of Ironsides; and in that of Newbury, which followed soon after, Cromwell made so desperate a charge upon the king's guards, as decided the fortune of the day. He was now regarded as the head of his party, and by his means the self-denying ordinance passed, which excluded all the members of either house, with the exception of himself, from having any military command. He now became lieutenant-general of the army, and at the battle of Naseby, 14 June, 1645, completely ruined the royal cause. When the king was betrayed by the

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Scotch, Cromwell saw that his advantage lay in getting him into his own hands, and this he accomplished by his agent, Cornet Joyce, who seized his majesty at Holmby, 4 June, 1647, and conducted him to the head-quarters of the army. Charles for some time thought himself safe, but at length his fears prevailed, and he fled to the Isle of Wight. It is needless to relate what followed, for the share which the usurper had in the murder of the monarch is established beyond all doubt. In 1649 Cromwell went over to Ireland, which country he completely subdued, and then returned in triumph. The Scots having now invited home Charles II., prepared for an invasion of England, on which Cromwell entered their country, and, Sept. 3, 1650, gained the victory of Dunbar. This, however, did not prevent the Scotch from crossing the borders, and on the same day of the month, in the next year, was fought the battle of Worcester, which dispersed the royalists, and obliged the king to return to France. From this time Cromwell made no secret of his views, and on 30 April, 1653, he entered the House of Commons with his soldiers, pulled the speaker out of the chair, bade his men take away that bauble, the mace, and then locked up the doors. The government being now vested in a council of officers solely under his control, he was invited to take upon himself the sovereign authority, and accordingly he was proclaimed protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His conduct in this station was vigorous, and he applied himself to the management of public affairs with equal diligence and judgment. Notwithstanding this, and the military power with which he was surrounded, he saw a spirit of disaffection rising against him; on which account he called a parliament, but it was soon dissolved, and the protector found himself beset by enemies of various descriptions, of whom the old republicans were the most to be dreaded. Amidst this disquietude he declared war against Spain, and sent Blake to the Mediterranean, where that great commander gained so many achievements, as considerably enriched the public treasury, while Penn, in the West Indies, added Jamaica to the English possessions. By a treaty with France, Cromwell stipulated to send forces into the Low Countries, and his successes abroad now made him ambitious of the title of king. A plan to this effect was proposed, and a parliament convened to carry it into execution: but the usurper, finding that it was disapproved of by his friends, pretended to decline the offer as being against his own conscience. However, his second inauguration as protector took place in Westminster Hall with as much pomp as if it had been a coronation, 26 June, 1657. The same year the usurper was much annoyed by a pamphlet called 'Killing no Murder,' in which the author boldly maintained that one who had violated all law had forfeited all right to life. The troubles of Oliver now accumulated, and the death of his daughter, Mrs. Claypole, with her reproaches, made a deep impression upon his mind. He fell into a deep melancholy, and at last became delirious; notwithstanding which, his chaplains declared that he would certainly recover. He died at Whitehall 3 Sept., 1658; and some days afterwards his funeral was celebrated with more than royal pomp in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey; but after the Restoration the body was

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taken up, suspended at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows. He had six children, viz., Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate; but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned, and went abroad. He died at Cheshunt in 1712. Henry, who had been lord-lieutenant in Ireland under his father, and bore a good character, died in 1674. Bridget married first Iretton and afterwards Fleetwood. Elizabeth married John Caypole, Esq., of Northamptonshire. Mary married Lord Fauconberg, and died in 1712. Frances married first a grandson of the earl of Warwick, and secondly, Sir John Russell of Cambridgeshire.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, a solicitor of Essex Street, Strand, London; died at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, 31 May, 1821, aged 79. He published 'Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by original Letters and other Family Papers. With six portraits, from original pictures,' 4to., London, 1820; 3rd edition, 2 vols. 8vo., 1823.

CROMWELL, THOMAS, earl of Essex. See ESSEX.

CRONEGK, JOHN FREDERICK, baron DE, a native of Anspach, distinguished by his elegant poetry. Born 1731; died 31 Dec., 1758.

CRÖNSTEDT, AXEL FREDERICK, a Swedish mineralogist, born 1722; died 19 Aug., 1765. His Essay on Mineralogy has been translated into English.

CROON, or CROUNE, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, was born in London, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1659 he was chosen professor of rhetoric at Gresham College; and at the Restoration he was appointed registrar of the Royal Society. He was also created doctor of physic by royal mandate; and through the interest of Mr. Evelyn, he became travelling tutor to the honourable Mr. Howard, son of the duke of Norfolk. In 1670 he was chosen lecturer in anatomy to the Company of Surgeons, on which he resigned his professorship. In 1675 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. He died 12 Oct., 1684. Dr. Croon published a piece, entitled 'De ratione motus musculorum,' 4to.; and some papers of his are in the Philosophical Transactions. He founded a course of algebraic lectures in seven colleges at Cambridge, and also a yearly anatomical lecture in the Royal Society.

CROSBY, BRASS, lord mayor of London, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1725, and early came to London, where he practised as an attorney. He in 1764 was elected sheriff, the next year alderman, and in 1770 lord mayor. In this high office he opposed the court in the prosecution of Wheble and other printers; and he supported Wilkes and Oliver, for which he was sent to the Tower. During his confinement his conduct was applauded by the city, and various addresses came to him from some counties. He was released by the prorogation of parliament, and conducted to the Mansion House in great pomp by the populace, and honoured by the thanks of the corporation, and the vote of a cup of £100 value. He died 14 Feb., 1793.

CROSS, or MORE, JOHN, D.D., a native of Norfolk, who became a Franciscan friar, and established a community of his brethren in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was dispersed on the accession

of William III. Died before 12 May, 1691. He wrote 'Philothea's Pilgrimage to Perfection, described in a 'Practice of Ten Days Solitude,' 8vo., Bruges, 1668; 'A Sermon preached before the King and Queen on the Feast of the Holy Patriarch St. Benedict, 1686; a treatise 'De Juramento Fidelitatis; another, 'De Dialectica; 'An Apology for the Contemplations on the Life and Glory of Holy Mary the Mother of Jesus,' 12mo., London, 1687; and 'Divine Poems.'—*Dodd; Oliver.*

CROSS, JOHN, an English painter, whose noble picture of 'Richard I. pardoning the Archer,' is preserved in the Houses of Parliament, died 26 Feb., 1861.

CROSS, MICHAEL, an English painter, who is said to have been sent by Charles I. to copy several pictures in Italy, and having obtained leave to copy Raphael's Madonna in St. Mark's church at Venice, he left his own piece behind him and carried off the original. This picture was bought by the Spanish ambassador, and is now in the Escorial. A painter named *Lewis Cross* was also a good copyist, and died in 1724.

CROSS, NICHOLAS, a Franciscan friar, some time chaplain to Anne (Hyde) duchess of York, was born in Derbyshire, and died at Douay 21 March, 1698, æt. 83. He published 'The Cynosura; or, a saving Star that leads to Eternity discovered amidst the celestial Orbs of David's Psalms, by Way of Paraphrase upon the Miserere,' fol., London, 1670; and a sermon 'On the Joys of Heaven,' preached before the queen at Windsor, 21 April, 1686.

CROSS, WILLIAM, an English clergyman, proprietor of a school at Turnham Green, died 23 Aug., 1860, aged 58. He was author of 'Initia Latina,' 1841; 'Initia Græca,' 1846; 'Oral Exercises for Beginners in Latin Composition,' 1841; 'Feeling and Fancies,' poems chiefly lyrical, 1850.

CROSSDILL, JOHN, a violoncello player, born in London 1755; died at Eserick, Yorkshire, 1825.

CROSSE, JOHN, a divine, was born in London 1739, and educated at King's College, Cambridge. He was presented to the vicarage of Bradford, Yorkshire, 1784; and died 17 June, 1816. He founded the three 'Crosse Scholarships' at Cambridge, 'for promoting the cause of true Religion.'

CROSSMAN, SAMUEL, B.D., was a native of Monk's Bradfield, Suffolk. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and became rector of Little Henny, Essex, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. Subsequently he again conformed to the Establishment, and was made dean of Bristol. Died 4 Feb., 1683-4, aged 59. He was author of 'The Young Man's Monitor,' 1684, and some published sermons.

CROTCH, WILLIAM, Mus.D., was the son of a carpenter at Norwich, where he was born 1775. His musical taste developed itself in a most extraordinary manner in early childhood. In course of time he became a profound theorist, and at the age of twenty-two he was appointed professor of music in the university at Oxford. He became principal of the Royal Academy of Music 1822; and died 20 Dec., 1847. Dr. Crotch composed a vast number of pieces for the organ and piano-forte, and several very charming vocal pieces, among which was his fine ode for five voices, 'Mona on Snowdon calls.' He also composed the oratorio of 'Palestine,' and several didactic works, among which were his 'Elements of Musical Composition and Thorough Bass,' and three vols. of

'Specimens of various Styles of Music of all Nations.'

CROUCH, Mrs., a popular English actress and vocalist, died at Brighton, 2 Oct., 1806.

CROUCH, NATHANIEL. See BERTON, ROBERT. CROUSAZ, JOHN PETER DE, a celebrated divine, philosopher, and mathematician, born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, 13 April, 1663; died 22 March, 1748.

CROW, WILLIAM, D.D., was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1713; M.A. 1717; D.D. 1728), and became in due course a fellow of the college. He is the author of various sermons, published at different times; and he has also Greek verses in the University Collection on the Peace of Utrecht. He was rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 1730; was collated to the rectory of Finchley in 1731; was chaplain to Bishop Gibson, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to King George II., all which preferments he retained until his death on 11 April, 1743.

CROWDER, ANSELM, a Benedictine monk, was born in Montgomeryshire, and died in London 5 May, 1666, æt. 73. In conjunction with Thomas Vincent Sadler he published 'Jesus, Mary, Joseph; or the Devout Pilgrim of the ever-blessed Virgin Mary, by A. C. and T. V.,' 12mo., Amsterdam, 1657.

CROWLEY, ROBERT, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In the reign of Edward VI. he carried on the printing business in London, purposely to advance the Reformation; but when Mary came to the throne he went to Germany. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and had the living of St. Laurence Jewry, London, where he died 18 June, 1588. He was the publisher of Pierce Plowman's Vision, and the author of 'Epigrams in Verse,' and some other pieces of a religious character.

CROWNE, JOHN, a poet, was a native of Nova Scotia. He came to England in the reign of Charles II., with whom he became a favourite, and who suggested to him the plot of his comedy, 'Sir Courtly Nice;' but just as the piece was ready for performance the king died, and Crowne was ruined. He wrote several other plays, and died about 1703.

CROWTHER, BRYAN, a surgeon of London, author of several professional works, died 17 April, 1815. He was the son-in-law of Richardson the novelist.

CROXALL, SAMUEL, D.D., was a native of Walton-upon-Thames, in Surrey, and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. While at the university he wrote 'The Fair Circassian,' a poem, which is a licentious imitation of Solomon's Song. On taking orders he obtained the living of Hampton, Middlesex, several preferments in Hereford Cathedral, and the united livings of St. Mary Somerset, and St. Mary Mountlaw, London. Died 13 Feb., 1752. Dr. Croxall was a strenuous Whig, and wrote a book called Scripture Politics. He also published a popular edition of Esop's Fables, and wrote some poems, besides which his name was affixed to a collection of Novels in 6 vols. 12mo.

CROZE, MATHURIE VEYSSIERE LA. See LA-CROZE.

CRUCIGER, GASPAR, a Protestant of Leipsic, author of Commentaries on Scripture, &c., was born 1504, and died 16 Nov., 1548.

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CRUCIGER, GEORGE, a divine of Marburg, author of 'Harmonia Linguarum quatuor Cardinalium.' Born 1575; died 1630.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, an industrious compiler, was born 1701, and educated at Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. In 1728 he came to London, and settled here as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his Concordance to the Bible, a book of great merit. Cruden was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind. He died in the act of prayer 1 Nov., 1770.

CRUDEN, WILLIAM, minister of the Presbyterian Chapel, Crown Court, Drury Lane, London, died 5 Nov., 1785, aged 60. He published 'The Complete Family Bible; or a Spiritual Exposition of the Old and New Testament,' 2 vols. folio, London, 1770.

CRUIKSHANK, ROBERT, an engraver, the elder brother of George Cruikshank, died 13 March, 1856, æt. 66. He had some share of his brother's talent, and illustrated several works in the same style of humour.

CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, F.S.A., an eminent surgeon and anatomist of London, was born at Edinburgh 1745, and died 27 June, 1800. His principal works are 'The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels of the Human Body,' first published 1786; and 'Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body,' 1795.

CRULL, JOHANNES, M.D., a native of Hamburg, was admitted doctor of medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate 1681, and a licentiate of the London College of Physicians 1692. He published 'Dissertatio Medico-Chymica, exhibens Medecamentum Veterum Universalis, Recentiorumque particularium, verum in Medicinæ usum,' 4to., Leyden, 1679; 'The Ancient and Present State of Muscovy,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1698; a continuation of Puffendorf's 'Introduction to the History of Europe,' 8vo., London, 1705; and 'Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Westminster,' 8vo., London, 1711.

CRUSIUS, or KRAUS, MARTIN, a learned German, born in the diocese of Bamberg in 1526; chosen professor of belles lettres at Tubingen; and died at Estingen in 1607. He wrote 'Turco Græciæ libri octo,' 'Annales Suevici ab initio rerum ad annum 1549,' and 'Germano Græciæ libri vi.'

CRUSO, JOHN, was matriculated at Cambridge as a sizar of Caius College 5 July, 1632; proceeded B.A. 1635-6; was elected a fellow, and took the degree of M.A., 1639. He was incorporated at Oxford 1643, having lost his fellowship at Cambridge on account of his loyalty. He was created LL.D. 1652, and admitted an advocate 12 Nov., 1652. He was chancellor of the diocese of St. David's. Died 1681. He is author of 'Castrametation; or the measuring out the quarters for the encamping of an Army,' 'Medicamentorum Erythrorum Thesaurus,' 'The Order of Military Watches;' and a translation of Du Praissac's 'Art of War.'

CRUTTWELL, CLEMENT, a native of Wokingham, Berkshire, was originally a surgeon at Bath, but afterwards became a minister. He was an industrious compiler, and published, among other things, an edition of Bishop Wilson's Bible and Works; a Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture; and a Universal Gazetteer. He died at Froxfield, Somersetshire, 5 Sept., 1808, æt. 65.

CRUZ, JUANA INEZ DE LA, a Mexican lady, dis-

CUFFE.

tinguished for her poetry and her acquaintance with the sciences. Born 1651; died 17 April, 1695.

CSOMA DE KÖRÖS, ALEXANDER, a Hungarian traveller and philologist, born about 1791 at Körös, in the district of Transylvania. The great object of his life was to solve the mystery respecting the origin of the Hungarian people. He travelled to Tibet, and applied himself for several years to the study of the language of that country, which he fancied had an affinity to the Magyar; and though eventually he discovered that this notion was erroneous, his labours were not fruitless, as he acquired a profound knowledge of the Buddhist philosophy and sacred writings. After residing for some years at Calcutta, he started on a second expedition to accomplish his darling object; but died shortly afterwards at Darjeeling 11 April, 1842. He composed a Tibetan Dictionary and Grammar, and contributed numerous articles, in English, on Tibetan literature, to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

CTESIAS, a Greek physician in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He wrote a history of Persia and of the Indies. Flor. B.C. 384.

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, inventor of the pump and water-clock. Flor. 125 B.C.

CTESIPHON, an Athenian, whose attempt to decree the golden crown to Demosthenes was opposed by Æschines, and produced the two famous orations of the rival orators.

CUBITT, MARIA, an actress and singer, who died in London, 1830.

CUBITT, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent civil engineer, was born at Dilham, Norfolk, 1785, and died at his house, Clapham Common, London, 13 Oct., 1861.

CUDWORTH, RALPH, D.D., was born at Aller, Somersetshire, 1617, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. About 1641 he obtained the rectory of North Cadbury, in his native county, and in 1642 appeared his 'Discourse on the Lord's Supper.' Two years afterwards he was appointed master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to which was added the Hebrew professorship. In 1654 he was chosen master of Christ's College. At the Restoration he was presented to the vicarage of Ashwell, Hertfordshire; and in 1678 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. The same year came out his famous book entitled, 'The True Intellectual System of the Universe.' He died at Cambridge 26 June, 1688. In 1731 Bishop Chandler published Dr. Cudworth's treatise concerning 'Eternal and Immutable Morality;' and in 1743 appeared a complete edition of his Intellectual System, with some additional pieces, edited by Dr. Birch.

CUERENHERT, THEODORE VAN, a Dutch engraver, born 1522; died 1590.

CUFFE, HENRY, was born at Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, about 1560, and educated at Oxford, where he became professor of Greek. On quitting the university he became secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and when that nobleman was condemned, Cuffe was apprehended, and executed at Tyburn, 30 March, 1601. He was an accomplished scholar, and wrote a book entitled 'The Differences of the Ages of Man's Life, together with the Original Causes, Progress, and End thereof,' first printed in 1607.

CUFFE, MAURICE, an Irish gentleman of Ennis,

CUJACIUS.

whose account of the siege of Ballyally Castle, county Clare, in 1641, is printed in the fourteenth volume of the publications of the Camden Society. He was great-grandfather of John Cutic, who was created Baron Desart 1733.

CUJACIUS, or **CUJAS**, **JAMES**, a French lawyer, born at Toulouse 1520. He became professor successively at Toulouse, Cahors, and Bourges; and died in the latter city 4 Oct., 1590. His works were printed at Paris, in ten folio volumes, 1650.

CULBERTSON, **ROBERT**, was born at Morebatt 1765, and educated at Keiso and at the university of Edinburgh, after which he became minister of the associate congregation at Leith. He was editor of the 'Christian Magazine,' and author of 'Lectures, with Practical Observations on the Prophecies of John, and a Dissertation on the Origin and Termination of the Antichristian Apostasy,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1818; and 'The Pillar of Rachel's Grave; a Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales,' 1817. Died 1823.

CULIN, **PATRICK**, an Augustinian hermit, and bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, by the assistance of Roderick Cassidy, his archdeacon, compiled a Register of the Antiquities of his Church, and inserted in it A Catalogue of the Bishops of Clogher, which was of great service to Sir James Ware. He also composed a Latin hymn in praise of St. Macartin, first bishop of Clogher. Died 1534.

CULLEN, **ROBERT**, son of William Cullen, M.D., mentioned below, was appointed a lord of session in Scotland 1796, when he assumed the title of Lord Cullen; became a lord of justiciary 1799; and died 28 Nov., 1810. He was a contributor to the 'Mirror' and 'Lounger.'

CULLEN, **WILLIAM**, M.D., was born in Lanarkshire 11 Dec., 1712, and served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Glasgow. On the expiration of his time he went as a surgeon in a merchant ship to the West Indies, and on his return to his own country established himself in business, and had Dr. William Hunter for a partner. In 1740 he took his degree of M.D., and in 1746 he was chosen lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow. In 1751 he was appointed king's professor of medicine in the same university. In 1756 he was elected professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, where in 1766 he was chosen to the chair of medicine. Died 5 Feb., 1790. He raised the university of Edinburgh to an unequalled height in regard to physical learning. His works are 'First Lines of Physic,' 4 vols.; 'Synopsis Nosologie Methodicæ,' 2 vols.; 'Lectures on Materia Medica,' 2 vols.; and a pamphlet on the recovery of persons drowned and apparently dead.

CULLUM, **Sir JOHN**, **Bart.**, F.R.S., F.S.A., a divine and topographer, born at Hawsted, Suffolk, 1733, and educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. He was instituted to the vicarage of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, 1774; and died 9 Oct., 1785. He wrote 'The History and Antiquities of Hawsted and Hardwick, in the county of Suffolk.'

CULLUM, **Sir THOMAS GERV**, **Bart.**, was born 30 Nov., 1741, and died 8 Sept., 1831. He held the office of Bath king-at-arms, and published in 1813 a new edition of his brother's history of Hawsted.

CULMER, **RICHARD**, a fanatical divine, was of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he proceeded

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M.A., after which he became minister of Goodneston, Kent, from whence he was ejected for refusing to read the Book of Sports. He afterwards was a lecturer at Canterbury, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion was appointed by the parliament to purge the churches of idolatrous images and pictures, which commission he discharged with all the fury of a zealot. He broke in pieces the fine painted window in Canterbury Cathedral, of which proceedings he published an account. For these services he obtained the sequestered living of Minster, in Kent, of which he was deprived in 1660. When he died does not appear. He was a quarrelsome fellow, and much given to fighting, on which account the country people called him 'Blue Skin Dick.'

CULPEPPER, **NICHOLAS**, an astrologer and herbalist, born in London 18 Oct., 1616. After receiving a good education at Cambridge he was placed under an apothecary, and on the expiration of his term of apprenticeship settled in Spitalfields. He was an energetic opponent of the College of Physicians, and in 1649 published a translation of their Dispensary; but the most noted of his works is his Herbal, entitled 'The English Physician,' which has been often printed. Died 10 Jan., 1663-4.

CULPEPPER, or **CULPEPER**, **Sir THOMAS**, of Hollingbourne, in Kent, was born 1636, and educated at University College, Oxford. He was knighted at the Restoration; and died about 1706. He wrote 'Moral Discourses and Essays;' 'Considerations touching Marriage;' and several pieces against Usury.

CULY, **DAVID**, a native of Guylrhin, near Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, flourished about 1718, and established at Guylrhin a religious sect. His followers were named Culmites.

CUMBERLAND, **DENISON**, son of the bishop of Peterborough, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He married the younger daughter of Dr. Bentley, and on going to Ireland with Lord Halifax was made bishop of Clonfert. He was translated to Kilmore 1772, and died 27 May, 1775.

CUMBERLAND, **ERNEST AUGUSTUS**, **DUKE OF SEE ERNEST.**

CUMBERLAND, **GEORGE CLIFFORD**, **EARL OF**, a nobleman distinguished by his naval enterprises, was born at Brougham Castle, Westmoreland, 8 Aug., 1558, being the eldest son of Henry Clifford, the second earl, on whose decease, in 1569-70, he succeeded to the title. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, under Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and the learned William Whitaker. In 1586 he fitted out a squadron, with which he sailed for South America, and after taking several vessels from the Portuguese returned to England, where he was well received by the queen, who made him a knight of the Garter, and gave him one of her gloves, which he afterwards wore in his hat, adorned with diamonds. She also appointed him her champion in all tilting matches. In 1588 he commanded a ship, and contributed to the destruction of the Spanish Armada. After this he made several voyages to the Western Islands and Spanish America, with various success; but though in one expedition he took a galleon of great value he does not appear to have enriched himself. He died in London 30 Oct., 1605.

CUMBERLAND, **RICHARD**, an English prelate.

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He was born at London 15 July, 1632, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then entered into orders. In 1658 he obtained a living in Northamptonshire, and in 1667 he was presented to the living of Allhallows, Stamford. In 1672 he published a book in Latin, entitled *De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica, &c.*, which has been translated into English by two different persons. This work gained him a great reputation. In 1680 he proceeded D.D. In 1686 appeared his essay on Jewish Weights and Measures. In 1691 he was made bishop of Peterborough. He discharged the duties of the episcopal function in the most exemplary manner; and when he was desired to relax a little from his labours on account of his infirmities, he made this reply—'It is better to wear out than to rust out.' He died 9 Oct., 1718, and lies buried in the cathedral of Peterborough. After his death were published two books by him, one entitled *Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History*, translated from the first book of Eusebius de *Preparatione Evangelica, &c.*; and the other, *Origines gentium antiquissimæ, or Attempts for discovering the Times of the first Planting of Nations.*

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, was born at Trinity College, Cambridge, Feb., 1731-2, being son of the Rev. Denison Cumberland (afterwards bishop successively of Clonfert and Kilmore) by Joanna, daughter of Dr. Richard Bentley, master of Trinity College. He was educated at Bury and Westminster Schools, and became a fellow of Trinity. Subsequently he was appointed private secretary to Lord Halifax, and when that nobleman went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant accompanied him as under-secretary. He afterwards obtained an office at the Board of Trade, and ultimately became secretary, which situation he held until the abolition of the Board under Mr. Burke's bill. In 1780, conceiving that there was an opening for a separate negotiation with the court of Spain, he went with his family to Lisbon, and thence to Aranjuez. The negotiation was preposterously conducted, and entirely failed, and on his return he was neglected and disavowed by the ministry. He thereupon retired into private life, residing principally at Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Cumberland wrote a great number of dramatic pieces, of which the 'West Indian,' the 'Jew,' and the 'Wheel of Fortune,' may be regarded as possessing considerable merit. His 'Observer' entitles him to a respectable place among the British essayists, but his poems, novels, theological tracts, and miscellaneous pieces, are now but little regarded. He published memoirs of his own life, and continued to compose for publication until nearly his last hour, for it is to be lamented that his old age was exposed to the discomfort attending narrow and reduced circumstances. He is said to have been of a peculiarly jealous and irritable temper, and to have been the prototype of Sheridan's 'Sir Fretful Plagiary.' Mr. Cumberland died 7 May, 1811, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CUMBERLAND, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF, second son of George II., was born 1721. He commanded the Briti-h army at the battle of Fontenoy, and put an end to the rebellion in 1746 by defeating the Pretender at Culoden, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. The year following he lost the battle of Val,

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owing to the treachery of the Dutch. Died 31 Oct., 1765.

CUMING, HUGH, a naturalist, born at West Alvington, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, 14 Feb., 1791. He settled in business at Valparaiso, where his passion for collecting shells found an ample field for its development, and in 1826 he gave up his business in order to devote himself wholly to his favourite pursuit. In the course of several voyages he made a splendid collection of shells and dried plants, which he brought over to England. He died in London 10 Aug., 1865.

CUMING, WILLIAM, a physician, was born in 1714 at Edinburgh, where he was educated. In 1735 he went to Paris to improve himself in anatomy. On his return he settled at Dorchester, where he died in 1788. Dr. Cuming contributed materially to Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire.

-CUMMING, or COMYN, SIR ALEXANDER, a Scotch baronet, who went to America, and was chosen chief of the Cherokee Indians. He held fanatical notions about the Jews, and was an ardent searcher for the philosopher's stone. In 1766 Archbishop Secker appointed him a pensioner in the Charterhouse, London, where he died Aug. 1775.—*Anderson.*

CUMMING, ALEXANDER, F.R.S., a mathematician and mechanic, was a native of Edinburgh. He was apprenticed to the watchmaking business, which he carried on with great reputation for many years in Bond Street, London. On retiring from trade he settled in Pentonville, where he had several houses. He was also appointed a county magistrate, and continued to pursue his mechanical studies with diligence to the time of his death, which happened in March, 1814. He wrote 'The Elements of Clock and Watch work;' 'A Dissertation on the influence of Gravitation considered as a mechanic power,' 1803; and 'The Destructive Effects of the conical Broad Wheels of Carriages controverted,' 1804. He was the father of James Cumming, F.S.A., the editor of Feltham's Resolves.

CUMMING, GEORGE, M.D., a physician of Chester, died 12 Aug., 1863, aged 81.

CUMMING, JAMES, F.S.A., son of Alexander Cumming, above mentioned, was appointed one of the chief clerks of the Board of Control, and became remarkable for his minute and extensive knowledge of Indian affairs. He died at Lovell Hill Cottage, Berkshire, 23 Jan., 1827. Mr. Cumming published an edition of Feltham's 'Resolves,' 1806, with a memoir of the author. There exists a privately-printed pamphlet giving a 'Brief Notice of the services of Mr. Cumming, late head of the revenue and judicial departments in the Office of the Right Hon. the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India,' dated 20 July, 1824.

CUMMING, THOMAS, an Englishman, who turned Quaker, but was so inconsistent as to plan and almost to command a military expedition to the coast of Africa in 1758, which ended in the capture of Senegal. Died 1774.

CUNÆUS, PETER, professor of law at Leyden, was born 1586, and died 1638. His principal work is 'De Republica Hebræorum.'

CUNEGO, DOMENICO, an engraver, born at Verona 1727; died at Rome 1794.

CUNINGHAM, or KENINGHAM, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, born in or about 1531, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Be-

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tween 1556 and 1559 he practised at Norwich, and afterwards removed to London, where he became eminent as a physician and astrologer. In 1563 he was appointed public lecturer at Surgeons' Hall. His most curious work is 'The Cosmographical Glasse, containing the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation,' fol., London, 1559. Many of the cuts in this work were executed by the author, and the map of Norwich is his own production.—*Athen. Cantab.* vol. 3.

CUNINGHAME, WILLIAM, a Scotch gentleman, author of various works on prophecy and Scriptural chronology, died 6 Nov., 1849.

CUNITZ, MARIA, a learned woman, celebrated for her astronomical acquirements, was a native of Silesia, and died in Poland about 1669, though Lalande assigns 22 Aug., 1664, as the date of her death.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, a critic of acknowledged ability, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, but went early in life to Holland, where he taught jurisprudence. He died at the Hague in Dec., 1730. Mr. Cunningham, who has often been confounded with the historian of the same name, published the Works of Horace, with animadversions on Bentley's edition of that poet, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1721.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, an historian, was born at Ettrick, near Selkirk, 1654, and educated in Holland, from whence he came to England with the prince of Orange. He became traveling tutor to several noblemen, by which means he obtained the appointment of resident envoy at Venice, where he continued five years. He died in London 15 May, 1737. In 1787 appeared his History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the accession of George I., 2 vols. 4to., translated from the Latin MS. by William Thomson, LL.D. This work contains many curious anecdotes and facts not to be found in other histories. Its author has frequently been confounded with the subject of the preceding article, a circumstance which can hardly excite surprise when it is considered that both the historian and the critic were natives of Scotland, lived at the same time, were educated in Holland, were eminent for their skill at chess, and attained an advanced age.

CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN, was born at Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, of parents in humble circumstances, 1785. He was taken from school when eleven years old, and apprenticed to a mason. He was a diligent and miscellaneous reader, and in 1810 his name began to be first seen in print, one of his earliest appearances being as a contributor to Cromek's 'Remains of Nithdale and Galloway Song.' In 1810 he came to London, and tried by turns most of the means of which a literary man can avail himself. He reported for the newspapers, and wrote for the periodicals, particularly the 'Literary Gazette,' the 'London Magazine,' and the 'Athenaeum.' More substantial labours, such as 'Sir Marmaduke Maxwell,' a drama, the novels 'Paul Jones' and 'Sir Michael Scott,' with the 'Songs of Scotland,' attested in succession his literary industry. Meanwhile his other craft was not forgotten. He obtained a situation in the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey, and this he continued worthily to occupy till his own death. This association had considerable influence upon the future career of both parties. Comfortably situated in the studio of Chantrey, and

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being brought into contact with men of rank and genius, Allan had leisure enough to cultivate his own literary tastes, and in succession to produce a number of estimable works. His own poetry stamped his name with distinction among the minstrels of Scotland, and Scott, Hogg, and others in the foremost rank at once allowed his brotherhood. His best compositions are sweetly natural, as well as national, and many of them stirring and spirited, contrasting finely with the melancholy strains of others, wherein dole and misfortune supersede the martial theme. His Lives of 'British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,' 5 vols., deservedly became a popular work. He also published a series of illustrations to 'Major's National Gallery of Pictures;' 'The Maid of Elvar,' a poem; 'The Life of Burns;' 'Lord Roldan,' a romance; and 'Memoirs of Sir David Wilkie.' He also prepared an annotated edition of Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets.' Died 29 Oct., 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES, a Scotch painter, who settled at Berlin, was born 1741, and died 1789.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, was born in Dublin, 1729, and became a strolling player. He died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 18 Sept., 1773. He wrote some poems of considerable merit, and a farce called 'Love in a Mist,' from which Garrick 'adapted' his 'Lying Valet.'

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN WILLIAM, an evangelical divine, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1802; M.A. 1805). For many years he was vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, where he died 30 Sept., 1861, aged 81. He was author of 'Christianity in India. An Essay on the duty, means, and consequences of introducing the Christian Religion among the native inhabitants of the British dominions in the East;' 'Church of England Missions;' 'De Rancé,' a poem; 'The Velvet Cushion,' a tale, 1815, 10th edition, 1816; 'A New Covering to the Velvet Cushion;' 'A World without Souls;' 'Six Lectures on the Book of Jonah;' 'Morning Thoughts in prose and verse on single verses in the successive chapters in the Gospel of St. Matthew;' 'Essay on the Genius and Poetry of Cowper;' 'Cautions to Continental Travellers;' Sermons.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER, a poet, was a native of Deal, and became curate first of Eyam, and afterwards of Chertsey, in Surrey, where he died July, 1805. He wrote two poems, 'Britannia's Naval Triumph,' and 'The Russian Prophecy.' Several of his letters are printed in Nichols's 'Illustrations.'

CUNNINGHAM, PETER MILLER, brother of Allan Cunningham, became a surgeon in the British navy, and died at Greenwich 6 March, 1864, aged 74. He wrote 'Two Years in New South Wales,' 2 vols., 1827; a volume of essays on 'Electricity and Magnetism;' and another on 'Irrigation as practised on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.'

CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS MOUNSEY, elder brother of Allan Cunningham, was born in Kirkcudbrightshire 25 June, 1776, and served his apprenticeship to a millwright. He eventually settled in London, and died 24 Oct., 1834. He wrote several poems of great merit. 'Hallowmas Eve' and 'Mary Ogivy' are reckoned among his best pieces.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, D.D., a Scotch di-

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vine, who was one of the leaders of the secession from the Scotch Establishment in 1843. He succeeded Dr. Chalmers as principal of the New College, Edinburgh, 1847; was appointed moderator of the Free Church Assembly 1859; and died 14 Dec., 1861, aged 55.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, M.D. See CUNINGHAM.

CUPANI, FRANCIS, a Sicilian botanist, born 1657; died at Palermo 1711.

CUPER, GISEBERT, a learned burgomaster of Davenport, and professor of history, who wrote a History of the three Gordians; Apotheosis of Homer, &c. Born 14 Sept., 1644; died 22 Nov., 1716.

CURÆUS, JOACHIM, a German physician, author of the Annals of Silesia and Breslau, was born 1532, and died 21 Jan., 1573.

CURCELLÆUS. See CORCELLES.

CURETON, WILLIAM, D.D., a distinguished oriental scholar, was born at Westbury, Shropshire, 1808, and educated first at the grammar school of Newport, in his native county, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He took orders, and in 1849 became canon of Westminster, and rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Previously to this, in 1837, he had been appointed keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, which post he resigned in 1850. He died in his native village 17 June, 1864. Dr. Cureton was well skilled in Arabic, Syriac, and other oriental languages. He prepared a catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the British Museum, and arranged and catalogued the remarkable collection of Syriac MSS. obtained by the Museum from the monastery of St. Mary Deipara, in the desert of Nitra, not far from Cairo. In 1845 he published the ancient Syriac version of the epistles of St. Ignatius to Polycarp, the Ephesians, and the Romans; and afterwards the text of a portion of the Syriac version of the long-lost 'Festal Letters of St. Athanasius.' These letters have been translated into English by Burgess. Dr. Cureton's other works were editions of the palimpsest fragments of the Iliad, contained in MS. Addit. 17,210; of the third part of the 'Ecclesiastical History of John, Bishop of Ephesus;' 'Spicilegium Syriacum;' editions of a Syriac version of the Gospels; and of 'The History of the Martyrs in Palestine,' by Eusebius of Caesarea.

CURIO, CÆLIUS SECTENTIS, an Italian theologian of the Lutheran persuasion, born in Piedmont 1503; died at Basle 24 Nov., 1569.

CURL, EDMUND, a bookseller, whose name has obtained immortality in Pope's Dunciad. He was born in the west of England, and kept a shop in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, where his books were generally enlarged by wretched notes and forged letters. He lost his ears for publishing 'The Nun in her Smock.' Died 1748.

CURLING, HENRY, captain in the 91st regiment, died at Kensington 10 Feb., 1864, aged 61. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and the author of 'King John,' and some other novels.

CURRADI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, born 1570; died about 1661.

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, was born at Newmarket, near Cork, in 1750. He received a grammatical education, and was afterwards admitted a member of Trinity College, Dublin, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court in England, where in regular course he was called to the

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bar. He did not, however, succeed in practice for a considerable time; but in the administration of the duke of Portland he obtained a silk gown and a seat in parliament. His popularity now rose rapidly, and he was retained in all great causes, especially those of a public nature. In 1800 he was made master of the Rolls in Ireland, which office he resigned in 1814. He died at Brompton 13 Nov., 1817. Mr. Curran was a man of great wit and flowing eloquence. Some of his poetical pieces possess merit.

CURRIE, JAMES, M.D., a physician, born 31 May, 1756, at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in Dumfriesshire, where his father was the minister. He was educated at Dumfries, after which he went to Virginia, with a view to the mercantile profession, but the troubles in that country obliged him to return in 1776; and in the following year he entered upon the study of physic at Edinburgh, though he took his doctor's degree at Glasgow. In 1781 he settled at Liverpool, where he obtained extensive practice, and in 1783 married the daughter of a merchant, by whom he had a numerous family. Dr. Currie was chosen member of the Literary Society at Manchester, to whose transactions he communicated some ingenious papers, as he also did to the London Medical Society. In 1792 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1793 he attracted notice as a politician by a letter addressed to Mr. Pitt, under the assumed name of Jasper Wilson. In 1797 he published 'Medical Reports on the effects of water, cold and warm, as a remedy in febrile diseases,' in which he recommended cold affusion in fever, a practice that has since been generally adopted. To this work he added another volume in 1804, confirming the positions he had advanced in the former by many cases. His next publication was an edition of the works of Burns, with an account of his life, a criticism on his writings, and observations on the character of the Scottish peasantry, 4 vols. 8vo. Having long laboured under a pulmonary complaint, Dr. Currie went in the summer of 1805 to Sulmouth, where he expired on the last day of August.

CURRY, JAMES, M.D., F.S.A., a native of Scotland, became physician and lecturer at Guy's Hospital, and died 1819. He published some works on subjects relating to his profession.

CURSON, or CORCEONE, ROBERT, an Englishman, who studied at Oxford and Paris. He became chancellor of Paris University, and was made a cardinal by Innocent III. in 1212. He preached the crusades, and died at Damietta 1218. He wrote on the question whether Origen be saved or not.

CURTEYS, RICHARD, an English prelate, was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. He became dean of Chichester 1566; bishop of Chichester 1570; and died August, 1582. He published some Sermons, translations, &c.

CURTIS, WILLIAM, a botanical writer, was born at Abton, in Hampshire, in 1746. He served his apprenticeship as an apothecary to his grandfather, and while in that situation cultivated botany with eagerness. At the age of twenty he came to London, and entered into the service of Mr. Talwin of Gracechurch Street, to whose business he succeeded. His love of botany, however, induced him to give up the shop, and he became a lecturer and demonstrator in his favourite science. His

CURTIIUS.

first garden was at Bermendsey, and afterwards he occupied a more extensive one at Lambeth, which he exchanged for another at Brompton. In 1771 he published 'Instructions for collecting and preserving insects,' and in the following year a translation of the *Fundamenta Entomologiæ* of Linnæus, with the title of an Introduction to the knowledge of Insects. In 1777 appeared the first number of his *Flora Londiniensis*, which was completed in six fasciculi of seventy-two plates each. This work was followed by the *Botanical Magazine*, in monthly numbers. In 1782 he published a history of the brown-tailed moth; besides which he wrote *Practical Observations on the British Grasses*, and some papers in the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*. Died 7 July, 1799. His Lectures were published after his death.

CURTIIUS, QUINTUS RUFUS, a Latin historian, who wrote the *History of Alexander the Great*, is supposed to have flourished in the reign of Vespasian.

CURWEN, HUGH, LL.D., an English ecclesiastic, appointed archbishop of Dublin 1555; bishop of Oxford 1567; died Oct., 1568.

CURWEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN, an eminent agriculturist, born July, 1756, and educated at Cambridge. He sat for many years in the House of Commons, first as member for Carlisle, and afterwards for Cumberland; and died 11 Dec., 1828. Mr. Curwen was particularly attentive to assist that general law of nature by which animals and vegetables reciprocally interchange their qualities with each other. On this circumstance he founded the necessity and propriety of his 'soiling system,' that is, by confining the animals to the spot where they are fed; by which means a more abundant quantity of dress is collected and prepared to be returned to the partly-exhausted soil, whence the food has been produced. Hence Mr. Curwen was called 'The Father of the Soiling System.' He also successfully practised the means of rendering the food of cattle more nutritious, by preparing it for their use by steaming, in preference to simple boiling.

CUSA, NICHOLAS DE, a celebrated Italian cardinal, born 1401; died 1464. His works, which are numerous and valuable, were collected and printed in 3 vols.

CUSPINIAN, JOHN, a German physician and historian, born 1473; died 19 April, 1529.

CUTHBERT (ST.), was born in the north, and educated by the Scottish monks in the abbey of Icolmkill. He settled in the island of Lindisferna, four miles from Berwick, now called Holy Island, from whence he came to the court of Egfred, king of Northumberland, whom he converted to Christianity, and baptised. Died 20 March, 686.

CUTTS, JOHN, LORD, was born at Matching, in Essex. He was early in the service of Monmouth, and was under the duke of Lorraine, in Hungary, and at the taking of Buda by the imperialists. After the Revolution he was created baron in Ireland 1690, and governor of the Isle of Wight 1693. On Anne's accession he was made lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland, commander in Ireland in 1705, and afterwards one of the lords justices of that kingdom, an appointment which broke his heart, because it removed him out of the sphere of active

CZARTORYSKI.

enterprise. He died at Dublin 26 Jan., 1766-7. He wrote a poem on Queen Mary's death, and published, 1687, *Poetical Exercises*, written on several occasions; a poem on Wisdom; and another on Waller.

CUVIER, GEORGE LEOPOLD CHRISTIAN FREDERICK DAGOBERT, baron, an illustrious naturalist, born 23 Aug., 1769, at Montbeliard, in the department of Doubs. After studying at Tübingen and Stuttgart, he was appointed in 1800 professor of natural philosophy at the Collège de France, and in the same year published the first two volumes of his *Lessons in Comparative Anatomy*, which were followed by three others. Buonaparte conferred many honours upon him, and in 1814, just before his abdication, named him counsellor of state, an appointment which was confirmed by Louis XVIII., who soon afterwards appointed him chancellor of the university. In 1818 he was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1819 he was appointed president of the council of the interior in the council of state; and Louis XVIII., as a personal mark of his regard, created him a baron. He was made a peer of France by Louis Philippe; and died 13 May, 1832. His most important works are 'Tableau Élémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux;' 'Mémoire sur les Ossements Fossiles des Quadrupèdes;' 'Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée;' 'Règne Animal;' and 'Histoire Naturelle des Poissons.'

CUYP, or KUYP, ALBERT, a celebrated Dutch painter, born 1666; died 1667.

CYNISEA. See **AOESILAUS II.**

CYPRIAN (ST.), a celebrated Father of the Church, was born about 200, and held the bishopric of Carthage from 248 till his death on 14 Sept., 258. His works have been translated into English by Nathanael Marshall, LL.B.

CYPRIAN, an English friar of the order of St. Francis, was chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria, and published in 1663, 'Heaven opened and the Pains of Purgatory avoided, by the Indulgences attached to the Devotions of the Rosary and Cord of the Passion.'

CYPRIANI. See **CIPRIANI.**

CYRANO DE BERGERAC. See **BERGERAC.**

CYRIL (ST.), bishop of Jerusalem, and a Father of the Church, was born about 315, and died 350. Some of his works are extant.

CYRIL (ST.), bishop of Alexandria, died 444. His works were printed at Paris in seven folio volumes, 1638.

CYRILL LUCAR, patriarch of Constantinople, was deposed for his attempts to reform his clergy, and was strangled by order of the grand signior about 1638.

CYRUS, king of Persia, was defeated by Tomyrns, queen of the Scythians, and put to death B.C. 529.

CYRUS the Younger was appointed governor of Lydia, and endeavoured to obtain the throne of Persia from his brother Artaxerxes, but was defeated and slain B.C. 401. The 10,000 Greeks who came with Cyrus made good their retreat in spite of all the force of the Persians, and returned safe to their own country.

CZARTORYSKI, PRINCE ADAM, a very prominent actor in the Polish revolution of 1830, was born at Warsaw 14 Jan., 1770, and died at Paris 15 July, 1861.

D.

DACH, JOHN, a German painter, born at Cologne 1506; died at Vienna about 1620.

D'ACHERI. See **ACHERI**.

DACIER, ANDRÉ, a learned Frenchman, born of Protestant parents, near Castres, 6 April, 1631, and educated at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, or Le Fevre, whose learned daughter he married. He published at Paris, in 1681 an edition of Pompeius Festus for the use of the dauphin. His translation of Horace came out the same year. In 1691 he published his translation of the Reflections of Marcus Antoninus; and the next year Aristotle's Precepts. For his services to literature he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy, rewarded with a pension of 2,000 livres, and made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. Died 18 Sept., 1722. Dacier and his wife renounced the Protestant religion in 1685. Besides the works above mentioned, he translated into French the Works of Plato, the Lives of Plutarch, the Manual of Epictetus, &c.

DACIER, ANNE, wife of the preceding, and daughter of Le Fevre, Greek professor at Saumur, where she was born 1651. Her father discovered her turn for learning, indulged her taste, and gave her a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, which gave so much satisfaction that she was employed to prepare editions of Latin authors for the use of the dauphin, the first of which was Florus. In 1681 she published a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the Plutus and Clouds of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and soon afterwards they renounced the Protestant religion. In 1711 came out Madame Dacier's translation of the Iliad, and in 1714 she defended Homer against De la Motte in a book entitled The Causes of the Corruption of Taste. This was followed in 1716 by another against Father Hardouin. Her version of the Odyssey, published the same year, was the last of her literary labours. Died 17 Aug., 1720.

DAFFY, THOMAS, rector of Redmile, in the vale of Belvoir, and the inventor of the well-known medicine called 'Daffy's Elixir,' died 1680.

D'AGAR, JACQUES, a French painter, born 1640; died 1710. He resided for a time in London, but spent the greater part of his life in Denmark.

DAGOBERT I. succeeded Clotaire II. as king of France 628. He made war against Saxony, Brittany, and Gascony, but stained by cruelty the laurels which he obtained in the field of battle. He died at Epemay 638, aged 36.

DAGOBERT II., son of Sigebert II., was prevented from ascending his father's throne by the mayor of the palace; but afterwards was king of Austrasia, and was assassinated 679.

DAGOBERT III. succeeded as king of Neustria, and died four years after, 715.

DAGOUER, GUILLAUME, rector of the university of Paris, wrote 'Philosophia ad usum scholarum accommodata'; 'Lettres d'un philosophe,' &c. Died 1745.

DAGUERRE, LOUIS JACQUES MANDÉ, the ingenious inventor of the photographic process called, after him, 'Daguerreotype,' was born 1789, and died at Petit Bre, near Paris, 10 Aug., 1851. His process was first published in the autumn of

1839, and the French government granted him a pension of 6,000 francs for his discovery.

DAGUENSAU. See **AGLESSEAU**.

DAHL, MICHAEL, a painter, born at Stockholm 1650; died in London 1743.

DAHLBERG, ERIC, Count DE, a Swedish general, who was so skilled in the art of fortification as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. He published 'Succia Antiqua et Hodierna,' 3 vols. folio. Born 1625; died 10 Jan., 1703.

DAILLÉ, JEAN, a French Protestant divine, born at Chateherault 6 Jan., 1594, and educated at Poitiers and Saumur. In 1612 he was appointed tutor to the grandsons of M. Duplessis-Mornay, and travelled with them to Italy. In 1625 he was chosen minister of the church of Saumur, but the year following he removed to Paris. In 1631 appeared his book on the Use of the Fathers, which was attacked by many writers. In 1633 he published an Apology for the Reformed Churches, which also led to considerable controversy. Daillé afterwards engaged in the disputes concerning universal grace, and thereby gave offence to the rigid Calvinists. His other works are numerous. Died 15 April, 1670.

DAKINS, WILLIAM, one of the divines employed in the authorised translation of the Bible, was educated at Cambridge, and was appointed Greek lecturer at Trinity College in that university. He became vicar of Trumpington, near Cambridge, 1603; divinity professor at Gresham College 1604; and died Feb., 1606-7.—*Athen. Cantab.*

D'ALBRET, JANE, daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, was betrothed at the age of eleven to the duke of Cleves, but the marriage was annulled by the pope. In 1548 she espoused Anthony de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme; and in 1553 was delivered of a son, afterwards Henry IV. of France. On the death of her father, in 1555, she became queen of Navarre, in which kingdom she established the Protestant religion. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she expired suddenly, not without suspicion of poison, in 1572, æt. 44. She left several compositions in prose and verse.

DALBY, ISAAC, a self-taught mathematician, born in Gloucestershire 1744. After being usher in several schools, he was engaged, with Colonel Williams and Captain Mudge, to carry on the trigonometrical survey of England. In 1799 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. This institution was subsequently removed to Farnham, in Surrey, where Mr. Dalby died 14 Oct., 1824, having resigned his professorship four years previously. He was a contributor to the Ladies' Diary, and other works; and wrote a valuable 'Course of Mathematics,' in 2 vols.

DALE, DAVID, a Scotch philanthropist, who established the well-known mills of Lanark, and made several attempts to introduce the cotton manufacture into the Highlands. Born 1738; died 17 March, 1806.

DALE, SAMUEL, M.D., F.R.S., was born in or about 1660. He was originally an apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, but finally settled as a physician at Bocking, where he died 6 June, 1739. He published 'Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam,' several times printed; and 'The Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court,' written by Silas Taylor, but greatly enlarged and

DALECHAMPS.

improved by Dr. Dale. He was a good naturalist, and contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

DALECHAMPS, JACQUES, a French physician and botanist, born 1513; died 1588.

D'ALEMBERT, JEAN LE ROND, was born at Paris 1717. He had the name of J. le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling, and being discovered by the overseer of the district, he was put out to nurse. His father, hearing of his situation, was touched with parental feeling, and took care of his education and maintenance. Young D'Alembert was placed in the college of Mazarin, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists beheld with astonishment and delight. They then engaged him in the study of the mathematics, in which he made surprising progress. On leaving the college he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with the little fortune which had been left him. In 1741 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and two years afterwards he published his treatise on dynamics. In 1746 he obtained the prize medal from the academy at Berlin, for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon afterwards obtained a pension from the king. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated 'Encyclopédie,' for which he wrote the preliminary discourse. While he was engaged on mathematical subjects his name was not much known, but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous nature, such as his 'Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies,' 'The Memoirs of Christina, queen of Sweden,' and his 'Elements of Philosophy.' He was elected secretary to the French Academy 1772, and died 29 Oct., 1783. With all his affected moderation and candour, D'Alembert was a bitter and unscrupulous opponent of the Christian religion.

DALGARNO, GEORGE, was born at Old Aberdeen in or before 1627, and educated in the university of New Aberdeen. He kept a private grammar school for about thirty years at Oxford, and died 28 Aug., 1687. Dalgarno was the author of two remarkable works, 'Ars Signorum, vulgo Character Universalis, et Lingua Philosophica,' 1661; and 'Didascalopchus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor.—Penny Cyclo.

DALHOUSIE, JAMES ANDREW BROWN RAMSAY, MARQUIS OF, was born 22 April, 1812, being the third son of the ninth earl of Dalhousie. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and after sitting for a short time in the House of Commons, he was summoned to the Upper Chamber on the death of his father 1836. During the administration of Sir Robert Peel he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade 1843, and president 1845. In 1847 he was offered the splendid position of governor-general of India, as successor to Lord Hardinge. This offer he accepted, and he arrived at Calcutta 12 Jan., 1848. While occupying this exalted post he pursued a policy of conquest and annexation, which, perhaps, indirectly led to the disastrous mutiny of the native troops. He resigned the post of governor-general 1856, and died 19 Dec., 1860.

DALLISON.

DALIBRAY, CHARLES VION, a French poet, who died 1654.

DALIN, OLAF VON, a Swedish historian and poet, born 1708; died 12 Aug. 1763.

DALLAMANO, GIUSEPPE, a painter, born at Modena 1679; died 1758.

DALLANS, RALPH, a noted English organ-builder, died 1672.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, an American lawyer and statesman, born 1759; died 1817.

DALLAS, SIR GEORGE, BART., brother of Sir Robert Dallas, was born in London 1758, and entered the civil service of the East India Company, but after six years his health obliged him to return to England. He was created a baronet 1798, and died 15 Jan., 1833. He published a number of political works, which display great ability.

DALLAS, GEORGE MIFFLIN, elected vice-president of the United States 1844; appointed minister to England 1856; died 31 Dec., 1864.

DALLAS, SIR ROBERT, was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1813; became lord chief justice of that court 1818; retired from the bench 1823; and died 25 Dec., 1824.

DALLAS, ROBERT CHARLES, a miscellaneous writer, born 1754, at Jamaica, where his father was a physician. He received his education, first at Musselburgh in Scotland, and next under Mr. Elphinston at Kensington, after which he studied the law in the Inner Temple. On coming of age he went to take possession of his paternal property in Jamaica, and while there obtained a lucrative appointment; but after a residence of three years he returned to England, and married. With his lady he again visited Jamaica, but in a few years quitted the island for ever. He now pursued a literary career with varying success. His principal performances were novels, and 'A History of the Maroons.' His last work was a volume of 'Recollections of Lord Byron,' to whom he was nearly related. He died in Normandy 20 Nov., 1824.

DALLAWAY, JAMES, F.S.A., was born at Bristol 1763, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. For some time he acted as chaplain to the British embassy at Constantinople, and after his return obtained the rectory of South Stoke, Sussex, and next the vicarage of Leatherhead, Surrey. He also held the post of secretary to the earl marshal. Died 6 June, 1834. Among his works are 'Enquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England;' 'Constantinople, Ancient and Modern;' 'Anecdotes of Art in England;' and editions of 'Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters;' and of 'Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.'

DALLINGTON, SIR ROBERT, was born at Gedington, Northamptonshire, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Afterwards he became secretary to the earl of Rutland, and master of the Charterhouse. He was created a knight by Charles I.; and died 1637. He wrote 'A survey of the great Duke's state in Tuscany, an. 1596;' 'A method for travel, shewed by taking view of France, as it stood in the year 1598;' and 'Aphorisms, Civil and Military; amplified with authorities, and exemplified with history, out of the first quartern of Fr. Guicciardine.'

DALLISON, SIR WILLIAM, an English lawyer, who was constituted lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench in the reign of Queen Mary, and appears to be continued in that office under

DALMASIO.

Queen Elizabeth. Some of his legal reports are in print. Died 18 Jan., 1558-9.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DALMASIO, PHILIP DE, a painter, called also Lippo delle Madone, died at Bologna 1410.

DALMATTIN, GEORGE, a Lutheran divine, who translated the Bible into the Slavonian language 1584. He was alive in 1598.

DALMATIUS (St.), a celebrated archimandrite of the monastery of Constantinople, who discovered great zeal against Nestorius, and was appointed by the fathers of the council of Ephesus, 430, to act in their name at Constantinople. He died soon afterwards, aged about 80.

DALKYMPLE. See STAIR, viscount and earl of.

DALKYMPLE, ALEXANDER, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born 24 July, 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the son of his father, Sir James Dalrymple, bart. His mother was the daughter of the earl of Haddington, and had sixteen children, of whom Alexander was the seventh. He was educated at Haddington, and in 1752 went to the East Indies, as a writer in the company's service. While in the east he applied to the study of hydrography; and in 1759 undertook a voyage of observation, in which he gave great satisfaction to his superiors. In 1763 he returned to England, when it was intended to engage him in the service on which Captain Cook was afterwards employed, but some objections arising in a matter of form, the appointment did not take place. In 1775 he went out again to Madras, and returned in 1780. In 1795 he was made hydrographer to the Admiralty, as well as to the India Company, but in 1808 he lost his place under government, and died the same year, on June 10. His principal works are, 'Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean'; 'Collection of South Sea Voyages,' 2 vols.; 'General View of the India Company's Affairs'; 'Relations of Expeditions from Fort Marlborough to the Islands of the West Coast of Sumatra'; 'Collection of Voyages in the South Atlantic Ocean'; 'Account of the Loss of the Grosvenor Indianman'; 'Plan for promoting the Fur Trade'; 'Memoir of a Map of the land round the North Pole'; 'Journal of the Expeditions to the North of California'; 'A Collection of Songs'; 'The Oriental Repertory,' 2 vols. He also wrote a number of tracts, political and commercial.

DALKYMPLE, SIR DAVID, commonly called Lord Hailes. See HAILES.

DALKYMPLE, SIR JOHN, son of Sir William Dalrymple of Cousland, was born 1726, and after being educated in the university of Edinburgh, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, became an advocate at the Scotch bar. He succeeded to his father's baronetcy 1770; was made a baron of the Scotch exchequer 1776; and died 26 Feb., 1810. His chief works are: 'An Essay towards a general History of Feudal Property in Great Britain'; 'Considerations on the Policy of Entails in Great Britain'; and 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II. until the Sea Battle off La Hogue,' 3 vols., 4to. Edinb., 1771.

DALKYMPLE, JOHN, F.R.S., a surgeon and oculist of London, died in that city 2 May, 1852, æt. 49. He published a valuable essay on the Anatomy of the Human Eye.

DALTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Deane in Cumberland 1760, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. While at college he was appointed tutor to Lord Beauchamp. He adapted Milton's

DALZELL.

Comus for the stage, and wrote some songs in it. This piece was performed for the benefit of a granddaughter of Milton. He went abroad with his pupil who died in Italy. On his return he took orders, and obtained the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, and a prebend of Worcester, where he died 21 July, 1763. He published a volume of sermons in 1757, and some poems.

DALTON, JOHN, D.C.L., F.R.S., a distinguished natural philosopher, was born in Cumberland 5 Sept., 1766, and settled at Manchester, where he died 27 July, 1844. The Royal Society presented him with a gold medal for his scientific discoveries, and the university of Oxford honoured him with the degree of doctor of civil law. Among his published works are 'Meteorological Observations and Essays,' 1793, and 'A New System of Chemical Philosophy,' 1808-10.

DALTON, MICHAEL, a lawyer, born in Cambridgeshire 1554. He was a member of Gray's Inn or Lincoln's Inn, and wrote an esteemed work on the Duties of a Justice of the Peace; and another on 'The Duty of Sheriffs.' There is a MS. of his in the British Museum, entitled 'A Breviary or Chronology of the state of the Roman Church.' It is supposed that Dalton died before the commencement of the civil war.

DALTON, RICHARD, brother of John Dalton, D.D., was appointed librarian to George III., who sent him to Italy in 1763 to collect works of art. After this he was made keeper of the king's drawings and medals. He published an explanation of a set of prints relative to the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Egypt 1781. Died 7 Feb., 1791.

DALY, DANIEL, was born in the county of Kerry 1595, and entered the order of St. Dominic, when he took the name of *Dominicus à Rosario*. He was at first educated in a monastery of his order at Tralee, but studied principally in Flanders. The fame which he acquired for learning and piety procured him an invitation to Lisbon, to assist in founding a convent for the Irish Dominicans. This being accomplished, he was elected the first superior. He also assisted at the foundation of a second, for the natives of Ireland; and in 1655 the king of Portugal sent him as ambassador to France. He died at Lisbon 30 June, 1662. His only work is entitled 'Initium, incrementum, et exitus familie Geraldinorum Desmonie comitum Palatinorum Kyria in Hibernia, ac persecutionis hæreticorum descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta ac Latinitate donata,' 8vo., Lisbon, 1655.

DALYELL, SIR JOHN GRAHAM, a Scotch baronet, who edited various works illustrative of the poetry, history and antiquities of his native country. Born 1776; died 7 June, 1851.

DALZELL, ANDREW, was born at Ratho, near Edinburgh, 1750. After studying at Edinburgh, he became travelling companion to the earl of Lauderdale, on whose recommendation he was chosen Greek professor at Edinburgh. He was also chosen keeper of the university library, and principal clerk to the general assembly. He died at Edinburgh 8 Dec., 1806. Professor Dalzell published several volumes on Greek literature, with the titles of 'Collectanea Minora,' and 'Collectanea Majora.' He also communicated some valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and translated Chevalier's description of the Plan of Troy.

DALZIEL.

DALZIEL, THOMAS, a Scotch general, who was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, after which he was imprisoned in the Tower, but making his escape he entered the service of the czar of Russia. At the Restoration he was recalled, and made commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. After the murder of Charles I. he would never shave his beard, but suffered it to grow down to his girdle. His dress was so singular that he never appeared in public without a crowd of boys after him. Died 1685.

DAMASCENUS, JOHN (ST.). See JOHN.

DAMASCIUS, a Stoic philosopher of Damascus, flourished in the sixth century. All his writings are lost.

DAMASUS I., a Spaniard, elected Pope 366; died 384.

DAMASUS II., *Poppo*, was elected Pope on the death of Clement II., but died twenty-three days afterwards, in August, 1048.

D'AMBOISE. See AMBOISE.

DAMER, Mrs. ANNE SEYMOUR, an English sculptor, born 1748; died 28 May, 1828.

DAMIANO, PETER, an eminent Italian cardinal, born about 988; died 22 Feb., 1072.

DAMIENS, ROBERT FRANÇOIS, a Frenchman, born 1715, known by his attempt to assassinate Louis XV. He was executed 28 March, 1757, in a manner most horrible and wantonly barbarous.

DAMINI, PIETRO, an Italian painter, born 1592; died 1630.

DAMM, CHRISTIAN TOBIAS, rector of the Academy at Berlin; compiler of a valuable Lexicon to Homer and Pindar; was born 1699, and died 27 May, 1778.

DAMON, WILLIAM, an English musical composer, who was organist of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, an English navigator, was born at East Coker, Somersetshire, 1652. He went to sea early in life, and in 1683 sailed with Captain Cook, who commanded a Bristol privateer. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and taking several prizes, the captain died, and was succeeded by Mr. Davis, whom Dampier left, and went aboard another privateer, commanded by Captain Swan. Not meeting with success, they sailed for the East Indies, where Dampier quitted his company, and proceeded to the English factory at Achen. He then engaged with Captain Weldon, and afterwards became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he returned to England. He next went out from Bristol with Woodes Rogers to the South Sea, and returned in 1711. When he died is unknown. His voyage round the world was published in 4 vols. 8vo.

DANBY, FRANCIS, R.A., a painter, was born near Wexford 1793, and died at Exmouth 17 Feb., 1801. The best known of his works are, 'The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt;' 'The Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus,' from Shakspere; 'The Opening of the Seventh Seal,' from the Apocalypse; 'The Passage of the Red Sea;' and 'The Deluge.' All of these have been engraved.

DANBY, HENRY DANVERS, first EARL OF, was the son of Sir John Danvers, of Dantese, in Wiltshire, and born 28 June, 1573. He served in the Low Country war, under Maurice prince of Orange; afterwards in France, where he was

DANDINI.

knighted by Henry IV.; and next in Ireland as a lieutenant-general. On the accession of James I. he was created a peer, and appointed lord-president of Munster, and governor of Guernsey. King Charles I. made him earl of Danby, and Knight of the Garter. Before his death, which happened 20 Jan., 1643-4, he gave a piece of ground to the University of Oxford, for a botanical garden; to support which he left by will the impropriate rectory of Kirkdale, in Yorkshire. He also founded an almshouse and a free-school at Malmesbury.

DANBY, JOHN, a celebrated English composer of glees, died 1708.

DANBY, THOMAS OSBORNE, EARL OF. See LEEDS.

DANBY, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Swinton, in Yorkshire, who published several works on moral philosophy. Died 4 Dec., 1834, at. 82.

DANCE, CHARLES, a writer of burlesques, was born about 1794, and died at Lowestoft, Suffolk, 5 Jan., 1863.

DANCE, GEORGE, surveyor to the corporation of London, and the architect of the Mansion House, died 8 Feb., 1708.

DANCE, GEORGE, R.A., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as city surveyor, was born 1740, and died 14 Jan., 1825. His chief architectural work is Newgate prison. He published a series of portraits of public characters, 2 vols., fcl. 1811-14.

DANCER, DANIEL, a miser, born near Harrow, Middlesex, 1716. The love of money was the ruling principle in his family. His intercourse with the world was merely in the selling of his hay, and the other produce of his farm, and the winter comforts of his fireside arose from the scanty supplies labouriously collected from the hedges, or the neighbouring common. On the death of his sister, he exchanged the hay-bands which hitherto had protected his legs for a second-hand pair of black worsted stockings, which were the only tokens of his mourning. He died 1794, and left the whole of his property to Lady Templest, who it seems behaved towards him with charity, in alleviating his apparent poverty.

DANCHEŦ, ANTOINE, a French poet, born Sept., 1671; died 21 Feb., 1748.

DANCKERT, or DANCKERTS, a family of artists, in Holland. 1. *Cornelius*, who was born at Amsterdam in 1561. He resided as a print-seller at Antwerp, where he engraved many portraits, landscapes, and historical pieces. 2. His son, *Danckert Danckerts*, who was born at Antwerp in 1600, engraved different subjects in a better style than his father. 3. *John Danckerts*, of the same family, settled at Amsterdam about 1654, and afterwards came to England, where he designed the plates for Juvenal, which were engraved by Hollar. 4. *Henry Danckerts*, his brother, was an engraver and landscape painter. He also came to England, and was employed by Charles II. in taking views of Windsor, Plymouth, &c. 5. *Justus Danckerts* was a designer and engraver at Amsterdam, and excelled in portraits. 6. *Cornelius Danckerts* was an architect, and constructed many public buildings at Amsterdam, which are much admired. He had a son named *Peter*, who became painter to the king of Poland.

DANCOURT. See ANCOURT.

DANDINI, CÆSAR, a painter, was born at Florence 1595, and died 1658. His brother, *Vincenz Dandini*, born at Florence 1607, studied under

DANDINI.

Cortona, and was esteemed an admirable painter of history. *Pietro Danaini*, nephew to the preceding, was born at Florence 1640, and died 1712. He had an extraordinary talent for imitating the style of ancient masters.

DANDINI, HERCULES FRANCIS, an Italian count; professor of law at Padua; author of 'De servitutibus prædiorum,' &c.; was born 4 Nov., 1695; and died 7 March, 1747.

DANDINI, JEROME, an Italian Jesuit, who published an account of a journey which he undertook at the command of Clement VIII. to the Maronites of Libanus. He also wrote a commentary on Aristotle, 'De Anima.' Born 1554; died 26 Nov., 1634.

DANDOLO, ANDREW, doge of Venice, was born about 1310. He extended the commerce of the republic by a union with Egypt, which produced a war between the Venetians and the Genoese, in which he lost his life 7 Sept., 1354. He wrote the 'Chronicle of Venice,' and corresponded with Petrarch.

DANDOLO, HENRY, was elected doge of Venice 1102. Though then 84 years old and blind, vigour, wisdom, and activity marked his government. He conquered Zara, engaged in the Crusades, and displayed astonishing valour at the siege of Constantinople. Died 1205.

DANDKÉ-BARDON, MICHEL FRANÇOIS, a French writer and painter, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1700, and died at Marseilles, where he was director of the academy, 14 April, 1783.

DANEAU, LAMBERT, called in Latin *Danaus*, a French Protestant divine, was born about 1530, and died at Castres 1596. He published forty-three works, the chief of which are 'De beneficiis aut sortilegis quos sorcarios vocant, dialogus;' 'A Treatise of Antichrist;' 'Physics Christianæ partes duæ.'

DANES, PIERRE, was born at Paris 1497. He taught Greek in the royal college; and being sent to the council of Trent, distinguished himself by his eloquence. In 1557 he was made bishop of Lamour. Died 23 April, 1577. His 'Opuscula' were printed 1731. Though he wrote little, he rendered great service to literature.

DANET, PIERRE, abbe of St. Nicholas de Verdun in France, published two Latin dictionaries; an edition of Phædrus for the use of the dauphin; and a Dictionary of Roman and Greek antiquities. Born about 1640; died 1709.

DANGEAU, LOUIS DE COURCILLON abbé DE, a French ecclesiastic, author of a large number of works on history, grammar, geography, &c., was born Jan., 1643 and died 1 Jan., 1723.

DANGEAU, PHILIPPE DE COURCILLON marquis DE, brother of the preceding, was born 21 Sept., 1634, and died 9 Sept., 1720. His Memoirs exhibit a curious portraiture of the court of Louis XIV.

DANHAWER, JOHN CONRAD, a German Lutheran divine, born 1603. He became professor of eloquence at Strasburg, where he died 7 Nov., 1666. He zealously opposed a projected union between the Lutherans and Calvinists; and wrote some theological treatises.

DANICAN. See PHILIDOR.

DANIEL À JESU. See FLOYD, JOHN.

DANIEL, ARNAULD, a Provençal poet, whose poems were imitated by Petrarch; died about 1180.

DANIEL, or PICKFORD, EDWARD, D.D., a native

DANIEL.

of Cornwall, entered the English college at Douay 1618, and became professor of humanity there. He afterwards studied at Lisbon, being the first scholar sent thither from Douay 1628. For about six years he was president of the English college at Lisbon, but in 1649 he returned to Douay, and was there nominated professor of divinity, which post he held till 1653, when he came to England, and acted as dean of the chapter. Died Sept., 1657. He was author of Meditations collected and ordered for the use of the English College at Lisbon 1649, 1663; and a folio volume of controversies, MS.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, a celebrated French Jesuit, born at Rouen 1649; died 23 June, 1728. His principal work is 'The History of France,' 3 vols., folio, 1713. He also wrote a 'Voyage to the World of Des Cartes,' and some polemical treatises.

DANIEL, NEHEMIAH. See DONELLAN.

DANIEL, PIERRE, an advocate of Orleans, who, when the abbey of St. Benedict-on-the-Loire was pillaged in the civil wars, saved a number of MSS., among which was the commentary of Servius on Virgil, and the 'Querulus' (confounded with the 'Aulularia' of Plautus), both of which he afterwards published. He also prepared an edition of Petronius, but died in 1603, before it was printed.

DANIEL, ROBERT MACKENZIE, a novelist, was born in Inverness-shire 1814, and educated at Aberdeen. Going to London, he there entered upon a literary career, but ultimately settled in Jersey as editor of the Jersey Herald. Died March, 1847. The titles of his works are: 'The Scottish Heiress;' 'The Gravedigger;' 'The Young Widow;' 'The Young Baronet;' and 'The Cardinal's Daughter.'—Anderson.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, was born near Taunton, Somersetshire, 1502. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and on leaving the university was taken under the patronage of the earl of Pembroke. Afterwards he became tutor to Lady Anne Clifford, daughter of George, earl of Cumberland, who showed her regard for his worth by erecting a monument to his memory. On the death of Spenser he was appointed poet laureate; and in the reign of James was made one of the grooms of the privy chamber to the queen. Some years before his death he retired to a farm in Somersetshire, where he died in Oct., 1619. His poetical works were published in quarto by his brother, John Daniel, and again in 2 vols. 12mo. 1718. His History of England, extending to the reign of Edward III., is in Kennett's Collection. Daniel also wrote: 'The Tragedy of Cleopatra; On the Civil Wars between the Houses of Lancaster and York; Musophilus, or a general Defence of Learning; Tragedy of Philotas; Musa, or a Defence of Rhyme, &c. As a poet he does not stand in the first class, but as an historian he ranks among our best writers of that age.

DANIEL, WILLIAM BARKER, an English clergyman, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1787; M.A. 1790), and died at the age of eighty, towards the end of the year 1833, in Garden Row, within the rules of the King's Bench, where he had been confined for twenty years. He was author of 'Rural Sports,' 2 vols. 4to., 1801-1803; 2nd edit. 3 vols. 8vo., 1810, 4th vol. 1813; and 'Plain Thoughts of former Years upon the Lord's Prayer, with deference addressed to

Christians at the present period,' 8vo., London, 1822.

DANIELL, JOHN FREDERICK, D.C.L., F.R.S., professor of chemistry at King's College, London, was born in that city 12 March, 1790, and died 14 March, 1845. His great work, 'Meteorological Essays,' appeared in 1823. He also published an admirable 'Introduction to Chemical Philosophy,' 1839, and contributed a number of papers to scientific journals.

DANIELL, SAMUEL, an English artist, who published prints of 'African Scenery,' and the 'Scenery of Ceylon;' died 1811.

DANIELL, THOMAS, an English painter, born 1750. In 1784 he visited the East, and on his return exhibited a number of views, which he published 1808, in six folio volumes. Died 19 March, 1840.

DANIELL, WILLIAM, R.A., an English artist, nephew of Thomas Daniell, was born 1769. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his uncle to India for the purpose of assisting him in depicting the scenery, costume, and everything connected with that country. After an absence of ten years the uncle and nephew returned to England, and commenced the large work entitled 'Oriental Scenery,' in 6 folio vols. Among the works engraved and published by Mr. Daniell from 1801 to 1814 were 'A Picturesque Voyage to India,' a work entitled 'Zoography,' prepared in conjunction with William Wood; two vols. of 'Animated Nature;' a series of views of 'The Docks;' the story of 'Hunchback' engraved from pictures painted by Smirke; together with a vast variety of unconnected subjects, besides very many pictures and drawings. In 1814 he commenced the 'Voyage round Great Britain,' a gigantic undertaking, which was finished in 1825, in 4 vols. 4to. He also painted several panoramas, and brought out the 'Oriental Annual.' Died 16 Aug., 1837.

DANIELL, WILLIAM FREEMAN, M.D., staff surgeon to her majesty's forces in Jamaica, died at Southampton 26 June, 1865, aged 45. He was a first-class botanist, and a man of great scientific acquirements. In 1849 he published a volume on the medical topography and native diseases of the Gulf of Guinea.

DANNECKER, JOHN HENRY, a celebrated sculptor—the friend of Schiller—was born at Stuttgart 15 Oct., 1758, and died at Rome 8 Oct., 1841.

DANTE, ALIGHIERI, a famous Italian poet, born at Florence 1265. He was of an ambitious turn, and joined one of the factions which then disturbed Florence, but the party to which he belonged proving the weakest, he was banished. He then prevailed on the prince of Verona to make war on the Florentines, but the result did not answer his expectations; neither could he get himself recalled. He died at Ravenna 14 Sept., 1321. He wrote in his exile the 'Divina Commedia,' a triple poem on Paradise, Purgatory, and Hell. It shows a wonderful imagination, but breathes a bitter satirical spirit. He attacks the city of Florence, the French king, and the Pope with great virulence, as the authors of his misfortunes, which in reality proceeded from his own turbulent disposition. The 'Divina Commedia' has been translated into English blank verse by Cary, and into English triple-rhymes by Wright.

DANTE, IGNATIUS, a descendant of the poet, was born at Perugia 1537. He excelled in mathematics, on which he wrote several treatises; was made bishop of Alatri; and died 19 Oct., 1586.

DANTE, JOHN BAPTIST, a native of Perugia, and an excellent mathematician. He invented wings for flying, with which he succeeded in crossing the lake Trasimeno; but on repeating the experiment he fell upon a church and broke his thigh. He lived, however, to become professor of mathematics at Venice, where he died at the age of forty. He flourished about the end of the fifteenth century.

DANTE, PETER VINCENT, was a native of Perugia. His real name was Rainaldi, but he so successfully imitated the verse of the famous Dante that he was called by his name. He was eminent for his skill in mathematics and architecture, and invented several useful machines. Died 1512.

DANTE, VINCENT, grandson of the preceding, was an able mathematician, painter, and sculptor. He died at Perugia 1576, aged 46.

D'ANTINE. See ANTINE.

DANTON, GEORGE JACQUES, a leading man in the French Revolution, was born 28 Oct., 1759. He was a lawyer, and rose to notice in that storm which has brought forth a number of extraordinary persons to view, who would otherwise have passed their days in obscurity. He displayed talents in the convention, and was a powerful speaker. Robespierre, however, supplanted him, and he fell under the guillotine 5 April, 1794.

DANTZ, JOHN ANDREW, a Lutheran divine, born at Santrusen, near Gotha, in 1654. He became professor of theology at Jena, where he died 27 Dec., 1727. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, a Chaldee Grammar, and several dissertations on the Hebrew Scripture, and the Rabbinical writings.

DANVERS, HENRY, earl of Danby. See DANBY.

DANVERS, HENRY, a politician and writer, appears to have been a colonel in the parliament army, governor of Stafford, and a justice of the peace some time before the usurpation of Cromwell; and it is said that he was well-beloved among the people, being noted for one who would take no bribes. It was at this time that he embraced the principles of the Baptists, and also of the Fifth Monarchy Men, though it is said he could not fall in with their practices. After the Restoration he appears to have suffered considerably on account of his nonconformity. In the reign of Charles II. he was joint elder of a Baptist congregation near Aldgate, but his principles rendering him obnoxious to the government, a proclamation was issued offering £100 for his apprehension. He was at length taken and sent prisoner to the Tower, but his lady having great interest at court, and there being no charge of consequence against him, he was released upon bail about 1675. In the reign of James II. he attended some private meetings, at which matters were concerted in favour of the duke of Monmouth; but the scheme of that unfortunate prince miscarrying, Danvers fled to Holland, where he died 1687. He wrote a 'Treatise on Baptism,' 2nd edit. 1674, which brought upon him a number of adversaries, particularly Wills, Blinman, and Baxter, to whom he replied in three distinct treatises in 1675. He was also author of 'A Treatise of Laying on of Hands,' 1674; and 'Theopolis, or City of God.'

D'ANVILLE. See ANVILLE.

DANZI, FRANCIS, a German musical composer, born 1763; died 1826.

DARAN, JACQUES, a French surgeon of eminence, born 1701; died 1784.

D'ARBLAY, MADAME, originally Miss Frances

DARBYSHIRE.

Burney, the second daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, was born at Lynn Regis 13 June, 1752. At an early age she began to exercise herself in works of fiction, tales, and poetry. At fifteen she burned all her early performances, but one of them kept possession of her memory, and gave rise to her first published work, 'Evelina; or the History of a Young Lady's Introduction to the World.' It used to be generally understood, and it has been repeatedly stated, that Miss Burney was only about seventeen when this, her first novel, appeared, but in fact it was published in 1778, when she was twenty-six. The work made a very considerable noise in the world. Her second novel, 'Cecilia,' appeared in 1782. In July, 1786, she was appointed one of the dressers, or keepers of the robes, to Queen Charlotte, and this menial situation she held for five years. In 1793 she married M. Alexandre Fiechard D'Arblay, a French emigrant artillery officer, and in 1796 she produced another novel, entitled 'Camilla.' She survived her husband twenty-two years, dying at Bath 6 Jan., 1840. Besides the works mentioned above, she wrote 'The Wanderer,' a novel; 'Memoirs of her father, Dr. Burney; Diary and Letters, edited by her niece.—Penny Cycl.; Macaulay's Essays.

DARBYSHIRE, JAMES DOMINIC, an English Dominican friar, who died at Ugbrooke 2 Aug., 1757.

D'ARC, JEANNE. See JOAN OF ARC.

DARCET, JEAN, an able French chemist and physician, born 7 Sept., 1725; died at Paris 13 Feb., 1801. He made some curious experiments, and published valuable memoirs on potteries, and on the various kinds of earth used in those manufactures.

D'ARCO. See ARCO.

DARCY, PATRICK, was born in Galway 1603. He was educated in the profession of the law, and became a leading member of the parliament assembled at Dublin 1640, when the Catholics had a joint share with the Protestants in the legislation of the kingdom. On 9 June, 1641, he delivered, by order of the House of Commons, his celebrated argument before a committee of the Lords, in the castle of Dublin, on questions touching the independence of Ireland, the illegality of appeals to England, the castle chamber proceedings, &c., propounded to the judges; printed 1643, 4to. He afterwards became one of the supreme council of the confederate Catholics of Ireland assembled at Kilkenny in 1647, and after sharing in all the political vicissitudes of those eventful times died at Dublin 1608.

D'ARCY, PATRICK, count, was born at Galway, in Ireland, 18 Sept., 1725. Being attached to the House of Stuart, he went to France, and studied under Clairaut with such success that at the age of seventeen he gave a solution of the problem of the curve of equal pressure, which was followed by another of still greater difficulty. In 1746 he accompanied the troops sent to Scotland, and was made prisoner. After this he served with reputation in the Seven Years' War. In 1760 he published an Essay on Artillery; and in 1765 a Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight. In 1770 he was appointed a *maréchal de camp*, and admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died 18 Oct., 1770. Besides the above works he wrote a Memoir on Hydraulic Machines, and communicated numerous papers to the Academy.

DARGAN, WILLIAM, a well-known projector of

DARRELL.

Irish railways, and the chief promoter of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, died 7 Feb., 1867.

D'ARGENSON. See ARGENSON.

D'ARGENTRE. See ARGENTRE.

D'ARGENVILLE, ANTOINE JOSEPH DEZALLIER, a French writer, was the son of a bookseller at Paris, and member of several learned societies in Europe. He wrote a valuable treatise on Gardening, 4to., 1747; the Lives of famous Painters, 3 vols. 4to., 1755; a Catalogue of Fossils found in France; and other curious works. He was also one of the writers engaged in the *Encyclopédie*. Born 1680; died 29 Nov., 1765.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, the son of Hystaspes, ascended the throne B.C. 521. He entered into a conspiracy with six others against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse neigh first in the morning. Darius's groom, on the night preceding, brought his master's horse to a mare on the spot fixed upon. The next morning, when the candidates came to the place, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He took Babylon after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the Temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. His forces suffered a terrible defeat from the Greeks at Marathon, on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but died in the midst of his preparations B.C. 485.

DARIUS II., surnamed *Ochus* or *Nothus*, ascended the throne of Persia B.C. 423, and died B.C. 404.

DARIUS III., or CODOMANNUS, king of Persia, began to reign B.C. 336. He was thrice defeated by Alexander the Great, and died B.C. 330.

DARLING, GRACE HORSLEY, an English heroine, who will ever be remembered for her noble and courageous conduct on 5 Sept., 1838, when she and her father, who was keeper of the Outer-Fern Lighthouse, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, and rescued several of the passengers from the wreck of the 'Foranshire' steamer. Born 1815; died 20 Oct., 1842.

D'ARNAUD. See ARNAUD.

DARNLEY, HENRY STUART, EARL OF, was the eldest son of Matthew Stuart, earl of Lennox, and Margaret Douglas, the granddaughter of Henry VII. On 20 July, 1565, he married Mary Queen of Scots, and had by her one son, who was James VI. of Scotland, and the first of that name in England. Darnley, being in a bad state of health, was lodged in a lone house a short distance from Edinburgh; and on 9 Feb., 1566-7, about eleven at night, the queen left him, in order to be present at a masque in Holyrood Palace. At two the next morning the house in which Darnley lay was blown up with gunpowder, and his dead body, with that of a servant who slept in the same room, was found lying in an adjacent garden without the city wall, untouched by fire, and with no bruise or mark of violence. Such was the unhappy fate of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, in the twenty-first year of his age. It is supposed that Bothwell and Huntley were the perpetrators of this horrid deed.

DARQUIER, AUGUSTIN, a French astronomer, born 1718; died 18 Jan., 1802.

DARRELL, WILLIAM, an English Jesuit, who joined the order 1671. He presided over the college at Liege 1708-12, and before and after this appointment was employed on the English mission.

DARTFORD.

His death occurred at St. Omer 28 Feb., 1721, æt. 70. He wrote 'The Vindication of St. Ignatius of Loyola from Fanaticism,' in answer to Stillingfleet, 4to., London, 1688; 'Gentleman Instructed,' 'Theses Theologicæ, in quibus defenditur Collegii Angli. Leodii Doctrina,' 4to., Liège, 1702; 'Moral Reflections on the Epistles and Gospels of every Sunday,' 4 vols. 12mo., 1711; 'The Case Reviewed, or an answer to the case stated by Dr. Charles Leslie.' It is sometimes said that he was the author of 'Practical Reflections,' but the probability is that that work was composed by the Rev. Robert Lane, *alias* Bowes.—*Oliver.*

DARTFORD, BARON. See CARVILL.

DARTMOUTH, GEORGE LEGGE, LORD, an eminent naval commander, born 1648. He was brought up under Admiral Spragge, and at the age of twenty obtained the command of a ship. In 1673 he was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Dartmouth, and the following year sent to raze the fortifications of Tangier. James II. appointed him his master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Tower. He had also the command of the fleet at the time of the prince of Orange's invasion, but was prevented from acting by contrary winds. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died 25 Oct., 1691.

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, Count, a peer of France, distinguished as a statesman, a poet, and an historian. Born Jan., 1767; died 5 Sept., 1820.

DARWIN, CHARLES, son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, was born at Lichfield 1758, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he assiduously applied himself to the study of medicine, and obtained the first prize medal offered by the Esculapian Society for the best essay on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He died a few months afterwards, 15 May, 1778, leaving behind him an Account of the Retrograde Motions of the Absorbent Vessels of Animal Bodies in some Diseases, in Latin. A translation of this was published by his father.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, M.D., was born at Elton, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, 12 Dec., 1731. After receiving his education at Chesterfield, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.B. 1755, and then removed to Edinburgh to complete his professional studies. Having taken his doctor's degree, he settled at Lichfield, and in 1757 married Miss Howard, of that city, who died 1770, leaving three sons. In 1781 he married again, and went to live at Derby, where he died suddenly 18 April, 1802. Dr. Darwin published in 1781 his poem, 'The Botanical Garden,' in which he celebrated what he called the Loves of the Plants—a performance once popular on account of its novelty. It was happily ridiculed in a burlesque called 'The Loves of the Triangles.' In 1793 he published *Zoonomia*, or the Laws of Organic Life, a work in which atheism is unblushingly avowed. This was followed by *Phytologia*, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, 1801. He also wrote a tract on Female Education, and some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

DASSIER, JOHN, a medalist, born at Geneva 1678; died 1763. His nephew, *Jacques Antoine*

DAVENAN

Dassier, was second engraver to the English mint; but died at Copenhagen 1759.

DASSOUCI, CHARLES COYPEAU, a French poet, born at Paris about 1604. He was an idle adventurer, and suffered imprisonment in the Bastille and the Châtelet for imposture. He died in 1678 or 1679. His poems, in 3 vols., were published in 1678.

DATI, AUGUSTINE, a learned schoolmaster of Sienna, was born 1420, and died 6 April, 1478. His works were printed in one folio volume, 1503.

DATI, CHARLES ROBERT, professor of belles lettres at Florence, wrote Italian poems and essays, but is chiefly known by his 'Lives of the Painters,' viz., of Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Apelles, and Protogenes. Born 2 Oct., 1619; died 11 Jan., 1676.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS JEAN MARIE, a celebrated French naturalist and anatomist, born 29 May, 1716; died on the night of 31 Dec., 1799. He became the associate of Buffon in the preparation and completion of his valuable Natural History, and published besides Instructions for Shepherds, a Treatise on Trees and Shrubs, and many curious and interesting memoirs on mineralogy, &c.

D'AUBIGNÉ. See AUBIGNÉ.

DAUBUZ, CHARLES, a French Protestant divine, was born about 1670, and came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He became vicar of Brotherton in Cheshire, and is said to have died in 1740. His works are 'Pro testimonio Josephi de Jesu Christo, contra Tan. Fabrum et alios,' and 'A Commentary on the Revelation of St. John,' folio, 1712.

DAUDIN, FRANÇOIS MARIE, a Frenchman, author of the Natural History of Reptiles, and other works on cognate subjects, was born at Paris 25 March, 1774, and died 1804.

DAUGLISH, JOHN, M.D., of Edinburgh, the inventor of the system of making aerated bread, died at Great Malvern 14 Jan., 1866, æt. 42.

DAUN, LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARY, count, of a celebrated Austrian general, born 1705; died 5 Feb., 1766.

DAUBOU, PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French politician and writer, born 1761; died 20 Jan., 1840.

DAURAT. See DORAT.

DAUSQUE, CLAUDE, a French Jesuit and classical editor, born 5 Dec., 1566; died 17 Jan., 1644.

DAVANZATI, BERNARD, a Florentine writer, chiefly known by his translation of Tacitus, was born 1520, and died 20 March, 1606.

DAVENANT, CHARLES, LL.D., eldest son of Sir William Davenant, was born in 1656, and educated at Cheam in Surrey, from whence he removed to Balliol College, Oxford. At the age of nineteen he produced a tragedy, called *Circe*, which was acted with applause. He now applied to the study of the civil law, in which faculty he obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He was appointed a commissioner of excise, and afterwards inspector-general of the exports and imports. Died 6 Nov., 1714. Dr. Davenant was an excellent writer on political economy; and his *Essay on Ways and Means*, as well as his discourses on the Revenues, have been of eminent use to modern statesmen. All his works on these subjects were collected into 5 vols. 8vo., 1771.

DAVENANT, JOHN, a native of London, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where

DAVENANT.

he took the degree of D.D., and became a fellow. He was afterwards elected master of that college, and in 1618 was sent by James I. to the synod of Dort. He was made bishop of Salisbury 1621, and died 20 April, 1641. He wrote an Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians in Latin; and Animadversions upon S. Hoard's treatise entitled God's Love to Mankind, &c. He was a strong Calvinist.

DAVENANT, Sir WILLIAM, was born in Feb., 1605, at Oxford, where his father kept an inn. He was entered of Lincoln College, but soon left the university, and became page, first to the duchess of Richmond, and afterwards to Lord Brooke. In 1628 he commenced author, and formed an intimacy with the first wits of the age. About this time he had the misfortune to lose his nose in consequence of an amour. On the death of Ben Jonson he was appointed poet-laureate, and in 1639 governor of the royal company acting at the Cockpit in Drury Lane. The civil war soon blighted his prospects, by putting down all theatres, and he went over to France, but soon after returned, and was made a lieutenant-general under the duke of Newcastle, when he also received the honour of knighthood. He was in great favour with the queen, owing to his having embraced the Catholic religion: but on the decline of the royal cause he again sought refuge in France. In an attempt to go to Virginia he was captured, and would have been put to death had not Milton interposed to save his life, which generosity Davenant required after the Restoration by exerting his interest for his brother poet. Charles II. granted him a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and afterwards for another in Dorset Gardens. He died 7 April, 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His plays and poems, the principal of which last is Gondibert, a kind of irregular epic, were collected and published in 1 vol. folio, 1673.

DAVENPORT, CHRISTOPHER, was born at Coventry about 1598, and sent when about fifteen years of age to Merton College, Oxford, where he spent two years. He then proceeded to Douay, and next to Ypres, where he became a friar of the order of St. Francis. After several removals from place to place, he became a missionary in England, where he went by the name of *Franciscus à Sancta Clara*, and at length was appointed chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria. He greatly exerted himself to promote the cause of Catholicism, by gaining disciples, raising money among the English Catholics to carry on public matters abroad, and by writing books for the advancement of his religion and order. After the Restoration of Charles II., when the marriage was celebrated between him and Catharine of Braganza, Davenport became one of her chaplains. He was several times chosen provincial of his order in England, where he died 31 May, 1680. Among the numerous works of this erudite friar are a Latin treatise against Judicial Astrology; 'Paraphrastica Expositio Articulorum Confessionis Anglicæ'; 'Tractatus de predestinatione, de meritis, et peccatorum remissione,' &c., subsequently entitled 'Deus, Natura, Gratia'; 'Systema Fidei: sive tractatus de concilio universalis'; and a work on the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God. A collection of his works in two folio volumes was printed at Douay 1665.

DAVENPORT, JOHN, brother of the preceding,

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was born at Coventry 1597, and educated at Oxford. Turning Puritan he went to Amsterdam, and eventually to New England, where he died 13 March, 1670. He wrote a 'Catechism containing the chief heads of the Christian religion,' and other works.

DAVENPORT, ROBERT, an English poet and dramatist, author of 'The City Night Cap,' &c., was living in 1661.

DAVID (St.), the patron of Wales, was the son of a British prince, in Cardiganshire, and born in the fifth century. He founded twelve monasteries, the principal of which was in the vale of Ross. He inculcated labour upon his devotees, which perhaps may account for the leek worn on his festival. He succeeded St. Dubricius in the archiepiscopal see of Caerleon, which he removed to Menevia, now called St. David's, where he died about 544.

DAVID I., king of Scotland, after Alexander the Pierce, 1124, was brought up in England, and married Maud the grand-niece of William the Conqueror. After the death of the first Henry, he maintained with spirit the claims of the Empress Maud to the English throne against Stephen, and entering England he seized Carlisle, which he retained. He died at Carlisle 1153.

DAVID II., king of Scotland, was son of Robert Bruce. During the invasion of his country by Baliol he was conveyed to France, but returned 1342. He was in 1346 taken prisoner by an English army, and sent to the Tower, from which, after ten years, he was liberated on paying a heavy ransom. Died 1371, aged 47.

DAVID, FRANÇOIS ANNE, an engraver, born 1741 at Paris, where he died 2 April, 1824.

DAVID, GEORGE, a fanatic of Ghent, began in 1535 to preach as the true Messiah, the third David, the nephew of God. This strange doctrine created followers and persecution, and he fled to Friesland, and afterwards to Basle, where he died 26 Aug., 1556.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, a celebrated French painter, born at Paris 1748; died at Brussels 29 Dec., 1825. Among the best works of this artist may be noticed The Coronation of Napoleon; The Oath of the Horatii; The Death of Socrates; and The Rape of the Sabinæ.—*Rose*.

DAVID, JEAN PIERRE, an eminent French sculptor, born 1789; died 1856.

DAVID DE ST. GEORGE, JEAN JOSEPH ALEXIS, a French philologist, born 1759; died 30 March, 1809.

DAVID AP GWILYM, a celebrated Welsh bard of the fourteenth century.

DAVIDIS, FRANCIS, a Hungarian, who at various times embraced the tenets of the Roman Catholics the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Unitarians, &c. As he declared that no worship was due to Christ, he was accused of favouring Judaism, and was thrown into prison, where he died 1579. He wrote some tracts on the millennium, &c.

DAVIDS, ARTHUR LUMLEY, a promising young Oriental scholar, who died at London 19 July, 1832, a month before attaining his majority. He published a Grammar of the Turkish Language.

DAVIDSON, JAMES, an antiquary of Axminster, Devonshire, whose principal publications are a History of Axminster Church, a History of Newnham Abbey, and 'Bibliotheca Devoniensis.' Died 29 Feb., 1864.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, a traveller, was the son of a

tailor in London, where he commenced life as a chemist and druggist. In 1826, however, he gave up his business, and spent the remainder of his life in travelling nearly all over the world. He visited North and South America, India, Egypt (as far as the Second Cataract), Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany. While endeavouring to reach Timbuctoo he was murdered by the El Hareb tribe, near the southern confines of the district of Egedda, in Africa, Dec., 1836.

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, an American poetess, born 3 Sept., 1808; died 27 Aug., 1825. Her writings were published at New York in 1829.

DAVIES, HUGH, a botanist, was born in Anglesey about 1739, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1752; M.A. 1763). In 1778 he was preferred to the living of Beaumary, which he resigned 1787 for that of Aber, in Carmarvonshire. He rendered great assistance to Pennant; and his work on the botany of Anglesey was published in 1813 under the title of *Welsh Botany* in English and Welsh. Died 16 Feb., 1821.

DAVIES, or DAVIS, JOHN, a poet and schoolmaster, was born at Hereford, and educated at Oxford. He kept a writing school, first at his native place, and next in London, where he was considered one of the best penmen of the age. He published some copybooks, and several poetical pieces, one entitled 'Microcosmos, or the Discovery of the Little World,' and another on the death of Prince Henry, whom he had instructed in writing. Died about 1618.

DAVIES, SIR JOHN, an English lawyer and poet, was born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, in 1750, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in 1795 was called to the bar, but was expelled the society for his quarrelsome behaviour. On this he returned to Oxford, where he wrote his poem on the Immortality of the Soul, which procured him deserved applause. He was chosen into parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, and restored to his rank in the Temple. In 1803 he became attorney-general in Ireland, and was afterwards appointed one of the judges of assize. In 1806 he was made a serjeant, and the next year received the honour of knighthood. In 1812 he published his 'Discovery of the true Causes why Ireland has never been subdued till the beginning of this Reign;' and soon after he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in that kingdom. In 1820 he sat in the English parliament. Died 7 Dec., 1826. The political works of Sir John Davies were published together in 1786; and besides his poem already mentioned he wrote epigrams, acrostics, and the Orchestra, a poem on dancing. His reports of cases adjudged in the Irish courts, were printed in 1715. His widow, *Eleanor*, the daughter of Lord Audley, pretended to prophesy, and printed some strange revelations. She died in 1652.

DAVIES, JOHN, D.D., was born at Llanveres, in Denbighshire, and educated at Ruthin School, from whence he first went to Jesus College, and afterwards to Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained the living of Malloyd, in Merionethshire, and took his doctor's degree in 1616. The date of his death is not known. He published *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Rudimenta*, 8vo., 1621; *Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum*, folio; *Adagia Britannica*; *Adagiorum Britannicorum Specimen*. He also assisted in translating the Bible into Welsh.

DAVIES, JOHN, a translator, was born at Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, 25 May, 1625, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. Wood gives a list of upwards of thirty volumes translated by him. Died 22 July, 1693.

DAVIES, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., was born in London 22 April, 1679, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1711 he obtained a living in Cambridgeshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. In 1717 he was chosen master of his college, and died 7 March, 1731-2. Dr. Davies was the editor of *Maximi Tyrii Dissertationes*, Gr. et Latin.; *C. Julii Cæsaris* et *A. Hirtii* quæ extant omnia; *M. Minucii Felcis Octavius*; *Ciceronis Tusculanarum*; *De Natura Deorum*; *De Divinatione* et *de Fato*, &c.; *Lactantii Firmiani epitome divinarum institutionum*. His editions of Cicero are particularly valuable.

DAVIES, MILES, a Welsh clergyman, born in the parish of Whiteford, Flintshire. Nothing more is known of him than that he came to London in the reign of George I., and published by subscription some volumes under the general title of 'Athenæ Britannicæ,' a kind of bibliographical, biographical, and critical work. The first of these volumes, printed in 1715, is entitled, 'Ελευθεροβιβλιον, sive Icon Libellorum, or a Critical History of Pamphlets.'

DAVIES, ROBERT, a Welsh antiquary and collector of MSS., died 22 May, 1728, aged 44.

DAVIES, ROBERT, a Welsh poet, better known as *Bardd Nantglyn*, was born about 1769, and died 1 Dec., 1835, at Nantglyn, where he had been parish clerk. Most of his prize poems are printed in his work entitled 'Dilliau Barddas,' 1837. He also compiled an excellent Welsh grammar.—*Williams*.

DAVIES, DR. ROWLAND, was born at Gille Abbey, near Cork, 1649, and educated at Dublin. Having taken orders he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments in Ireland; but in 1689 he followed the example of many of his reverend brethren, and came over to this country. For some time he held a lectureship at Great Yarmouth. At the close of the war he returned to Ireland, and was appointed dean of Cork. Died 11 Dec., 1721. He is author of several treatises against the Roman church. His Journal from 1688-9 to 1690, edited by Richard Caulfield, was printed by the Camden Society 1857.

DAVIES, SAMUEL, an American divine, president of the college of New Jersey, was born 1724, and died 4 Feb., 1761.

DAVIES, SNEYD, D.D., was a native of Shrewsbury, and received his education at Eton School and King's College, Cambridge. Dr. Cornwallis, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, gave him a canonry in his cathedral, and presented him to the mastership of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield. He was also archdeacon of Derby, and rector of Kingsland, Herefordshire. Died 6 Feb., 1769. He wrote several ingenious poems, which are printed in *Doddsley's* and *Nichols's* collections.

DAVIES, THOMAS, a bookseller and writer, born about 1712. He was brought up at Edinburgh, and in 1736 was an actor at the theatre in the Haymarket. Afterwards he turned bookseller, but not succeeding in that business, he became a strolling player. About 1762 he commenced bookselling again in Russell Street, Covent Garden; but in 1778 he became a bankrupt, and was relieved from distress by the liberal exertions of

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Dr. Johnson. In 1780 he published the *Life of Garrick*, which had a good sale. He also wrote *Dramatic Miscellanies*; the *Life of John Henderson*; and several fugitive pieces. Died 5 May, 1785.

DAVIES, WALTER, was born 15 July, 1761, in the county of Montgomery, and started in life as a schoolmaster. About 1791 he obtained a clerkship at All Souls' College, Oxford, and while there resident held office at the Ashmolean Museum. He obtained the degree of B.A. in 1795; and that of M.A. in 1803, in the university of Cambridge. Taking orders, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Ysppytt Ivan, Denbighshire, which he held till his death. He was also vicar of Llanrhaidryn-Mochant. Died 5 Dec., 1849. He composed a number of poems in the Welsh language, and edited the poetical works of Hugh Morris, and of Lewis Glyn Cothi. He also published a 'General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales and South Wales,' 3 vols.

DAVILA, HENRY CATHARINE, one of the most celebrated of Italian historians, was born near Padua 30 Oct., 1576, and died July, 1631. He wrote the 'History of the Civil Wars in France' from the death of Henry II. to the peace of Verbins in 1598.

DAVILA, PETER FRANCIS, a Spanish naturalist, who died at Madrid 1785 or 1786.

DAVIS, HENRY EDWARDS, a divine, born at Windsor 11 July, 1756, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow. He wrote an able Examination of Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and was the only one of his antagonists whom the historian chose to answer. Died 10 Feb., 1784.

DAVIS, J. P., an English historical painter, born about 1783; died 28 Sept., 1861. His 'Thoughts on Great Painters' appeared at London, 1860.

DAVIS, JOHN. See DAVIES.

DAVIS, JOHN, an English navigator, was born at Sandridge, Devonshire. In 1585 he had the command of an expedition sent out to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies, in which voyage he discovered the strait which is called by his name. The year following he sailed again on the same design, and having explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland proceeded as far as latitude 73° N. In 1591 he went out as second in command to Mr. Cavendish, in his unfortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, but at last was killed in an engagement with some Japanese on the coast of Malacca 27 Dec., 1605. He wrote an account of his voyages.

DAVISON, or DAWSON, EDWARD, an English Jesuit, who died at Brussels 22 Dec., 1622, æt. 46. He wrote 'Practical Method of Meditation,' 12mo., St. Omer, 1614; and 'Lives of many Saints,' from the Spanish of Ribadeneira, Douay, 1615.

DAVISON, FRANCIS, son of William Davison, mentioned below, published a miscellany in 1602, under the title of a 'Poetical Rapsodie,' containing small pieces by the compiler himself and by some friends. A second edition of this appeared in 1608, a third in 1611, and a fourth in 1621.

DAVISON, JEREMIAH, an English portrait painter. He was a disciple of Sir Peter Lely, and died 1745.

DAVISON, WILLIAM, a statesman in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom he was secretary,

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but whose ill-will he incurred by despatching the warrant for the execution of Mary queen of Scots without orders, as was alleged. For this he was heavily fined and imprisoned; and there can be no doubt that he was sacrificed to the policy of Elizabeth and her ministers. He died 21 or 22 Dec., 1608, and was buried at Stepney on the 24th of that month.

DAVY, CHARLES, was born 1722, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1742; M.A. 1748). He was instituted to the rectory of Topcroft, Norfolk, 1764; to the rectory of Benacre 1766; and to that of Onehouse, in the same county, 1776. Died 8 April, 1797. His publications were 'Conjectural Observations on the Origin and Progress of Alphabetical Writing,' 1772; 'Letters addressed chiefly to a young gentleman, upon Subjects of Literature; Including a Translation of Euclid's Section of the Canon, and his Treatise on Harmonics; with an explanation of the Greek musical modes, according to the doctrine of Ptolemy,' 2 vols. 8vo., Bury St. Edmunds, 1787. In 1768 there appeared 'Proposals for printing by Subscription, An Essay upon the Principles and Powers of Vocal and Instrumental Music. In 2 parts. By Charles Davy, Rector of Benacre, and Christopher Smear, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.' The work was never printed, but the MS. is still in existence.—MS. Davy.

DAVY, CHARLES, son of the preceding, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1803 he was instituted to the vicarage of Wickham Market, Suffolk, which he resigned upon being presented, in 1818, to the rectories of Barking and Combs, in the same county. Died 7 March, 1836, aged 79. He was author (conjointly with his brother Frederick) of 'A Relation of a Journey to the Glaciers in the Dutchy of Savoy; translated from the French of M. T. Bourrit, preceptor of the cathedral church of Geneva,' 8vo., Norwich, 1775. He also published 'The Necessary Limitation of the Right of Private Judgment on Controverted Points of Theology. A Sermon,' 4to., Ipswich, 1794.—*Ibid.*

DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY, inventor of the safety-lamp, born at Penzance 1778. His parents occupied a humble position in society. After a preliminary education he was apprenticed to a surgeon in his native town, and in 1798 became superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution established at Clifton for the purpose of trying the medicinal effects of gas. This post he relinquished in 1801, on being appointed lecturer on chemistry at the Royal Philosophical Institution at London, of which he afterwards became professor. In 1812 the prince regent conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and shortly afterwards he married Mrs. Apreece, a lady possessed of a considerable fortune. In 1813 he made a tour on the Continent, and became acquainted with many distinguished men of science. He was elected vice-president of the Royal Institution 1814, and in 1817 one of the associates of the Royal Academy. In 1818 and 1819 he made another tour on the Continent, and during his absence abroad in the first-named year was created a baronet. On the death of Sir Joseph Banks, in 1820, he succeeded that celebrated naturalist in the presidency of the Royal Society. This post, however, he resigned, 1827, in consequence of failing health. He died of apoplexy at Geneva 29 May, 1829. Sir Humphry Davy will,

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chiefly be remembered as the inventor of the safety-lamp, which, by rendering explosions in mines through fire-damp less frequent than formerly, has been the means of saving thousands of valuable lives. This invention, indeed, entitles Sir Humphry to be ranked among the benefactors of his country and of mankind. He also made several important chemical discoveries, and published many scientific works, of which a collected edition was published in 1839-40 in 9 vols. 8vo., under the editorship of his brother and biographer, Dr. J. Davy. Two works by Sir Humphry attained to considerable popularity among general readers, viz., 'Salmonia; or days of fly-fishing, by an angler;' and a posthumous volume entitled, 'Consolations in travel, or the last days of a philosopher.'

DAVY, JOHN, a musical composer, born at Upton Helion, near Exeter, 1766. He discovered his genius for harmony when very young, and imitated the chimes of the church by suspending eight horseshoes between the ceiling of his garret and the thatched roof, after which he struck them with an iron rod. This led to his being patronized by the clergyman, who articulated him, when only twelve years of age, to Jackson, the organist of Exeter Cathedral. When free from his engagement he repaired to London, where he was employed by the theatres, till his infirmities deprived him of his powers. He died, very poor, 22 Feb., 1824. His principal pieces are the operas 'Rob Roy Macgregor,' and 'Woman's Will;' but he excelled chiefly in the composition of ballad music.

DAVY, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., brother of Sir Humphry Davy, was born at Penzance, Cornwall, 1790. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his M.D. degree there 1814. He entered the army as a surgeon, and ultimately attained the rank of inspector-general of army hospitals. Dr. Davy died at Lesketh How, near Ambleside, 24 Jan., 1868. He was eminent as a chemist, geologist, and physiologist, and wrote several volumes on general subjects, besides a large number of papers ranging over the whole field of natural science. He also wrote the Life of his brother, Sir Humphry Davy, and edited his collected works.

DAVY, MARTIN, D.D. and M.D., for thirty-six years master of Caius College, Cambridge, died 18 May, 1839, aged 77.

DAVYS, GEORGE, an English prelate, born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, 1 Oct., 1780, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow 1806. To him was entrusted the education of the Princess Victoria, afterwards queen of England. He was appointed rector of Allhallows-in-the-Wall, London, 1829; dean of Chester 1831; bishop of Peterborough 1839; died 18 April, 1864. Besides some unimportant theological opuscles, he wrote 'A plain and short History of England for children, in letters from a father to a son, with a set of questions at the end of each letter;' 13th edition, 1860.

DAVYS, JOHN, rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, was author of a 'Treatise on the Art of Decyphering,' 1737, and an historical tract, 1739.

DAWE, GEORGE, an English painter, born about 1775; died 15 Oct., 1829. He wrote a Life of Morland.

DAWES, RICHARD, a learned critic, was born 1708, probably in Leicestershire, and educated at Market Bosworth, under Anthony Blackwall, after which he was removed to Emmanuel College,

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Cambridge, where in 1731 he became fellow, and in 1733 took his degree of M.A. In 1736 he published proposals for a Greek version of the Paradise Lost, but the work never appeared. In 1738 he was appointed master of the grammar-school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where also he obtained the mastership of the hospital of St. Mary. In 1745 he published his 'Miscellanea Critica,' a work of high value, a new edition of which was printed at Oxford in 1781, by Burgess, afterwards bishop of Salisbury. In 1749 Mr. Dawes resigned his school and the mastership of the hospital on a pension. He died at Heworth, near Newcastle, 21 March, 1766.

DAWES, SIR WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Lyons, the seat of his father, near Braintree in Essex, 12 Sept., 1671. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he went to St. John's College, Oxford, but on succeeding to the baronetcy he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge. In 1696 he obtained the degree of D.D., and the mastership of his college. The same year he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Worcester. In 1698 he became dean of Bocking, and in 1707 was promoted to the bishopric of Chester, from whence in 1714 he was translated to York. He died 30 April, 1744. His works were published in 3 vols. 8vo., 1733.

DAWSON, JOHN, a mathematician, born at Garsdale, Yorkshire, 1734. He was bred to the medical profession, but afterwards became an eminent teacher of mathematics at Sedburgh. In the early part of his life he had a controversy with Emerson on Newton's system of analysis; another with Dr. Stewart on the distance of the sun; and subsequently one with Mr. Wildbore on the discharge of fluids from vessels in motion. He also wrote a tract against Priestley on the Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity. * Died 20 Sept. 1820.

DAWSON, WILLIAM, a preacher of great celebrity among the Wesleyans, died 4 July, 1841, aged 68.

DAY, GEORGE, an English prelate, born in Shropshire about 1501, and educated at Cambridge, where he was appointed master of St. John's College, 1537. In the same year he was collated to the rectory of Allhallows-the-Great, London, on the presentation of the king, to whom he was chaplain. He became provost of King's College, Cambridge, 1538, and bishop of Chichester, 1543. Being a zealous opponent of the new doctrines, he was deprived of his bishopric 1551, and committed to the custody of Bishop Goodrich, with whom he continued till the death of Edward VI., when he was restored to his see. Died 2 Aug., 1550.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DAY, or DAYE, JOHN, a celebrated printer, was a native of Dunwich in Suffolk. He settled in the metropolis, where he printed the Bible, Foxe's Acts and Monuments, Latimer's Sermons, Tyndal's works, and many other books. He was a zealous supporter of the new religious belief. Died 23 July, 1584.

DAY, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born 1566, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary at Oxford, and afterwards to that of Thurlow in Suffolk, where he died 1627. He published sermons; and a work under the punning title of 'Day's Day, or his Twelve Hours, that is, twelve several lectures by way of Catechisme.'

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DAY, JOHN, a dramatic poet, studied at Caius College, Cambridge. He was a writer for the stage in or before 1593, and in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, and the earlier part of the reign of James I., he appears to have enjoyed great popularity, although there are several indications of his having been in necessitous circumstances. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote many plays, most of them in conjunction with other authors. Thirty-two of his works are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantab.'

DAY, RICHARD, son of the famous printer, was born in London 21 Dec., 1552, and educated at Cambridge. He carried on the printing business for a time, but abandoned it on taking orders, when he became vicar of Reigate, Surrey. He was living 1607. Mr. Day translated John Fox's 'Christ Jesus Triumphant.' As a printer he merits the honour of attempting general reform in the distinct use of the letters *j* and *i*, *v* and *u*.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DAY, STEPHEN, the first printer in New England, died 22 Dec., 1668.

DAY, THOMAS, was born in London 22 June, 1748. His father, who was a collector of the customs, died while he was an infant, and left him a fortune of £1,200 a year. He received his education at the Charterhouse, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after which he entered the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. His manners were very eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and his friend, Mr. Bicknel, took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury, to educate them in the ancient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. The project, however, failed, and Mr. Day married, in 1778, a Miss Mills of Derbyshire. He wrote against the American war and the slave trade, and was a strenuous advocate for parliamentary reform; but the only work by which his name will be perpetuated is the History of Sandford and Merton, a romantic tale, for young persons. Mr. Day's notions were theoretical, and though marked with a good deal of sentiment, had little of experience or religion in them. His death was occasioned by his disregard of common customs. Having a favourite foal, he would not suffer it to be broken in, because it was cruel, but undertook the management of it himself, the consequence being that the animal threw him, and gave him a violent kick on the skull, of which he died 28 Sept., 1789.

DAYTON, WILLIAM, was the United States minister at Paris, from March, 1861, till his death 1 Dec., 1864.

DEALTRY, THOMAS, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge (LL.B. 1829), and created D.D. at Lambeth 1846. He became bishop of Madras 1849, and died 4 March, 1861.

DEANE, HENRY, prior of Lanthony, in Monmouthshire, was constituted in 1495 lord chancellor of Ireland, of which realm he was also deputy and lord-justice. He was consecrated bishop of Bangor 1496; translated to Salisbury 1499; appointed lord chancellor of England 1500; archbishop of Canterbury 1501; died 15 Feb., 1502-3.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DEANE, THOMAS, a native of Kent, was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of University College. He turned Catholic in 1685, and was afterwards pilloried in London as a priest. During the latter part of his life he was conned in the

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Fleet prison; but he died at Malden, Kent, 10 Nov., 1735, aged 84. He wrote 'Some Reflections in Answer to the Vindication of Martin Luther;' and 'His Vindication;' being another Argument of the Schism of the Church of England.' Both these pieces are printed at the end of a work entitled 'The Religion of Martin Luther neither Catholic nor Protestant, proved from his own works,' 1688.

DE BERGH, AUGUSTUS, a geologist, was born at Hamburg in or about 1779. He was bred a sailor, and in the pursuit of his calling stored up a large stock of scientific learning as well as a competent fortune. He was the intimate friend and companion of Leopold Von Buch. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement at Brighton, in England, where he died 27 July, 1864. He was author of 'A Theory, or Considerations on the Motion of the Major Axis, or Revolution and Change of the Line of Apesides of the Earth's Orbit; its Causes, and the Effects produced in its Orbital Revolutions through the Ecliptic, from one Hemisphere to the other, involving a certain number of years;' 'Essay on the Causes of Periodic Inundations.'

DEBRET, JOHN, a London bookseller, the original publisher of the Peerage and Baronetage which bear his name, died 15 Nov., 1822.

DE BUKE, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS DE, an eminent bookseller and bibliographer of Paris, born 1731; died 15 July, 1782.

DECEMBRIO, PIETRO CANDIDO, was born at Pavia 1399; became secretary to the Pope and to Alphonso, king of Arragon; and died at Milan, 12 Nov., 1477. He wrote the lives of Philip Maria Visconti and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan, and translated several classical authors into Italian.

DECHALES. See CHALES.

DECIO, PHILIP, a jurist and legal writer, born at Milan 1453; professor at Pisa; died 13 Oct., 1535.

DECIUS, a Roman emperor, born A.D. 201, in Pannonia. The Emperor Philip sent him to quell a sedition in Mesia; but instead of obeying his directions, he turned his arms against him, and on his death assumed the imperial diadem. He distinguished himself by his expedition against the Persians, and by his persecution of the Christians. In his march against the Goths he entered into a bog, where he and his army perished by the attack of the enemy, A.D. 251.

DECKER, or DECKHER, JOHN, a learned Jesuit, rector of the college of Gratz, in Styria. His chief work is a treatise on the years of the birth and death of Christ. Died 10 Jan., 1619, aged 69.

DECKER, Sir MATTHEW, a native of Amsterdam, who came to England in 1702, and was naturalised the following year. Having settled as a merchant in London, he rose to great commercial eminence, was created a baronet 1716, and in 1719 returned to parliament for Bishop's Castle. Died 18 March, 1749. The following work has been ascribed to his pen: 'Serious Considerations on the several high duties which the nation in general (as well as its trade in particular) labours under; with a proposal for preventing the running of goods; discharging the trade from any search, and raising all the public supplies by one single tax. By a well-wisher to the good people of Great Britain,' 8vo., London, 1743. The single tax was to be a house-tax. He has also been commonly, though we believe erroneously, supposed to be the author of 'An Essay on the Causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade,' &c., 1744.—*Nat. Cycl.*

DECKER, THOMAS, an English dramatic poet, who died after 1638. His 'Gull's Horn Book' was reprinted 1813.

DE COETLOGON, CHARLES EDWARD. See COETLOGON.

DE COURCY, RICHARD, an Irish divine, who was presented in 1774 to the vicarage of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury, where he died 4 Nov., 1803. He published 'Christ Crucified,' 2 vols.; Sermons, &c.

DEE, JOHN, LL.D., was born in London 12 or 13 July, 1527, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. On the foundation of Trinity College he was appointed one of the original fellows. Falling under the suspicion of magical practices, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree. He read lectures in the mathematics there and at other universities with applause. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn. His application to the mathematics brought upon him the accusation of magic; and in the reign of Mary he was imprisoned for some time, on suspicion of treasonable practices. He was in great favour with Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he collected a large library. In 1581 he and Edward Kelly began their magical operations, in which they were joined by a Polish nobleman named Laski, who persuaded them to go to Poland, where they remained some time. Their adventures abroad made so much noise that the queen thought proper to order Dee home. In 1596 he was made warden of Manchester College, and died at Mortlake in Dec., 1608. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed. In 1659 Dr. Meric Casaubon published A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, &c.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DEERING, CHARLES, M.D., a native of Saxony, who took his degree of doctor in physic at Leyden, after which he came to London, and in 1736 removed to Nottingham. In 1737 he published an improved method of treating the small-pox; by which it appears that he was the first who recommended the cooling regimen. His next publication was a Catalogue of Plants growing about Nottingham, 1738; after which he was employed in writing the history of that town, from the papers of John Plumtre, Esq., and others. This work, however, did not appear till 1751. Deering died 1749.

DEERING, RICHARD, the descendant of an ancient family in Kent, was educated in Italy; and when his education was completed he returned to England with the character of an excellent musician. He resided in this country for some time, but, upon a very pressing invitation, went to Brussels and became organist to the convent of English nuns there. After the marriage of Charles I. he was appointed organist to his royal consort, Henrietta Maria, with whom he continued till she was forced to leave England by the Presbyterian outrages in the time of the Rebellion. In 1610 he was admitted to the degree of Mus. B. at Oxford. He died in the communion of the church of Rome about 1657. He has left of his compositions 'Cantica Sacra ad Melodiam Madrigalium elaborata senis Vocibus,' Antwerp, 1618; 'Cantica Sacra ad duas et tres Voces composita, cum Basso continuo ad Organum,' London, 1662, published by John Playford.

DEFFANT, MARIE DE VICHY-CHAMROUD, MARQUISE DU, a French woman of letters, born 1697; died 24 Sept., 1780. Her Correspondence has been published. The best edition is that of 1824.

DE FOE, DANIEL, was the son of a butcher in Cripplegate, and born about 1663. His first publication was a Treatise against the Turks, in 1653; and two years afterwards he fought for the duke of Monmouth; but how he escaped punishment on that account does not appear. After this he became a hosier in Cornhill, but did not succeed in business. In 1695 he was appointed one of the commissioners for managing the duties on glass, but lost that place in 1699, when the tax was suppressed. In 1701 appeared 'The True Born Englishman,' a satire, which procured the author the favour of King William; but in the next reign he was sentenced to the pillory, fined, and imprisoned, for a piece entitled 'The shortest Way with the Dissenters.' While in confinement he projected 'The Review,' a periodical paper, which appeared first in 1704, and was combated by Leslie in his 'Rehearsal.' The same year he obtained his release, and in 1706 published a vindication of the union with Scotland, of which measure he afterwards wrote an elaborate history. At the end of this reign he was again committed to Newgate, but soon gained his liberty. The accession of George I. did not improve the circumstances of De Foe, who from this time employed his pen to other purposes. In 1715 appeared his Family Instructor; and in 1719 Robinson Crusoe, the basis of which he is supposed to have taken from the story of Selkirk, who had been left on the island of Juan Fernandez by some of the buccaneers. The success of this romance encouraged De Foe to publish some others, as the Life of Captain Singleton; a New Voyage round the World; The History of Duncan Campbell; The Life of Moll Flanders; the Life of Colonel Jack; and the Adventures of Roxana. One of the best of these fictions is the Memoirs of a Cavalier during the Civil Wars in England. In 1722 he published his 'Religious Courtship,' and 'A Journal of the Plague in 1665.' This last imposed upon many as being a real narrative. In 1726 he printed 'The Political History of the Devil,' to which he afterwards added 'A System of Magic.' About this time also he printed 'A Tour through England and Scotland,' 3 vols. 8vo., which was followed by some other works. This industrious writer died in his native parish 24 April, 1731, leaving several children, one of whom married Mr. Henry Baker, the naturalist.

DEJAURE, JEAN ELIE BENEDE, a French dramatic poet, born 1761; died 5 Oct., 1799.

DE LA BECHE, SIR HENRY THOMAS, a distinguished geologist, born in London 1796. He served for a short time in the army, but left the service in order to cultivate science, which he did with signal success. He became director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, director of the Museum of Practical Geology, and of the Government School of Mines, and a member of the Health of Towns Commission. He was knighted 1848 and died 13 April, 1855. He published several separate works on geology, besides numerous papers in the transactions of learned societies.

DELACEPEDE. See LACEPEDE.

DE LA COUR, JAMES, an Irish poet, was born at Killowen, near Blarney, in the county of Cork,

DELACROIX.

in 1709. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he entered into orders, but was far from doing credit to his profession. His habits were irregular, and he associated with dissipated company, till at length he obtained the name of the mad parson. Died about 1781. He wrote a poem entitled, *Abelard to Eloisa*; another called 'The Prospect of Poetry,' and some other pieces of no small merit.

DELACROIX, FERDINAND VICTOR EUGENE, a French painter, born 1799; died 13 August, 1863.

DELABRE, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer, born 19 Sept., 1749; died 19 August, 1822. His *History of Astronomy* is a work of great research.

DELAMER, GEORGE BOOTH, LORD, was the son of William Booth, Esq., and grandson of Sir George Booth, Bart., to whose title he succeeded during the usurpation of Cromwell. In 1659 he raised forces for the king's service, but was defeated by Lambert, and being taken prisoner in disguise, was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the Restoration, when he was one of the twelve members sent by the House of Commons to recall the king. He also received a parliamentary grant of £10,000, in recognition of his services, and was created Baron Delamer 1661. Died 8 Aug., 1684.

DELANY, PATRICK, D.D., was born in Ireland about 1686. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship and the degree of doctor in divinity. He was very intimate with Swift, by whose interest he procured the chancellorship of Christ Church, and a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1744 he was made dean of Down. He died at Bath in May, 1768. The dean published *Revelation examined with Candour*, 3 vols.; *Reflections on Polygamy*; *The Life of David*, 3 vols.; *Sermons on the Relative Duties*; *Remarks on Orrery's Life of Swift*; and *The Humourist*, a periodical paper. His widow, Mrs. *Mary Delany*, died 15 April, 1788. She was the daughter of Bernard Granville, Lord Lansdowne, and became the wife of Alexander Pendarves, Esq., on whose death she married Dr. Delany, in 1743. She excelled in cutting out flowers, and in painting them to imitate nature. George III. voluntarily settled £300 a year upon her, which the queen always paid with her own hand. Mrs. Delany's *Autobiography* has been recently published.

DELAROCHE, PAUL, a French painter, born 1797; died 1856.

DELAUNE, THOMAS, a nonconformist, who in 1653 published a reply to Dr. Benjamin Calamy's Discourse concerning a Scrupulous Conscience. Delaune's book was called a Plea for the Nonconformists, and gave so much offence that the author was sent to Newgate. He was afterwards brought to trial, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine, which being unable to do, he remained in prison till his death.

DELAVAL, EDWARD HUSSEY, F.R.S., an ingenious chemist and natural philosopher, author of *An Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Changes of Colour in opaque and coloured Bodies*, was born 1729, and died 1814.—*Rose*.

DELAVIGNE, JEAN FRANÇOIS CASIMIR, a French poet, born at Havre 1794; died at Lyons 11 or 12 Dec., 1843.

DELEYRE, ALEXANDRE, a Frenchman, author of an able *Analysis of Bacon's Philosophy*; *Le Génie*

DE LOLME.

de Montesquieu,' &c., was born 1726, and died 10 March, 1797.

DELFINO, JOHN, a cardinal, and Italian tragic poet, was born at Venice 1617, and died at Udino 20 July, 1699.

DELFT, WILLIAM JAMES VAN, a Dutch engraver and painter, born 1619; died 12 June, 1661.

DELILLE, JACQUES, a celebrated French poet, born 22 June, 1738. He became professor of humanities at the college of Amiens, and, on his return to Paris, at that of La Marche. In 1769 he published his admirable translation of Virgil's *Georgics*, which opened to him the doors of the Academy. His poem of 'Les Jardins' appeared in 1782. Two years later he accompanied Choiseul-Gouffier on his embassy to Constantinople, and afterwards published a graceful description of his travels in Greece, in the form of a letter to Madame de Vaines. On his return he obtained the chair of Latin poetry in the college of France. After the Revolution he left his native country, but returned to it in 1801, and died 1 May, 1813. His principal poems are translations of the *Georgics*, the *Æneid*, and *Paradise Lost*; '*L'Homme des Champs*;' '*Les Trois Règnes de la Nature*;' and '*La Pitié*.' The most complete edition of his works is that of 1824 in 16 vols. 8vo.

DELISLE, CLAUDE, a French geographer and historian, born 5 Nov., 1644; died 2 May, 1720.

DELISLE, GUILLAUME, son of Claude, above mentioned, was born at Paris 28 Feb., 1675, studied geography, and constructed a number of admirable maps. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and died 5 Jan., 1726.

DELIUS, CHRISTOPHER TRAUTGOTT, a German mineralogist, born 1728; died 21 Jan., 1779.

DELL, JOHN, a minor English poet, died at Sturry, Kent, Nov., 1810, aged 53. His '*Poetical Effusions of the Heart*' were printed in an 8vo. volume, 1783.

DELL, WILLIAM, D.D., received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Subsequently he was preferred to the living of Yeldon, Bedfordshire. About 1645 he became chaplain to the army, constantly attending Sir Thomas Fairfax, and preaching at head-quarters. On May 4, 1649, he was made master of Caius College, Cambridge, which he held, with his living at Yeldon, till he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity. Although tinged with the enthusiasm of the times, he was a man of some learning, with very peculiar and unsettled principles. Besides some sermons, he published '*The Doctrine of Baptisms*,' a work much esteemed by the quakers. His works were republished in 2 vols. 8vo., 1817.

DELLAMARIA, DOMINIQUE, a French musical composer, born 1768; died 9 March, 1800.

DELMONT, DEODATO, a painter, the disciple and friend of Rubens, was born at St. Trond 1581, and died at Antwerp 25 Nov., 1634.

DE LOLME, JOHN LOUIS, was born at Geneva about 1745. He was bred to the law, but quitted his own country and came to London, where, in 1772, he published '*A Parallel between the English Government and the Constitution of Sweden*,' which was followed by his celebrated work on '*The Constitution of England*.' This edition appeared in French, but in 1775 an English translation was published. His next performance was '*A History of the Flagellants*.' In 1787 he wrote an Introduction to De Foe's *History of the Union*;

and soon afterwards, *Observations on the Window Tax*, &c. In 1789 he advocated Pitt's plan of a regency. He died in Switzerland 16 July, 1806.

DELORME, PHILIBERT, a French architect, born 1518; died 30 May, 1577.

DELFINI, CHARLES ANTHONY, author of several dramatic works, was for many years the best clown of his day at both the principal London theatres. He was also stage manager of the opera house. Died 13 Feb., 1828.

DELRIO, MARTIN ANTHONY, a Jesuit, born at Antwerp 1551; died at Louvain 19 Oct., 1608. He wrote *Disquisitions on Magic*; commentaries on the Old Testament; and explanations of difficult passages of Scripture.

DE LUC, JEAN ANDRÉ, F.R.S., a celebrated chemist and geologist, born at Geneva 1726. He came to England early in the reign of George III., after having travelled over a great part of Europe; and on being recommended to Queen Charlotte, she settled a handsome pension on him, and made him her reader. He died at Windsor 6 Nov., 1817. His chief works are *Letters on the Origin and Formation of the Earth*; *Elements of Geology*; *Geological Travels in the North of Europe, England, France, Switzerland, and Germany*, 5 vols.

DEMAINBRAY, STEPHEN CHARLES, was born in London, of French parents, 1710. He was educated at Westminster School, and while there boarded with Dr. Desaguliers, who instructed him in mathematics and natural philosophy. At the age of seventeen he went to Leyden, after which he read lectures on experimental philosophy at Edinburgh. He served as a volunteer in the royal army in 1745, and was at the battle of Preston Pans. The year following he resumed his lectures, and published his discovery of the effects of electricity on vegetables, which the Abbé Nollet afterwards claimed as his own. Dr. Demainbray became instructor in philosophy to King George III., and also to the queen, to whom he gave his MSS., which were sold with her library. He obtained a pension, and was appointed astronomer to the king at his observatory at Richmond, where he died 20 Feb., 1782.

DEMBINSKI, HENRY, general, a celebrated leader in the Polish revolution of 1831, was born in the palatinate of Cracow 1784, and died at Paris 13 June, 1864.

DEMETRIUS NICANOR, twelfth king of Syria, died B.C. 125.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a celebrated Athenian orator and peripatetic philosopher, died about 282 B.C.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES, king of Macedonia from B.C. 294 to 287, died B.C. 283.

DEMETRIUS SOTER, tenth king of Syria, ascended the throne B.C. 162, and died B.C. 150.

DEMETRIUS, czar of Russia, by some historians called the false Demetrius, invaded Russia in 1604, and seated himself on the throne. After a short reign of eleven months he was assassinated 17 May, 1606.

DE MISSY, CÉSAR, was born at Berlin 2 June, 1703. After living some years in Holland he came to London, and was appointed preacher at the French chapel in the Savoy, and chaplain to the king. He assisted Wetstein in his edition of the New Testament, and Dr. Jortin in his *Life of Erasmus*. Died 10 Aug., 1775. His Sermons, in French, were published in 3 vols. after his death.

DEMOCRITUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Abdera, in Thrace, about 460 B.C., and died 357 B.C.

DE MOIVRE, ABRAHAM, a mathematician, was born at Vitry, in Champagne, 26 May, 1667. He came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and gained a subsistence by teaching mathematics. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and died 27 Nov., 1754. Besides papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* he wrote '*Miscellaneous Analytica*'; '*Doctrine of Chances*'; or a Method of calculating the probabilities of Events at play; and '*Annuities on Lives*.'

DEMOSTHENES, one of the greatest orators of antiquity, was born at Athens about 384 B.C. At the age of seven he lost his father. His guardians wasted his property, and at the age of seventeen he appeared before the courts against them, and urged his own case successfully. Thereby encouraged to speak before the assembly of the people, he failed entirely. He retired and studied, and toiled in secret for several years. At the age of twenty-five he came forward again, and commenced his brilliant career. He especially exerted his eloquence in rousing the Athenians to war with the Macedonians. Having been driven from Athens by the hostility of the Macedonian Antipater, and pursued to his retreat in the island of Calauria, he terminated his life by poison 322 B.C. We have sixty-one Orationes of Demosthenes, and sixty-five Introductions, which are probably not all genuine. The characteristics of this orator were strength, sublimity, and a piercing energy and force, aided by an emphatic and vehement elocution. There are English translations of his works by Francis and Leland.

DEMOURS, PIERRE, a French oculist, born 1702; died 26 June, 1795.

DEMOUSTIER, CHARLES ALBERT, a French dramatist, born 11 March, 1760; died 9 March, 1801.

DEMPSTER, GEORGE, was born at Dundee 1736, and sat in the House of Commons from 1762 till 1790, in which year he retired from parliament and devoted himself to the improvement of the Highlands by agriculture and the fisheries. He wrote an *Account of the Magnetic Mountains of Cannay*; papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, &c. Died 1818.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, a Catholic writer, born in Scotland 1579. He received his education at Aberdeen, after which he went to Cambridge, and thence to France, where he assumed the title of baron of Muresk, notwithstanding which he was under the necessity of teaching the classics for a subsistence. After residing for some time at Paris, he obtained a professorship at Nîmes. He next went to Italy, and taught first at Pisa, and afterwards at Bologna, where he died 16 Sept., 1625. His works are '*Antiquitatum Romanarum corpus*,' 1613; '*A Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian*'; '*De Juramento*'; '*Menologium Scotorum*'; '*Scotia Illustrata, seu, Mendicabilis repressa*.' After his death there appeared a 4to. volume entitled '*Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*,' 1627, which contains a very long list of Scotch saints, and accounts of some literary men, but the value of this work is destroyed by its total want of verity, Dempster having mentioned names and quoted authorities which never had any existence. Scotland with him was of more importance than truth. As late as 1724 two folio volumes by this

DENHAM.

writer were published at Florence under the title of 'Thomæ Dempsteri a Muresk Scoti Pandectarum in Psano Lyceo professori ordinarii de Eturia regali lib. septem.' A dissertation of his on the Roman Calendar is in Grævius's Roman Antiquities.

DENHAM, DIXON, was born in London 1 Jan., 1786, and entering the military service, eventually rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1821 he solicited Lord Bathurst's permission to be associated with Dr. Oudney and Captain Clapperton in a mission from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. The plan, however, failed. Denham was separated from his companions, and after suffering great privations, and encountering many perils, arrived in England in 1825, and published 'Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa.' He was afterwards appointed governor of Sierra Leone, where he died 8 June, 1828.—*Rose*.

DENHAM, Sir JOHN, an English poet. He was born in 1615 at Dublin, where his father was chief baron of the Exchequer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity College, Oxford, from whence he went to Lincoln's Inn, but he made little or no progress in the law. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of Sophy, and soon after he was made governor of Fareham Castle for the king. In 1643 he published at Oxford his Cooper's Hill, the best of all his works. He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland in conjunction with Lord Croft. He afterwards returned to England, where he was entertained by Lord Pembroke. At the Restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and at the coronation he was created knight of the Bath. He died in March, 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His Cooper's Hill is the only poem of his writing that will now bear a perusal. Dr. Johnson says of Denham, with reference to this poem, that 'he seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospect, or incidental meditation.'

DENINA, CHARLES JOHN MARY, an eminent Italian writer, born in Piedmont 1731. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and was appointed professor of humanities at Fignerol, but lost that situation in consequence of some satirical remarks against the Jesuits in a comedy written by him for representation in the college. He then obtained the chair of Latin eloquence, and subsequently that of Greek literature at Turin, and received from his sovereign several marks of esteem; but an infraction of the law relating to the censorship lost him all these advantages, and he soon afterwards repaired to Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia. In 1804 Napoleon appointed him his librarian, whereupon he removed to Paris, where he died 5 Dec., 1813. His principal works are 'Discorso sopra le vicende della letteratura;' 'Delle rivoluzioni d'Italia;' 'Istoria politica e letteraria della Grecia;' 'La Prusse Littéraire;' 'Rivoluzioni della Germania;' 'Istoria dell'Italia Occidentale.'

DENISON, JOHN, D.D., an eminent preacher, was educated at Oxford, and was for some time domestic chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, and afterwards to James I. He held the vicarage

DENNIS.

of St. Mary, Reading, and was master of the free-school there. Died Jan., 1628-9. He published many sermons, and several pieces of practical divinity and controversy. His chief performance is a Latin book on auricular confession.

DENMAN, THOMAS, M.D., a physician of London, was born at Bakewell, Derbyshire, 1733, and died 26 Nov., 1815. He published an Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery, and other professional works.

DENMAN, THOMAS, Lord Denman, was born in London 23 Feb., 1779, being the only son of the preceding. After passing through St. John's College, Cambridge, he was called to the bar, and soon acquired a considerable practice. He also obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself by his earnest advocacy of popular freedom. In 1820 he was appointed solicitor-general to Queen Caroline, and in this capacity he ably discharged his duty on the memorable trial of that princess in the House of Peers. In 1822 the city of London elected him their common serjeant; and in 1830 he became attorney-general to the king, and received the honour of knighthood. Two years later he succeeded Lord Tenterden as chief-justice of the King's Bench, and in 1834 he was raised to the peerage. He retired from the judicial bench 1850, and died 22 Sept., 1854.

DENNE, JOHN, D.D., an antiquary, was born at Littlebourne, Kent, 1693, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1728 he was installed archdeacon of Rochester, to which was added, in the following year, the vicarage of St. Margaret's in that city; but this he resigned on being presented to the rectory of Lambeth in 1731. Died 5 Aug., 1767. His own works are not of much importance; but he rendered valuable assistance to other antiquaries. He intended to have written a history of the church of Rochester, but never carried out that design.

DENNE, SAMUEL, F.S.A., son of the preceding, was born 13 Jan., 1730, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1754 he was presented to the vicarage of Lamberhurst, in Kent; and in 1767 to that of Wilmington, to which was afterwards added the living of Darent, when he resigned Lamberhurst. He died 3 August, 1799. He published a Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke on the solitary confinement of Criminals; Historical particulars of Lambeth Parish and Palace; and several papers in the Archaeologia; besides which he was the sole author of the 'History and Antiquities of Rochester,' published by T. Fisher, 8vo., 1772. He also contributed much assistance to various works on topographical subjects.

DENNER, BALTHASAR, a portrait painter, born at Hamburgh 1685; died 1747.

DENNETT, JAMES, an English Jesuit, who died at Bury St. Edmund's 1 March, 1789. He translated Muratori's 'Missions in Paraguay,' 12mo., London, 1759.

DENNIS, JOHN, a poet and critic, was born in London in 1657, and educated at Harrow, from whence he removed to Caius College, Cambridge; but after taking one degree there he was expelled the society. On this he went to Trinity Hall, and took there his degree of master of arts. In 1697 he brought out a comedy called 'Plot and no Plot,' which was followed by several other dramatic pieces, one of which, called 'Liberty Asserted,' was very successful, on account of its severe allu-

sions to the French nation. Dennis was so vain of this that when the treaty of Utrecht was settling, he desired the duke of Marlborough to use his interest to prevent his being given up. His grace replied that he was sorry he could not oblige him, not having made any stipulations for himself, though he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis. The poet obtained a place in the Custom House, which he imprudently sold, and in his old age was reduced to extreme poverty. He was also completely blind, on which the players gave him a benefit; but he did not live to enjoy it. He died 6 Jan., 1733-4. Dennis, though an indifferent poet, was an acute critic, and his letters may be read to advantage. He was the constant butt of the wits, particularly Swift and Pope; but then he provoked all this by his own excessive petulance.

DENNISTOUN, JAMES, a Scotch advocate, author of *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, and *Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange*, was born 1803, and died 13 Feb., 1855.

DENNY, SIR ANTHONY, was born of a good family in Hertfordshire, and educated at St. Paul's School, after which he went to St. John's College, Cambridge. On being introduced at court he was made one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, groom of the stole, and privy-counsellor to Henry VIII., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him a large estate on the dissolution of the monasteries. He was also appointed one of the executors of that monarch's will, in which a legacy of £300 was bequeathed to him for his services. He died in 1550.

DENON, DOMINIQUE VIVANT, BARON, a French artist and traveller, was born at Châlons-sur-Saône 4 Jan., 1747, of noble parentage. In early life he was engaged in the diplomatic service, but during his residence in Italy was inspired with a passion for painting, and became an artist. He accompanied Bonaparte in his famous expedition to Egypt. When the French returned from that country the whole of Europe was longing to obtain some scientific details of the expedition. Denon's 'Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of General Bonaparte' was the first work which satisfied this eager curiosity, and it consequently met with a glorious success. This grand work, which is adorned with 141 plates, has been translated into English. Napoleon afterwards appointed Denon director-general of museums, and created him a baron. After the restoration of the Bourbons he retired into private life, and died 26 April, 1820. His incomplete work on the history of art was published four years after his death.

DENT, ARTHUR, a divine, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, became rector of South Shoebury, Essex, 1580, and died 1607. He published 'Exposition of the Articles,' 'A Pastime for Parents,' 'The Rvine of Rome,' written for 'the daunting of Papists, Seminary Priests, Jesuites, and all that cursed rabble,' 'A Plain Mans Path way to Heaven,' 'Exposition upon the Lords Prayer.'—*Athen. Cant.*

DENT, PETER, an apothecary of Cambridge, was an accomplished naturalist. He obtained a Lambeth degree of M.B. 1678, and dying in 1689, was buried on Oct. 5 in that year at St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge. Ray says he was much obliged to Dent for many observations in his great work, 'Historia Plantarum;' and in the preface to Willoughby's

'Historia Piscium' Ray says, 'Dns Petrus Dent &c. observationes nonnullas de Piscibus cartilagineis planis præcipue de Utero et Ovis Rariarum, et elegantes tum ipsorum Piscium, tum Rariarum eorumdem internarum delineationes communicavit.'

DENTON, JOHN, an English divine, educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he contracted an intimacy with Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was ejected in 1662 from the living of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire; but he conformed afterwards, and obtained the living of Stonegrave, in the same county, and a prebend in York Cathedral. Died 4 Jan., 1708-9. He published some religious and polemical tracts.

DENTON, THOMAS, was born at Sebergham, Cumberland, 1724, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1752. He became curate of Ashted, in Surrey, and died there 27 June, 1777. Mr. Denton published a supplemental volume to the General Biographical Dictionary, and two poems, one entitled 'Immortality,' 1755, and the other the 'House of Superstition,' in the manner of Spenser.

DENTON, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Stowe, Buckinghamshire, April, 1665, and educated at Oxford, after which he settled in London, and was appointed physician to Charles I. Died 9 May, 1691. All his works are on political subjects.

DENTRECOLLES, FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French Jesuit missionary to China, born 1664; died at Pekin 2 July, 1741. He wrote several books in the Chinese language.

DENVIR, CORNELIUS, D.D., was consecrated Catholic bishop of Down and Connor 22 Nov., 1835, and died 13 July, 1866.

DENYS, or DENIS, ST., the apostle of France, and first bishop of Paris, went into Gaul in the time of the Emperor Decius, about 240, and suffered martyrdom there.

DENYS, JAMES, a painter of Antwerp, born 1645.

D'EON, the Chevalier, an extraordinary character, who is registered in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, as 'Charles Genevieve Louis Auguste André Timothée D'Eon de Beaumont.' He was born of an ancient family at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, 2 Oct., 1728. His education was liberal, and being left an orphan, the prince de Conti procured him a cornetcy of dragoons. He was also placed in a public office at Paris, where his conduct gave satisfaction. In 1755 he was employed on a mission to Petersburg, after which he joined his regiment, and served in the campaign of 1762 as aide-de-camp to Marshal Broglie. The year following he accompanied the duke de Nivernois to England as secretary, and was invested with the order of St. Louis. When the duke left this country, D'Eon remained as minister plenipotentiary in his room; but soon afterwards he was superseded by the count de Guercy. This mortified the chevalier to such a degree that he published libels against the count, for which he was prosecuted and convicted in the King's Bench; but not appearing to receive judgment, he was outlawed. About 1771 doubts were entertained concerning his sex, and bets to a great amount were laid on the question, which in one instance produced an action at law, which ended in a nonsuit. In the meantime the chevalier returned to France, where he assumed the female dress, for what reason has never been explained; yet his conduct in this instance was sanctioned by his

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own court, his pension was continued, and he was suffered to retain the cross of his order. In 1785 he came back to England, and continued here till his death, teaching fencing; but when the revolution broke out he presented a petition to the Assembly as Madame D'Eon, offering his services in a military capacity. This was disregarded, and he remained here in great poverty till death closed the scene, 21 May, 1810, when all doubts as to his sex were completely removed by professional inspection. He published several works on politics and commerce.

DEPARCIEUX, ANTOINE, a French mathematician, born 1703; died 2 Sept., 1768.

DEPPING, GEORGE BERNARD, a French historian and antiquary, born 11 May, 1784; died 5 Sept., 1853.

DE QUINCEY, THOMAS, a popular English writer, was the son of a Manchester merchant, and born 15 Aug., 1785. He was early left an orphan, but received a liberal education, first at the Manchester grammar school, and afterwards at Oxford, where he resided for five years. While yet a very young man he adopted the baneful practice of opium eating, and thus made shipwreck both of a high intellect and a good fortune. He became acquainted with Wordsworth, Lamb, Coleridge, and other men of their class, but did not turn to literature, except as an amusement, until near his fortieth year, when pecuniary embarrassments compelled him to become a contributor to the London Magazine, in which he published his famous 'Confessions of an English Opium Eater.' From that time he laboured with great but fitful industry on a variety of publications, and showed talents that might have produced something far more valuable than mere contributions to periodicals had their author been a man instead of a dreamer. In 1832 he took up his residence in Scotland, and in its metropolis, though living in studied seclusion, he had a group of enthusiastic admirers. He died at Edinburgh 8 Dec., 1859. His works have been published in a collected form.

DERBY, ELIZA, COUNTESS OF. See FARREN.

DERBY, JAMES STANLEY, EARL OF, a gallant English nobleman, born 1596. He gave many signal proofs of his courage and loyalty in the Civil War, particularly in the action at Wigan, where, with six hundred horse, he bravely withstood a body of three thousand horse and foot, commanded by Colonel Lilburne. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and basely beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, 15 Oct., 1651. The heroine, his countess, *Charlotte*, bravely defended Latham House, and with no less valour maintained her position in the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and defied the regicides and usurpers. She was the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the rebels. She died 1663.

DERHAM, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Stoughton, near Worcester, 26 Nov., 1657, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He was presented, in 1682, to Wargrave vicarage, Berkshire, and in 1689 to Upminster rectory, Essex. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1730 the university of Oxford granted him the degree of D.D., for his services in the cause of religion by his culture of natural knowledge. Died 5 April, 1735. He published no fewer than forty works on philosophical subjects. The principal are his 'Physico-theology;' 'Sixteen Sermons' at Boyle's lectures in 1711 and

DERWENTWATER.

1712; 'Astro-theology;' 'Christo-theology;' and 'The artificial Clock-maker.'

DERING, EDWARD, a Puritan divine, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1559-60; M.A. 1563), where he obtained a fellowship. In 1568 he obtained the rectory of Pluckley, in his native county; he was also one of the duke of Norfolk's chaplains, chaplain to the Tower of London, and a prebendary of Salisbury. In 1572 he was appointed divinity reader at St. Paul's, and he began a course of lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews, which gave great offence to the High Church party on account of their Puritan tendency. His lecture was suppressed 1573, and he was suspended and convened before the Star Chamber. The suspension was, however, afterwards taken off. Died 26 June, 1576. Mr. Dering was a man of great learning, and an excellent writer. Among his works are 'A Sparing restraint of many lavish untruths, which Mr. Dr. Harding doth challenge in the first article of my Lord of Sarisburys reply, &c.:' Exposition of part of the fifth chapter of Hebrews; and Sermons. His works appeared in a collected form in 1595, 1597, and 1614.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DERING, SIR EDWARD, was born in Kent 1598, and distinguished himself in the reign of Charles I. by his zeal for the reform of abuses, particularly in the church, for which purpose he brought in a bill to abolish bishops, deans, and chapters. However, he afterwards joined the king with a regiment of horse raised at his own expense, and was a considerable sufferer for the royal cause. Died 22 June, 1644. His speeches in parliament were printed in a 4to. volume; and his Essay on Heraldic Differences will be found in Lower's Curiosities of Heraldry.

DERING, RICHARD, the musician. See DEERING.

DERLINGTON, JOHN DE, D.D., an English Dominican, was appointed archbishop of Dublin by the Pope 1279, and died in London 29 March, 1284. He wrote 'Concordantia magnæ Anglicanæ;' 'Sermones ad utrumque statum;' and 'Disceptationes Scholasticæ.'

DERMODY, THOMAS, a poet, born in Ireland Jan., 1775. He received a classical education, but at an early age ran away from his parents, and after leading a dissipated course of life enlisted as a common soldier. By the favour of Lord Moira he obtained a lieutenant's commission, but forfeited that nobleman's patronage by his bad conduct, and died in a wretched state, near Sydenham, 15 July, 1802. He published two volumes of poems, and after his death another collection appeared, in the same number of volumes.

DERRICK, SAMUEL, was born in Ireland 1724, and served his time to a linendraper, but disliking that business, came to London, where he made an attempt as an actor without success. After the death of Nash he was chosen master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge. He published some compilations and translations from the French. The most amusing of his works was his 'Letters from Liverpool, Chester, &c.' Died 7 March, 1769.

DERWENTWATER, JAMES RADCLIFFE, third EARL OF, was born 1689. He took part with the Pretender in the rebellion of 1715, but being made prisoner by the king's forces, was brought up to London, tried by his peers, found guilty of treason, and beheaded 24 Feb., 1715-6.

DERYCK.

DERYCK, PETER CORNELIUS, a painter of Delft, born 1568; died 1630.

DERYKE, WILLIAM, a painter of Antwerp, born 1635; died 1697.

DESAGULIERS, JOHN THEOPHILUS, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born at Rochelle, in France, 12 March, 1683. He was brought to England at the age of two years by his father, who was a Calvinist minister. After receiving a classical education he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and entered into orders. After this he read lectures in experimental philosophy at Hart Hall, and having taken his master's degree, settled in Westminster. In 1714 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he communicated some valuable papers. In 1718 he completed his degrees at Oxford as bachelor and doctor of laws. His reputation as a lecturer was very great, and he obtained a living, first in Norfolk, and afterwards in Essex. He was also appointed chaplain to the prince of Wales. Died 20 Feb., 1744. Dr. Desaguliers translated Gravesande's Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy into English, in 2 vols. 4to.; and also published his own lectures, in 2 vols., with other works.

DESAIX DE VOYGOUX, LOUIS CHARLES ANTOINE, one of Bonaparte's most able generals, was born 17 Aug., 1768, and fell at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, 14 June, 1800.

DESARGUES, GERARD, a very eminent French mathematician, born 1593, at Lyons, where he died 1662. He was the friend of Des Cartes, whom he defended with great spirit. He wrote a treatise on Perspective; and of Conic Sections; the Practice of Drawing; and a treatise on Stone-cutting.

DESAULT, PIERRE, a French physician and medical writer, born 1675; died 1737.

DESAULT, PIERRE JOSEPH, an eminent surgeon of Paris, born 1744; died 1 June, 1795.

DES BARREAUX, JACQUES DE VALLÉE, Seigneur, a French nobleman, who composed the beautiful sonnet, 'Grand Dieu, tes jugemens,' &c. Born 1602; died 9 May, 1673.

DESBARRES, JOSEPH FREDERICK WALSH, was descended from a French Protestant refugee. He was educated under the two Bernoullis, after which he entered the military service and attained the rank of colonel 1798. As a mathematician and hydrographer, he ranked very high, and had the honour of being instructor to Captain Cook. He published a valuable work for the use of the navy entitled 'The Atlantic Neptune.' After this he was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of Prince Edward's Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he died 1824, at the extraordinary age of 102.

DESBILLONS, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH TERASSE, a French Jesuit, author of 'Fables' in Latin, a poem in the same language on the preservation of health, and other works; was born 26 Jan., 1711, and died 19 March, 1789.

DESBOIS, FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE AUBERT DE LA CHESNAIE, an industrious French compiler, born 1699; died 19 Feb., 1784.

DES CARTES, RENÉ, was born at La Haye, in Touraine, 21 March, 1596. He received his education under the Jesuits in their college at La Fleche, on leaving which he removed to Paris, and contracted an acquaintance with Mersenne, by whose advice he applied to the study of ma-

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thematics. In 1616 he entered the army of the prince of Orange, and, while serving at Breda, solved a difficult problem, which introduced him to Beckman, principal of the college of Dort. He next went into the Bavarian service, but soon after quitted the military life, and returned to Paris, where he produced his Treatise on the Passions. After devoting some time to these pursuits he went to Italy, and spent two years in that country. In 1629 he settled in Holland; but the publication of his Philosophical Meditations gave such offence to the clergy that he withdrew to England. The Rebellion breaking out prevented his settling here, and he returned to Holland, soon after which he was invited to Stockholm by Christina, queen of Sweden. But he had not been there more than four months when he caught a cold, which brought on an inflammation of the lungs, and he died 11 Feb., 1650. His remains were removed to France in 1650, and interred in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont. The philosophy of Des Cartes, though opposed at first, afterwards became popular, and was taught in many universities; but now it has given way to the sounder method recommended by Bacon. He was indebted for his metaphysics to Plato; for his doctrine of a plenum to Aristotle; and for his vortices to the atomic system of Democritus and Epicurus. As a mathematician he is entitled to respect, and his discovery of the laws of refraction brought dioptrics to a science. It is now proved, however, that he was indebted for the algebraic mode of notation to our countryman Harriot. The works of Des Cartes have been published in 9 vols. 4to., in Latin, and 15 vols. 12mo., in French.

DESENFANS, NOEL, was a native of France, where he had the celebrated Calonne for a fellow-student, and their friendship lasted through life. His taste for the fine arts procured him the patronage of the last king of Poland, who appointed him his consul-general in England, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1799 he published a short work, in which he sketched a plan for advancing the arts in England by the establishment of a national gallery, to which he would have largely contributed. In 1802 he printed a Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures which he was commissioned to purchase for his royal patron. This work does honour to the compiler, who died in Portland Place 1807, aged 62. His gallery came into the possession of Sir Francis Bourgeois, who gave it to Dulwich College. The 'Memoirs of Noel Desenfans, Esq.; containing also a Plan for preserving the Portraits of Distinguished Characters; Poems and Letters,' were privately printed in 1810.

DESERICIUS, or DESERITZ, JOSEPH INNOCENT, a Hungarian cardinal, author of some Latin works on the history of his country, was born 1702, and died 1765.

DESFONTAINES, PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUYOT, a critic, was born at Rouen 1685. He became a Jesuit, but quitted the order to settle upon a living in Normandy, after which he went to reside with the Cardinal d'Auvergne at Paris, where he conducted the 'Journal des Scavans,' in conjunction with the Abbé Bignon. Died 16 Dec., 1745.

DESGODETS, ANTOINE, a French architect, born 1653; died 20 May, 1728. He published some architectural works.

DESHAYS, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter, born 1729; died 20 Feb., 1765.

DESLANDES.

DESLANDES, ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS BOUREAU, a French deistical writer of mediocre talents, was born at Pondicherry 1690, and died at Paris 11 April, 1757. He wrote a Critical History of Philosophy; 'Reflexions sur les grands hommes qui sont morts en plaisantant,' &c.

DESMAHIS, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS EDOUARD DE CORSEMBLEU, a French dramatist, born 3 Feb., 1722; died 25 Feb., 1761.

DESMAZEUX, PETER, F.R.S., was born at Auvergne in France, 1666. Being a Protestant he was obliged to quit his native country, on which he came to England, and in 1720 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He kept up a most extensive correspondence with men of letters; and died in London June, 1745. He wrote the Life of Bayle, prefixed to the edition of his Dictionary in 1730. He also edited that author's miscellaneous works, and those of St. Evremont; besides which he wrote the life of Boileau in French, that of Chillingworth, and that of John Hales in English. He likewise edited some of Locke's works.

DESMARES, MARIE. See CHAMPMELE.

DESMARES, TOUSSAINT GUI JOSEPH, a French oratorian, who was attached to the Jansenist notions. He wrote several works, and furnished materials to D. Rivet for the 'Nécrologe de Port-Royal.' Born 1599; died 19 Jan., 1687.

DESMARETS, NICOLAS, a French statesman. He was nephew of the great Colbert, and had the place of comptroller-general of the finances. Died 1721. There was published after his death an account of his administration, which is very curious.

DESMARETS, ROLAND, a French advocate, born 1594; died 27 Dec., 1653. He wrote Latin letters of considerable merit.

DESMARETS, SAMUEL, in Latin *Maresius*, a French Protestant minister, born in Picardy 9 Aug., 1599. He became divinity professor at Groningen, where he died 18 May, 1673. He wrote several books against the Catholics and Socinians, and also against Grotius. His 'Collegium Theologicum' is esteemed.

DESMARETS DE SAINT SORLIN, JEAN, brother of Roland, mentioned above, was born at Paris 1595. He led a dissolute life in his youth, but in his advanced years became a fanatic, and predicted that Louis XIV. was ordained by Providence to overturn the Turkish empire and unite all Christians to the Holy See. He wrote some poems and plays; a paraphrase of the Psalms; romances; and religious pieces. Died 28 Oct., 1676.

DESMOLETS, PIERRE NICOLAS, a French priest, librarian of the Oratory at Paris, wrote a continuation of Sallengre's Memoirs of Literature, and published new and improved editions of several useful works. Born 1678; died 26 April, 1760.

DESMOULINS, BENOIT CAMILLE, one of the French revolutionists, known for his zeal at the taking of the Bastille, and in the demolition of the monarchy. He perished on the scaffold 5 April, 1794, aged 33. He wrote The Revolutions of France and Brabant; History of the Brisotens, &c.

DESPAGNE, JEAN, minister of a French congregation at Durham House, Strand, London, was born 1591, and died 25 April, 1659. He was admitted as a preacher, and several of his works on theology have been translated into English.

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS, was a native of the Queen's County, in Ireland, where his family

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lived in considerable repute. He early embraced a military life as an ensign, and became an excellent engineer. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish Main, in which he had for a coadjutor Captain (afterwards Lord) Nelson. For his services there he was made lieutenant-colonel, and in 1784 was appointed superintendent of the English affairs in the Bay of Honduras; but his conduct giving offence to the settlers, complaints were sent home against him, and he was suspended, and arrived in England in 1790. He applied to government for an investigation of his conduct, which was rejected, as were also his claims. He now became a violent democrat, and in consequence of his inflammatory conduct was apprehended, and sent, during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, to Coldbath Fields Prison, from whence he was removed to the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, and next to Tothill Fields Bridewell. Afterwards he was liberated on his own recognizance. His long confinement, however, had not the effect of making him prudent. He endeavoured to seduce the soldiery, and having collected some followers, held secret meetings at different alehouses, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies various plans were devised for the murder of the king, and at last it was determined to make the attack when his majesty should go to the Parliament House. The plot being revealed by some of the conspirators, the colonel and several others were taken up, and after a confinement of some duration were brought to trial before a special commission at the Sessions House in Southwark, 5 Feb., 1803. Despard and nine others were found guilty, and on the 21st they were all executed.

DESPARTS, JACQUES, in Latin *de Partibus*, a French physician, author of a commentary on Avicenna, died at Paris 3 Jan., 1457.

DESPAUTÈRE, JOHN, in Flemish *van Pauteren*, a famous grammarian, born at Ninove, in Brabant, about 1400; died at Comines 1520. His 'Commentarii Grammatici,' folio, Paris, 1537, is very scarce and valuable.

DESPIERRES, JEAN, superior of the Benedictine college of Douay, where he died 28 March, 1664, aged 67. He was distinguished by his mathematical talents, and constructed an iron sphere which exhibited the planetary motions. He wrote a Commentary on the Psalms; a Defence of the Vulgate translation, &c.

DESPEISSES, ANTOINE, an erudite French jurist, born 1504; died 1658.

DESPLACES, LOUIS, a French engraver, born 1682; died 1739.

DESPORTES, FRANÇOIS, a French painter, born 1661; died 1743.

DESPORTES, JEAN BAPTISTE POUFÉE, a French physician, who resided for sixteen years at St. Domingo, and wrote a valuable history of the diseases of that Island. Born 1704; died 15 Feb., 1748.

DESPORTES, PHILIPPE, a French poet, born 1546; died 5 Oct., 1606.

DESKROCHERS. See ANDIER.

DESSALINES, JACQUES, a negro slave, born about 1760, was proclaimed emperor of Hayti 1803, when he took the title of Jean Jacques I. He was slain in an insurrection 17 Oct., 1806.

DESSENIUS, BERNARD, a Dutch physician and medical writer, born 1510; died 1574.

DESTOUCHES.

DESTOUCHES, PHILIPPE NÉRICHAULT, a French dramatic writer, born at Tours 1680; died 4 July, 1754.

DETHICK, Sir GILBERT, an English herald, was created Hampnes pursuant extraordinary 1536; Rouge-croix 1540; Richmond herald the same year; Norroy king-at-arms 1547; Garter king-at-arms 1549. Died 3 Oct., 1584, aged 81. Some of his MS. collections are in the British Museum.

DETHICK, Sir WILLIAM, second son of Sir Gilbert, was created Rouge-croix pursuant 1566; York herald 1569; Garter king-at-arms soon afterwards. Died 1612, æt. 70. He was a member of the old Society of Antiquaries.

DEUS-DEDIT. See DIEUDONNÉ.

DEUSING, ANTHONY, a Flemish physician, professor at Harderwick and afterwards at Groningen, was born 15 Oct., 1612, and died 29 Jan., 1666. He wrote some learned professional works, and translated Avicenna's 'Medical Institutions' from Arabic into Latin.

DEUTSCH, NICHOLAS EMMANUEL, a painter and engraver of Berne, born 1484; died 1530.

DEVARIS, or DEVARIUS, MATTHEW, a Greek, was born in the island of Corfu, of a Catholic family, about 1490. He studied at Rome under Lascaris, and afterwards became corrector of the Greek manuscripts in the Vatican. He translated the catechism of the Council of Trent into that language; but is best known by his work 'De partibus Græcæ linguæ,' of which there have been many editions. Died about 1567.

DEVAUX, JEAN, a French surgeon, author of several professional works, was born 27 Jan., 1649, and died 27 Jan., 1729.

DEVENTER, HENRY, a Dutch physician, who was an able accoucheur and a good writer in the peculiar branch of his profession, died after 1730.

DEVERE, Sir AUBREY, Bart., of Curragh, county Tipperary, was born 20 August, 1788, being son and heir of Sir Vere Hunt, the first baronet. He succeeded to the title on his father's death 1818. Subsequently he took the name of De Vere. He was author of 'The Waldenses, or the Fall of Rora, a Lyrical Tale, with other Poems,' 8vo., Oxford, 1842; 'A Song of Faith, Devout Exercises, and Sonnets,' 8vo., London, 1842; 'The Search after Proserpine, Reflections on Greece, and other poems,' 8vo., Oxford, 1843. Died 5 July, 1846.

DEVERELL, Mrs. MARY, the daughter of a clothier residing near Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire, wrote 'Sermons,' 8vo., 1744; 'Miscellanies in prose and verse,' 2 vols. 12mo., 1782; 'Theodora and Didymus, or the Exemption of pure Love and vital Religion, an heroic poem,' 8vo., 1785; 'Mary queen of Scots,' an historical tragedy. One Mrs. Deverell, the widow of John Deverell, died at Clifton, 26 August, 1806; another, the wife of Robert Blake Deverell, died at the same place 29 June, 1810.

DEVERELL, ROBERT, an eccentric author, whose name was originally *Pedley*, was the son of Simon Pedley, of Bristol, where he was born 1760. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1781), and in 1782 obtained the members' prize for a Latin essay, the subject being 'Utrum ad emendandos magis, an corruptendos, civium mores conferat Musica?' In 1784 he was admitted a fellow of St. John's on the Lady Margaret's foundation, and in the same year commenced M.A. Subsequently he changed his name

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to Deverell. In 1802 he was elected M.P. for Saltash, being, it seems, a Whig, but an advocate for the slave trade. He died in London 29 Nov., 1841. His works are 'Alter et Idem, a New Review. No. I. for a Summer Month in 1794'; 'A Guide to the Knowledge of the Ancients, 1803'; 'Andalusia; or Notes tending to show that the Yellow Fever of the West Indies and of Andalusia in Spain was well known to the Ancients, &c.,' 4to., 1805; 'Two Letters addressed to the late Right Hon. William Pitt, on the subject of the ancient Aries, or Battering Ram,' 1805; 'A New View of the Classics and Ancient Arts, tending to show the invariable Connexion with the Sciences,' 4to., London, 1806; and 'Discoveries in Hieroglyphics and other Antiquities,' 6 vols. 8vo., London, 1813; 2nd edition, 1816. The last is one of the strangest books ever written.

DEVEREUX, earls of Essex. See ESSEX.

DEVISME, LOUIS, a diplomatist, born about 1722, and educated at Oxford. He became minister plenipotentiary to the Electorate of Bavaria; minister to the Diet of Ratisbon; ambassador to Sweden 1773; died 30 Sept., 1776.

DEVON, or DEVONSHIRE, CHARLES BLOUNT, EARL OF, second son of James Lord Mountjoy, was born 1563. The elegance of his person and his accomplishments recommended him to the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In 1594 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and the same year succeeded his brother in the peerage. After this he formed a troop, with which he served in the Low Countries and in Brittany; but the queen was displeased with his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him a K.G. 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he succeeded in quelling a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him the earl of Tyrone, the famous rebel chieftain. James I. created him earl of Devonshire 21 July, 1603, and made him master of the ordinance. At the close of life he fell into disgrace by marrying the divorced Lady Rich, daughter of the earl of Essex, died 3 April, 1666.

DEVON, or DEVONSHIRE, EDWARD COURTENAY, EARL OF, was confined in prison after the attainder of his father in the reign of Henry VIII., but was restored in blood in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary, to whom he was proposed for a husband. The proposal seems to have entirely coincided with the Queen's inclination, but by no means with the earl's, who had a tender regard for the Princess Elizabeth. The earl is said to have been poisoned in Italy by the imperialists in Sept., 1556.

DEVONSHIRE, GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF, famous for her beauty and poetical talents, and the patriotic friend of Fox, was born 9 June, 1757. She was the youngest daughter of John Earl Spencer; and in 1774 she married William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire. This most amiable and accomplished woman wrote 'Memorandums of the Face of the Country in Switzerland,' 12mo., London, 1799; and a poetical piece, 'The Passage of the St. Gothard, with an Italian translation by G. Polidori,' folio, London, 1803. Died 30 March, 1806.

DEVONSHIRE, WILLIAM CAVENDISH, first DUKE OF, was born 25 Jan., 1640. In 1661 he represented the county of Derby, and in 1665 served as a volunteer in the fleet commanded by the duke of York. He distinguished himself in parliament

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against the court, and was a witness in favour of Lord Russell, with whom he offered to exchange clothes to enable him to effect his escape. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and about the same time was fined £30,000 for assaulting Colonel Culppeper in the presence chamber; but though he gave bond for the payment of the fine, he saved it by the Revolution, of which he was a principal promoter. After that event he was made a privy-councillor, and at the coronation served as lord high steward. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonshire, and during the king's absence was one of the regency. Died 18 Aug., 1707. He wrote 'An Ode on the death of Queen Mary,' and 'An Allusion to the bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer.'

DEWAILLY. See WAILLY.

D'EWES, SIR SYMONDS, an antiquary, born at Coxden, Dorsetshire, 1603, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and in 1641 was created a baronet; but on the breaking out of the Civil War he took the solemn league and covenant. Died 18 April, 1650. He compiled the Journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which work was published in 1682. His Autobiography has been edited by Mr. Halliwell. Several of his MSS. are in the British Museum.

DEWHURST, JOHN BICKERTON, of Hackney, a dissenting minister and schoolmaster, died 5 Oct., 1812, æt. 35. He was an admirable classical scholar, but the only fruits of his learning which he is known to have given to the public were the classical and biographical articles in the Annual Review, and a series of papers in the Athenæum containing an account of Greek authors from Homer to Thucydides.

DE WINT, PETER, a native of Staffordshire, who acquired distinction as a painter in water colours; died in London 30 June, 1849, æt. 66.

DE WITT. See WITT.

DEYNUM, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1620; died about 1669.

DEYSTER, LOUIS VAN, a painter of Bruges, born 1656; died 1711. His daughter Anne followed the same profession with success. She died 1746.

DEZALLIER. See D'ARGENVILLE.

D'HERBELOT, BARTHELEMI, a learned orientalist, born at Paris 1625. He obtained a pension from the king, and the place of regius professor of the Syriac language. Ferdinand II., grand duke of Tuscany, made him a present of a large library of oriental MSS. He died at Paris 8 Dec., 1695. His great work, the 'Bibliothèque Orientale,' containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the Eastern world, is universally known. He also compiled a Turkish dictionary.

D'HOZIER, PIERRE, a French genealogist, born at Marseilles 10 July, 1592. He was judge of arms, certifier of titles, and a member of the council of state. Died at Paris 1 Dec., 1660. He published a History of Brittany, and several valuable genealogical and heraldic works.

DIAGORAS, surnamed the Atheist, a Greek philosopher, who flourished about 412 B.C.

DIAZ, BARTHOLOMEW, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope 1486. He perished at sea 29 May, 1500.

DIBBEN, THOMAS, D.D., a native of Dorsetshire, was educated at Cambridge, became precentor of St. Paul's, and died 5 April, 1741. He published

DICETO.

several occasional sermons, and translated Prior's 'Carmen Seculare' into Latin verse.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, a dramatist and song writer, was born at Southampton in 1748. He was educated at Winchester School, which he left at the age of sixteen, and brought out an opera called 'The Shepherd's Artifice,' written and composed by himself. This was followed by 'Lionel and Clarissa,' and 'The Padlock,' in which last he performed Mungo. After this he became manager of the Circus, and next the proprietor of a small theatre near Leicester Square. During the war he wrote a number of loyal and nautical songs, for which Mr. Pitt granted him a pension of two hundred a year, but this was withdrawn on the death of that great man. Being thus reduced to poverty, he became a bankrupt, but at last a subscription was entered into for his support. He died in 1814. Mr. Dibdin published some novels, and 'Observations on a Tour through England and Scotland,' 4to.

DIBDIN, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was introduced to the stage 1775, being then only four years of age, in the pageant of 'Shakspeare's Jubilee,' in the character of Cupid, Mrs. Siddons personating Venus on the occasion. He was apprenticed to an upholsterer, but ran away from his indentures and joined a small company of actors, under the management of Mr. Rickland, at Folkestone, 1789. After six years spent in various theatres, during which time he had performed in every department of the drama, and written more than one thousand songs, he returned to London 1795, and after writing a number of successful dramas for the minor theatres, he was engaged at Covent Garden 1799. For fourteen years he continued a member of that theatre, and amongst his numerous comedies, operas, farces, &c., were 'The Cabinet,' 'The English Fleet,' 'Birthday,' 'Mother Goose,' 'The High-Minded Racer,' 'Jew and the Doctor,' 'Valentine and Orson,' and 'Past Ten o'Clock.' Died in London 16 Sept., 1841, æt. 70.

DIBDIN, THOMAS FROGNALL, D.D., was nephew of Charles Dibdin, the song-writer, being the son of Charles's elder brother Thomas. He studied at St. John's College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1804. He became vicar of Exning, near Newmarket, and rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, London. Died 18 Nov., 1847, aged 71. Dr. Dibdin was an enthusiastic bibliomaniac, and published a series of splendid works on his favourite subject. The principal are 'Introduction to the knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Latin Classics'; 'Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain'; 'A Bibliographical Romance'; 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana,' 4 vols.; 'The Bibliographical Decameron,' 3 vols.; 'Ædes Althorpiana'; 'A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour'; 'The Library Companion, or the Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of a Library'; and 'A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the northern counties of England and Scotland.' Dr. Dibdin took a prominent part in the formation of the Roxburgh Club.

DICCONSON, THOMAS, or EDWARD, an English Catholic prelate, was appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern districts and consecrated bishop of Malla 19 March, 1741; and died 24 April, 1752.

DICETO, RALPH DE, dean of St. Paul's, London,

about 1210, wrote an epitome of English history, and the lives of some of our English kings.

DICK, SIR ALEXANDER, M.D., was son of Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, by the daughter of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, and born 23 Oct., 1703. He studied at Leyden, and having taken his degree of M.D. returned to his own country. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, and on his return to Britain settled in Pembrokeshire. On succeeding to the title and name of Dick, he went to live at the family seat of Prestonfield. In 1756 he was chosen president of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh. He died 10 Nov., 1785. He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain, for which he received, in 1774, the medal from the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce.

DICK, ALEXANDER, a Scotch gentleman, was brought up in the principles of the church established in his native country, but renounced Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church by the venerable Bishop Hay 1795. For many years he resided at Edinburgh, where he died in 1823. His work entitled 'Reasons for Embracing the Catholic Faith. By a Convert,' appeared at Edinburgh, 16mo., 1848, with a preface by the Right Rev. Andrew Carruthers, vicar-apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland.

DICK, JOHN, D.D., an eminent minister of the secession church in Scotland; pastor of the associate congregation of seceders at Aberdeen; was born 10 Oct., 1764, and died 25 Jan., 1833. He wrote an *Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures*; *Lectures on some passages of the Acts of the Apostles*, 2 vols.; *Lectures on Theology*, 2 vols.; and *Sermons*.—*Anderson*.

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D., F.R.S., a popular scientific writer, was born at Dundee 24 Nov., 1774, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he became a minister in the secession church. He afterwards kept a school at Perth, where he published his 'Christian Philosopher.' The success of this work induced him to resign his position as a teacher, and to retire to Broughton Ferry, near Dundee, where his pen was ever busy preparing numerous works in which science was presented in a pleasing and popular form. Died 29 July, 1857.

DICKINSON, CHARLES, a Somersetshire gentleman, author of 'Cyllenius,' and other poetical works, died 5 Feb., 1827.

DICKINSON, EDMUND, M.D., was born at Appletton, Berkshire, 1624, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. In 1655 he published a book entitled 'Delphi Phœnicizantes,' though, according to Wood, the true author of it was Henry Jacob, the Puritan. The chief design of this curious work is to prove that the heathen mythological stories were corruptions of the Scripture histories of the Old Testament. In 1684 Dickinson settled in London, and was appointed physician to the king. In 1702 he published his 'Physica Vetus et Vera; sive tractatus de naturali veritate hexæmeri Mosæici,' in which it is proved that the method of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, is, in a concise and general way, laid down by Moses. Died April, 1707.

DICKONS, Mrs., née Poole, a popular English vocalist, born about 1775; died 4 May, 1833.

DICKSON, DAVID, a divine, born at Glasgow about 1583. After taking his degree of master of

arts, he became professor of philosophy in the college of Glasgow. In 1618 he was ordained minister of the town of Irvine, where he remained twenty-three years; and in 1641 became professor of divinity at Glasgow; from whence he removed to Edinburgh, but was ejected for nonconformity in 1662; and died 1662-3. He wrote *A Commentary on the Hebrews*; *On Matthew*; *On the Psalms*, 3 vols.; *On the Epistles*; '*Therapeutica Sacra*,' and *A Treatise on the Promises*. He had a share in drawing up the Confession of Faith, on which he delivered *Prælectiones*, which were published in folio.

DICKSON, DAVID, D.D., one of the ministers of St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh, died 28 July, 1842, æt. 63. He published an edition of *Horsley on the Psalms*, and several sermons preached on public occasions.

DICKSON, SIR DAVID JAMES HAMILTON, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer—inspector of fleets and hospitals—was born in Roxburghshire 1780, and died at Plymouth 2 Jan., 1850.

DICKSON, JAMES, a botanical writer, was a native of Scotland, and died in London 1822.

DICKSON, THOMAS, M.D., F.R.S., a physician, was a native of Dumfries, and died in London 1 June, 1784, aged 58. He wrote '*A Treatise on Blood-letting*,' 1763.

DIDEROT, DENIS, a French writer, born at Langres 1712; died 30 July, 1784. His reputation mainly rests on the famous 'Encyclopédie' which he projected, and completed with the assistance of D'Alembert and other powerful associates. He was himself the principal worker in this vast undertaking. The admirable 'Prospectus,' and the '*Système des Connoissances Humaines*,' proceeded from his pen, besides which he wrote all the articles relating to arts and trades. Diderot was a bitter opponent of Christianity.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, M. SALVIUS SEVERUS, a Roman emperor, who was slain 1 June, 193, after having reigned only sixty-six days.

DIDOT, FRANÇOIS AMBROISE, a celebrated printer of Paris, born Jan., 1730; died 10 July, 1804. His son, *Firmin Didot* (born 1764; died 24 April, 1836), was distinguished both as a printer and an author.

DIECMANN, JOHN, rector of the university of Stade, was born 30 June, 1647, and died 4 July, 1720. He published an edition of *Luther's Bible*, and several theological works.

DIEMEN. See VAN DIEMEN.

DIEMERBROECK, ISBRAND VAN, a Dutch medical writer—professor at Utrecht—was born 1609, and died 17 Nov., 1674.

DIEPENBECK, ABRAHAM VAN, a Flemish painter, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1607; died at Antwerp 1675.

DIES, GASPARD, a Portuguese painter, who died at Lisbon 1571.

DIEST, ABRAHAM VAN, a landscape painter, born at the Hague 1655; died 1704. He passed most of his life in England.

DIETRICH, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM ERNEST, a celebrated German painter, born at Weimar 30 Oct., 1712; died at Dresden, where he was professor, 24 April, 1774.

DIETRICH, JOHN CONRAD, a Lutheran divine, and theological writer, was born at Butzbach, in Germany, 1612, and became professor of Greek and history at Giessen, where he died 1666.

DIETRICH, PHILIPPE FREDERIC baron DE, a

DIEU.

distinguished mineralogist, born at Strasburg 1748, and was executed in the French revolution 28 Dec., 1793.

DIEU, LOUIS DE, a Protestant divine and orientalist, born at Flushing 7 April, 1590. He became professor at the Walloon college at Leyden, and died 23 Dec., 1642. His works on matters of Biblical criticism are collected in 'Critica Sacra,' Amsterdam, 1693. He also wrote a Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean grammar, &c.

DIEUDONNE I. (St.), or *Deus-Ididit*, a native of Rome, was elected the sixty-seventh Pope 19 Oct., 615, and died 3 Dec., 618. His festival is observed on Nov. 8.

DIEUDONNE II., or *Aleodatus*, also a native of Rome, was elected the seventy-eighth Pope April, 672, and died 17 or 26 June 676.

DIGBY. See BRISTOL, EARL OF.

DIGBY, EVERARD, B.D., a divine, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, of which he was deprived 1587, on account of his suspected leaning towards Catholicism. He afterwards obtained a benefice—probably the rectory of Tinwell in Rutland. He published some philosophical works in Latin, and a treatise in the same language on the Art of Swimming. It is commonly said that he was the father of Sir Everard Digby; but this is very doubtful.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DIGBY, SIR EVERARD, said to have been the son of the preceding, was born 1581. He became a convert to the Catholic church; but, notwithstanding this, he was made a knight at the accession of James I. He was drawn into the Gunpowder Plot, towards which he contributed £1500; and being taken in arms when the treason was detected, he was executed 30 Jan., 1605-6.

DIGBY, SIR KENELM, eldest son of Sir Everard Digby, was born at Gothurst, Buckinghamshire, 11 June, 1603. He was educated in the Protestant religion, and in 1618 was sent to Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, Oxford. In 1623 he received the honour of knighthood, soon after which he made some noise by his sympathetic powder for the cure of wounds. At the beginning of the reign of Charles I. he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, a commissioner of the navy, and a governor of the Trinity House. Some disputes having risen with the Venetians, Sir Kenelm was sent with a squadron into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic at Scanderoun. In 1636 he became reconciled to the church of Rome. On the breaking out of the civil war he was committed prisoner to Winchester House, but in 1643 he recovered his liberty, and went to France. About this time he formed an intimacy with Des Cartes, and published some philosophical treatises. At the Restoration he became a member of the Royal Society, the meetings of which he constantly attended. He died on his birthday 11 June, 1665. He was undoubtedly a man of learning and ingenuity, but vain and credulous. His principal works are Observations on Dr. Browne's Religio Medici, printed without that book; Observations on Spencer's Faery Queen; A Treatise on the Nature of Bodies; A Treatise on Man's Soul, &c.

DIGGES, SIR DUDLEY, eldest son of Thomas Digges, was born 1583, and educated at University College, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures,

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and continued to do so in the next reign, for which he was committed to the Tower. In 1636 he was made master of the rolls. Died 18 March, 1638-9. He wrote A Defence of Trade, 1615; A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject; and Speeches in Rushworth's Collections. His son, Dudley, who died 1 Oct., 1643, wrote some tracts against the Rebellion.

DIGGES, LEONARD, an English mathematician, was born at Barham, in Kent, and educated at University College, Oxford. He wrote a treatise on Surveying, another on Geometry, and one entitled Prognostication everlasting, or Rules to judge the Weather. He died about 1573.

DIGGES, LEONARD, brother of Sir Dudley Digges, was born 1588 and educated at University College, Oxford (B.A. 1606; M.A. 1620). He wrote commendatory verses on Shakspeare, and translated from the Spanish 'The History of Gerardo,' and from Latin into English verse Claudian's 'Rape of Proserpine.' Died 7 April, 1635.

DIGGES, THOMAS, son of Leonard Digges, the elder, was born in Kent, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1550-1; M.A. 1557). He was appointed muster-master of the English forces in the Netherlands, 1586; and died 24 Aug., 1595. He wrote, among other things, *Alac sive Scalae Mathematicae*, containing Demonstrations for finding the Parallax of any Comet or other celestial Body; 'An Arithmetical Treatise, named Stratioticos, requisite for the Perfection of Soldiers; Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs; Humble motives for association to maintaine religion establish'd; 'England's Defence, a Treatise concerning Invasion.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

DIGHTON, ROBERT, an English painter and caricaturist, died in London 1814.

DILKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH, an English journalist, born 8 Dec., 1789; died at Alice Holt, Hampshire, 10 Aug., 1864. In early life he was an extensive contributor to the leading reviews and magazines, and subsequently he became editor of the 'Athenæum.'

DILLENIUS, JOHN JAMES, an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt, in Germany, 1681, and educated at the university of Giessen. He contributed several curious papers to the *Miscellanea Curiosa*, and in 1721 accompanied Dr. Sherard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum. He was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford on Dr. Sherard's foundation, and in 1735 the university admitted him to the degree of M.D. Died 2 April, 1747. He published an elaborate work entitled *Hortus Elthamensis*, and a History of Mosses.

DILLON, THOMAS, an Irish Jesuit, born 1613, and educated in Spain. He published a Spanish Panegyric on the Centenary of the Society of Jesus, 4to., Seville, 1640; and arranged materials for a commentary on the Books of Maccabees; but delicate health and weakness of sight prevented him from finishing them for the press. He was living in 1676.—*Oliver.*

DILLON, WENTWORTH, earl of Roscommon. See ROSCOMMON.

DILWORTH, THOMAS, an industrious schoolmaster, who served his apprenticeship to the well-known Mr. Dyche, at Stratford-le-bow, and then set up for himself at Wapping, where he had great success. Died 17 Jan., 1780. Mr. Dilworth pub-

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lished a Spelling-book, a treatise on Arithmetic, another on Book-keeping, and one on the Use of the Globes.

DIMOCK, JAMES, a Catholic divine, was descended from a very ancient family in Norfolk. Being ordained a priest abroad, he returned to England upon the mission, and was afterwards made prior of St. Arnoul, near Chartres, in France, to which was added another small benefice. He was alive in 1718, a very old man. He was a person of great reading and curiosity. The following works are a specimen of his abilities:—'The great sacrifice of the new law, expounded by the figures of the old,' 12mo., London, 1687; A geographical history, 8vo; A miscellaneous dictionary, 4to., MS.

DIMSDALE, THOMAS, M.D., was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Theydon Garnon, Essex, where he was born 1712. He served as a surgeon in the army of the duke of Cumberland during the Rebellion of 1745, after which he settled at Hertford. In 1768 he went to Russia, where he inoculated the empress Catharine, and her son Paul, for which he received £12,000 and a pension, with the title of baron. After his return from St. Petersburg he opened a banking-house in Cornhill; and in 1780 was elected M.P. for Hertford, whereupon he declined medical practice; but in 1781 he went again to Russia to inoculate the emperor and his brother. Died 30 Dec., 1800. Baron Dimsdale published a Treatise on Inoculation, and some tracts on the same subject against Dr. Lettsom.

DINGLEY, ROBERT, was educated at Oxford, where he was a strict observer of all church ceremonies. He afterwards became a zealous Puritan, and was remarkably active in ejecting such as were by that party styled 'ignorant and scandalous ministers and schoolmasters.' He was rector of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, and died 12 Jan. 1659-60, æt. 40. He wrote 'The Spiritual Tast described;' 'Disputation of Angels;' 'Messiah's Splendor;' 'Divine Opticks: or, a treatise of the eye, discovering the vices and virtues thereof; as also how that Organ may be tuned;' and 'Philosophical, Historical, and Theological Observations of Thunder, with a more general view of God's wonderful works.'

DINOCRATES, an architect of Macedonia, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great.

DINOSTRATES, a Greek mathematician, contemporary with Plato.

DINOUART, JOSEPH ANTOINE TOUSSAINT, canon of St. Benedict at Paris, was born 1 Nov., 1716, and died 23 April, 1786. He wrote some theological works; conducted the 'Journal Ecclésiastique;' and published editions of Quintus Curtius, Cæsar's Commentaries, &c.

DIOCLETIAN, CAIUS VALERIUS, was chosen emperor of Rome 284; renounced the crown 305; and died July, 313.

DIODATI, JOHN, a Protestant minister, born at Lucca 6 June, 1576. He became professor of Hebrew at Geneva, where he died 3 Oct., 1649. He translated the Bible into Italian and French, and also gave a version of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent. His nephew, *Charles Diodati*, the friend of Milton, settled in England, and died 1638. He was a physician in Cheshire.

DIODORUS, of Antioch, a learned bishop of Tarsus, 378, who was the preceptor of SS. Chrysostom, Basil, and Athanasius.

DIONYSIUS.

DIODORUS, of Caria, a philosopher of the Megaric sect, flourished about 280 B.C.

DIODORUS SICULUS, a Greek historian, was a native of Agrigium, in Sicily, and flourished in the first century.

DIOGENES, a cynic philosopher, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, and became a disciple of Antisthenes, at Athens. Though not the founder of the cynics, he added many austerities to the order. He used to lodge in a tub, and subsisted by begging. When Alexander the Great visited him, and requested to know whether he could do him any service, Diogenes replied 'Yes, by not standing between me and the sun!' He died B.C. 323, probably at Corinth, aged 90.

DIOGENES, the Babylonian, a stoic philosopher, who flourished 200 B.C.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, a Greek writer, was born at Laertes, in Cilicia, and probably flourished in the beginning of the third century. He left a work containing the biography of the principal philosophers, and their most remarkable apothegms.

DION, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, died 353 B.C.

DION CASSIUS, a native of Nicæa, in Bithynia, who wrote in Greek the History of Rome. All that remains of this work was printed in 1548, and has been translated into English by Mr. Manning. Dion died after A.D. 229.

DION CHRYSOSTOM, a Greek rhetorician and sophist, who died about A.D. 117.

DIONIS, PIERRE, a French surgeon and anatomical writer, born about 1640; died 1718.

DIONIS DU SEJOUR, ACHILLE PIERRE, a mathematician, born at Paris 11 Jan., 1734; died 22 Aug., 1794.

DIONYSIUS I., king or tyrant of Syracuse, obtained the throne 404 B.C., and died 366 B.C.

DIONYSIUS II., *the Younger*, son and successor of the preceding, was driven from the throne B.C. 343.

DIONYSIUS, a Roman, was elected Pope after St. Sixtus 19 Sept., 259, and died 26 Dec., 269.

DIONYSIUS of Alexandria (St.), succeeded Heraclas as patriarch of Alexandria 248, and died 17 Dec., 264. Of his works only some fragments remain.

DIONYSIUS, the Areopagite (St.), so called from his being one of the judges of the Areopagus. He was converted by St. Paul, became the first bishop of Athens, nobly confessed the faith, and suffered martyrdom about the year 95. The works attributed to him are spurious.

DIONYSIUS CATO. See CATO.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS, an historian and critic, was a native of Halicarnassus, in Caria. He visited Rome in the reign of Augustus B.C. 29, and resided there twenty-two years. He wrote, in Greek, an account of Roman Antiquities, and also a treatise, 'De structura Oratorum.' His critical works are much more valuable than his history. There was another Greek writer of the same name, who flourished about 180 B.C. He wrote a history of ancient musicians, &c., but none of his works are extant.

DIONYSIUS the Little, a Scythian, who went to Rome, where he became an abbat. His principal work is a collection of canons and decretals. He renewed the Paschal cycle of ninety-five years, and first introduced the method of computing the years from the birth of Christ. Died about 540.

DIONYSIUS.

DIONYSIUS, Periegetes, a native of Charax, in Persia, was a contemporary of Strabo. His geographical treatise in Greek hexameters, entitled *Περιεγησις Οικουμένης* ('Description of the Habitable World'), has been several times printed.

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. He probably lived in the seventh or eighth century.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDACIUS, or PEDANIUS, a physician and botanist, was born at Anazarbus, in Cilicia, and flourished in the time of Nero. He wrote five books in Greek on *Materia Medica*.

DIPPEL, JOHN CONRAD, a German physician and alchemist, born 1672; died 25 April, 1734. To him we are indebted for the discovery of the Prussian blue.

DIROYS, FRANÇOIS, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Avanches, was born 1620, and died 11 Oct., 1690. His principal work is '*Preuves et Préjugés pour la Religion Chrétienne et Catholique, contre les fausses Religions et l'Athéisme.*'

DISNEY, JOHN, was born at Lincoln 1677. He studied the law at the Middle Temple, but did not follow it as a profession. At the age of forty-two he was ordained, and presented to the vicarage of Croft and the rectory of Kirkby-super-Baine, both in Lincolnshire. In 1722 he obtained the living of St. Mary, Nottingham, where he died 3 Feb., 1729-30. He wrote '*Primitivæ Sacræ, the reflections of a devout Solitude; 'Flora,'* prefixed to a translation of Rapin's poem on Gardens; *Two Essays upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Prophaneness; Remarks upon a Sermon preached by Dr. Sacheverell; The Genealogy of the House of Brunswick Lunenburg; A View of ancient Laws against Immorality and Prophaneness; and Sermons on particular Occasions.*

DISNEY, JOHN, D.D., F.S.A., a descendant of the preceding, was born at Lincoln 17 Sept., 1746, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He became rector of Panton, Lincolnshire, vicar of Salfordbury, in the same county, and chaplain to Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle. After having relinquished his preferments and prospects in the church of England, he was for some years minister of the Unitarian chapel in Essex Street, Strand, London, but retired from that post on Mr. Thomas Brand Hollis bequeathing him his estates. Died 26 Dec., 1816. He was author of various biographical works, sermons, and tracts. Among them are '*Reasons for quitting the Church of England,*' 1783; '*Memoirs of Dr. Arthur Ashley Sykes, Dr. Jortin, and Mr. Hollis;*' and an edition of the works of Dr. Jebb.

D'ISRAELI, ISAC, D.C.L., was born at Enfield, near London, in May, 1766, being the only child of Benjamin D'Israeli, a Venetian merchant, who had been for many years settled in this country. Much of his boyhood and youth was spent abroad, and on returning to England he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature, and produced a number of poems and novels, which have fallen into complete oblivion. His '*Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.*' procured him the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford; but he is now chiefly remembered as the compiler of '*The Curiosities of Literature,*' 1791-1823, the manifold blunders in which have been ably though severely exposed by Mr. Bolton Corney, in a brochure entitled '*The Curiosities of Literature Illustrated.*' Among his other works are an '*Essay on the Man-*

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ners and Genius of the Literary Character; '*Miscellanies, or Literary Recreations;*' '*Calamities of Authors;*' '*Quarrels of Authors;*' '*Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of King James I.;*' and '*Amenities of Literature.*' Died 19 Jan., 1848. Dr. D'Israeli was the father of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, the present (1868) Prime Minister of England.

DITTMAR, JUSTUS CHRISTOPHER, professor of history and natural law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, was born 13 March, 1677, and died 13 March, 1737. He wrote learned dissertations on the ancient Germans, on the origin of public law in Germany, on the testimony of Josephus concerning Jesus Christ, &c.

DITMAR, bishop of Mersburg, in Misnia, and author of a Chronicle of his times, was born 970, and died 1 Oct., 1028.

DITTERS DE DITTERS DORF, CHARLES, a celebrated musical composer, born at Vienna 1739; died 1 Oct., 1799.

DITTON, HUMPHREY, was born at Salisbury in 1675. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, and officiated some time at Tunbridge, in Kent, but quitted that profession, and, at the recommendation of Sir Isaac Newton, was elected mathematical master of Christ's Hospital. He rendered himself remarkable, and in some degree an object of ridicule, by proposing, in conjunction with Whiston, a plan for the discovery of the longitude. He died 15 Oct., 1715. He published '*The Institution of Fluxions;*' '*The Synopsis Algebraicum of Helvetius, with additions;*' '*A Treatise on Perspective;*' '*A Discourse upon the Resurrection of Jesus Christ;*' and several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

DIVINI, EUSTACHIUS, an Italian, who distinguished himself by his skill in making telescopes. Born about 1620; died about 1664.

DIXON, JOSEPH, D.D., an Irish Catholic divine, for many years professor of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew in the royal college of St. Patrick, Maynooth, was appointed archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland 1852. He died 29 April, 1866. He wrote '*A General Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures, in a series of dissertations, critical, hermeneutical, and historical,*' Dublin, 2 vols. 8vo., 1852. A review of this learned work by Cardinal Wiseman, archbishop of Westminster, appeared in 1853 under the title of '*The Catholic Doctrine of the Use of the Bible.*' Dr. Dixon was also author of a work entitled '*Blessed Cornelius.*'

DIXON, ROBERT, D.D., had his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became rector of Tunstall, Essex, but was sequestered from his benefice 1644, on account of his attachment to the royal cause. After the Restoration he was restored to his living, and appointed a prebendary of Rochester. Died May, 1688. He wrote '*The Nature of the Two Testaments,*' and other learned works.

DLUGOSS, JOHN LONGINUS, a Polish writer and ecclesiastic, born 1415; died 29 May, 1480. His principal work is a *History of Poland*.

DOBREE, PETER PAUL, a classical scholar, was born in Guernsey 1782; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed Greek professor in that university 1823; died 24 Sept., 1825. He edited Porson's '*Aristophana;*' Photius's '*Lexicon,*' from Porson's beautiful transcript; and wrote notes on several classical authors.

DOBSON, JOHN, an architect of considerable celebrity, was born 1787, and died 8 Jan., 1865.

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Mr. Dobson resided at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and made the designs for a large number of churches and other structures in the north of England.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, a painter, born in London 1610. He imitated the manner of Vanduyck, who introduced him to Charles I. He died poor in Oct., 1649. He painted both history and portrait with great excellence.

DOD, CHARLES ROGER, compiler of the 'Parliamentary Companion,' and of a 'Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage,' was born in Ireland 8 May, 1793, and died in London 21 Feb., 1855. He was for some years manager of the parliamentary staff of the 'Times' newspaper. After his decease new editions of the above-mentioned compilations were annually brought out by his son, *Robert Phipps Dod*, who was accidentally shot 9 Jan., 1865.

DOD, JOHN, a Puritan, born at Shotledge, Cheshire, 1547. He became fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was appointed minister of Hanwell, Oxfordshire, from whence he removed to Fenny Compton, and next to Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire. In 1624 he was presented to the living of Fawesley, in the same county, where he died Aug., 1645. He wrote *An Exposition of the Commandments*, which work procured him the name of the Decalogist; and *An Exposition of the Book of Proverbs*. His 'sayings' were once proverbial, and commonly to be found in cottages.

DODART, DENIS, a French physician and botanist, born 1634; died 5 Nov., 1707.

DODD, CHARLES, an English ecclesiastical and historian. His true name was *Hugh Tuotel*, and he was born in the neighbourhood of Preston 1673. In 1688 he was sent over to Douay, and he also studied for a time in the seminary of St. Gregory, at Paris. Having been admitted to the priesthood, he was sent on the English mission 1698, and had charge of a congregation in Lancashire. In 1718 he was again at Douay, collecting materials for his well-known 'Church History,' in which he was very ably assisted by Edward Dicconson, then vice-president of the English college and professor of divinity, and by Ingleton, of the seminary at Paris. For many years he was stationed at Harvington, Worcestershire, where he completed his great work, which was published under the following title—'The Church History of England, from the year 1500 to the year 1688. Chiefly with regard to Catholics, being a complete account of the Divorce, Supremacy, Dissolution of Monasteries, and first attempts for a Reformation under King Henry VIII., the unsettled state of the Reformation under Edward VI., the interruption it met with from Queen Mary; with the last hand put to it by Queen Elizabeth: together with the various fortunes of the Catholick Cause during the reigns of King James I., King Charles I., King Charles II., and King James II. Particularly the Lives of the most eminent Catholics, Cardinals, Bishops, Inferior Clergy, Regulars, and Laymen, who have distinguished themselves by their Fidelity, Learning, or Military Abilities: also, a distinct and critical account of the works of the learned; the trials of those that suffered either on the score of religion, or for real or fictitious plots against the Government: with the foundation of all the English Colleges and Monasteries abroad. The whole supported by original papers and letters; many were never before made publick. To which is prefixed a General History

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of Ecclesiastical Affairs under the British Saxon and Norman periods,' 3 vols. folio, Brussels, 1739-1742. A new and corrected edition of this valuable work was commenced by the late Rev. Mark Aloysius Tierney, but only five volumes were published, 8vo., 1839-43. Dodd was also author of a great number of other works. 'The virtues and talents of Mr. Dodd were eminent,' remarks Chalmers, 'and his labours in the range of literature were incessant and manifold.' Died 27 Feb., 1742-3.

DODD, CHARLES EDWARD, an English barrister, author of 'An Autumn near the Rhine' (*anon.*), 1818; died 15 April, 1835.

DODD, JAMES SOLAS, a surgeon, who published, in 1752, 'An Essay towards a Natural History of the Herring.' He also took part in the controversy about Elizabeth Canning, and published a pamphlet in her defence. Subsequently he composed 'A Lecture on Hearts,' which he read publicly at Exeter Change with some degree of success. He also published a dramatic piece called originally 'Gallic Gratitude,' and afterwards 'The Funeral Pile.' He died at Dublin, March, 1805, at the great age, it is said, of 104.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer and architect, born in Northumberland 1756; died 11 April, 1822. He wrote an Account of the Principal Canals in the World, &c.

DODD, THOMAS, a printseller of London and Manchester, author of 'The Connoisseur's Repertorium,' was born in London 11 July, 1771, and died at Liverpool 17 Aug., 1850.

DODD, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, 1729. He studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he published a translation of Callimachus. On entering into orders he became a popular preacher in London, and added to his celebrity by promoting the Magdalen charity, for which Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, gave him a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock. He also obtained private pupils, one of whom was the heir of Lord Chesterfield, by whose interest he was made chaplain to the king. In 1772 he was presented to the living of Hockcliffe, Bedfordshire, but in 1774 he was struck off the list of the king's chaplains for attempting to gain the living of St. George's, Hanover Square, by bribery. To console him under this disgrace, his pupil, then become earl of Chesterfield, gave him the living of Winge, Buckinghamshire. Notwithstanding this kindness, he forged a bond in the name of that nobleman, for which he was condemned at the Old Bailey 24 Feb., and executed 27 June, 1777. He published a Commentary on the Bible; Sermons to Young Men; Reflections on Death; The Visitor, a periodical paper; Sermons on the Miracles and Parables; Several Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces; and lastly he left ready for the press 'Thoughts in Prison.'

DODDRIDGE, or DODERIDGE, Sir JOHN, was born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1555, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was appointed a justice of the King's Bench 1613, and so continued till his death on 13 Sept., 1628. Besides 'The English Lawyer,' 'Compleat Parson,' and other legal works, he published 'The History of the ancient and moderne Estate of the Principality of Wales, Dutchy of Cornwall, and Earldome of Chester,' 1630; reprinted 1714.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, D.D., a nonconformist divine, born in London 26 June, 1702. He was

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educated under Mr. Jennings, at Kibworth, Leicestershire; and in 1722 became minister at that place, whence, in 1725, he removed to Market Harborough, where he opened an academy in 1729. Shortly after this he settled at Northampton as minister and tutor, and acquired there great reputation for his learning and candour. He published several works, the principal of which were his *Family Expositor*, 6 vols.; the *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*; the *Life of Colonel Gardiner*; and *Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity*. Intense application to study brought on a pulmonary complaint, in the hope of curing which, after trying the Bristol waters without effect, he went to Lisbon, where he died 26 Oct., 1751.

DODINGTON, BARTHOLOMEW, a famous Greek scholar, professor of that language at Cambridge, died 22 Aug., 1595.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, lord MELCOMBE. See MELCOMBE.

DODOENS, or **DODONÆUS, REMBERT**, professor of physic at Leyden, was born 1518, and died 10 March, 1585. He published some botanical works.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, was born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1703. He was originally apprentice to a stocking weaver, and afterwards became a footman. In this last capacity he published by subscription a volume of poems entitled 'The Muse in Livery,' the profits of which and of his dramatic piece called 'The Toy-shop,' enabled him to commence business as a bookseller in Pall Mall, where he published a number of excellent works, as the 'Preceptor,' in 2 vols. 8vo.; 'A Collection of Poems,' 6 vols. 8vo.; and another of 'Old Plays,' 12 vols.; the paper called the 'World,' and the 'Annual Register,' of which Burke was the editor. It redounds to the credit of Doddsley that he also projected the dictionary executed by Johnson. His own works are—'The King and Miller of Mansfield,' and 'Sir John Cockle at Court,' dramatic entertainments; 'Clone,' a tragedy; the 'Economy of Human Life,' a moral piece of great popularity; a selection of Fables, and a miscellaneous collection of pieces in prose and verse, to which he gave the modest title of Trifles. He died at Durham 25 Sept., 1764.

DODSON, MICHAEL, a lawyer, born at Marlborough 21 Sept., 1732. He studied under his uncle, Sir Michael Foster, and after practising many years as a special pleader, was called to the bar in 1783. Died 13 Nov., 1799. Mr. Dodson published a new edition of Justice Foster's report of the trial of the Rebels. He also wrote a life of that Judge; and published a new translation of Isaiah with notes, 8vo.

DODSWORTH, ROGER, an antiquary, was born at Newton Grange, in the county of York, 24 July, 1585, and died in Aug., 1654. He assisted Dugdale in his *Monasticon*, and collected one hundred and twenty-two folio volumes in manuscript, illustrative of the antiquities of his native county, which are deposited in the Bodleian Library.

DODSWORTH, WILLIAM, a clergyman of the Anglican communion, who, after officiating for some time as minister of Margaret Street Chapel, London, joined the Church of Rome. He did not take holy orders in his adopted church, but after his conversion led a quiet and unobtrusive life as a layman. Died 10 Dec., 1861, aged 63. Among his works are 'Anglicanism considered in its re-

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sults,' 1851; 'Popular Delusions concerning the Faith and Practice of Catholics,' 8vo., London, 1857; 'Popular Objections to Catholic Faith and Practice considered,' 8vo., London, 1858.

DODWELL, EDWARD, an English gentleman, author of 'A classical and topographical Tour through Greece, during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806,' 2 vols. 4to., London, 1818. He died at West Moulsey, Surrey, 14 Dec., 1828, aged 80.

DODWELL, HENRY, a learned writer, was born in Oct., 1641, at Dublin, where he received his education, and became fellow of Trinity College, but resigned it to avoid going into orders in 1666. He settled in London in 1674, and devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. In 1688 he was elected Camden's professor of history at Oxford, but lost that place at the Revolution for refusing the oaths to the new government. In 1706 he published a discourse on the natural mortality of the soul, which produced a warm controversy. Mr. Dodwell died at Shottesbrooke, Berkshire, 7 June, 1711. His other works are Two Letters of advice for Holy Orders; His Camdenian lectures: Account of the ancient Geographers; Dissertations on the ages of Phalaris and Pythagoras; An account of the Roman cycles; and various tracts.

DODWELL, HENRY, eldest son of the preceding, was bred a barrister. He imbibed sceptical principles, and in 1740 published a tract entitled 'Christianity not founded on argument,' in which he covertly attacked revealed religion. This was answered by his brother, also by Dr. Doddridge and other writers.

DODWELL, WILLIAM, D.D., youngest son of the first Henry Dodwell, was born at Shottesbrooke 17 June, 1709. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded master of arts in 1732. He became rector of Shottesbrooke, vicar of Bucklesbury, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berks. For his answer to Dr. Middleton on the miraculous powers, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity by diploma. Died 21 Oct., 1785. Besides several occasional sermons, he published Practical Discourses, 2 vols. *The Sick Man's Companion*, charges and controversial tracts.

DOES, JACOB VANDER, a painter, was born at Amsterdam 1623; died 1673. He had two sons, *Jacob* and *Simon*, both good artists: the first died 1693; the latter 1717.

DOGGET, THOMAS, an actor, was a native of Dublin. He played comic characters at Drury Lane with applause, and was joint manager of that house. He died at Eltham, Kent, 22 Sept., 1721. Being a zealous Whig, he left a sum to provide a coat and badge to be worn for by six watermen, yearly on the first of August, the day of the accession of George I. He wrote a comedy called *The Country Wake*, afterwards altered to *Flora*, or *Hob in the Well*.

DOIG, DAVID, LL.D., a Scotch orientalist, born 1719; died 16 March, 1800.

DOLBEN, SIR GILBERT, eldest son of the archbishop, was educated at Oxford, and sat in the English parliament nearly thirty years. He was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; created a baronet 1704; and died 22 Oct., 1722, aged 64. He is chiefly remarkable for the assistance which he rendered to Dryden, when the poet was preparing his translation of Virgil. His only son, *Sir John Dolben*, became a prebendary of Durham; sub-dean of the Queen's chapel; and

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died 20 Nov., 1756, aged 73. He published a 'Concio ad Clerum.'

DOLBEN, JOHN, was born at Stanwick, Northamptonshire, 24 March, 1624-5, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He served as a volunteer in the royal army, and at the Restoration was rewarded with a canonry of Christchurch and the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1666 he was consecrated bishop of Rochester, and in 1683 translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. Died 11 April, 1686. Some of his sermons on public occasions are in print.

DOLCE, CARLO, a painter of Florence, born 1616; died 17 Jan., 1686. He chiefly excelled in devotional subjects, and his female figures in particular are exquisite.

DOLCE, LOUIS, a voluminous Italian writer both of prose and verse, was born at Venice 1508, and died 1569.

DOLET, ÉTIENNE, a French printer and writer, was born at Orleans 1509, and was burnt at Paris as an atheist 3 Aug., 1540.

DOLLOND, GEORGE, F.R.S., nephew of Peter Dollond, and his successor in business, died at Camberwell 13 May, 1852, aged 78. He was the inventor of the instrument called the Atmospheric Recorder.

DOLLOND, JOHN, F.R.S., was born in Spitalfields 10 June, 1706. He was bred a silk-weaver, and carried on that business for some years, but at last he commenced optician with his eldest son, Peter Dollond. In 1753 he communicated to the Royal Society an account of his improvement of refracting telescopes; and soon afterwards he presented to the same learned body his discovery of the micrometer, as applied to the reflecting telescope. He next defended Newton's doctrine of refraction against Euler, and the correspondence between them was printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' For his experiments on this subject he received the Copley medal, and in 1761 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, but this honour he did not long enjoy, dying 30 Nov., in the same year.

DOLLOND, PETER, son of the preceding, was born about 1731, and died at Kennington 2 July, 1820. He communicated in 1765 a paper to the Royal Society on his improvement of telescopes; and in 1772 another on his additions to and alterations in Hadley's quadrant. In 1779 he gave an account of his equatorial instrument for correcting the errors arising from refraction in altitude; and in 1789 he published 'Some account of the discovery made by his father in refracting telescopes.'

DOLOMIEU, DEODAT GUI SYLVAIN TANCRÈDE DE GRATEL DE, a French mineralogist, born 24 June, 1750; died 26 Nov., 1801.

DOMAT, JEAN, a French jurist, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 30 Nov., 1625; died at Paris 14 March, 1696.

DOMBEY, JOSEPH, a French physician, botanist, and traveller, born 1742; died 19 Feb., 1796.

DOMENICHINO, a celebrated painter, whose true name was *Domenico Zampieri*, was born at Bologna 1581, and died at Naples 15 April, 1641. His principal works are at Rome and Naples.

DOMINIC (St.), founder of the order of preaching friars, was born 1170, at Calahorra, in Old Castile, being the son of Felix de Guzman, a gentleman of an ancient and noble Spanish family. After studying at Palencia, he was appointed canon,

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and then archdeacon of Osma. Subsequently he became professor of divinity at Palencia, which office he resigned in order that he might go as missionary into Galicia, Castile, and Aragon. Visiting France with the bishop of Osma, he opposed the errors of the Albigenses with so much zeal, that the Pope made him inquisitor of Languedoc. It was at Toulouse that he laid the first foundation of his famous order, which was approved by Honorius III. in 1216. He died at Bologna 6 Aug., 1221, and was canonized by Gregory IX., 1235.

DOMINICUS À ROSARIO. See DALY.

DOMINIS, MARK ANTONIO DE, an ecclesiastical adventurer, born about 1566, at Arbe, an island off the coast of Illyria. He received his early education in the Illyrian College at Loreto, and at Padua. Having determined to devote his life to the service of the church, he entered the society of Jesus. In 1602 he was appointed bishop of Sènia, on the coast of Dalmatia, and two years later was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Spalatro, the chief city and one of the three metropolitan churches of that kingdom. Becoming acquainted with the Rev. William (afterwards Bishop) Bedell at Venice, he communicated to him his book, 'De Republica Ecclesiastica,' and in 1616 accompanied him to England, where he professed himself a convert to the Protestant faith, though before taking this step he resigned his see with its rich revenues to one of his relatives. Soon after his arrival here he was appointed dean of Windsor, master of the Savoy, and rector of West Ilsley, Berkshire; but, being disappointed in his ambitious expectations of obtaining the highest honours in the Anglican church, he left England in 1622, and proceeded to Rome, where he was received with much kindness by Gregory XV. The following year he published an exposition of the reasons of his return from England. In 1624 he was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died in Sept., 1624. Besides the work above mentioned, he wrote a treatise on optics, in which he first explained the phenomenon of the rainbow.—*Life by Dr. Newland; Dublin Review*, vol. 47.

DOMITIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, succeeded to the imperial dignity, A.D. 81, and was assassinated A.D. 96. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.

DONALDSON, JOHN, an artist, born at Edinburgh 1737. He painted portraits in miniature, and was distinguished also for his skillful imitations of the old engravers, which he executed with a pen so correctly as to deceive even connoisseurs. He published a volume of poems, and an 'Essay on the Elements of Beauty,' among his other studies, he cultivated chemistry, and discovered a method of preserving meat and vegetables during long voyages. Died 11 Oct., 1801.

DONALDSON, JOHN, a Scotch advocate, professor of the theory of music at Edinburgh, died 12 Aug., 1865.

DONALDSON, JOHN WILLIAM, D.D., a classical scholar, was educated in the university of London, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After officiating for some time as master of the grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds, he settled at Cambridge as a classical 'coach,' and died 10 Feb., 1861, aged 48. He published the book of 'Jasher,' which exposed him to a large share of

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'odium theologium'; 'Theatre of the Greeks,' 'New Cratylus,' &c.

DONALDSON, JOSEPH, author of the 'Eventful Life of a Soldier,' and 'Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland,' was a native of Glasgow, and died at Paris 5 Oct., 1830.—*Anderson.*

DONATELLO, or DONATO, a Florentine sculptor, born 1383; died 13 Dec., 1466.

DONATI, VITALIANO, an Italian physician, and writer on natural history, born 1717; died 1763.

DONATO, ALEXANDER, a Jesuit, was born at Sienna 1584, became professor of rhetoric at Rome, and died 23 April, 1640. He wrote Latin poems and works on antiquarian subjects, especially 'Roma Vetus ac Recens.'

DONATO, BERNARDIN, an Italian scholar, and classical editor; professor of Greek and Latin at Capo d'Istria; died about 1550.

DONATO, JEROME, a Venetian statesman and scholar, died 1513.

DONATUS, a schismatic bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia. He is regarded by some as the author of the sect of Donatists, which took its rise in 311. Some writers, however, assert that the sect derived its name from *Donatus*, bishop of Carthage, who died about 356.

DONATUS, ÆLIUS, a celebrated grammarian, who was tutor to St. Jerome, and lived at Rome 354. He left a work 'De Barbarismo et octo partibus orationis.' The commentaries on Virgil and Terence, which pass under his name, were not written by him.

DONCKER, or DONKER, PETER, a painter of Gouda, born 1622; died 1668.

DONDI, DONDUS, or DE DONDIS, JAMES, of Padua, was living in 1355. He was a noted physician, mathematician, and philosopher.

DONDUCCI, JOHN ANDREW, a Bolognese painter, born 1575; died 1665.

DONEAU, HUGUES, in Latin *Donellus*, a legal writer, was born in France 1527, but being obliged to leave that country on account of his attachment to the Protestant religion, he removed to Altorf, where he died 4 May, 1591. His Commentaries on the Civil Law were published at Nuremberg, 4 vols. 8vo., 1801.

DONELLAN, or DANIEL, NEHEMIAS, a native of the county of Galway, received his education at Cambridge, first in King's College, and afterwards in Catharine Hall (B.A. 1581-2). In 1595 he was made archbishop of Tuam, but he resigned his see 1609, and died soon afterwards. He was well versed in the Irish language, and besides translating the Communion Book into that tongue, he continued the version of the New Testament which had been commenced by John Kearney and Nicholas Walsh, bishop of Ossory, and which was completed by William O'Donnell, or Daniel, who was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Tuam.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 15.

DONI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an ecclesiastic of Florence, author of 'Dialoghi della Musica,' and other works, was born about 1503, and died Sept., 1574.

DONI, JOHN BAPTIST, a Florentine, who wrote a treatise on Music, in Latin, and some other works on the same subject in Italian. He also invented a musical instrument called the *Lyra Barbellini*. Born 1594; died 1647.

DONI D'ATTICHI, LOUIS, a French prelate, was born 1506. Cardinal Richelieu gave him the bishopric of Riez, from whence he was translated

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to Autun, where he died 1664. He wrote—History of the Minims; Life of Queen Joan, foundress of the Annonciades; Life of Cardinal de Berulle; History of the Cardinals.

DONIZETTI, GAETANO, an Italian musical composer, born 1798; died 8 April, 1848.

DONLEVY, ANDREW, an Irish priest, who was director or prefect of the Irish community at Paris, published 'An Teagasc Criosduidhe do reir ceasda agus freagartha. The Catechism, or Christian Doctrine, by way of Question and Answer,' 8vo., Paris, 1742. This scarce work is in Irish and English. To it is appended (pp. 487-498) an Abridgement of Christian Doctrine in Irish rhyme, compiled more than a century before by Bonaventure O'Heoghosa or O'Hussey. The book also contains a treatise by Donlevy on 'The Elements of the Irish Language.' It treats of orthography only, but is the best dissertation which had appeared on the subject up to that time.

DONNE, BENJAMIN, was born 1729 at Bideford, Devonshire, where his father and brother Abraham were eminent teachers of the mathematics. The latter was the friend and instructor of Mr. James Hervey, who preached his funeral sermon 1746. Benjamin succeeded his father, but afterwards removed to Bristol, where he died in June, 1798. He became master of mechanics to King George III., and published *Mathematical Essays 1759; A Map of Devonshire from an actual survey, made by himself; The Accountant and Geometrician; The British Mariner's Assistant; Essays on Trigonometry; An Epitome of Natural Philosophy; A Treatise on Mechanical Geometry.*

DONNE, JOHN, D.D., a divine and poet, born in London, of Catholic parents, 1573. He studied first at Hart Hall, Oxford, next at Trinity College, Cambridge, and lastly in Lincoln's Inn. At the age of nineteen he abjured the Catholic religion, and became secretary to the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, but lost his situation for marrying secretly the niece of that nobleman's lady. He was also thrown into prison at the instigation of Sir George More, his wife's father; but soon obtained his release, on which he went in the suite of the English ambassador to France. After endeavouring in vain to obtain some civil appointment, he entered into orders, and was created doctor of divinity at Cambridge. In 1620 he was made dean of St. Paul's, to which was added the vicarage of St. Dunstan in the East. Died 31 March, 1631. His works are—The Pseudo-martyr; Sermons, 3 vols. folio; *Biathanatos*, a thesis on self-homicide; Poems; Letters; Problems, Essays, and Characters, published by his son. As a poet the dean ranks at the head of the metaphysical class. His satires possess great merit.

DONNE, JOHN, LL.D., son of the dean of St. Paul's, was educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford, but took his doctor's degree at Padua. He died in London 1662. Wood describes him as 'a man of sense and parts,' but says that his productions were 'frivolous trifles,' and himself 'an atheistical buffoon,' yet valued by King Charles the Second.

DONNELL, or DONNELLY, EDMUND, a Jesuit, was a native of Limerick. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him to confirm and propagate Catholicity in Ireland, at the time that Campian and Persons were proceeding to England with the same object. He was apprehended, however, soon after his arrival, and executed 30 Jan., 1581.

DONOUGHMORE.

DONOUGHMORE, JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, second EARL OF, a distinguished military commander, was born 15 May, 1757, being the second son of John Hely Hutchinson, secretary of state for Ireland. When the expedition to Egypt was sent out, he was appointed second in command to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and on Sir Ralph's death he succeeded to the chief command of the army. For his important services he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hutchinson; and afterwards he succeeded his brother as earl of Donoughmore. Died 6 July, 1832.

DONOVAN, EDWARD, F.L.S., was born 1798, and died in London 1 Feb., 1837. He wrote 'The Natural History of British Insects;' 'The Natural History of Birds;' 'The Natural History of British Fishes;' and many other similar works.

DOODY, SAMUEL, F.R.S., a botanist, was born in Staffordshire, and settled in London as an apothecary. He also became superintendent and administrator of the gardens at Chelsea. In 1695 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he communicated some papers. The early editions of Ray's Synopsis were amplified by his labours, and he struck out a new path in botany, by leading to the study of the plants called Cryptogamia. Died 1706.

DOOLITTLE, THOMAS, a nonconformist, born at Kidderminster 1630, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He became minister of St. Alphage, London Wall, but in 1662 was ejected from that living for nonconformity. He then kept a private academy in Monkwell Street, Cripplegate, where he continued to preach, and trained up several ministers of considerable note. Died 24 May, 1707. His works on practical divinity were once very popular, especially his 'Treatise concerning the Lord's Supper,' and 'Call to delaying Sinners.'

DOPPELMAYER, JOHN GABRIEL, a German mathematician, born at Nuremberg 1671; died 1 Dec., 1750.

DOKAT, or DAURAT, JEAN, in Latin *Auratus*, a French poet, who died 1 Nov., 1588, aged above 80. He was Greek professor in the royal college at Paris.

DOKBAY, FRANÇOIS, a French architect, who died at Paris 1607.

DORCHESTER, CATHARINE SEDLEY, COUNTESS OF, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, became the mistress of James duke of York, who raised her to the peerage, and continued to visit her after he had succeeded to the throne as James II. This gave great uneasiness to the queen, who employed her friends, and especially the priests, to persuade him to break off his amorous correspondence. These counsels at last induced him to forsake her. She died at Bath 26 Oct., 1717.

DORCHESTER, DUDLEY CARLETON, VISCOUNT, an eminent statesman, born in Oxfordshire 1573, and educated at Christchurch. After visiting different courts in a diplomatic character he was appointed ambassador to the United Provinces, where he bore a distinguished part in the synod of Dort. He returned to England 1625, and was created a peer the year following by the title of baron Carleton. Soon afterwards he was sent again to the Hague, and employed there in several important concerns. He was recalled 1628, created viscount Dorchester, and appointed secretary of state. Died 15 Feb., 1631-2. His letters, written during his embassy in Holland, have been printed.

DORMER.

DORCHESTER, GUY CARLETON, LORD, was born at Strabane, in Ireland, 3 Sept., 1724. Having entered upon the military life, he rose to be lieutenant-colonel in the guards in 1748. He served afterwards with General Amherst in America, and in 1762 distinguished himself at the taking of the Havannah, where he was wounded. In 1772 he obtained the rank of major-general, and was appointed governor of Quebec, which he defended successfully against the Americans. By his subsequent exertions he saved the whole of Canada, for which he was made a K.B. in 1776. The next year he became a lieutenant-general, and in 1781 was appointed commander-in-chief in America, where he remained till the termination of the war. In 1786 he was again nominated governor of Quebec, and at the same time created Lord Dorchester. Died 10 Nov., 1808.

DORIA, ANDREW, of Genoa, a celebrated admiral, born 1468; died 25 Nov., 1560.

DORIGNY, MICHEL, a French painter and engraver, born at St. Quentin 1617; died at Paris 1665. His son, *Louis*, was an historical painter, and died at Verona 1742, aged 88. *Nicolas*, the younger son of Michel, was also an artist, and engraved the cartoons at Hampton Court, for which he was knighted by George I. He died at Paris 1746, aged 89.

DORINGK, or THORINGK, MATTHIAS, a Franciscan friar, was born at Kirtz, in Brandenburg, and died about 1494. To him is ascribed the 'Miroir Historial,' commonly called the Chronicle of Nuremberg.

DORISLAUS, ISAAC, LL.D., a Dutchman, who came to England, and was appointed by Fuike Lord Brook to read lectures on history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, Dr. Cosin, the vice-chancellor, silenced him. Afterwards he became judge-advocate in the king's army, in the expedition against the Scotch, but quitted his majesty's service for that of the parliament, and assisted in drawing up and managing the charge against Charles I. In 1649 he was sent ambassador to the Hague, where he was stabbed on the 2nd of May in the same year, by some exiled royalists. The Parliament caused his body to be brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey, from whence it was taken at the Restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's churchyard.

DORMAN, THOMAS, D.D., a native of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, was educated at Oxford, first at New College, and next at All Souls, where he obtained a fellowship 1554. He afterwards took the degree of D.C.L. Being attached to the ancient faith, he left his country shortly after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and fixed his residence first at Antwerp, then at Louvain, where he proceeded D.D., next at Douay, and finally at Tournay, where he died in 1572 or 1577. His works are—A Proof of certain Articles in Religion denied by Mr. Jewel, 4to., Antwerp, 1564; A Request to Mr. Jewel, that he keep his Promise, made by solemn Protestation in his late Sermon had at Paul's Cross, 8vo., London, 1567; and A Disproof of Mr. Alexander Nowel's Reproof, 4to., Antwerp, 1565.

DORMER, JOHN, an English Jesuit, who, after filling the office of preacher at the court of James II., was appointed rector of his brethren at Lige 1680, and continued in that situation till 1691. Died 27 Jan., 1700. Besides several sermons preached before James II., he published, 'The

DORMER.

Phoenix Sepulchre and Cradle in the holy death of the Right Honourable Isabella Teresa Lucy, Marchioness of Winchester, 4to., London, 1691; and 'Usury Explai'd, or Conscience quieted in the case of putting out money at interest, by Philopenes,' 8vo., London, 1696.—*Oliver; Boad. Cat.; Doid.*

DORMER, ROBERT, EARL OF CARNARVON. See CARNARVON.

DORPIUS, MARTIN, a Dutch divine and author, the opponent, but afterwards the friend of Erasmus, was professor of philosophy at Louvaine, where he died 31 May, 1525.

DORRELL, WILLIAM, S. J. See DARRELL.

DORSAY, Count ALBRED, was born at Paris 1798, and served as an officer in the French army. The turning point in his career was his becoming acquainted with the earl of Blessington, and his fascinating countess. Byron's correspondence abounds with allusions to the count's accomplishments and wit, and to the equivocal position in which he was placed in the earl's family. He married a young daughter of the earl, but a separation followed soon afterwards; and on his lordship's decease he and the countess of Blessington removed to London, and settled at Gore House, where they became the centre of a society highly distinguished by taste, literature, and elegant accomplishment. The count, who was an admirable artist, died at Paris 4 Aug., 1852.

DORSCH, EVERARD, a famous engraver on gems, born at Nuremberg 1649; died 1712. His son, *John Christopher* (b. 1676; d. 1732), also excelled in the same line of art.

DORSET, ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS OF. See CLIFFORD.

DORSET, CHARLES SACKVILLE, sixth EARL OF, was born 1637. In 1665 he volunteered on board the fleet, and the night before the engagement with the Dutch, wrote the famous song 'To all you ladies now on land.' Soon after this he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber by Charles II., who also sent him on several embassies. On the death of his uncle, Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, he came into possession of the estate, and the title was renewed to him by patent. In 1677 he succeeded his father as earl of Dorset. At the Revolution he was appointed lord chamberlain to William III., whom he accompanied to Holland. He died at Bath 19 Jan., 1705-6, leaving a son who was created a duke in 1720, and died in 1765.

DORSET, EDWARD SACKVILLE, EARL OF, K.G., was born 1590. In 1613 he fought a desperate duel near Brunen-op-Zoom, with Lord Bruce, of which an account may be seen in the third volume of *Athene Cantabrigienses*. He was one of the principal commanders sent in 1620 to assist Ferdinand, king of Bohemia, and was present at the memorable battle of Prague. The year following he was sent ambassador to the court of France. In 1624, on the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the title and estate. He was in great favour with King Charles I., who appointed him president of the council and lord privy seal. Died 17 July, 1652.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, EARL OF, K.G., son of Sir Richard Sackville, was born at Buckhurst, in the parish of Witham, Sussex, 1536. He was educated first at Oxford, and next at Cambridge, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Here he wrote, in conjunction with Thomas Norton, the tragedy of 'Gorboduc' (sometimes entitled

DOUGLAS.

'*Ferrex and Porrex*'), which was performed in the great hall at Christmas, and afterwards at Whitehall, before the queen, in 1561. This is the earliest regular drama in blank verse in our language. Sackville was also one of the principal writers in the 'Mirror for Magistrates.' On leaving the Temple he went abroad, and after his return was created Lord Buckhurst, 1567. In 1587 he was sent on an embassy to the United Provinces. After this he was installed a knight of the garter, and chosen chancellor of Oxford. On the death of Burghley he was appointed lord treasurer, and in March, 1603-4, was created earl of Dorset. Died 19 April, 1608.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DOSSI, Dosso, a painter of Ferrara, who died about 1560.

DOUBLEDAY, EDWARD, an English naturalist, who died in London 14 Dec., 1849, aged 38. He was connected with the zoological department of the British Museum.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, F.S.A., an English antiquary, died in London 30 March, 1834, at. 77. He wrote 'Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners;' 'A Dissertation upon the series of beautiful designs known by the title of the Dance of Death;' and some papers in the 'Archæologia;' and 'Gentleman's Magazine.' He left his MS. collections to the British Museum, with an injunction that the box containing them should not be opened till the year 1900.

DOUCIN, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, who wrote a History of Nestorianism, a History of Jansenism, and some pieces against the Jansenists. Born 1652; died 21 Sept., 1726.

DOUDAL, JAMES, an Irish merchant, who was executed at Exeter 13 Aug., 1598, for denying Queen Elizabeth's spiritual supremacy.

DOUGALL, JOHN, a Scotchman, who settled in London as a man of letters, and died, extremely poor, in 1822. Among his works are 'Military Adventures;' 'The Modern Preceptor;' and 'The Cabinet of Arts.'

DOUGLAS. See ANGUS, EARL OF.

DOUGLAS, Admiral Sir CHARLES, born in Scotland, and entered into the Dutch service, which he quitted for the English navy. When the American war commenced he was appointed commodore of a squadron in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where he obtained great reputation. In 1787 he was made rear-admiral, and died in 1789.

DOUGLAS, DAVID, a botanist and traveller, born near Perth, in Scotland, 1799; died in the island of Hawaii 12 July, 1834.

DOUGLAS, GAWIN a poet and bishop, was the younger son of Archibald earl of Angus, and born at Brechin 1474 or 1475. He received his education, first in his own country, and next at Paris. On his return to Scotland he was made provost of the church of St. Giles, at Edinburgh, and afterwards abbat of Aberbrothick. He was also nominated to the archbishopric of St. Andrew's, but this dignity he never obtained, owing to the refusal of the Pope to confirm the appointment. He was, however, advanced to the bishopric of Dunkeld, which diocese he improved by many public works, but the violence that prevailed obliged him at last to retire to England, where Henry VIII. granted him a pension. He died of the plague at London in April, 1522. Bishop Douglas translated the *Æneid* of Virgil, with the additional book of Maphæus, into Scottish verse, printed at London in 1553, 4to. His other works are a poem called

DOUGLAS.

'The Palace of Honour,' 4to.; another, entitled 'King Hart,' printed in 1756. His Virgil was reprinted at Edinburgh, in folio, with a glossary, in 1710.

DOUGLAS, SIR HOWARD, bart., an English general, born at Gosport, Hampshire, 1776; died at Tunbridge Wells 8 Nov., 1861. He published some works on Naval Gunnery and Steam Fleets.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton. See MORTON.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton and Aberdeen. See MORTON.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, a Scotch nobleman, commissioned by Robert Bruce to go on a crusade, to carry his heart to the Holy Land. Douglas set out after the king's death, 1327; but he was slain 1331.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, M.D., an eminent anatomist, born in Scotland 1675. He settled in London as a practitioner in midwifery and teacher of anatomy, and died 2 Aug., 1742. He wrote *Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen*, or a comparative Description of all the Muscles; *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*; A Description of the Peritonæum; History of the Lateral Operation for the Stone; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He had a curious library, wholly consisting of editions and translations of Horace, of which a catalogue is given by Watson in his translation of that author. This Horatian collection was originally formed by Dr. Mead, and was enlarged by Dr. Douglas, of whose executors it was purchased by the Chevalier D'Eon, whose administrator sold it by public auction, with the Chevalier's other books, in 1813.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, a divine and antiquary, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge; became rector of Middleton, Sussex, and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent; and died 5 Nov., 1819. His chief work is 'Nenia Britannica; or, a Sepulchral History of Great Britain, from the earliest period to its general Conversion to Christianity,' folio, London, 1793.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, F.R.S., brother of James Douglas, M.D., was surgeon of the Westminster Infirmary. He wrote some books against Cheselden's Anatomy; and others in opposition to Chamberlen, Chapman, and Smellie, on Midwifery. His best performance is 'An Account of Mortifications and of the Effects of Bark.' Died 25 June, 1743.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, 1721. He was educated at the school of Dunbar, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he became a student of Balliol College, and there took his degree of master of arts. He was a chaplain in the guards at the battle of Fontenoy, and afterwards travelled with Lord Pulteney, by virtue of which connection he obtained the livings of Eaton Constantine, Uppington, and High Ercal, in Shropshire. In 1751 he detected the imposition of Lauder, in regard to Milton. In 1754 he was equally successful in refuting Hume on Miracles, and in 1756 he exposed the frauds of Archibald Bower. In 1758 he took his doctor's degree, and in 1762 was made canon of Windsor. The earl of Bath left him his library, which the doctor sold for one thousand pounds to General Pulteney, who, at his death, bequeathed it to him again, when it was once more redeemed for the same sum by Sir William Pulteney. In 1764 Dr. Douglas exchanged his country livings

DOVER.

for the rectories of St. Austin and St. Faith, London, and in 1776 the canonry of Windsor for one of St. Paul's. In 1787 he was made bishop of Carlisle, the next year dean of Windsor, and in 1791 he was translated to Salisbury. Died 18 May, 1807. Besides his 'Criterion on Miracles,' of which he published a new edition just before his death, the bishop wrote several tracts, and was the editor of Cook's Voyages, to which he prefixed an admirable introduction. He also contributed assistance to Sir John Dalrymple, Lord Hardwicke, and others, in their literary works.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district 1790, being consecrated bishop of Centurie, in *partibus*, on the 19th of December in that year. Died 8 May, 1812.

DOUGLAS, SIR ROBERT, a Scotch baronet, who succeeded his brother, Sir William Douglas, in 1764. He compiled 'The Peerage of Scotland,' which first appeared in 1764. There is a vastly improved edition by John Philip Wood, 2 vols. folio, Edinburgh, 1813.

DOUGLAS, SYLVESTER, lord Glenberrie. See GLENBERVIE.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, a miniature painter, born in Fifeshire, 14 April, 1780; died at Edinburgh 30 Jan., 1832.

DOUJAT, JEAN, a French lawyer, was one of the editors of the *Delphin classics*, and author of numerous works on philosophy and the canon law. Born 1609; died 1688.

DOUSA, JANUS, a learned Dutchman, author of a History of Holland, Notes on Classic Authors, and other works, was born 1545, and died 12 Oct., 1604. He had four sons, all men of learning, and good writers, viz., Janus (died 1596), George, Francis, and Theodore.

D'OUVILLY, GEORGE GERBIER, an English dramatist, of whom nothing is known except that he wrote a tragi-comedy of considerable merit, entitled 'The False Favourite Disgrac'd, and the Reward of Loyalty,' 12mo., 1657.

DOUW, GERARD, an eminent painter, born at Leyden 1613; died about 1674.

DOVE, HENRY, D.D., received his education at Westminster School, and was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1638. He became archdeacon of Richmond 1678; was chaplain to Charles II., James II., and William and Mary; and died 11 March, 1694. He published a 'Concio ad Clerum,' and several single sermons.

DOVE, JOHN, D.D., was born in Surrey about 1561, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of St. Mary's, Aldermary, London, and died 1618. He published some sermons; 'A Defence of Church Government, as established in the Church of England'; the 'Conversion of Solomon,' being a commentary on the Book of Canticles; and some tracts against the Catholic Church.

DOVE, NATHANIEL, an English penman, who wrote the Progress of Time, or Verses upon the Seasons and Months, in 16 plates. Died 1754, aged 44.

DOVER, GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR ELLIS, LORD, was born 14 Jan., 1797, being son of Henry Welbore, afterwards Viscount Clifden. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford; represented various constituencies in the House of Commons; was created a peer 1831; and died 10 July, 1833. His lordship was a man of literary attainments, and a munificent patron of the fine

DOVISI.

arts. He wrote 'The true History of the State Prisoner commonly called the Iron Mask,' whom he demonstrated to have been Count Matthioli; Historical Inquiries respecting the character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; Life of Frederick the Great. He also edited The Ellis Correspondence, and Horace Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.

DOVISI, BERNARD, or *Bernard of Bibiena*, was born at that place 1470. Lorenzo de Medici appointed him one of his secretaries; and he had the honour of instructing John de Medici, afterwards Leo X., who made him a cardinal, and employed him in several embassies. Died 1520. He wrote a comedy entitled 'La Calandria.'

DOW, lieutenant-colonel ALEXANDER, a Scotchman, wrote, among other things, 'The History of Hindoostan, from the earliest Account of Time to the Complete Settlement of the Empire under Aurungzebe,' 3 vols. 4to., London, 1708-72. Died 1779. Mr. Dow formed a new language and alphabet. This language and the characters used in its notation were so easy that a female of his acquaintance acquired the knowledge of them in three weeks, and constantly corresponded with him therein.

DOWLAND, JOHN, an English musician, born 1592; died about 1615.

DOWLEY, GEORGE, an English priest of the Roman communion, who wrote 'A Dialogue concerning the chief Points of Christian Religion,' 8vo., 1616.

DOWNES, JOHN, book-keeper and prompter of the Duke's Company of Players from 1602 to 1706, is remembered as the author of 'Roscius Anglicanus, or an Historical Review of the Stage, 1641-1500,' 8vo., London, 1708. It is reprinted in Waldron's Literary Museum, 1789.

DOWNHAM, GEORGE, bishop of Derry, was the son of William Downham, bishop of Chester. He was born at Chester, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was advanced to the episcopal dignity 1616, and died 17 April, 1634. He wrote a Treatise concerning Antichrist, and other theological works.

DOWNHAM, JOHN, brother of the bishop of Derry, was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.D. He became a minister in London, and died 1644. His principal work is 'The Christian Warfare.'

DOWNING, CALVBUTE, an English divine, who, being disappointed in his ambitious views, joined the Parliament party in 1640, and preached some violent sermons against the government. Born 1609; died 1644.

DOWNING, Sir GEORGE, son of the preceding, was, according to Wood, a sinner with all times and changes, skilled in the common cant, and a preacher occasionally. He was sent by Cromwell to Holland as resident there. About the time of the Restoration he espoused the king's cause, and was knighted, and elected M.P. for Morpeth, in 1661. Afterwards he became secretary to the treasury and a commissioner of customs. He was created a baronet of East Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, 1663; and died 1684.

DOWNING, Sir GEORGE, bart., founder of Downing College, Cambridge, died 10 June, 1749. The college was established by royal charter 22 Sept., 1800.

DOWNMAN, HUGH, M.D., a physician and poet, born at Newton St. Cyres, Devonshire, 1740, and

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educated at Balliol College, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, but quitted the church in order to study physic, in which profession he attained considerable eminence. It may be mentioned that he took his M.A. degree at Cambridge. He died at Exeter 23 Sept., 1809. Dr. Downman published *The Land of the Muses*, a poem; *Editha*, or *the Siege of Exeter*, a tragedy; *Infancy*, a poem; *Poems on various Subjects*. He was also the author of some curious articles in the 'Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter,' 1790.

DOYLE, JAMES WARREN, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, was born 1786, and educated in the university of Coimbra, in Portugal, from whence he was transferred to the professorship of theology in the college of Carlow. In 1819 he was appointed bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. He was an active politician and polemical writer, most of his productions being signed 'J. K. L.' He died at Carlow 15 June, 1834, and was buried in the magnificent cathedral which had been erected under his auspices and by his exertions.—*Life by W. J. Fitzpatrick.*

DOYLE, JOHN COLSTON, a vocalist and musical composer, was a native of Bristol, and died at Brompton, Middlesex, 26 Sept., 1813, æt. 40.

D'OYLY, GEORGE, D.D., was born 31 Oct., 1778, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1811 he was appointed Christian advocate. He obtained in 1815 the vicarage of Herne Hill, Kent, which he resigned the same year for the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, vacated by the death of his father; but in 1820 he exchanged that living for the rectories of Lambeth, Surrey, and Sundridge, Kent. Died 8 Jan., 1846. Besides frequent contributions to the Quarterly Review, he wrote Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, relative to his Observations on parts of the Old Testament in his *Ædipus Judaicus*; Two Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge on the Doctrine of a Particular Providence and Modern Unitarianism; an annotated edition of the Bible, in conjunction with Richard Mant, afterwards bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore; *Life of Archbishop Sancroft*; Sermons.

D'OYLY, Sir JOHN, was born 1774, and educated at Westminster School, and next at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he gained a fellowship. On leaving the university he went into the Ceylon civil service, and by the administrative talents which he displayed there, contributed mainly to the subjugation and final capture of the king of Kandy, and to the firm establishment of the British rule in that island. For his services he was created a baronet 27 July, 1821. Died 25 May, 1824.—*At. West.*

DOYLY, SAMUEL, received his education at Westminster School, whence in 1700 he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1703; M.A. 1707). He was presented to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Rochester, 1710, where he died in May, 1748. He is described as a man of taste and learning, but his person was so corpulent that in 1741 he was unable to attend his duty as chaplain to the army, as no horse could carry him! He published 'Christian Eloquence, in Theory and Practice, made English from the French original,' 1718; and (in conjunction with John Colston) a translation of *Father Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible.*

DRABICIUS.

DRABICIUS, NICHOLAS, a Protestant visionary and pretended prophet, was born at Strassnitz, in Moravia, about 1597, and was beheaded by the Austrians at Presburg 17 July, 1671.

DRACO, an Athenian legislator, famous for his rigid administration of justice B.C. 621.

DRAKE, Sir FRANCIS, was born near Tavistock, Devonshire, in or about 1545. After serving under his relation, Sir John Hawkins, he obtained the command of two ships, with which he sailed to the West Indies in 1570. He made another expedition in 1572, and gained considerable advantages over the Spaniards. He next served under the earl of Essex in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made another voyage to the Spanish settlements in America, and sailed as far as forty-eight degrees south latitude, calling the country which he discovered New Albion. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580, which voyage round the world took up two years and ten months. On his arrival at Deptford Queen Elizabeth went on board his ship, where she dined, and afterwards conferred on Drake the honour of knighthood. In 1587 he made an attack upon Cadiz, and destroyed a quantity of shipping. The year following he commanded as vice-admiral, under Lord Howard, and was instrumental in the destruction of the Spanish armada. After this he went to the West Indies with Sir John Hawkins, but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done, in consequence of which Drake became melancholy, and died off Nombre de Dios 28 Jan., 1595-6.

DRAKE, FRANCIS, F.R.S., F.S.A., an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York, who published 'Eboracum,' or the History and Antiquities of that City, 1736. Died 1771, æt. 76.

DRAKE, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and political writer, born at Cambridge 1607, and educated there, after which he removed to London. His 'History of the last Parliament of King William,' 1702, was considered so severe that he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, but acquitted. In 1704, upon the rejection of the bill to prevent occasional conformity, he ventured with Poley, M.P. for Ipswich, to publish 'The Memorial of the Church of England,' which highly offended Godolphin and the House of Commons, who offered a reward for the discovery of the author, who, however, escaped detection. In 1706 he was prosecuted for the publication of the 'Mercurius Politicus,' a newspaper which severely reflected upon government, and though acquitted through a flaw in the information, he took to heart the asperity of his persecutors, and falling into a fever, died at Westminster 2 March, 1707. Besides the above works, he wrote 'The Sham Lawyer,' a comedy; an English translation of Herodotus, never published; and A New System of Anatomy.

DRAKE, NATHAN, M.D., an essayist, was born at York 15 Jan., 1766, and graduated at Edinburgh 1789. After a short residence at Billericay, in Essex, and at Sudbury, in Suffolk, he finally settled, in 1792, as a physician at Hadeleigh, in the latter county, where he died 7 June, 1836. Of his literary works the best known are—The Speculator, a periodical paper, written in conjunction with Dr. Edward Ash, 1790; Poems, 1793; Literary Hours; Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator,

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and Guardian, 3 vols.; Essays illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, Idler, &c., 2 vols.; The Gleaner, a series of Periodical Essays, selected from authors not included in the British Essayists, 4 vols.; Shakspeare and his Times, 2 vols.; Winter Nights, 2 vols.; Evenings in Autumn, 2 vols.; Noontide Leisure, 2 vols.; Mornings in Spring, 2 vols.; and Memorials of Shakspeare.

DRAKE, ROGER, D.D., a physician, afterwards a popular preacher in London, and one of the Savoy commissioners. He died after the Restoration. He wrote some sermons, a Sacred Chronology, &c.

DRAKENBORCH, ARNOLD, professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, is memorable for having given fine editions of Livy and Silius Italicus, with very learned notes. He also wrote some treatises on classical subjects. Born 1 Jan., 1684. died 16 Jan., 1747.

DRAN. See LEDRAN.

DRANT, THOMAS, a poet and divine, was a native of Lincolnshire. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. 1560, in which year he obtained a prebend in the church of St. Paul, and was appointed divinity reader at St. Paul's. He afterwards became a prebendary of Chichester; rector of Slinfold, Sussex; and archdeacon of Lewes. Died 17 April, 1578. He left an unfinished translation of Homer into English verse; 'Horace his arte of Poetrie, pistles, and Satyrs, Englished,' 1567; 'Poemata varia et externa;' Sermons, &c.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DRAPER, Sir WILLIAM, an English general, was born at Bristol 1721, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge; but preferring a military life, he went to the East Indies, where, in 1760, he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1761 he was at the taking of Belleisle; but in 1763 went again to the East, and, in conjunction with Admiral Cornish, reduced Manila, where they consented to accept a ransom for the fort of four millions of dollars, which the Spanish government never paid. In 1769 the colonel, who was then knight of the bath, appeared in print as the antagonist of Junius in defence of the marquis of Granby. In 1779, being now a general, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca; on the surrender of which place he preferred charges against Governor Murray, for which he was directed by the court to make an apology to that officer. Sir William died at Bath 8 Jan., 1787.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, was born at Atherston, Warwickshire, in 1563. He received his education at Oxford, but never took a degree. In 1593 he published his pastorals, entitled 'The Shepherd's Garland,' which were followed by his poems of 'The Baron's Wars,' and 'England's Heroical Epistles.' On the accession of James I. Drayton addressed to him a congratulatory poem, which his majesty treated with great indignity. In 1613 he published the first part of his Poly-Olbion, or a Description of England, which Selden illustrated with notes. This work was reprinted in 1622, with the second part. In 1627 he published another volume of poems; and in 1630 a third in quarto. He died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

DREBBEL, CORNELIUS VAN, an alchemist, born at Alkmaar 1572; died at London 1634. His principal work is 'De Naturâ Elementorum.' He is said to have invented the microscope and thermometer.

DRELINCOURT.

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES, was born at Sedan 1535, and died at Paris 3 Nov., 1669. He wrote a number of books, the best known of which is entitled *Consolations against the Fears of Death*, which has gone through numerous editions. *Laurerz*, his eldest son, was bred to the ministry, and died in 1681, aged 50. He published *Christian Sonnets and Sermons*. *Charles*, the third son, was a physician, and professor of anatomy at Leyden, where he died in 1697. He wrote *Apologia Medica*; *De Arthritide*, &c.

DRESSER, MATTHEW, a German, who became professor of rhetoric and history at Jena, and in 1581 accepted the chair of rhetoric at Leipsic. He was the author of several learned works. Born 24 Aug., 1536; died 5 Oct., 1607.

DREUX DU RADIER, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French advocate, who abandoned the bar for the pursuits of literature, and became the author of various works. Born 10 May, 1714; died 1 March, 1780.

DREYET, PIERRE, an eminent engraver at Paris. His son, also named Pierre, was equally eminent in the same profession. They both died in 1739; the father aged 75, the son 42.

DREW, SAMUEL, was born of humble parents at St. Austell, Cornwall, 3 March, 1765, and brought up as a shoemaker. He followed his trade for some years, but having acquired a considerable stock of learning, ultimately became a Methodist preacher, and abandoned his business altogether. He resided for some years in Liverpool, and died 29 March, 1833. His works include a refutation of Paine's *Age of Reason*; *Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul*; *Life of Dr. Coke*; *Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God*; *History of Cornwall*. He edited the *Imperial Magazine*, and superintended all the works issued from the Caxton press.

DREXELIUS, JEREMIAH, a celebrated Jesuit, was born at Augsburg 1581; was preacher at the court of Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, for twenty-three years; and died at Munich 19 April, 1638. He wrote '*Considerations upon Eternity*,' and a number of other curious theological treatises, several of which have been translated into English. His '*Aurofodina*' is an elaborate and instructive treatise on the art of keeping commonplace books. It has been abridged by Horne, bishop of Norwich.

DRIDONS, in Latin DRIEDO, JOHN, a learned divinity professor of Louvain, who distinguished himself as an opponent of the Reformation. He published several theological works, and died 4 Aug., 1535.

DROLLINGER, CHARLES FREDERICK, privy councillor to the margrave of Baden Durlach, was admired as a poet and a scholar. Born 26 Dec., 1684; died 1 June, 1742.

DROUAIS, HUBERT, a French painter, born 1699; died 9 Feb., 1767.

DROUET, ETIENNE FRANÇOIS, a laborious French editor, born 8 Nov., 1715, at Paris, where he died 11 Sept., 1779.

DRUMMOND, JAMES, Earl of Perth. See PERTH.

DRUMMOND, JAMES, an indefatigable botanist, was a native of Scotland, and died in Cuba 1835.

DRUMMOND, ROBERT HAY, second son of Lord Kinnoul, was born 10 Nov., 1711, at London, and educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1736 he took orders, and the next year he was made king's chaplain. The influence

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of his relations insured his promotion; he became prebendary of Westminster; in 1748 bishop of St. Asaph; in 1761 bishop of Salisbury; and soon after was translated to York. He published six occasional sermons, besides a sensible letter on theological study. Died 10 Dec. 1776.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden, where he was probably born 13 Dec., 1585. He was destined for the law, but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts. In his retirement at Hawthornden he wrote several beautiful poems; but the death of a lady to whom he was about to be married affected him so much that he went abroad, where he resided some years, and then returned to his own country. He wrote his *History of the Seven Kings of the Name of James*, and several other pieces in favour of the Royalist party. Died 4 Dec., 1649. There have been several editions of his Poems. His notes of his Conversations with Ben Jonson are printed in one of the volumes issued by the Shakspeare Society.

DRUMMOND, SIR WILLIAM, sat for many years in the House of Commons; was sent as envoy extraordinary to the court of Naples; was afterwards ambassador at the Ottoman court; and died at Rome 29 March, 1828. Sir William, who was a profound and elegant scholar, published *A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens*; a translation of Persius's Satires; *Academical Questions*; *Herculaniensis, or Archaeological and Philological Disquisitions*, containing a MS. found among the ruins of Herculaneum; *Odin, a poem*; *Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and cities*; and '*Ædipus Judaicus*,' in which an attempt was made to show that certain parts of the Old Testament were allegories. See D'OVLV, GEORGE.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM ABERNETHY, D.D., a Scotch episcopalian, was made bishop of Brechin 1787, and shortly afterwards elected to the see of Edinburgh, which he held till 1805. He wrote several small tracts, and was a good deal engaged in theological controversy, both with Protestants and Catholics.—*Anderson.*

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM HAMILTON, D.D., a Unitarian minister, who died at Dublin 16 Oct., 1803, aged 87. Besides a number of religious works he published '*The Battle of Trafalgar, a heroic poem*,' 1806; '*The Giant's Causeway, a poem*,' 1811; '*The Pleasurs of Benevolence, a poem*,' 1835; '*Ancient Irish Minstrelsy*,' 1852. He also wrote many of the English metrical translations of Irish ballads in *Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy*.

DRURY, DREW, a jeweller in the Strand, London, better known as a naturalist and collector of curiosities, died Jan., 1804. He wrote '*Illustrations of Natural History*,' 3 vols.

DRURY, JOSEPH, a divine and classical scholar, master of Harrow School 1785-1805, was born in London 1750, and died 9 January, 1834.—*At West: Athen. Cantab.*

DRURY, ROBERT, a Jesuit, was a native of Middlesex, and was admitted into his order at Rome 1608. On receiving holy orders he was sent to the English mission, where his religious virtues and his commanding talents conciliated general esteem and admiration. While preaching in the afternoon of 5 Nov., 1623, at Hunsdon Hall, Blackfriars, London, the residence of the French ambassador, to a congregation of three hundred

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persons, the floor suddenly gave way, and this zealous Father, with nearly eighty of his hearers, unfortunately perished. This tragical event obtained the name of 'The Fatal Vespers.' The uncharitable bigotry of the times considered this calamity as a judgment on the Catholics, 'so much was God offended with their detestable idolatry!' There is a book entitled 'F. Robert Drury's Reliquary,' 1624, containing his prayers and devotions.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

DRURY, ROBERT, a native of Leicestershire, was shipwrecked 1762, in the *Degrave East Indiaman*, on the south of Madagascar, where he remained in slavery fifteen years. On his return he published, 1729, an interesting account of that country.

DRURY, WILLIAM, an English gentleman, who, in or about 1616, was imprisoned on account of his attachment to the Catholic religion. On obtaining his release through the intercession of Count Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, he went to Douay, and began to teach poetry and rhetoric in the English college there in Oct., 1618. He wrote three Latin plays, which were exhibited with great applause, first privately in the refectory of the college, and again in the open court or quadrangle before all the principal persons of the town and university. Their titles are 'Alvredus, sive Alfredus. Tragicæ-Comediæ;' 'Mors: Comediæ;' 'Reparatus, sive Depositum. Tragicæ-Comediæ.' They were printed together in a 12mo. volume, the second edition of which appeared at Douay 1628.

DRUSIUS, JOHN, a Protestant, born at Oudenard 28 June, 1550. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, and on his father's settlement in England went to Cambridge, where he learnt Hebrew. He was afterwards professor of the oriental languages at Oxford. He next studied law at Louvain, and settled as professor of oriental languages at Leyden, whence he removed, in 1585, to Francker, where he filled the professor's chair till his death, 12 Feb., 1616. His works show that he was very learned in the Hebrew tongue and in Jewish antiquities.

DRUTHMAR, CHRISTIAN, a French monk of the ninth century, who wrote a commentary on St. Matthew, which is said to contain a denial of the doctrine of transubstantiation.

DRYANDER. See **ENCINAS.**

DRYANDER, JOHN, an anatomical writer, died at Marpurg, where he was professor, 20 Dec., 1560.

DRYANDER, JONAS, a naturalist, born in Sweden 1748. He came to England with Dr. Solander, and was patronised by Sir Joseph Banks, at whose house he died in Oct., 1810. He was librarian to the Royal Society, and a vice-president of the Linnæan Society. The catalogue of his patron's valuable library is a standing monument of his abilities.

DRYDEN, CHARLES, the favourite son of the poet, was born at Charlton, Wiltshire, 1666, and after a preliminary education at Westminster, removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1692 he went to Italy, and by the interest of Cardinal Howard became chamberlain of the household to Pope Innocent XII. He returned to England 1698, and was accidentally drowned near Windsor 20 Aug., 1704. He had a good poetical turn, and published a translation of the seventh satire of Juvenal, and several detached pieces.—*Al. West.*

DUBOIS.

DRYDEN, JOHN, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, 9 Aug., 1631, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1653-4; M.A. 1668). On the death of Cromwell he paid respect to his memory in some 'Heroic Stanzas;' and he was equally complaisant to Charles II. on his Restoration, in a poem entitled 'Astræa Redux.' In 1661 he produced his first play, 'The Duke of Guise,' which was followed by a number of tragedies and comedies. In 1667 came out his poem of 'Annus Mirabilis,' for which he was made poet-laureate and historiographer-royal. His popularity, however, excited envy, and the duke of Buckingham exhibited him on the stage in the character of 'Bays,' in his comedy of the Rehearsal. Dryden suffered also a severe castigation in 1679 for his share in a satire on the earl of Rochester and the duchess of Portsmouth, who hired ruffians to cudgel him on his return from the coffee-house. In 1681 he published his 'Absalom and Achitophel,' a poem against the associates of the duke of Monmouth. This was followed by the 'Medal,' a poem equally caustic on the earl of Shaftesbury. On the accession of King James he embraced the Catholic religion, of which he published a masterly vindication in the poem of 'The Hind and Panther.' At the Revolution he lost his places, but not his powers, which were exercised with great vigilance in a translation of Virgil; another, of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting; his Ode on Alexander's Feast; and his 'Fables in Verse.' He died 1 May, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He married Lady Elizabeth Howard, by whom he had three sons. The best edition of Dryden's works is that of Sir Walter Scott, in 18 vols., 8vo., Edinburgh, 1821.

DRYDEN, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born 1667, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to a scholarship at Christchurch, Oxford, though he never matriculated as a member of the university, owing, no doubt, to his having become a member of the Roman Church. He followed his brother Charles to Rome, and officiated as his deputy in the Pope's household. He made a tour through Sicily and Malta, with Mr. Cecil, from 19 Oct., 1700, until 28 Jan., 1701, and died at Rome shortly after his return. The journal which he kept during his tour was published 1776; and he was likewise author of 'The Husband his own Cuckold,' a comedy.

DRYDEN, JONATHAN, a cousin of the poet, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became a canon residentiary of York. He is the supposed author of a translation of Appian, which appeared in 1679. Died 25 Aug., 1702, aged 63.

DRYSDALE, JOHN, D.D., was born at Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, 29 April, 1718. In 1748 he was presented to the church of Kirkliston, whence he removed to Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh. In 1765 he was appointed king's chaplain for Scotland, and in 1773 was moderator of the general assembly. Died 16 June, 1788. His Sermons were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1793, by Andrew Dalzel, who has prefixed an account of the author's life and character.

DUBARRY, MARIE JEANNE GOMART DE VAUBERNIER, COMTESSE, the mistress of Louis XV., was born 1744; and executed by order of the revolutionary tribunal 6 Nov., 1793.

DUBOCCAGE. See **BOCCAGE.**

DUBOIS. See **SYLVIUS.**

DUBOIS.

DUBOIS, DOROTHEA, daughter of Annesley, afterwards earl of Anglesea, married a musician, and endeavoured by her writings to reclaim her rights from her father, who had disowned her as his child. She wrote *The Divorce*, a musical entertainment; and *Theodore*, a novel, 2 vols., 1770, in which she delineates her history. Died 1774.

DU BOIS, EDWARD, an English barrister and man of letters, died 10 Jan., 1850, æt. 76. In 1808 he published '*My Pocket Book, or Hints for a right merry and conceited Tour in Quarto*,' a satire on Sir John Carr's manufactured books of Travels. This was so well received that it passed through three editions immediately. The only works published by him with his name were '*The Wreath*'; '*Old Nick*,' a satirical story; '*The Decameron of Boccaccio*, with remarks on his Life and Writings,' 1804, 2 vols.; and an edition of Francis's *Horace*, 4 vols., 1807.

DUBOIS, GERARD, a French priest of the oratory, who completed *Le Comte's Ecclesiastical Annals of France*, and wrote a *History of the Church of Paris*. Born 1620; died 15 July, 1660.

DUBOIS, GUILLAUME, a French prelate, born 6 Sept., 1656. Originally but a valet at Paris, he rose to consequence by the influence of Orleans, to whom he was reader. In 693 he obtained the rich abbey of St. Just, and became councillor of state, and in 1717 came as ambassador to England to sign the Triple Alliance. He was next minister and secretary of state, archbishop of Cambrai, and in 1722 raised to the dignity of prime minister. Died 10 Aug., 1723.

DUBOIS, JEAN, a French monk, who, for having accused the Jesuits of being accessory to the death of Henry IV., was confined in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, where he died 28 Aug., 1626.

DUBOS, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a Frenchman, dean of Luçon, was born 1601, and died 3 Oct., 1724. He wrote the *Life of Barillon*, Bishop of Luçon.

DUBOS, JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Beauvais 1070, and employed under Torcy in negotiations with Germany, Holland, England and Italy. He wrote *Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting*; *History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy*, &c. Died 23 March, 1742.

DUBRAW, or DUBRAVIUS, JOHN, bishop of Olmutz, in Moravia, died 6 Sept., 1553. He was sent ambassador to Silesia, and was author of a *history of Bohemia*.

DUBY, PIERRE ANCHER TOBIESIN, a native of Switzerland, who became interpreter at the Royal Library, Paris. He was an expert numismatist, and wrote some able treatises on the coinage of France. Born 1721; died 10 Nov., 1782.

DUC, FRONTON DU, in Latin *Ducaeus*, a Jesuit of Bordeaux, a man of learning and devotion, editor of St. Chrysostom's works, 6 vols. folio, was born 1558, and died at Paris 25 Sept., 1624.

DUCANGE, CHARLES DU FRESNE SEIGNEUR, a celebrated antiquary, born at Amiens 18 Dec., 1610. He was made treasurer of France, and was highly esteemed for his amiable manners as well as his great learning. His principal works are *A History of the Empire of Constantinople under the French Emperors*; *History of St. Louis*, by Joinville, with dissertations; *Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis*, 3 vols. folio, a work of vast merit; and '*Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Græcitatibus*.' Died 23 Oct., 1688.

DUCAREL, ANDREW COLTÉE, LL.D., a civilian and antiquary, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in

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1713. He was educated at Eton, and next at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of civil law in 1742. In 1755 he was elected official of the peculiar of the collegiate church of St. Katherine near the Tower, and in 1758 appointed commissary of the diocese of Canterbury. Dr. Ducarel was also keeper of the manuscripts at Lambeth, a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a member of some foreign institutions. Died 20 May, 1785. Besides many papers in the *Archæologia*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Bibliotheca Topographica*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, he published *A Tour through Normandy*; *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*; *A Series of Anglo-Norman or Norman and Aquitaine coins*; *A List of various editions of the Bible*; and *A History of the Royal Hospital and collegiate church of St. Katherine near the Tower*.

DU CART, ISAAC, a skilful painter of flowers on satin, was born at Amsterdam 1630, and died 1697.

DUCAS, MICHAEL, a Greek of the fifteenth century, who wrote a *history of Greece from Andronicus to the fall of the empire*, printed at Paris 1649.

DUCCIO DI BUONINSEGNA, an artist of Siena, who is supposed to have died about 1340.

DUCHAL, JAMES, D.D., a dissenting minister, was born in Ireland in 1607, and educated at Glasgow. After officiating as pastor of a congregation at Cambridge, he removed to Ireland, and succeeded Mr. Abernethy, first at Antrim and lastly at Dublin, where he died in 1761. He printed a volume of discourses on the truth of the Christian religion, and after his death three volumes more of his sermons were published.

DUCHANGÉ, GASPARD, an engraver, born at Paris 1662; died 1756.

DUCHAT, JACOB LE, a Frenchman, born at Metz 23 Feb., 1628. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he settled at Berlin, where he died 23 July, 1735. He edited the *Menippæan Satire*, the works of Rabelais, &c., and contributed much to the completion of Bayle's Dictionary.

DUCHATEL, FRANCIS, a painter of Brussels, born 1625; died 1679.

DUCHÂTEL, GASPARD a deputy in the French Convention, celebrated for his defence of Louis XVI. Born 1706; guillotined 31 Oct., 1793.

DUCHATEL, PIERRE, bishop successively of Tulle, Maçon, and Orleans, died 2 Feb., 1552. He was not only a man of universal learning, but of great elquence, and a strenuous defender of the liberties of the Gallican church.

DUCHATEL, TANNEGUY, an eminent French general, born about 1360; died 1449.

DUCHATELET. See CHASTELET.

DUCHÉ DE VANCY, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, a French dramatist and poet, born 29 Oct., 1668, at Paris, where he died 14 Dec., 1704.

DU CHENE. See ESCINAS.

DUCHESNE, ANDRÉ, called the father of French history, was born in the Isle of Bouchard, in Touraine, 1584, and crushed to death by a cart while returning from Paris to his country house 30 May, 1640. He wrote or edited many works relative to antiquities and genealogies; but his fame rests on his collection of French historians, entitled '*Historiæ Francorum Scriptores Cœtanei ab ipsius gentis origine ad nostrâ usque tempora*,' five vols. folio.

DUCHESNE, JOSEPH, *Querretanus*, lord of La

DUCIS.

Violette, and physician to Henry IV. of France, died at Paris 1609. He wrote 'La Folie du Monde,' in French verse; 'Le Grand Miroir du Monde;' and several chemical works which were formerly in repute.

DUCIS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French tragic poet and dramatist, born at Versailles 14 Aug., 1733; died 30 March, 1810.

DUCK, SIR ARTHUR, LL.D., a civilian, born at Heavitree, Devonshire, 1580. He became a student of Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of All Souls. On taking his doctor's degree he was made chancellor of London and master of requests. He died at Chiswick in May, 1649. Smith, however, in his Obituary, assigns 16 Dec., 1648, as the date of his death. His works are 'Vita Hen. Chichele, archiep. Cant.' This book was translated into English. 'De usu et auctoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in dominiis principum Christianorum.'

DUCK, STEPHEN, a poet, who was originally a thresher; but on some of his verses being shown to Queen Caroline, she took him under her patronage and made him one of the yeomen of the guard. Afterwards her majesty got him ordained, and procured him the living of Byfleet, Surrey. He drowned himself in the Thames in March or April, 1756. His poems have long ceased to attract notice.

DUCKWORTH, SIR JOHN THOMAS, Bart., a British admiral, born at Leatherhead, Surrey, 28 Feb., 1747-8. In 1794 he gained a decisive victory over the French fleet near St. Domingo, for which exploit he received the thanks of Parliament. He was appointed governor of Newfoundland, 1810, and in 1815 governor of Plymouth, where he died 1 Sept., 1817.

DUCLOS. ANNE MARIE CHATEAUNEUF, known by the name of *De Duclot*, a popular French actress, born about 1664; died 1748.

DUCLOS, CHARLES PINEAU, historiographer of France, was born at Dinant, in Brittany, 12 Feb., 1704, and died at Paris 26 March, 1772.

DUCKREUX, JOSEPH, an eminent painter of Paris, who went to Vienna to take portraits of the imperial family. Born 1737; died 1802.

DUDEFANT. See DEFFAND.

DUDGEON, WILLIAM, a farmer in East Lothian, Haddingtonshire, and a man of considerable learning, published Letters to the Rev. Mr. Jackson concerning the Immensity and Unity of God, &c., 1737, and 'Philosophical Works, viz.—The State of the Moral World considered—A Catechism founded upon Experience and Reason—A View of the Necessitarian or Best Scheme—Philosophical Letters concerning the Being and Attributes of God,' 12mo., 1765.

DUDITH, ANDREW, a Hungarian prelate who gave offence at the Council of Trent by advocating the cause of reform. Ultimately he married, renounced his preferments, and went to Silesia. He wrote a discourse on comets; a Latin translation of Beccatelli's Life of Cardinal Pole, &c. Born 6 Feb. 1533; died 23 Feb., 1580.

DUDLEY, AMBROSE, earl of Warwick. See WARWICK.

DUDLEY, EDMUND, a statesman, born 1462. He was of an ancient family in Staffordshire, and received his education at Oxford, after which he studied in Gray's Inn, and became so eminent as a lawyer that Henry VII. gave him several employments. He and Empson, however, were

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charged with committing many acts of oppression, for which, at the commencement of the next reign, they were sent to the Tower, tried, and beheaded 18 Aug., 1510. While in confinement Dudley wrote a treatise entitled 'The Tree of the Commonwealth,' which still remains in MS.

DUDLEY, LORD GUILFORD, fourth son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, married, in May, 1553, Lady Jane Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset and duke of Suffolk. Lord Dudley and Lady Jane were executed 12 Feb., 1553-4, for having laid claim to the English crown.

DUDLEY, SIR HENRY BATE, was born at Fenny Compton 25 Aug., 1745. His father, Henry Bate, was rector of St. Nicholas, in Worcester, and afterwards of North Farmbridge, Essex. The son was educated for the church, and took his degrees in arts in the university of Cambridge, after which he became curate of Hendon, Middlesex. At this period of his life he was chiefly known as a man of pleasure in the town, and the editor of two newspapers in succession, the 'Morning Post' and 'Morning Herald.' He also produced a few dramatic pieces, of which the principal were 'The Flitch of Bacon,' and 'The Woodman.' In 1781 the advowson of Bradwell juxta Mare, Essex, was purchased in trust for Mr. Bate, subject to the life of the incumbent; but without waiting for his demise, he began many alterations and improvements of the church, parsonage, and glebe, at an expense of more than £28,000. But when, in 1797, he applied for institution to the living, on the death of the incumbent, the bishop of London gave him a refusal on the ground of simony. Shortly afterwards the rectory lapsed to the crown, and Dr. Gamble was presented to it. This was an exceedingly hard case, and very nearly ruined Mr. Dudley (which addition to his name was made in compliance with the will of a relative). In 1804 he was compensated in some degree for his loss by a presentation to the rectory of Kilscoren, in Ireland, and the chancellorship of the cathedral of Ferns, to which, three years afterwards, was added the living of Kilglass, in the county of Longford. He resigned the two Irish benefices in 1812, on being presented to the rectory of Willingham in the county of Cambridge; and in the same year he was created a baronet. In 1816 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. At one time Sir Henry was magistrate for seven counties in England, and four in Ireland; nor was he by any means an inactive one, for he was a zealous administrator of the laws, and a great promoter of improvements. He died at Cheltenham, 1 Feb., 1824.

DUDLEY, HOWARD, an English wood-engraver, born about 1820, died in London 4 July, 1864.

DUDLEY, JOHN, duke of Northumberland. See NORTHUMBERLAND.

DUDLEY, JOHN WILLIAM WARD, EARL OF, an English politician, born 9 Aug., 1781, being the only son of William third Viscount Ward. He sat in the House of Commons from 1802 till 1823, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration he was appointed foreign secretary, and sworn of the privy council, being raised to the dignity of an earl the same year. He resigned the secretaryship 1828, and died 6 March, 1833. His only literary production is an article in the Quarterly Review on the life and character of Horne Tooke.

DUDLEY, ROBERT, earl of Leicester. See LEICESTER.

DUDLEY, Sir ROBERT, son of Robert earl of Leicester, by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen, Surrey, 1573. His father, though he treated him as illegitimate, left him the bulk of his estate after the death of his uncle Ambrose. In 1594 he made a voyage to the South Seas. In 1605 he commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy; but the countess dowager of Leicester filed an information against him and others for a conspiracy, on which he went to Florence, where the grand-duke appointed him chamberlain to his wife, the archduchess of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy Roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the first ports in the world. He died near Florence, Sept., 1639. He wrote several works, the chief of which is entitled 'Del Arcano del Mare.'

DUPIEF, NICOLAS GOUIN, a Frenchman, who, for nearly five-and-twenty years, was an able teacher of his native language in America and England. He published 'Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to Man; a French-English Dictionary;' and other useful and philosophical works applicable to the purposes of instruction. Died in London 12 April, 1834.

DUFRESNE. See DUCANGE, QUINAULT.

DU FRESNE, PHILIPPE DE LA CANAYE SEIGNEUR. See CANAYE.

DUFRESNOY. See LENGLET.

DUFRESNOY, CHARLES ALPHONSE, a French painter and poet, born at Paris 1611; died 1665. His memory has been kept alive by his celebrated Latin poem on the Art of Painting ('De Arte Graphica'). Dryden gave a prose translation of it 1684, and in 1782 Mr. Mason published a metrical version accompanied with the notes of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

DUFRESNY, CHARLES RIVIÈRE, a French poet and dramatist, born 1648; died 6 Oct., 1724.

DUGARD, WILLIAM, was born at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 9 Jan., 1605. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1630; soon after which he was appointed master of the school at Stamford, from whence he removed to Colchester, and, in 1644, was chosen master of Merchant Taylors' School; but in 1650 he was dismissed and sent to Newgate on account of his loyalty. On gaining his liberty he kept a school on St. Peter's Hill, Doctors' Commons, but shortly after was restored to his former station. In 1661, however, he lost this place again, and died the year following. His works are *Lexicon Græci Testamenti*; *Rhetoricis compendium*; *Luciani Samosatensis dialogi selecti*; and a Greek Grammar.

DUGDALE, Sir WILLIAM, was born at Shustoke, Warwickshire, 12 Sept., 1605. He was educated at Coventry till his fifteenth year, and then completed his studies under his father, who had been a member of St. John's College, Oxford. He was made purveyor at arms in 1638, and two years afterwards Rouge Croix purveyor in ordinary. In 1642 he was created master of arts at Oxford, and in 1644 appointed Chester herald. On the ruin of the royal cause he undertook, with Roger Dodsworth, the 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' the first volume of which was published in 1655,

the second in 1661, and the third in 1673. In the meantime Dugdale printed his 'Antiquities of Warwickshire,' folio, 1656, of which a second edition appeared in 1730, in 2 vols. In 1658 he brought out the 'History of St. Paul's Cathedral,' folio, which came to a second edition in 1716. At the Restoration Dugdale was made Norroy king at arms; and in 1662 he published 'The History of Imbanking and Draining of divers Fens and Marshes,' folio, of which work a new edition was printed in 1772. He next completed Sir Henry Spelman's Councils, and in 1666 published his 'Origines Juridicales, or Historical Memoirs of the English Laws, &c.,' folio. This was followed by 'The Baronage of England,' 3 vols. folio, 1676. In 1677 he was made Garter principal king at arms, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1681 he published 'A short view of the late Troubles in England,' folio, which was succeeded by 'The ancient usage in bearing of arms,' 8vo. His last publication was 'A perfect copy of all summons of the nobility to the great councils and parliaments,' folio, 1685. Sir William died at Blythe Hall, 10 Feb., 1685-6, and was interred in the church of Shustoke. His manuscript collections he bequeathed to the university of Oxford. The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Dugdale appeared in 1827, under the editorship of William Hamper, F.S.A.

DUGHET. See POUSSIN.

DUGUESCLIN, BERTRAND, constable of France, and an illustrious warrior, was born in Brittany about 1314, and died, in the midst of his triumphs, before Châteaufort-Randon, 13 July, 1380. He gained many signal victories over the English, and defeated the troops of the king of Navarre.

DUGUET, JACQUES JOSEPH, a French priest of the oratory, author of scriptural commentaries and other pious works, was born 9 Dec., 1649, and died 25 Oct., 1733.

DUHALDE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Jesuit, born 1 Feb., 1674, at Paris, where he died 18 Aug., 1743. His Historical and Geographical Description of the Empire of China, and Chinese Tartary, 4 vols. folio, 1735, compiled from the records of French missionaries, is a work of great merit.

DUHAMEL, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French priest of the oratory, author of works on divinity, philosophy, and mathematics, was born 1624, and died 6 Aug., 1706.

DUHAMEL, JEAN PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUILLOT, a French metallurgist, born 31 Aug., 1730; died 19 Feb., 1816.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, HENRI LOUIS, a Frenchman, who devoted himself to agriculture and commerce, the marine, and mechanical arts, on which subjects he published various able works. Born 1700; died 23 Aug., 1782.

DUIGENAN, PATRICK, LL.D., an Irish civilian, was born 1735. From being a sizar in the college of Dublin he rose to the degree of doctor of laws, was made advocate-general, a judge of the prerogative court, vicar-general of Armagh, and a privy counsellor. In the Irish parliament he zealously supported the union, and in that of Great Britain he as strenuously opposed the claims of the Catholics to political power. Died 10 April, 1816. He published *Lachrymæ Academicæ*; *An Address to the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland*; and some other tracts on political subjects.

DUISBURG, PETER OF, a priest, born at Duisburg, in the duchy of Cleves, in the fourteenth

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century. He wrote *The Chronicle of Prussia* in Latin.

DUJARDIN, CHARLES, a painter of Amsterdam, born about 1640; died 20 Nov., 1678. He was almost equal to Paul Potter as a painter of animals.

DUKE, RICHARD, a divine and poet, was born 13 June, 1658, being son of Richard Duke, a citizen of London, by his wife Anne [Pierce]. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he was elected in 1675 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1688 he was presented to the rectory of Blaby, Leicestershire, and soon afterwards was installed prebendary of Gloucester. In 1710 he was inducted to the living of Witney, Oxfordshire, but died of apoplexy 10 Feb., 1710-11. His works consist chiefly of translations of the ancient poets. The Fourth Satire of Juvenal fell to his share in the translation of that poet which was made under Dryden's auspices; and, in conjunction with Dryden, Creech, Sir William Temple, and other literary persons, he translated the Eclogues of Virgil. His poems were collected and edited with those of Roscommon in 1717. A volume of Sermons by him was published in 1714.

DUKER, CHARLES ANDREW, professor of ancient history at Utrecht, editor of Thucydides, Florus, &c., was born 1670, and died 5 Nov., 1752.

DULAURE, JACQUES ANTOINE, a voluminous French writer, born 3 Sept., 1755; died 19 Aug., 1835.

DULLAERT, HERMANN, a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam 1636; died 6 May, 1684.

DULON, LOUIS, a celebrated Prussian flautist and musical composer, born 14 Aug., 1769; died 7 July, 1826.

DULONG, PIERRE LOUIS, a distinguished French chemist, born 12 Feb., 1785; died 19 July, 1838.

DUMANIANT, JEAN ANDRÉ, a French actor and dramatist, born 1754; died 4 Sept., 1826. His real name was Bourlain.

DUMAS, CHARLES LOUIS, a French anatomist, professor at Montpellier, was born at Lyons 8 Feb., 1765, and died 3 April, 1813.

DUMAS, LOUIS, a French musician and writer on the theory of the art, was born 1676, and died at Paris 19 Jan., 1744.

DUMONT, JEAN, a native of France, who became baron of Carlsroon and historiographer to the emperor. He died at Vienna 1726. He was a profound publicist, and wrote, among other works, 'Memoires Politiques, pour servir à la parfaite intelligence de l'histoire de la paix de Ryswick,' 'Voyages en France, en Allemagne, à Malte, et en Turquie,' 'Corps universel diplomatique du droit des gens,' 8 vols.; 'Hist. Militaire du prince Eugene, du prince et duc de Marlborough,' &c., 3 vols.; 'Lettres Historiques,' 'Recueil de Traites.'

DUMONT, JEAN, a painter of Paris, born 1700; died 1781.

DUMONT, PIERRE ÉTIENNE LOUIS, a publicist, born at Geneva 18 July, 1759; died at Milan 29 Sept., 1820. He was one of the friends of Jeremy Bentham, several of whose works he edited.

DU MOULIN. See MOULIN.

DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a French general, born at Cambrai 1739. After serving for some time as a volunteer he procured a commission, and soon afterwards obtained the rank of captain of horse, but at the peace of 1763 he was dismissed. In 1768, however, he was sent to Corsica, and in 1770 was ordered into Poland.

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Being of an active and enterprising disposition, he turned his thoughts, during the American war, to an invasion of Great Britain, and actually planned a descent on the Isle of Wight in 1778. On the breaking out of the Revolution he joined the patriots, and after a short administration as minister for foreign affairs, at the head of the war department, he was obliged to resign. Dumouriez was afterwards in command of the army destined to save his native country. The famous battle of Jemappe was the first decisive victory gained by France; but his subsequent exploits were less brilliant, and he ultimately emigrated from France. His latter years were spent at Little Ealing, Middlesex, where he died 14 March, 1823.

DUN, LORD. See ERSKINE.

DUNBAR, GEORGE, a classical scholar, professor of Greek at Edinburgh, was born in Berwickshire 1774, and died 6 Dec., 1851. He published a Greek-English, English-Greek Lexicon; An Inquiry into the Structure and Affinities of the Greek and Latin languages, &c.

DUNBAR, JAMES, LL.D., author of 'Essays on the History of Mankind in Rude and Uncultivated Ages,' was professor of moral philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, where he died 28 May, 1798.—*Anderson; Watt.*

DUNBAR, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, born about 1465, at Saltoun, in East Lothian. He appears to have travelled abroad as a preaching friar of the Franciscan order, but eventually he settled in his native country, where he died about 1530. His principal productions are 'The Freirs of Berwick,' 'The Golden Terge,' and 'The Thistle and Rose.' Mr. David Laing published an edition of Dunbar's Poetical Works at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 8vo., 1824.

DUNBOYNE, LORD. See BUTLER, JOHN, D.D.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Viscount Duncan, was born July, 1731, being the son of Alexander Duncan, esq., of Luncie, in the county of Angus. He entered early into the naval service, and, in 1755, obtained a commission as lieutenant; in 1759 was made master and commander; and in 1761 appointed post-captain, when he had a share in the reduction of the Havannah. In 1779 he commanded the Monarch, and distinguished himself in Rodney's victory over the Spanish fleet. From that ship he removed to the Blenheim, and served under Lord Howe in the relief of Gibraltar. In 1789 he was made rear-admiral of the blue; the next year promoted to the same rank in the white squadron; in 1793 appointed vice-admiral of the blue; and of the white in 1794. The year following he was made commander of the North Sea fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the Prince George, but shifted it to the Venerable, as better suited to the service. After watching the Dutch fleet in the Texel for two years, a mutiny in his squadron compelled him to return to Yarmouth Roads. The enemy took advantage of this movement and put to sea. The English admiral being apprised of this, hastened to the coast of Holland, and on the 11th of October, 1797, gained a complete victory off Camperdown, taking the Dutch admiral, De Winter, and eight ships. For this achievement he was made a viscount, had the thanks of parliament, and a grant of two thousand a year for himself and the two next heirs to the peerage. Died 4 Aug., 1804.

DUNCAN, ANDREW, M.D., a Scotch physician and medical writer, born at St. Andrew's 17 Oct., 1744; died 5 July, 1828. His son, of the same

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names (born 10 Aug., 1773; died 13 May, 1832), was also an eminent physician at Edinburgh, and the editor of the Edinburgh New Dispensatory, &c.

DUNCAN, DANIEL, a physician, born at Montauban 1649. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he relinquished a very lucrative practice at Paris, and ultimately settled in London, where he died 30 April, 1735. He wrote a treatise entitled 'Explication nouvelle et mécanique des actions animales'; 'La Chymie Naturelle'; 'Histoire de l'animal'; 'Avis contre l'abus des liqueurs chaudes, et particulièrement du café, du chocolat, et du thé.' His only son, *Daniel Duncan*, became a clergyman of the Church of England, and died June, 1761. He left two sons, the younger of whom was *John Duncan*, D.D., rector of South Warmborough, Hampshire, who died at Bath 28 Dec., 1808, aged 88. He wrote 'An Essay on Happiness,' a poem; 'An Address to the rational Advocates of the Church of England'; 'Religious View of the present Crisis.' He also published a posthumous tract of Mr. Andrew Baxter on the proof of the soul's immortality.

DUNCAN, HENRY, D.D., the founder of savings banks in Scotland, and author of many popular works, was born in Dumfriesshire 8 Oct., 1774, and died 12 Feb., 1846.

DUNCAN, MARK, a Scotch physician, who became professor of philosophy in the Calvinist college at Saumur, in France, and regent of the university. He wrote a Latin System of Logic, &c. Died 1640. See CERISANTES.

DUNCAN, PHILIP BURY, D.C.L., was born at South Warmborough, Hampshire, 1772, and educated at New College, Oxford, where he was elected to a fellowship. He afterwards took a residence at Bath, and thenceforward divided his time between that city and Oxford. He was keeper of the Ashmolean Museum 1826-55; and died 12 Nov., 1864. Besides editing Dr. William King's 'Anecdotes,' he published 'Essays on Various Subjects,' 2 vols.; 'Railway Readings'; 'Essays on Conversation and on Quackery'; and 'Literary Conglomerate; or a Combination of various Thoughts and Facts on various Subjects.'

DUNCAN, THOMAS, a painter of eminence, born in Perthshire 24 May, 1807; died 25 May, 1845.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, was born at Aberdeen July, 1717, and educated at Marischal College (M.A. 1737), after which he removed to London, and became an author by profession, in which capacity he published a translation of the 'Select Orations of Cæsar,' and another of the 'Commentaries of Cæsar,' with an excellent preliminary Discourse on the Art of War among the Ancients. He also wrote the 'System of Logic' for Doddsley's Preceptor. This was afterwards printed in a separate form. In 1752 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, where he died 1 May, 1760.

DUNCOMBE, JOHN, son of William Duncombe, mentioned below, was born in 1730. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and in 1757 was presented to the united livings of St. Andrew and St. Mary, Bredman, Canterbury. In 1766 Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral; and in 1773 Archbishop Cornwallis gave him the living of Herne, and the mastership of Harbledown, and St. John's Hospital. Died 18 Jan., 1786. Mr. Duncombe was

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the author of 'The Fæminiad,' a poem, and three Sermons; and he had a share in his father's translation of Horace. Some of his antiquarian papers are in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica; and he was the editor of Archbishop Herring's letters; and also of the letters of the earl of Cork. His wife was *Susanna*, daughter of Joseph Highmore, the painter. She was an accomplished and learned lady, and wrote the story of Fidelia and Honoria in the Adventurer, besides some small contributions in the Poetical Calendar and Nichols's Poems. She died at Canterbury 28 Oct., 1812.

DUNCOMBE, WILLIAM, was born in London 9 Jan., 1680-90. He was for some years a clerk in the navy office, from which he retired to a private life in 1725, and the next year married the sister of Hughes, the poet. Some strictures on the Beggar's Opera, which he published in the Whitehall Evening Post, procured him the friendship of Dr. afterwards Archbishop Herring. In 1732 he brought out a play called 'Lucius Junius Brutus,' which had but little success. He contributed a paper called 'Prosperity and Adversity' to the World; and wrote a number of fugitive pieces; besides which he edited his brother-in-law's works, and published a translation of Horace in 4 vols. 12mo. Died 13 Feb., 1769.

DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, a gallant British general and writer on military subjects, born in Scotland about 1735; died 18 Feb., 1820.

DUNDAS, HENRY, Viscount Melville. See MELVILLE.

DUNDAS, ROBERT, a Scotch judge, was the son of Robert Dundas, an eminent lawyer, and born in 1685. In 1717 he was made solicitor-general, and in 1720 lord-advocate. In 1722 he was returned to parliament for the county of Edinburgh; but when the Walpole party came into power he was removed from his office. In 1737 he was raised to the judicial bench by the title of Lord Arniston, and in 1748 was appointed president of the court of session. Died 26 Aug., 1753. To his lordship the Scotch are indebted for establishing the right of a jury to return a general verdict in capital cases. His son, *Robert Dundas*, became solicitor-general for Scotland, dean of the faculty of advocates, lord-advocate, and, in 1760, president of the court of session. Died 13 Dec., 1787, aged 75.

DUNDEE, JOHN GRAHAM, VISCOUNT, commonly called *Claverhouse*, a Scotchman, who in the reign of Charles II. obtained a captain's commission in one of the troops of horse employed in enforcing obedience to the penal laws against nonconformists. Among many cruel agents he made himself conspicuous by his barbarity, and obtained an unenviable renown in history, romance, and local tradition. He was defeated by the Covenanters at Drumlogie 1 June, 1679, and compelled to fly for his life. At the subsequent battle of Bothwell Bridge his exterminating counsels were counteracted by the milder genius of Monmouth, the commander of the expedition. In 1688 he was raised to the peerage. While the Convention Parliament was sitting in Scotland, arranging the Revolution Settlement, he put himself at the head of some Highland and Irish marauders, with whom, on 17 June, 1689, he successfully defended the Pass of Killiecrankie against Mackay, until he was killed by a random shot.—*Nat. Cycl.*

DUNDONALD, ARCHBALD COCHRANE, EARL OF, was born 1749, and in early life served in the army

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and navy; but after succeeding to the title on the death of his father, 1778, he devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, principally with the view of making improvements in the commerce and manufactures of the country. His labours were, however, so unprofitable to himself, that he was reduced to penury, and at one period received assistance from the Literary Fund. Died 1 July, 1831. He published several scientific treatises.

DUNDONALD, THOMAS COCHRANE, tenth EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born at Annfield, Lanarkshire, 14th Dec., 1775. In consequence of his father having impoverished himself through his devotion to scientific pursuits, the son, although heir to a peerage, had to start in life with no other expectations than those arising from his own exertions. When in his eighteenth year he entered the navy, and displayed such valour that in course of time he was placed in command of a vessel, and decorated with the order of the Bath. In the intervals which he passed on shore he became M.P., first for Honiton and afterwards for Westminster; but by persistently calling attention to the abuses which then disgraced the navy, he rendered himself highly obnoxious to the government, who seized the earliest opportunity of putting him to silence. In 1814 a rumour was spread that Napoleon had fallen, in consequence of which the funds suddenly rose, and Lord Cochrane and some friends of his sold out to a large amount. The news, however, proved false; and as the chief actor in the fraud was known to have changed his dress at Lord Cochrane's, suspicion naturally fell upon his lordship, who, being brought to trial, and found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of £1000, to undergo a year's imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. He was also deprived of the order of the Bath, and his rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. One part of the sentence, however—that relating to the pillory—was remitted. The electors of Westminster again chose him as their representative, and, breaking out of prison, he took his seat in the House, but was recaptured, and his constituents were consequently deprived of his services until the expiration of his sentence. In 1818 he went abroad, and served with distinction in various foreign navies. When the Whigs came into power in 1830 his rank in the British navy was restored to him, and in the following year he succeeded his father as earl of Dundonald. He now continued to obtain promotion in his profession, until, in 1854, he attained the rank of rear-admiral. Died 30 Oct., 1860. He enjoyed a high reputation for his scientific acquirements, and was the author of a pamphlet entitled *Observations on Naval Affairs and on some collateral Subjects*; as well as of two interesting volumes of *Autobiography*.

DUNFERMLINE, JAMES ABERCROMBY, LORD, was born 7 Nov., 1776, being the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1807 he entered the House of Commons, and immediately joined the Whig opposition, with which party he steadily acted for half a century. From 19 Feb., 1834, till May, 1839, he occupied the Speaker's chair. Died 17 April, 1858.

DUNGAL, an Irish monk, who settled in France, where he died about 840. He was a good astronomer, and was consulted by Charlemagne respecting two eclipses of the sun in 810. The answer of Dungal is in D'Acheri's *Spicilegium*. He also wrote in defence of images in religious worship, which treatise was printed in 1608.

DUNSTANVILLE.

DUNI, EGIDIO ROMUALDO, an Italian musical composer, born 9 Feb., 1709; died at Paris 11 June, 1775.

DUNLOP, WILLIAM, a divine, born at Glasgow 1692. He took his degree of master of arts in 1712, and afterwards studied at Utrecht, from whence he returned to Edinburgh, and became regius professor of divinity and church history in 1716. Died 29 Oct., 1720. His works are 'Sermons,' 2 vols.; 'An Essay on Confessions of Faith.' He had a brother, *Alexander Dunlop*, who was professor of Greek at Glasgow. He published a grammar of that language, and died in 1742.

DUNN, SAMUEL, a mathematician, was a native of Crediton, Devonshire. He kept an academy many years at Chelsea; and he was also nautical examiner of the young officers in the East India Company's service. He died 1792, and left most of his property for the endowment of a mathematical school in his native town. Several of his astronomical papers are in the *Philosophical Transactions*; besides which he published an *Atlas*, in folio, 4 vols.; and a *Treatise on the Doctrine of the Sphere*.

DUNNING, JOHN. See ASHBURTON.

DUNS SCOTUS, JOHN, an eminent divine of the Franciscan order, was probably born in the north of England about 1265. After studying at Oxford he went to Paris, where he took his degrees, and taught with so much reputation that he was surnamed *The Subtle Doctor*. He went afterwards to Cologne, and there died 8 Nov., 1308. His published works fill twelve folio volumes. Scotus entertained opinions contrary to St. Thomas of Aquin, which produced two parties in the schools, called 'Thomists' and 'Scotists.' Duns Scotus was a zealous upholder of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

DUNSTABLE, JOHN, an English musician, author of a treatise 'De Mensurabili Musica,' died in London 1458.

DUNSTAN (ST.), was born at Glastonbury, Somersetshire, 925. He became abbat of the celebrated monastery at his native place, and the fame of his sanctity recommended him to King Edred, who made him his counsellor; but his conduct giving offence, he was banished till the accession of Edgar, when he was recalled and made bishop of Worcester. He afterwards was appointed archbishop of Canterbury; and died 19 May, 988. His works were printed at Douay 1626. He was a good musician, painter, and graver, and amused himself with joinery, turning, and smithery. He was supposed to be employed in the last-mentioned occupation when he seized the devil by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongs.

DUNSTANVILLE, FRANCIS BASSET, LORD, was born in Oxfordshire 9 Aug., 1757, and educated at King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards travelled on the continent, and on his return entered the House of Commons, where he supported the Tory party. When in 1799 the combined fleets of France and Spain unexpectedly steered into Plymouth Sound, Mr. Basset put himself at the head of the miners, who came forward to defend Plymouth. His patriotic conduct on this occasion led to his being created a baronet 24 Nov., 1779. On 17 June, 1796, he was raised to the Upper House by the title of Lord Dunstanville. Died 14 Feb., 1835. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and presented his country, in 1811, with an edition of *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*, with notes by

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Tonkin. He was also the author of several papers in Young's 'Annals of Agriculture.'

DUNSTER, CHARLES, son of Dr. Samuel Dunster, mentioned below, received his education at Trinity College, Oxford (M.A. 1775). On entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Petworth, Sussex, where he died in April, 1816. He published *The Frogs*, a comedy from Aristophanes; Phillips's *Poem of Cyder*, with notes; Milton's *Paradise Regained*, with notes; *Considerations of Milton's early Reading*; *Letter to the Bishop of London, on a Passage in St. Matthew's Gospel*; *A Letter to Granville Sharpe, on the Lord's Prayer*; *Discursory Considerations on St. Luke's Gospel and St. Matthew's Gospel*; *Points at issue between the Editor of Dr. Townson's Works and the Author of Discursory Considerations.*

DUNSTER, SAMUEL, D.D., was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1696; M.A. 1700; D.D. 1713). He was a prebendary of Salisbury, and chaplain to the duke of Shrewsbury and to Lord Maynard. Died 1752. He was author of an English prose translation of the *Satires of Horace*; 'Anglia Rediviva,' 1699, containing a full description of all shires, cities, principal towns, and rivers in England; and an English translation of the Jesuit Drexelius's *Reflections on Eternity.*

DUNTHORNE, RICHARD, was born at Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, in or about 1712, and for some time kept a private school at Alconbury, in the same county, with reputation and success. Subsequently he entered the service of Dr. Roger Long, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, by whom he was preferred, first to the mastership of the free school at Coggeshall, Essex, and then to the office of butler of the college. In 1754 he was elected by the Bedford Level Corporation deputy surveyor-general of the Middle and South Levels—an appointment which he held till his death, 3 March, 1775. Mr. Dunthorne was an able astronomer, and contributed a number of papers to the 'Ladies' Diary' and the 'Philosophical Transactions.' He also published 'The Practical Astronomy of the Moon; or new Tables of the Moon's Motions. Exactly constructed from Sir Isaac Newton's Theory as published by Dr. Gregory, in his Astronomy. With Precepts for computing the Place of the Moon, and Eclipses of the Luminaries,' 8vo., Camb., 1739.—*Memoir by C. H. Cooper, F.S.A.*

DUNTON, JOHN, a bookseller, born at Grafton, Huntingdonshire, 14 May, 1659. He carried on an extensive business as a publisher in London, but failed by his projects, one of the most remarkable of which was the 'Athenian Mercury,' a monthly paper, containing questions on all subjects, with their solutions. This work was afterwards reprinted under the title of the 'Athenian Oracle,' 4 vols. He also wrote a curious book, called 'Dunton's Life and Errors.' Died 1733.

DUNZ, JOHN, a portrait and flower painter, born 17 Jan., 1645, at Berne, in Switzerland, where he died 10 Oct., 1736.

DU PAN, JAMES MALLET, a native of Geneva, who went to Paris, but being obliged to quit that city in consequence of his attachment to the monarchy, came to London, where he edited a journal called 'Le Mercure Politique.' Born 1749; died 10 May, 1800.

DUPATY, CHARLES MARGUERITE JEAN BAPTISTE MERCIER, advocate-general, and president à mortier in the parliament of Bordeaux, was born at

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Rochelle 1744, and died at Paris 17 Sept., 1788. He wrote *A Treatise on Penal Laws*; *Academical Discourses*; and *Letters on Italy.*

DUPATY, CHARLES MERCIER, son of the above, distinguished himself as a sculptor. He was born at Bordeaux 29 Sept., 1771; and died 12 Nov., 1825.

DUPERRON. See PERRON.

DUPETIT THOUARS, LOUIS MARIE AUBERT, a distinguished French botanist, born 1756; died 12 May, 1831.

DU PIN, LOUIS ELLIES, doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in Normandy 17 June, 1657, and died at Paris 6 June, 1719. He was professor of divinity in the Royal College, but lost the place on account of his moderation in the Jansenist controversy. He also incurred censure in consequence of the candour he displayed in his 'Library of Ecclesiastical Writers,' published in 47 vols. 8vo., and at Amsterdam in 19 vols. 4to. There is an English translation in 8 vols. folio. He held a correspondence with Archbishop Wake respecting a union of the English and Gallican churches; and was also consulted by Peter the Great on a junction of the Latin and Greek communions. He wrote a great number of other works, of which three have been translated, viz., *The Universal Library of Historians*; *An Abridgment of the History of the Church*; and *A Method of studying Divinity.*

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, MARQUIS, governor of the French possessions in India, died 1763.

DUPLEIX, SCIPION, historiographer of France, was born 1659, and died March, 1691.

DUPLESSIS MORNAY. See MORNAY.

DUPONCEAU, PETER STEPHEN, LL.D., a Frenchman, who settled in the United States, and died at Philadelphia 2 April, 1844. He was an acute philologist, and wrote 'Memoire sur le Systeme Grammatical des Langues de quelques Nations Indiennes de l'Amérique du Nord;' 'A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese System of Writing,' &c.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL, a writer on political economy, born at Paris 14 Dec., 1739; died in the United States 6 Aug., 1817.

DUPORT, JAMES, D.D., was born 1666 at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which his father, Dr. John Duport, was master. He received his education at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge. As one of the tutors of Trinity he continued to take pupils for above thirty years with unrivalled success and reputation. In 1639 he was admitted regius professor of Greek, and shortly afterwards he became a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Stow. During the civil war he was deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments, but he contrived to keep his fellowship and professorship at Cambridge, notwithstanding that he was a decided royalist. In 1654, however, the commissioners for regulating the university prevailed on him to resign the Greek professorship. Soon afterwards he was appointed one of the senior fellows of Trinity College, of which he was elected vice-master in 1655. At the Restoration he was constituted one of the king's chaplains, and reinstated in his prebend, though he did not regain the archdeaconry of Stow. In 1660 he was created D.D. by royal mandate, and in 1664 was installed dean of Peterborough. In 1668 he was appointed master of Magdalene College, and held that office until his death, which took place at Peterborough 17 July, 1679. Dr. Duport's pub-

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lished works are a translation of Job into Greek verse; translations of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Solomon's Song in Greek hexameters, with a Latin translation; 'Homeri Gnomologia,' a Greek translation of the Common Prayer; a translation of the Psalms into Greek Homeric verse; a collection of Latin and Greek poems, entitled 'Musæ Subsecivæ, seu Poetica Stromata,' and one sermon entitled 'Evangelical Polity.' Dr. Dupont's Latin and Greek poetry was held in high estimation by his contemporaries.

DUPPA, BRIAN, was born at Lewisham, Kent, 10 March, 1588-9, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean. In 1638 he was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., and the same year was consecrated bishop of Chichester, from whence he was translated to Salisbury 1641. He attended Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, and was always a staunch adherent to the royal cause. At the Restoration he was made lord almoner. Died 26 March, 1662. A little before his death Charles II. visited him, and kneeling down by his bedside, craved his blessing, which the expiring prelate gave him with great solemnity. The bishop published some sermons and other works of piety; and also 'Jousonius Virbius,' a collection of poems on Ben Jonson's death.

DUPPA, RICHARD, F.S.A., a barrister, who received his academical education at Trinity College, Oxford, though he afterwards proceeded LL.B. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (1814). He published the Life of Michael Angelo; Travels in Italy; Maxims; and a great number of other works. Died 11 July, 1831.

DUPRAT, ANTOINE, cardinal legate, archbishop of Sens, chancellor of France, and principal minister of Francis I., was born 17 Jan., 1463, and died 9 July, 1535.

DUPRÉ DE SAINT MAUR, NICOLAS FRANÇOIS, master of the accounts at Paris, translated the Paradise Lost into French, and published some esteemed works on numismatics. Born about 1695; died 1 Dec., 1774.

DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a French writer of the so-called philosophical class, was born 26 Oct., 1742, and died 29 Sept., 1809. His chief works are 'Mémoire sur l'Origine des Constellations et sur l'Explication de la Fable par l'Astronomie,' and 'Origine de toutes les Cultes, ou la Religion Universelle,' 3 vols., 1794.

DUPUIS, THOMAS SAUNDERS, Mus.D., an eminent organist and musical composer, born in London 1733; died 17 June, 1796.

DUPUY, PIERRE, a French historian and antiquary, born 27 Nov., 1582; died 14 Dec., 1651.

DUPUYTREN, GUILLAUME, BARON, a celebrated French surgeon and anatomist, born 3 Oct., 1777; died 8 Feb., 1835.

DUQUESNOY. See QUESNOY.

DURAND, DAVID, a Protestant divine, born at St. Pargoise, in Lower Languedoc, about 1679. He became minister of the French chapel in the Savoy, London, where he died 16 Jan., 1763. He published a large number of works, both original and translated.

DURAND, GUILLAUME, a Frenchman, who became bishop of Mende, in Italy, died 1 Nov., 1296. He wrote some works on theology and jurisprudence.

DURAND, GUILLAUME, nephew of the preceding, and his successor in the see of Mende, died

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1328. He wrote a treatise respecting the mode of holding a General Council.

DURAND, JEAN NICOLAS LOUIS, an architect, born at Paris 18 Sept., 1760; died 21 Dec., 1834.

DURAND DE MAILLANE, PIERRE TOUSSAINT, a French canonist, born 1 Nov., 1729; died 15 Aug., 1814.

DURAND DE ST. POURÇAIN, GUILLAUME, a French Dominican, bishop of Puy, and afterwards of Meaux, where he died 1333. He was an eminent scholastic divine; left commentaries on the Sentences; and was termed the 'Most Resolute Doctor.'

DURANT, GILLES, seigneur de la Bergerie, advocate in the parliament of Paris, was born about 1550, and died 1615. His Poems have been often printed with those of his friend Bonnefons. An author of the same name was executed 16 July, 1618, for having published a libel on the king.

DURANTE, FRANCIS, one of the great Italian musical composers, was born at Naples 1693, and died at Rome 13 Aug., 1755.

DURANTI, Count DURANTE, an Italian orator and poet, born 1718 at Brescia, where he died 24 Nov., 1780.

DURANTI, JEAN ETIENNE, first president of the parliament in 1581. When the fury of the league raged with the greatest violence, he was most inhumanly murdered 10 Feb., 1589. His work, 'De Ritibus Ecclesiæ Catholicæ,' was printed at Rome 1591.

DUREL, JOHN, D.D., was born at St. Heliers, in Jersey, 1625. He studied at Merton College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Caen, and took his master's degree there in 1646. In 1673 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury; and in 1677 was made dean of Windsor. Died 1683. His principal works are, A View of the Government and Worship of the reformed Church of England; Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Vindiciæ; Theoremata Philosophica.

DURELL, DAVID, D.D., was born in Jersey 1728, and bred at Pembroke College, Oxford, but after taking his degrees in arts there, he became fellow of Hertford College, of which in 1757 he was appointed principal. He obtained a prebend in the church of Canterbury 1767; and died 19 Oct., 1775. He published The Hebrew Text of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the Twelve Tribes, with a Translation and Notes; and Critical Remarks on the Books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles.

DURER, ALBERT, an eminent painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg 20 May, 1471. His first work was the three graces, which was engraved in 1497. He engraved more than he painted, so that his pictures are wonderfully scarce and highly valued. In the palace at Prague is a piece by him representing Adam and Eve, and another of Christ bearing the cross. The people of Nuremberg still show, with pride, in the senator's hall, his portraits of Charlemagne and some other emperors. However, he has gained the greatest name by his engravings, which are numerous and valuable. His woodcuts are masterpieces of the art. The Emperor Maximilian had a great regard for him, and conferred on him a pension and patents of nobility. He died at Nuremberg 6 April, 1528. Durer wrote a book on the rules of painting, and some other works.

D'URFEY, THOMAS, a facetious English poet, born at Exeter. He wrote a great number of plays

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and songs, all of which are tinged with the licentiousness of the reign of Charles II., who used to treat our hard with great familiarity. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knole, where is a portrait of him painted when he was asleep after dinner, for Tom had such an ordinary visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken. His ballads, &c., were printed in 6 vols. under the title of 'Wit and Mirth, or Pills to purge Melancholy.' He died in Feb., 1722-3, and was buried on the 26th of that month in St. James's Church, Middlesex, at the charge of the duke of Dorset.

DURHAM, JAMES, a Scotch divine, born 1622, and educated at St. Andrew's. He settled in Glasgow, and was greatly followed as a preacher. Died 25 June, 1688. He wrote a Commentary on the Revelations, and other theological works.

DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMTON, EARL OF, son of William Henry Lamton, M.P. for the city of Durham, was born 12 April, 1792. In the House of Commons, to which he was first elected in 1813, he distinguished himself by the advocacy of liberal measures, and promulgated a scheme of parliamentary reform. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Durham. On the formation of Lord Grey's cabinet, 1830, he became a member of it and lord privy seal, and had entrusted to him, with Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, and Lord Duncannon, the preparation of the Reform Bill. In 1833 he retired from the administration, and was created an earl. He was sent the same year on a special mission to the emperor of Russia, for the purpose of endeavouring to soften the rigour of the vindictive proceedings against the Poles. He went again to Russia as ambassador in 1835, and remained there till 1837, when he returned to England; and in the following year he went out as governor-general to Canada. Not, however, being well supported by the ministry, he returned home in the course of the same year. Died 28 July, 1840.

DURHAM, SIMON OF. See SIMON.

DURIE, JOHN, a Scotch Jesuit, was born in Fifehire, and died 20 Oct., 1598, or 1608. He was author of a confutation in Latin of Whitaker's Reply to Campian's 'Decem Rationes.' The title is 'Confutatio Responsionis G. Whitakeri ad x. Rationes, quibus fretus Edm. Campianus Certamen Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ Ministris obtulit in causa Fidei.' 8vo., Ingoldstadt, 1585.

DURIE, JOHN, in Latin *Dureus*, a Scotch divine, who laboured all his life to bring about a union of the Protestant churches. He began this project in 1634; but though encouraged by Archbishops Laud and Usher, he found his scheme impracticable, after he had travelled over a great part of Europe with the view of attaining his great object. Died about 1675. He published several treatises on church government and reformation.

DUSART, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, born 1665; died 1704.

DUSAUTOY, JAMES, a young poet of great promise, who, chiefly through the exertions of Southey, was sent to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was cut off by a fever 2 May, 1816, æt. 20.

DUSSAULX, JEAN, author of a French translation of Juvenal, and other works, was born at Chartres 28 Dec., 1728, and died 16 March, 1799.

DUSSEK, JOHN LOUIS, a musical composer, born in Bohemia 9 Feb., 1761; died at St. Germain en Laye March, 1812.

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DUTENS, LOUIS, was born at Tours, in France, 15 Jan., 1730. He obtained orders in the Anglican church, and was appointed chaplain to the embassy at Turin, where he also held the situation of *chargé d'affaires*. He was presented to the rectory of Eildon, in Northumberland, 1766; and died there 23 May, 1812. He edited the works of Leibnitz, 6 vols. 4to., Geneva, 1769, and wrote among other things 'Recherches sur l'origine des Decouvertes;' 'Journal d'un Voyage aux villes principales de l'Europe;' 'Histoire de ce qui s'est passé pour l'établissement d'une Régence en Angleterre;' 'Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose.'

DUTERTRE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Dominican friar, who passed many years as a missionary in the West Indies and South America, and wrote accounts of the various countries he visited. Born 1610; died 1687.

DUVAL, ANDRÉ, doctor of the Sorbonne, superior general of the Carmelites, and dean of the faculty of theology at Paris, was born 15 Jan., 1564, and died 9 Sept., 1638. He wrote several works on divinity. His cousin, *Guillaume Duval* (who died 22 Sept., 1646), was professor at the Royal College at Paris, and doctor of physic. He wrote a History of his College, and published an edition of Aristotle.

DUVAL, VALENTINE JAMERAI, was born in 1695, at Artonay, in Champagne. His father, who was a labourer, left a large family, so that young Duval was obliged to go to service at the age of twelve. After residing with a shepherd about two years, he went to live with a hermit, who recommended him to the convent of St. Anne, near Luneville, the brothers of which house entrusted him with their cows. By a fortunate occurrence he became known to an English gentleman, who lived at Luneville, and gave him instruction, which he improved by close application. A similar stroke of good fortune brought him to the knowledge of Leopold, duke of Lorraine, who sent him to college; after which he made him his librarian, and appointed him professor of history at Luneville. On the removal of Francis, duke of Lorraine, to Tuscany, Duval accompanied him thither, and afterwards to Vienna, where he became sub-preceptor to the Archduke Joseph, and keeper of the medals. Died 3 Sept., 1775.

DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE. See ST. CYRAN.

DUVERNEY, JOSEPH GUICHARD, a celebrated French anatomist, born 5 Aug., 1648; died 10 Sept., 1730.

DUVERNOY, GEORGE LOUIS, a French anatomist and zoologist, born 1777; died 1 March, 1855.

DUVOISIN, JEAN BAPTISTE, bishop of Nantes, published 'The Authority of the Books of Moses established:' 'An Examination of the Principles of the French Revolution,' &c. Born 16 Oct., 1744; died at Paris 9 July, 1813.

DWARRIS, SIR FORTUNATUS WILLIAM LILLEY, F.R.S., one of the masters of the court of Queen's Bench, and a member of the Middle Temple, published 'The West India Question plainly stated,' 1828; 'A General Treatise on Statutes,' &c. Died 20 May, 1860, aged 73.

DWIGHT, SAMUEL, was educated at Oxford; became a licentiate of the College of Physicians 1732; and died 10 Nov., 1737. He published several medical treatises, and was the inventor of a method of colouring earthenware like china.

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DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, a popular American divine of the Presbyterian persuasion, born 1752; died 11 Jan., 1817. He was president of Yale College; and published *Travels in New England and New York*; *Sermons*, &c.

DWNN, LEWIS, a Welsh herald, who flourished in the year 1614. His *Visitations of Wales* have been printed.

DYCE, WILLIAM, R.A., an eminent painter, was born at Aberdeen 1766, and educated at Marischal College, after which he entered the Royal Scottish Academy, completing his art studies at Rome. In 1838 he became superintendent of the new Government School of Art at Somerset House, London, but resigned that situation in 1843, on being appointed inspector of the provincial schools. In 1844 he exhibited a picture of 'King Joash shooting the Arrow of Deliverance,' which made his reputation, and secured for him the honour of being elected an associate of the Royal Academy. At a later period he was employed to paint some of the frescoes in the new palace of Westminster; and he was for some time professor of the theory of the fine arts in King's College, London. Died 14 Feb., 1864. Among his many works perhaps the best known are 'St. Dunstan separating Edwy and Elgiva'; 'Titian and Irena da Spilemburgo'; 'Omnia Vanitas'; 'The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel'; and 'Lear in the Storm.' He was also an accomplished musician and an author, as well as an artist. In 1844 he published an edition of the Common Prayer, with its ancient Canto Fermo, accompanied by a dissertation on that kind of music; and in 1851 a theological pamphlet entitled 'Notes on Shepherds and Sheep,' in reply to Ruskin's 'Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds.'—*Gent. Mag.*

DYCHE, THOMAS, an English divine and schoolmaster at Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex. He published an English dictionary; a spelling-book; and several school books of considerable utility. Died about 1750.

DYER, SIR EDWARD, an English poet, was born probably in Somersetshire about 1540. He was educated at Oxford; after which he became a courtier, and was appointed chancellor of the Garter in 1596. He died about 1610. Some of his poems are in 'England's Helicon.'

DYER, GEORGE, was born in London 15 March, 1755, and after a preparatory training at Christ's Hospital, proceeded to Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1778). Subsequently he joined the dissenters, and officiated as a preacher in various parts of the country, but eventually, in 1792, he fixed his residence in London, and maintained himself by private tuition and literary labour. His death occurred at his chambers in Clifford's Inn 2 March, 1841. Mr. Dyer was a man of the most amiable disposition, and was beloved by all who knew him. As a classical scholar he distinguished himself by editing two plays of Euripides, and also a Greek Testament; but the greatest labour of his life was the share he had in the production of Valpy's edition of the Classics in 141 vols.—being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. With the exception of the preface, Dyer contributed all that was original in this vast work, upon which he was engaged from 1810 to 1830. Scarcely had he completed the undertaking when his eyesight gave way, and he was shortly afterwards left in total blindness. Amongst Mr. Dyer's other works the more im-

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portant are *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Robert Robinson, the dissenting minister*; 'An Enquiry into the Nature of Subscription to the XXXIX. Articles'; 'History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge; including notices relating to the founders and eminent men,' 2 vols 8vo., London, 1814; 'The Privileges of the University of Cambridge, together with additional Observations on its History, Antiquities, Literature, and Biography,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1824; 'Academic Unity, being the Substance of a general Dissertation contained in the Privileges of the University of Cambridge, as translated from the original Latin, with additions,' 1827; 'Poetics, or a Series of Poems and Disquisitions on Poetry'; 'Four Letters on the English Constitution.'

DYER, SIR JAMES, a judge, born at Roundshill, Somersetshire, about 1512. From Oxford he went to the Middle Temple, where he was called to the degree of a serjeant. He afterwards became Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1557 he was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, of which court he was made chief in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Died 24 March, 1581-2. His reports are held in great estimation.

DYER, JOHN, a poet, was born at Aberglasney, Caermarthenshire, in 1700. He was educated at Westminster School, after which he became a clerk in the office of his father, who was an attorney; but he quitted that profession to study painting. This pursuit he also relinquished, and entered into orders. He obtained the living of Calthorp, and afterwards that of Belchford, in Lincolnshire, with which he held Coningsby and Kirkby, in the same county. Died 24 July, 1758; having a little before published 'The Pleece,' a poem. His other works are 'Grongar Hill,' a descriptive piece; and 'The Ruins of Rome.'

DYER, SAMUEL, F.S.A., was born about 1725. He received his education under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, and next at Glasgow. Having a small fortune, he led a private life in London, where he became a member of Johnson's Literary Club, and died in Sept., 1772. He translated 'Les Mœurs' from the French; and some of the lives of Plutarch from the Greek. The letters of Junius have been ascribed to him without the shadow of a proof.

DYER, WILLIAM, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became minister of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, but was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. In the latter part of his life he turned quaker. He published a number of sermons, which were once very popular. Died April, 1696, æt. 60.

DYKE, DANIEL, B.D., an eminent Puritan preacher, was educated at Cambridge, and became minister of Coggeshall, Essex; but on the publication of Whitgift's three articles in 1583 he was suspended by Bishop Aylmer. Afterwards he settled at St. Albans, but was again silenced. Mr. Dyke, who appears to have never taken more than deacon's orders, died about 1614. His works were published after his death by his brother, Jeremiah Dyke, minister of Epping, Essex.

E.

EACHARD, JOHN, D.D., was born in Suffolk about 1636. He was educated at Catharine Hall,

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Cambridge (M.A. 1660). In 1670 he published a book entitled 'The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy,' which was answered by several writers, to whom Eachard replied with wit and argument. He next attacked Hobbes in two dialogues on the state of nature, written with exquisite humour. In 1675 he was chosen master of Catharine Hall, on which he obtained the degree of doctor in divinity by mandamus. Died 7 July, 1697. His works have been published in 1 vol. 8vo., and more completely in 3 vols. 12mo., 1774.

EADMER, or EDMER, an English monk, who in 1120 was elected bishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, which see he refused to accept because he could not be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury. He died in or about 1124. His works are 'Eadmeri monachi Cant. Historia Novorum,' fol., 1623; 'A Life of St. Anselm; The Lives of St. Wilfrid, Oswald, Dunstan, &c.

EADON, JOHN, a noted mathematician, master of the free writing-school at Sheffield, died 8 May, 1810, aged 80. He published 'The Arithmetical and Mathematical Repository, being an improved System of Arithmetic,' 1793; and 'The Arithmetician's Guide.'

EAGLES, JOHN, son of Thomas Eagles, mentioned below, was born at Bristol 1784, and educated at Winchester School, whence he proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1812; M.A. 1818). During twelve or fourteen years he was curate of Halburton, and afterwards of Winford, near Bristol. Died 9 Nov., 1855. Mr. Eagles was a man of great literary acquirements, and an admirable artist. To Blackwood's Magazine he contributed a series of valuable essays on subjects connected with fine art, besides a number of sonnets and poems.

EAGLES, THOMAS, collector of the customs at Bristol, a gentleman of great literary accomplishments, and the translator of the *Deipnosophistæ* of Athenæus, died 28 Oct., 1812.

EAMES, JOHN, F.R.S., a dissenting minister and schoolmaster, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School. He kept an academy in Wapping, and was a fellow of the Royal Society, whose Transactions he abridged, with Lowthorp and Jones. Died 1744. A MS. work by him, entitled 'Mechanica, sive de Motu Corporum,' was formerly in the library of M. Libri.

EARLE, JABEZ, a dissenting divine, was born about 1676, and died in 1768. He officiated in the London meeting-houses near seventy years. Besides some sermons, he published 'A Treatise on the Sacrament;' and a collection of poems, Latin and English.

EARLE, JOHN, an English prelate, born at York 1601. He took his degrees at Merton College, Oxford, and became sub-tutor to Prince Charles by the appointment of Bishop Duppa, who gave him the place of chancellor in his cathedral, of which he was deprived in the Rebellion. He then went abroad, and attended the king as his chaplain. At the Restoration he was made dean of Westminster, and, in 1663, consecrated bishop of Worcester. He was translated to Salisbury 1663, and died 17 Nov., 1665. He wrote 'An Elegy on Mr. Francis Beaumont;' 'Microcosmography; or a Piece of the World discovered: in Essays and Characters.' The best edition of this entertaining little work is that of Dr. Philip Bliss, 1811. Bishop Earle also published a Latin translation of the 'Bikon Basilike.'

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EARLE, WILLIAM BENSON, a benevolent gentleman, born at Shaftesbury 7 July, 1740; died at Salisbury 21 March, 1796. He left above £7,000 to charitable purposes, and above £1,500 to scientific and agricultural societies. Mr. Benson wrote an account of the eruption of Mount *Ætna* in 1766.

EARLON, RICHARD, an engraver and painter, born in London 1742; died 9 Oct., 1822.

EASTHOPP, SIR JOHN, a politician and journalist, was born at Tewkesbury 1784, and sat in parliament successively for St. Albans, Banbury, and Leicester. In 1834 he became the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, then the leading organ of the liberal party, for his services to which he was created a baronet. Died 11 Dec., 1865.

EASTLAKE, SIR CHARLES LOCKE, a painter, born at Plymouth 17 Nov., 1793, and educated at the Charterhouse, which he quitted at an early age for the purpose of pursuing his artistic studies. For several years he resided at Rome. He was made a Royal Academician 1830, and twenty years later succeeded Sir M. A. Sisee as president of the Royal Academy, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was appointed director of the National Gallery 1855, and died 24 Dec., 1865. His earlier works were costume-groups illustrative of Italian life; but he afterwards took to a higher branch of art, and painted a number of pictures on religious subjects. Among the more remarkable of these were 'Christ blessing the little Children,' 'Christ weeping over Jerusalem,' 'Hagar and Ishmael.' He also made several valuable contributions to the literature of the fine arts by publishing 'Goethe on Colour,' 'Notes to Kugler's Hand-book of Painting,' and 'Contributions towards a History of Oil Painting.'

EASTMEAD, WILLIAM, an English clergyman, who wrote 'Historia Ricwallensis: containing the History of Kirkby Moorside, and an account of the most important places in its vicinity,' 8vo., London, 1824; 'Observations on Human Life;' 'The Perfections of the Works of Christ;' 'The Complaint;' and 'The Power of Satan Limited, and his Policy confounded by Christ.' I have been unable to ascertain the date of his decease.

EASTWOOD, JONATHAN, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1846; M.A. 1849), and taking orders, became successively curate of Eckington, Derbyshire, and incumbent of Hope, Staffordshire. He died at St. Leonards-on-Sea 5 July, 1864, aged 40. Mr. Eastwood published 'Notes on Scriptural and Liturgical Words,' and 'The History of the Parish of Ecclesfield, in the County of York,' 8vo., London, 1862.

EATON, CHARLOTTE ANNE, *nee* *Waldie*, an English authoress, wife of Mr. Stephen Eaton, died 1859. She wrote several works, 'At Home and Abroad;' 'Three Days in Belgium,' &c. Her sister, *Jane*, who became the wife of George Augustus Watts, and died 1826, wrote 'Waterloo by a near Observer,' and 'Sketches in Italy.'

EATON, JOHN, was born in Kent 1575, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford (M.A. 1603). In 1625 he was presented to the living of Wickham Market, Suffolk, where he died 1641. His writings, which have a tendency to Antinomianism, are 'The Discovery of a most dangerous Dead Faith,' and 'The Honeycomb of Free Justification.' For the latter he was imprisoned by the Long Parliament. It was from this divine that the Antinomians were termed 'Eatonists.'

EBEL, JOHN GODFREY, a German physician and

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traveller, author of a well-known Guide to Switzerland and numerous other works, was born in Prussia 6 Oct., 1768, and died 8 Oct., 1830.

EBELMEN, JACQUES JOSEPH, a celebrated French chemist, born 10 July, 1814; died 31 March, 1854.

EBERHARD, JOHN AGUSTINE, a Swedish divine, professor of philosophy at Halle, author of 'An Inquiry into the Doctrine respecting the Salvation of Heathens'; died 6 Jan., 1796, æt. 69.

EBERT, JOHN ARNOLD, a German poet, who translated Young's 'Night Thoughts' and Glover's 'Leonidas' into his native tongue. Born 1725; died 10 March, 1795.

EBERT, THEODORE, rector of the university of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and a profound Hebrew scholar, died 1030. He published several learned works.

EBION, the founder of a sect, in the first century, who denied the divinity of Christ, and received only a mutilated copy of the Gospel of St. Matthew.

ECCARDUS. See ECKHART.

ECCHELLENSIS, ABRAHAM, a Maronite, who became professor of oriental languages at Rome, where he died 1664. He translated from Arabic into Latin some of the books of Apollonius's comics, and assisted Le Jay at Paris in the publication of his Polyglott Bible.

ECCLES, AMBROSE, a native of Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he travelled on the continent. From France he went to Italy, where he studied the language with great success. On his return he devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits, the fruits of which appeared in his illustrated editions of Shakspeare's plays of 'Lear,' 'Cymbeline,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.' He had prepared 'As You Like It' upon the same plan, but died 1809, before he could give it to the public. To each of the above plays he assigned a volume of notes, with critical and historical essays; and to 'Cymbeline' he added a version of the ninth tale of Boccaccio's 'Decamerone.'

ECCLES, JOHN, son of Solomon, hereafter noticed, acquired great popularity as a violinist and composer for the theatre. Died 1735.

ECCLES, SOLOMON, an English musician, who turned quaker, and thereupon destroyed his instruments. He pretended to the gift of prophecy and the power of working miracles, but at last became a deist. He died at the close of the seventeenth century.

ECCLESTON, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, who was employed on the Yorkshire mission, and for a time served Ingatestone Hall, passing by the name of *Holland*. He was rector of St. Omer's College 1731-7, and died in England 30 Dec., 1743, O.S. He was the author of a treatise entitled 'The Way to Happiness,' 8vo., London, 1726.—*Oliver*.

ECHARD, JACQUES, a French Dominican friar, who wrote the lives of the learned men of his order, was born at Rouen 22 Sept., 1644, and died at Paris 15 March, 1724.

ECHARD, LAURENCE, was born at Cassam, Suffolk, about 1671, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, after which he was presented to the livings of Welton and Elkinton, Lincolnshire. In 1699 he published his Roman History, which was followed in 1702 by his General Ecclesiastical History. In 1707 he published the first volume of his History of England, which he completed in two

EDEN

more volumes in 1718. This work does credit to his candour and industry; but the story of Oliver Cromwell and the devil brought it into disrepute. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stowe, and in the reign of George I. presented to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudbourn, and Alford, in Suffolk. Died 16 Aug., 1730. Besides the above works he published a Gazetteer; a Description of Ireland; a translation of three comedies of Plautus; another of Terence; and a volume of maxims from Tullotson.

ECKHART, JOHN GEORGE, of *Eccardus*, a German historian and antiquary, born 7 Sept., 1674. He became professor of history, first at Helmstadt, and next at Hanover; but on embracing the Catholic religion he removed to Wurtzburg, where he died Feb., 1730. His works are numerous.

ECKHEL, JOSEPH HILARY, a Jesuit, born at Entzesheld, in Austria, 13 Jan., 1737. He was appointed director of the imperial cabinet of medals, and professor of antiquities, at Vienna. Died 10 May, 1798. His works on numismatics are deservedly held in great repute.

ECKIUS, JOHN, a divine of the Roman church, born in Swabia 1483. He became professor at Ingoldstadt, and distinguished himself by his opposition to Luther at the diet of Augsburg. Died 1543. He wrote several controversial treatises against the Protestants.

ECLUSE. See L'ECLUSE.

ECTION, JOHN, receiver of the tenths of the clergy, died at Turnham Green, Middlesex, 20 Aug., 1730. He was the original compiler of the 'Liber Regis,' which has passed through numerous editions. It contains an account of the valuations of all the ecclesiastical benefices in England and Wales.

EDELINCK, GERARD, an eminent engraver, long resident in France, was born at Antwerp 1641, and died 2 April, 1707.

EDEMA, GERARD, a Dutch landscape and botanical painter, who resided in London for some years, was born about 1654, and died about 1700.

EDEN. See AUCLAND.

EDEN, SIR FREDERICK MORTON, Bart., of Auckland, county Durham, a man of distinguished knowledge, particularly on political and commercial subjects, died in London 14 Nov., 1809, aged 43. Among his works are 'The State of the Poor; or an History of the Labouring Classes in England,' 3 vols.; 'An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain, 1801'; 'Observations on Friendly Societies'; and 'Eight Letters on the Peace, and on the Commercial Manufactures of Great Britain.'

EDEN, RICHARD, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, under the celebrated Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Smith. Of his subsequent career all that has been discovered is that on 1 Aug., 1562, he was living at the Fold beside Barnet, in the house of a friend. He died before 4 July, 1577. A list of his works, consisting of translations of Voyages and Travels, is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Eden was the first Englishman who undertook to present in a collective form the astonishing results of the spirit of maritime enterprise which had been everywhere awakened by the discovery of America.

EDEN, THOMAS, LL.D., an eminent civilian. He was master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, M.P. for the university, and Gresham professor of Law. Died 1645.

EDGAR.

EDGAR, king of England, succeeded his brother Edwy 929, and died 8 July, 975, aged 33.

EDGAR, king of Scotland, died 8 Jan., 1107.

EDGAR ATHELING, the son of Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was bred up by Edward the Confessor, his great-uncle, who intended him for his successor. But on his death he was supplanted by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, in 1066, after whose death the people considered Edgar as king; but the success of William duke of Normandy frustrated their loyal intentions. He then retired to the north, where he collected many followers, and made himself master of York; but being deserted by many of his troops, he was obliged to retire to Scotland. From thence he went to Normandy, where he was well received by Duke Robert. He was with Baldwin II. in the crusade, and on his return was honoured by several of the European sovereigns for his valour. He died at Malmesbury.

EDGAR, JOHN GEORGE, an English writer, died 15 or 22 April, 1864, aged 30. He was the editor of the 'Boys' Own Magazine,' and author of several novels and entertaining works on English history and biography.

EDGEWORTH DE FIRMONT, HENRY ALLEN (the Abbé), a Catholic divine, born 1745, at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland. His father, who was a benefited clergyman of the Church of England, became a convert to the Catholic faith, in consequence of which he went abroad and settled with his family at Toulouse. The son studied at Paris, and entered into the fraternity of 'Les Missions Etrangères.' His piety recommended him to the Princess Elizabeth, who made him her confessor; by which means he became known to Louis XVI., whom he attended in his distress, and accompanied to the scaffold. After this he escaped in disguise, and got to England, from whence he went to Mittau, to wait upon Louis XVIII., and died there of a fever, caught in the discharge of his spiritual duties at the military hospital, 22 May, 1807. His letters were printed in 1818, with his life prefixed.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, was born in England 1 Jan., 1797, but at the age of thirteen was removed to Ireland, in which country she passed the greater portion of her life. Devoting herself to literature, she published 'Castle Rackrent,' which at once established her in the first class of novelists as a shrewd observer of manners, a warm-hearted gatherer of national humours, and a resolute upholder of good morals in fiction. This work was the precursor of a long series of Irish tales, among the best of which are 'Vivian,' 'To-morrow,' and 'The Absentee.' In conjunction with her father she wrote the well-known Essay on Irish Bulls, and the treatise on Practical Education. Her death occurred at Edgeworthstown, county Longford, 21 May, 1849.

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL, a relation of the Abbé Edgeworth, was born at Bath 1744, and died at Edgeworthstown 13 June, 1817. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and next at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple. Instead, however, of studying the law, he applied to the mathematical sciences, and became an excellent mechanic. In 1797 he invented the telegraph, which many years after he saw generally adopted. He also contrived several agricultural instruments and wheel carriages upon new principles. On going to France,

EDMUND (ST.).

he was employed in directing the works across the Rhine at Lyons. In 1780 he became a member of the Royal Society; and in 1785 he was named in the patent for establishing the Royal Irish Academy. He proved a great benefactor to that part of the country where he resided by making railways, draining bogs, and introducing an improved system of agriculture. Some years before he died he formed a spire for the church of Edgeworthstown, which was all constructed of framework on the ground, and then elevated by machinery to the tower, where it was fixed. Mr. Edgeworth published Poetry Explained; Readings in Poetry; Essays on Practical Education, 2 vols.; Professional Education; Letter to Lord Charlemont on the Telegraph; Essay on the Construction of Roads; besides various tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, &c.

EDLIN, RICHARD, an English writer on astrology, died Jan., 1676-7.

EDMONDES, SIR CLEMENT, son of Sir Thomas Edmondes, comptroller to Queen Elizabeth's household, was born in Shropshire 1566. He became fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and on entering into public life obtained the place of master of requests, with the honour of knighthood. Died 12 Oct., 1622. He wrote Observations on Caesar's Commentaries.

EDMONDES, SIR THOMAS, was born at Plymouth about 1563. After filling several diplomatic situations with great honour he became clerk of the privy council, and secretary for the French language to Queen Elizabeth. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, gave him the reversionary grant of clerk of the crown, and sent him envoy to Brussels and Paris. Died 20 Sept., 1639. His state papers were published by Dr. Birch, 1749.

EDMONDSON, JOSEPH, F.S.A., a genealogist, was originally a barber; but discovering a strong predilection for blazoning arms, he became a herald painter. He was appointed Mowbray herald extraordinary 1764, and died 17 Feb., 1786. His works are 'Historical Account of the Greville Family;' 'A Companion to the Peerage;' 'A Complete Body of Heraldry,' 2 vols. folio; 'Baronagium Genealogicum, or the Pedigrees of English Peers,' 6 vols. folio.

EDMONDSTON, ARTHUR, M.D., a Scotch physician, who wrote some professional works and also 'A View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1810. He died at Lerwick 1841.

EDMONDSTON, HENRY, a surgeon of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who wrote a work on Cow-pox, and many valuable papers in the medical periodicals. Died 1831.

EDMONDSTONE, ROBERT, a Scotch artist, born 1794; died at Sept., 1834.

EDMUND (St.), king of the East Angles, was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes under Ivar, who caused him to be fastened to a tree and shot to death with arrows, 20 Nov., 870. His remains were interred at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk.

EDMUND (St.), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Abingdon, and studied at Paris. On his return to England he became an eminent preacher. Pope Innocent III. appointed him to the archbishopric, but incurring the resentment of King Henry III. he was obliged to retire to France,

EDMUND I.

where he died 16 Nov., 1240. He was canonized by Innocent IV. 1249.

EDMUND I., son of Edward the Elder, succeeded as king of England 941, and was assassinated 948.

EDMUND II., *Ironside*, succeeded 1016, and was assassinated 1017.

EDMUNDS, RICHARD, one of the attorneys of the office of pleas in the court of Exchequer, died 1821, aged 79. He published 'The Solicitor's Guide to the Practice of the Office of Pleas in the Court of Exchequer,' 8vo., 1794.

EDRIDGE, HENRY, A.R.A., F.S.A., a landscape and miniature painter, born at Paddington, London, 1768; died 23 April, 1821.

EDWARD the Elder, king of the West Saxons, succeeded Alfred 901, and died 924.

EDWARD THE MARTYR (St.), the younger son of Edgar the Great, succeeded 975, and was murdered 978.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (St.), son of Ethelred, succeeded 1041, and died 5 Jan., 1066.

EDWARD I., king of England, was born 1239; succeeded his father, Henry III., 1272; died 7 July, 1307.

EDWARD II., son of the preceding, was born 1284, succeeded to the throne 1307, and was murdered 21 Sept., 1327.

EDWARD III., son of the preceding, was born 1312, ascended the throne 1327, died 21 June, 1377.

EDWARD IV., son of Richard of York, was born 1441, obtained the crown 1461, died 9 April, 1483.

EDWARD V., son of the preceding, was born 1470, and succeeded to the throne when only twelve years old. He was murdered in the Tower 1483, by direction of his uncle, afterwards Richard III.

EDWARD VI., son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, ascended the throne at the age of ten, 1547, and died 6 July, 1553.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, eldest son of Edward III., was born 1330, and died 8 June, 1376.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, was born 21 May, 1743, at Westbury, Wiltshire. He was brought up by his maternal uncle, a planter in Jamaica, to whose property he succeeded, as he also did to that of Mr. Hume, another merchant of the same island. In 1796 he was elected to parliament for Gram-pound, which borough he represented till his death 15 July, 1800. His works are *Thoughts on the trade of the West India Islands*; *A Speech on the Slave Trade*; *History of the British Colonies in the West Indies*; *The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes*.

EDWARDS, EDWARD, an artist, born in London 7 March, 1738. He was brought up to his father's business of a chair-maker and carver, but quitted it for drawing, in which he acquired skill enough to become a teacher, and by that means he supported his mother when a widow, and also his brother and sister. He obtained two premiums from the Society of Arts for historical pictures, and in 1773 became an associate of the Royal Academy. After this he visited Italy, and on his return was employed by several gentlemen, particularly Horace Walpole and Mr. Hamilton of Bath. In 1788 he was appointed teacher of perspective in the Royal Academy. Died 19 Dec., 1806. Mr. Edwards published a 'Treatise on Per-

EDWARDS.

spective,' and after his death there appeared his 'Anecdotes of Painters,' with his own life prefixed.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, an eminent naturalist, born at Stratford, in the parish of West Ham, Essex, 3 April, 1693. He was bred to trade, but on the expiration of his apprenticeship he renounced the shop, and went abroad. On his return to England he was appointed librarian of the College of Physicians. He published the *History of Birds*, 7 vols.; *Gleanings of Natural History*, 3 vols.; and a *volume of Essays*. Died 23 July, 1773.

EDWARDS, JOHN, D.D., son of the author of 'Gangræna,' was born at Hertford 26 Feb., 1637. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, London, from whence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. After the Restoration he was ordained, and became minister of Trinity Church, Cambridge. He was next chosen lecturer of Bury St. Edmunds, and soon after gave up his fellowship. From Cambridge he removed to the living of St. Peter's, Colchester, but after continuing there three years returned and took his doctor's degree. Died 16 April, 1716. Dr. Edwards was a zealous Calvinist, and a most voluminous writer. The principal of his numerous works is entitled 'The Preacher,' 3 vols.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, D.D., was born at Wrexham, Denbighshire, 1629. He was a servitor of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of Jesus College, of which he became principal, and also treasurer of Llandaff in 1687. Died 20 July, 1712. He published 'A Preservative against Socialism.'

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, president of the college of New Jersey, and a Calvinistic divine of very considerable fame in the United States, was born at Windsor, in Connecticut, 5 Oct., 1703, and died 22 March, 1758. He published the *Life of David Brainerd*, a missionary; *An Inquiry into the notion of Freedom of Will*, which is supposed to be essential to moral agency; *The great Christian doctrine of Original Sin defended*; and other theological works.

EDWARDS, RICHARD, an English writer, born in Somersetshire 1523, and educated at Oxford. Queen Elizabeth made him gentleman of her chapel and teacher of music to the children of the choir. He wrote two comedies, entitled respectively 'Damon and Pythias,' and 'Palemon and Arcyte,' besides some poems, which are printed in the 'Paradise of Dainty Devices.' Died 31 Oct., 1566.

EDWARDS, TEAK SYDENHAM, F.L.S., an accurate and able botanical draughtsman, who designed and established 'The Botanical Register,' and was employed by Mr. Curtis and the elder Mr. Sowerby in all their publications. He died 8 Feb., 1819, æt. 50.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, an English divine, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1609). He was a Presbyterian, and in the civil war wrote with equal zeal against the Episcopalian and Independents. When the latter gained the ascendancy he withdrew to Holland, where he died 24 Aug., 1647. His 'Gangræna' exhibits a curious picture of the religious divisions of that period.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, a divine and orientalist, was born at Llanllechid, Carnarvonshire, 1652, and received his academical education at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. In the early

part of his life he lived with Dr. Edmund Castell, the compiler of the *Heptaglot Lexicon*; and in 1685 he was engaged by Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, to assist in the impression of the *New Testament in Coptic*, almost finished by Dr. Thomas Marshall. He became rector of Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, 1707, and died 1721. He left a *Coptic Lexicon* ready for the press, and published '*Diocesan Episcopacy proved from Holy Scripture*;' with a letter to Edmund Calamy in room of an epistle dedicatory,' 8vo., London, 1705.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1699, at or near London. At a proper age he was entered of Lincoln's Inn, and in due course called to the bar, which, however, he did not follow on account of an impediment in his speech. From his zeal for Shakspeare he attacked Warburton's edition of his favourite author, which drew a severe retort, and Edwards retaliated in his '*Canons of Criticism, with a Glossary*,' of which there were seven editions. To the last he added fifty sonnets in the manner of Spenser, and an account of the trial of the latter. Died 3 Jan., 1757. In 1761 appeared his tract on the doctrine of predestination.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, born at Coventry 10 Aug., 1729, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1755 he published a translation of the *Psalms*, reduced to metre, on the plan of Bishop Hare. In 1758 he was appointed master of the school at Coventry, and rector of St. John the Baptist in that city. The year following he published a book against the doctrine of Irresistible Grace. In 1762 he attacked Dr. Lowth's '*Metrice Hariana*,' in a Latin dissertation, to which Lowth replied in a note, and Edwards rejoined in a Latin epistle, which called forth a more elaborate answer. In 1766 our author took his doctor's degree, after which he published '*Two dissertations on Bigotry and Persecution*.' His next publication was in Latin, being '*Two dissertations; the first concerning various readings in the Scripture text, and the second on St. Paul's doctrine of Predestination*,' 8vo. In 1770 he was presented to the living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire; and in 1779 he resigned the school and the rectory of St. John's. He died at Nuneaton 30 June, 1785. Besides the above works he published '*Selecta quædam Theoreticæ Idyllia*,' and some sermons.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, LL.D., fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, editor of Plutarch '*On Education*,' author of a *Discourse on Free Enquiry in matters of Religion*, and of tracts on classical literature, flourished 1798.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, a common mason, who acquired celebrity as a bridge-builder. His bridge over the river Taaf, which is the segment of a circle, the chord of which is 147 feet from the surface of the water, is a remarkable instance of his ingenuity. He was occasionally a Methodist preacher. Born 1719; died in his native parish of Egwilsian, county Glamorgan, 1819.

EDWIN, JOHN, an English comic actor, who was distinguished by his eccentric habits, as well as by his histrionic talents. Born 1749; died 31 Oct., 1790.

EDWY, succeeded as king of England 955, and died in exile 1 Oct., 959.

ECKHOUT, ANTHONY VANDER, a fruit and flower painter, was born at Brussels 1656, and settled at Lisbon, where he was murdered 1695.

ECKHOUT, GERBRANDT VANDER, an eminent painter, born at Amsterdam 1621; died 22 July, 1674.

EGBERT, last king of the Saxon Heptarchy and first king of England, was proclaimed monarch of Wessex 800, and of all England 828. Died 838.

EGEDE, JOHN, a Dane, missionary to Greenland 1720, and he died 1758. His son Paul assisted him in converting the Greenlanders, and was bishop of the country, and died 1789, aged 81. He republished his father's history, &c.

EGERTON, DANIEL, a popular actor, born in London 14 April, 1772; died at Chelsea 23 July, 1835.

EGERTON, FRANCIS, duke of Bridgewater. See BRIDGEWATER.

EGERTON, FRANCIS, earl of Ellesmere. See ELLESMERE.

EGERTON, F. H., earl of Bridgewater. See BRIDGEWATER.

EGERTON, JOHN, bishop of Durham, was the son of Henry bishop of Hereford, and born in London 30 Nov., 1721. He received his education at Eton, and next at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1745 he obtained the rectory of Ross, and the year following a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford. He was appointed chaplain to the king 1749, and the next year dean of Hereford. In 1760 he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, translated to Lichfield 1768, and finally to Durham 1771. Died 18 Jan., 1787. The bishop published only three sermons. He was a most munificent prelate.

EGERTON, THOMAS, Lord Ellesmere, and afterwards Viscount Brackley. See BRACKLEY.

EGG, AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD, R.A., a painter, born in London 1817. He became a contributor to the Academy 1838, and produced a great number of pictures illustrative of humorous scenes from Shakspeare, Le Sage, and Sir W. Scott. Died at Algiers 26 March, 1863.

EGGELING, JOHN HENRY, a learned antiquary and numismatist of Bremen, born 23 May, 1639; died 15 Feb., 1713.

EGGLESFIELD, ROBERT, the founder of Queen's College, Oxford, was a native of Cumberland. In 1332 he became rector of Burgh, in Westmorland, but he lived at court, where he was chaplain to Philippa, queen of Edward III. Died June, 1349.

EGINHARD, a German historian, wrote a Latin life of Charlemagne, to whom he had been secretary, and the *Annals of France* from 741 to 829. Died about 840.

EGINTON, FRANCIS, an Englishman, distinguished by his skill in painting on glass, was born 1737, and died 26 March, 1805.

EGMONT, JUSTUS VAN, painter to the king of France, was born at Leyden 1602, and died 8 Jan., 1674.

EGMONT, LAMORAL, Count, a Flemish nobleman, born 1522. He served in the armies of Charles V., and was general of the horse at the battle of St. Quintin, and also at that of Gravelines. After the departure of Philip II. of Spain he took part in the troubles of the Low Countries, for which the duke of Alva caused him to be beheaded at Brussels 5 June, 1568.

EGNAZIO, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated Italian scholar, professor of eloquence at Venice, was born in that city about 1478, and died 4 July, 1553.

EHRET, GEORGE DIONYSIUS, F.R.S., a botanical painter, born in Germany 1710. In 1736 he was

EICHMAN.

employed by Mr. Clifford, in Holland, for whom he illustrated with beautiful figures the Hortus Cliffortianus. Thence he came to England, where he met with liberal encouragement. He painted a number of flowers in the English botanical gardens, of which one hundred were engraved, under the title of 'Plantæ Selectæ.' Died Sept., 1770.

EICHMAN. See ENCIAS.

EICHORN, JOHN GOTTFRIED, a distinguished German orientalist and biblical critic; professor at Jena, and afterwards at Göttingen; was born 1752, and died 25 June, 1827. His son, *Charles Frederick* (born 1781; died July, 1854), attained distinction as a jurist.

EISENMENGER, JOHN ANDREW, professor of oriental languages at Heidelberg, was born at Mannheim 1654, and died 20 Dec., 1704. His writings are chiefly directed against the traditions and Talmudical doctrines of the Jews.

EISENSCHMIDT, JOHN GASPAR, a physician, born at Strasburg 15 Nov., 1656; died 4 Dec., 1712. His most celebrated work was a treatise on the figure of the earth.

EKINS, JEFFERY, D.D., a native of Cheshire, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. He became rector of Sedgfield, afterwards of Morpeth, and lastly dean of Carlisle. Died 20 Nov., 1791. He translated from the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius 'The Loves of Medea and Jason,' 1771.

ELDER, WILLIAM, an eminent Scotch engraver, died about 1698.

ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, EARL OF, was the son of William Scott, a coal-fitter of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the brother of Lord Stowell. He was born 4 June, 1751, and after proceeding through the royal grammar school of his native town was sent to the university of Oxford. He chose the bar as a profession, but his earliest efforts as an advocate were not very brilliant. Lord Chancellor Thurlow, however, appreciated his talents and capacity, and took him under his patronage. By his lordship's influence Mr. Scott obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he proved himself to be a clever legislator and a fluent speaker. In 1783 he was made a privy councillor; and in 1788 solicitor-general. On the latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was advanced to the attorney-generalship 1793. The period during which he held this office was memorable for the state trials connected with the political excitement produced in this country by the breaking out of the French revolution. In 1799 he was constituted chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, being at the same time raised to the peerage. In 1801 he was nominated lord high chancellor, and he retained the seals until Fox came into office. They were restored to him 1807, on the return of his party to power, and he finally resigned them 1827, when Mr. Canning became prime minister. Died 17 Jan., 1838. Lord Eldon was notorious for his obstinate opposition to Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation.

ELEUTHERIUS (St.), Pope of Rome, succeeded Soter 171, and died 26 May, 185.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, JAMES BRUCE, eighth EARL OF, eldest son of Thomas the seventh earl, was born in London 20 July, 1811. From Eton he proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, and afterwards became a fellow of Merton College in

ELICHMANN.

that university. In 1841 he entered parliament for Southampton, and the same year succeeded to the earldom, which, being a Scotch one, did not affect his seat in the House of Commons. This, however, he resigned 1842, on being appointed governor-general of Jamaica. In 1846 he was despatched in a like capacity to Canada, and during his administration, which extended over eight years, he did much to quell discontent, and to knit the Canadian provinces closely to the mother country. His services were rewarded by his being, in 1849, raised to the British peerage as Baron Elgin. From Canada he was transferred to China as special ambassador. On his way thither he received news of the Indian mutiny, and took the determined step of landing some of his own troops to assist in suppressing it. But notwithstanding this diminution of the force under his control, his expedition to China proved a success, as he saw Canton taken, and negotiated the important treaty of Tientsin. In 1859 he became a member of Lord Palmerston's cabinet, with the office of postmaster-general. But he was not destined to remain long at home. His brother, Mr. Bruce, had been appointed envoy in China, and, in accordance with the treaty, he ought to have been received at Peking. Access to the capital was, however, refused to him, save on conditions which were considered derogatory to the British representative; and when the rights secured by treaty were insisted upon, there ensued the disaster of the Peiho. Forthwith, in 1860, Lord Elgin was despatched once more to sustain the English authority, and he thoroughly fulfilled his mission by entering Peking in state and compelling the submission of the Celestial chiefs. Scarcely had he gained this triumph when he was appointed to succeed Lord Canning as governor-general of India, where he maintained external peace and developed the internal and material resources of the country. During a tour in the north of India he died at Dhurumsala in the valley of Cashmere 20 Nov., 1863.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, THOMAS BRUCE, seventh EARL OF, was born 1766, and succeeded to the title while an infant. After passing through Harrow and Westminster schools, he studied in the university of St. Andrews, and then entered the army, attaining eventually in 1837 the rank of general. He greatly distinguished himself as a diplomatist, being entrusted with several missions of the highest importance. In 1795 he was nominated envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin; and in 1799 he proceeded to Constantinople in the same capacity. To this latter appointment we owe the collection and preservation of the Elgin Marbles and other treasures of ancient art, which in 1816 were purchased by the nation for £35,000, and are now deposited in the British Museum. Lord Elgin died at Paris 14 Nov., 1841.

ELIAS LEVITA, a German rabbi, who taught Hebrew at Rome and Venice. He published several learned works, and by his rejection of the antiquity of the Hebrew vowel points brought upon himself the enmity of his brethren. Born 1472; died 1549.

ELIAS, MATTHEW, a painter, born near Cassel 1658; died at Dunkirk 22 April, 1741. He was professor of painting in the academy of St. Luke, at Paris.

ELICHMANN, JOHN, a native of Silesia, prac-

ELIE DE BEAUMONT.

tised physic at Leyden, where he died 1639. He was well acquainted with sixteen languages, and published, among other works, the Arabic and Greek versions of the Tablature of Ceibes, accompanied by a Latin translation by himself.

ELIE DE BEAUMONT, JEAN BAPTISTE JACQUES, a French advocate, born Oct., 1732. He distinguished himself by his affecting memoir of the family of Calas, and several other esteemed pieces. Died 10 Jan., 1786. His wife (born 1729; died 1783) wrote an excellent novel entitled *Letters of the Marquis of Roselle*.

ELIOT, FRANCIS PERCEVAL, one of the commissioners of audit at Somerset House, London, wrote 'Letters on the Subject of the Armed Yeomanry, 1794; 'Observations on the Fallacy of the Supposed Depreciation of the Paper Currency,' 1811; and 'Demonstration; or Financial Remarks,' Died 23 Aug., 1818, *æt.* 63.

ELIOT, SIR JOHN, a distinguished patriot, born at Port Eliot, Cornwall, 20 April, 1590, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and subsequently studied in one of the inns of court. In 1614 he entered the House of Commons as member for St. Germans, and greatly distinguished himself by his eloquence and independent spirit. He received the honour of knighthood on being appointed vice-admiral of Devon. While holding this office he captured a famous pirate named Nutt, but instead of being rewarded for this gallant deed he was actually cast into prison, as the 'rover' had very influential friends at court. After a time Eliot regained his liberty, and was returned to the parliament which assembled in 1623. In the reign of Charles I. he came into prominence as one of the popular champions, and, like most of his brethren, evinced his spirit of liberality and toleration by loudly clamouring for penal laws against the unfortunate Catholics. He became at length so troublesome to the court that he was cast into the Tower together with Holles, Selden, and others. The harsh treatment he received in prison caused his death 27 Nov., 1632. Mr. John Forster published in 1863 an excellent biography of Eliot, who is termed by Hallam, 'the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty which that time produced.'

ELIOT, JOHN, called the Apostle of the Indians, was born in Devonshire or Cornwall about 1604. He was educated at Cambridge; after which he became an assistant at a school, but being dismissed on account of his nonconformity, he went to New England, where he was chosen pastor of an Independent congregation. In 1646 he began to study the Indian language, that he might be enabled to preach to the native tribes of America. In this he had such success, that he undertook a translation of the Bible into the Mohawk tongue. He wrote several books, as, an Indian Grammar, a Primer for the Indians, &c. Died 1689.

ELLIOTT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Lord Heathfield. *See* HEATHFIELD.

ELISEUS. *See* ELYS.

ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY (St.), daughter of Andrew II., king of Hungary, was born 1207, and married, 1221, Louis, landgrave of Hesse, by whom she had three children. After the landgrave's death she was deprived of the regency, and reduced to beg her bread from door to door. She was, however, afterwards settled in the palace and treated suitably to her rank; but, preferring a

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state of humiliation to dignity, she took the habit of the third order of St. Francis, and employed herself in spinning wool, and attending on the poor in the hospital at Marburg, founded by herself, in which holy exercises she died 10 Nov., 1231, aged 24. She was canonised by Gregory IX. four years afterwards.

ELIZABETH (St.), daughter of Peter III., king of Aragon, was born 1271, and married 1281 to Dionysius, king of Portugal, after whose decease she took the habit of St. Clare, and founded the convent of Coimbra. Died 4 July, 1336.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn. She was born 1533; succeeded to the throne on the death of her half-sister, Queen Mary, 17 Nov., 1558; and died 24 March, 1602-3.

ELIZABETH PETROVNA, daughter of the Czar Peter the Great, was born 1709. She usurped the imperial throne by dethroning the infant Ivan 1741, and died 20 Dec., 1761.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, LORD, fourth son of Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, was born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, 1749. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and next at Peterhouse, Cambridge. After taking his first degree he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and when called to the bar went the northern circuit. The trial of Warren Hastings gave ample scope for Mr. Law's talents, he being the leading counsel for that gentleman. In 1801 he was made attorney-general; and the next year he succeeded Lord Kenyon as chief justice of the King's Bench, on which occasion he was created Baron Ellenborough. He died shortly after the resignation of his office 13 Dec., 1818.

ELLER DE BROCKHUSEN, JOHN THEODORE, a physician and medical writer, in the service of Frederic I. and Frederic II. of Prussia, was born 1680, and died 31 Sept., 1760.

ELLERKER, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, who died at Stonyhurst 1 May, 1795. Dr. Oliver pronounces him to have been one of the ablest professors of theology that the English college ever produced, and adds that his treatise 'De Incarnatione' may be regarded as a *chef-d'œuvre*.

ELLESME, FRANCIS EGERTON, EARL OF, was born 1 Jan., 1800, being second son of the marquis of Stafford, afterwards duke of Sutherland. After passing through Eton School and Christchurch, Oxford, he entered the House of Commons, being then known as Lord Francis Leveson Gower. He gave an earnest support to the policy of Mr. Canning. In 1828 he was sworn of the privy council, and not long afterwards accompanied the marquis of Anglesey to Ireland as chief secretary. From July to November, 1830, he was secretary-at-war. He was raised to the peerage 1840; and died 18 Feb., 1857. The earl was a man of great literary acquirements, and wrote a translation of Faust; the Pilgrimage, a poem; Mediterranean Sketches; and several poems which were printed for private circulation.

ELLESME, THOMAS EGERTON, LORD. *See* BRACKLEY, VISCOUNT.

ELLIGER, OTTOMAR, principal painter to the elector of Brandenburg, was born at Gottenburg 1632, or 1633, and died 1688. His son, *Ottomar* (born 1666; died 24 Nov., 1732), acquired fame as an historical painter.

ELLIOT, GILBERT, earl of Minto. *See* MINTO.

ELLIOT, SIR GILBERT, baronet, of Minto, in

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Scotland, was born Sept., 1722. He became an advocate, and besides distinguishing himself in his profession, gave proofs that he possessed considerable literary abilities. After filling several high official situations, he died Jan., 1777. He wrote some beautiful ballads, and maintained a philosophical correspondence with David Hume.

ELLIOT, SIR JOHN, a physician, was a native of Peebles, in Scotland. He was bred a surgeon, in which capacity he went out in a private ship of war, which took a valuable prize. His share of the prize-money enabled him to become a physician, and so great was his practice in London, that he realized £5,000 a-year. He was created a baronet; and died 7 Nov., 1786. Sir John wrote various popular works relative to medical science.

ELLIOT, or SHELDON, NATHANIEL, an English Jesuit, born May, 1705, was called to the government of the colleges at St. Omer, Rome, and Bruges, and also to be provincial of his brethren in difficult and stormy times. On quitting office he retired to Holt, where he died to Oct., 1780. 'The Occasional Letters on the Affairs of the Jesuits in France' were collected and published in London under his direction; with the 'Judgment of the Bishops of France concerning the Doctrine, Government, Conduct, and usefulness of the French Jesuits.' He was also the translator of Pinamonti's treatise of 'The Cross in its true Light,' 1775.—*Oliver.*

ELLIOTT, EBENEZER, an English poet, known principally by his 'Corn-Law Rhymes,' was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, 17 March, 1781, and died near Barnsley 1 Dec., 1849.

ELLIOTT, HENRY VENN, an 'evangelical' divine of some note, was a native of Paddington, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow (B.A. 1814; M.A. 1817). He was incumbent of St. Mary's Chapel, Brighton, for thirty-seven years, and died in that town 24 Jan., 1865. Several of his Sermons are in print. A Life of Mr. Elliott, by Josiah Bateman, M.A., was published in 1868.

ELLIOTT, RICHARD, was born at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He became chaplain to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, from whence he was dismissed 1759, for preaching antinomianism. He afterwards turned Arian, and took a meeting-house in Aldersgate Street, where he officiated till his death, which happened suddenly in the pulpit 28 Dec., 1788. He published some controversial tracts, a volume of discourses, and many single sermons.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM, an English artist and engraver, born at Hampton Court 1717; died in London 1766.

ELLIS, CLEMENT, was born in Cumberland 1630, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1660 he obtained the living of Kirkby, Nottinghamshire, and in 1693 a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell. Died 1700. He wrote the 'Gentle Sinner, or England's brave Gentleman characterised;' some books on practical divinity; and poetical pieces.

ELLIS, GEORGE, F.R.S., P.S.A., a native of London, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was one of the writers of the Kolliad, a satirical publication, intended to annoy the administration of Mr. Pitt; but afterwards he became much attached to that

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statesman, and was appointed secretary to Lord Malmesbury when he went on the embassy to Lisle. Died 15 April, 1815, aged 70. His works are, Specimens of the Early English Poets, 3 vols.; Preface, notes, and appendix to a translation of Le Grand's *Fabliaux*; Specimens of English Metrical Romances, 3 vols.

ELLIS, G. J. W. Lord Dover. See DOVER.

ELLIS, HENRY, F.R.S., an English voyager, born 1721; died 21 Jan., 1806. He is known by his account of a voyage which he made in 1746 with Captains G. Moor and Smith, with the view of discovering a north-west passage by way of Hudson's Bay. He became governor of New York and Georgia.

ELLIS, HUMPHREY, D.D., an English Catholic divine, some time professor of philosophy and divinity at Lisbon, afterwards dean of the English chapter, died July, 1676.

ELLIS, JOHN, F.R.S., a naturalist, supposed to have been born in London about 1710. When very young he applied himself assiduously to scientific observations, the result of which was a discovery of the animal nature of corals and corallines, on which he published 'An Essay,' 1755. In botany he distinguished himself by an account of new plants from America; a description of the *Conferve*, and a dissertation on the *Varnish-tree* of Japan. He also wrote an account of *Collee*, a description of the *Mangostan* and bread fruit, and directions to voyagers for bringing home vegetable productions. He was likewise the author of various papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*. Lord Chancellor Northington gave him the place of agent for West Florida and Dominica. Died 15 Oct., 1776. His 'Natural History of many curious and uncommon Zoophytes' was published by his daughter 1786.

ELLIS, JOHN, was born in London 22 March, 1698, and brought up as a scrivener. For many years he was deputy of Broad Street Ward, and master of the Scriveners' Company. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several poetical pieces which are included in Dodsley's Collection. He also published separately *The Surprise*, or Gentleman turned Apothecary, a tale in Hudibrastic verse; and a *Travesty of the canto added by Maphæus to Virgil's Æneid*. Died 31 Dec., 1791.

ELLIS, PHILIP MICHAEL, an English prelate, was the third son of the Rev. John Ellis, rector of Waddesden, Buckinghamshire, and was born 1655. Whilst a pupil in Westminster School he embraced the Catholic religion, and accordingly proceeded to St. Gregory's convent at Douay, where he made his profession as a Benedictine monk 30 Nov., 1670. Being sent on the English mission, his great abilities recommended him to the notice of James II., who appointed him one of his chaplains and preachers, and when Pope Innocent XI., on 30 Jan., 1688, signified his wish that his majesty should nominate three fit subjects to fill the newly-constituted vicariates—Midland, Northern, and Western—Dom Ellis was selected for the western vicariate, and was consecrated bishop at St. James's 6 May, 1688, by the title of bishop of Aureliopolis. On the breaking out of the revolution at London he was apprehended and committed to Newgate, though his confinement was of brief duration. After staying for some time at St. Germain he went to Rome, and in 1693 was nominated an assistant prelate by Innocent XII.

ELLIS.

ELPHINSTONE.

Resigning his western vicariate he was promoted by Clement XI. in 1708 to the see of Segni in the Campagna di Roma, where he established a seminary. Died 16 Nov., 1726. He published seven of his sermons preached at St. James's; and also the acts of a synod held in his cathedral in 1710.—*Observer*; *Ellis Correspondence*.

ELLIS, SIR RICHARD. See **ELLYS**.

ELLIS, ROBERT LESLIE, an accomplished scholar, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship; and died at Granchester, near Cambridge, 12 May, 1859, aged 41. Mr. Ellis took a leading part in bringing out the Cambridge edition of the Works of Lord Bacon. A Life of him, by Harvey Goodwin, D.D., was published in 1864.

ELLISTON, H. T., an English musical composer; inventor of the transposing piano; died 19 April, 1864, aged 63.

ELLISTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, a celebrated actor, born in London 1774; died 7 July, 1831.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, was born at Crowell, near Thame, Oxfordshire, 1639. He was bred in the Anglican communion, but was converted to Quakerism, in consequence of which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, which tended greatly to his improvement in learning. Ellwood suffered imprisonment on account of his religious belief, and wrote a number of books in defence of it. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a History of the Old and New Testament; a sacred poem on the Life of David, &c.; and his own life. Died 1 March, 1713.

ELLYS, ANTHONY, an Anglican prelate, born 1693, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was appointed bishop of St. David's 1752, and died 17 Jan., 1761. He published some single sermons; an Answer to Hume on the Miracles; a Plea for the Sacramental Test; and after his death appeared his Tracts on the Liberty, spiritual and temporal, of the Protestants in England.

ELLYS, SIR RICHARD, baronet, was born at Wyham, Lincolnshire, about 1688. He was well versed in the ancient languages, and corresponded with many scholars of the greatest eminence at home and abroad. In his religious principles he was a Calvinistic dissenter of the Independent persuasion. Died 21 Feb., 1741-2. Sir Richard wrote 'Fortuita Sacra, quibus subjicitur Commentarius de Cymbalis'; A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint; and Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels, with regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Saviour.

ELMACINUS, GEORGE, a Christian of Egypt, who wrote a History of the Saracens. Born 1223; died 1273.

ELMENHORST, GEVEHART, of Hamburg, a learned critic and classical editor, died 1621.

ELMES, HARVEY LONSDALE, a London architect, who died 26 Nov., 1847, aged 32, in Jamaica, whether he had gone for the benefit of his health. His chief work is St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

ELMSLEY, PETER, D.D., was born in London 1773, and educated at Westminster, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1797). In 1798 he was presented to the chapelry of Little Horkeley, Essex, but having a good private fortune he gave all the emoluments to his curate. After the peace he went to Italy, and was employed with Sir Humphry Davy in superintending the development of the papyri found at Hercu-

laneum. To Mr. Elmsley was left the choice of the MSS., but the experiment proved abortive. On his return he settled at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1823 he was appointed principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Camdenian professor of history; but he did not live to enjoy the higher distinctions to which his learning and merits would have raised him. Died 8 March, 1825. Dr. Elmsley was the editor of some of the plays of Euripides and Sophocles.

ÉLOY, NICOLAS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, physician to Prince Charles of Lorraine, was born at Mons 20 Sept., 1714, and died 10 March, 1788. His chief work is an Historical Dictionary of Medicine, Ancient and Modern.

ELPHINSTON, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, born at Edinburgh 6 Dec., 1721, being the son of an Episcopalian clergyman of that city. He was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh; on leaving which he became tutor to Lord Blantyre. In 1750 he superintended an edition of the Rambler, printed at Edinburgh, with translations of the mottoes. The year following he settled near London, and kept an academy till about 1778; after which he delivered a course of lectures on the English language at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He died at Hammersmith 8 Oct., 1809. He was a man of learning, but rendered himself ridiculous by endeavouring to introduce a new mode of spelling. He translated Martial into English, and published 'Propriety ascertained in her picture,' 2 vols. 4to., which was followed by 'English Orthography epitomized,' and 'Propriety's Pocket Dictionary.' In 1794 came out a selection of his correspondence, in 6 vols. 8vo.; but his best work is a grammar for the use of schools, 2 vols. 12mo.

ELPHINSTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch prelate, born at Glasgow 1431 or 1437. He received his education at the university of his native place, and on entering into orders obtained the rectory of Kirk-michael. After this he went to Paris and Orleans, at both which places he was chosen professor of civil and canon law. At the end of nine years he returned to Scotland, and became rector of the university of Glasgow. He also sat in parliament, and had a place in the privy council. James III. sent him on an embassy to France, and when he came home he was made bishop of Ross, from whence, in 1484, he was translated to Aberdeen. In 1488 he was advanced to the post of lord chancellor; soon after which he went on an embassy to Vienna, and on his return was made lord privy seal. In 1494 he began the foundation of King's College, Aberdeen, which he completed and endowed in 1506. Besides this great work, he left large sums for the building a bridge over the Dee. Died 25 Oct., 1514.

ELPHINSTONE. See **KEITH, VISCONTI**.

ELPHINSTONE, ARTHUR, Lord Balmerino. See **BALMERINO**.

ELPHINSTONE, MOUNTSTUART, fourth son of the eleventh Earl Elphinstone, was born in or about 1778. He entered the service of the East India Company, and was much employed in a diplomatic capacity. In 1808 he was entrusted with an important mission in Central Asia, being nominated our first envoy to Kabul. At Peshawar he concluded the important alliance with Shah Shuja which led to many complications and disasters, but which was triumphant for its immediate purpose, as a treaty was signed under

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which the shah engaged to join the Afghan arms to those of the English in the event of a French invasion of India. This mission led to the publication by Mr. Elphinstone of an interesting 'Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its Dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India; comprising a View of the Afghan Nation, and a History of the Doorannee Monarchy,' 1815. In 1820 he was appointed governor of Bombay. During the seven years that he ruled Western India the Elphinstone Code became law—a code which for brevity, completeness, clearness, and enlightened provisions might be compared with the Code Napoleon. Mr. Elphinstone returned to Europe 1827, and devoted his leisure to the composition of his well-known 'History of India,' which first appeared at London in 2 vols. 8vo., 1841. Died 20 Nov., 1859.

ELRINGTON, THOMAS, a native of Ireland, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became in succession mathematical professor and provost. He was appointed bishop of Limerick 1820; translated to Leighlin and Ferns 1822; and died July, 1835. He published editions of Euclid and Juvenal, besides a number of polemical and political pamphlets, one of which is in support of the validity of the Anglican orders.

ELSHEIMER, ADAM, a painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1574; died 1620.

ELSHOLTZ, JOHN SIGISMUND, a physician and botanist of Berlin, was born 1623, and died 1688. He published several works, one of which, 'The curious Distillatory, or the Art of Distilling,' was put into English by Thomas Sherley, M.D.

ELSNER, JAMES, a Prussian divine and theological writer, born 1692; died 8 Oct., 1750.

ELSTOB, ELIZABETH, sister of William Elstob, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 29 Sept., 1683. She was well acquainted with the Saxon and other languages, and translated from the French Madame Scudery's 'Essay on Glory.' In 1713 she published 'Some Testimonies of Learned Men, in favour of an intended edition of the Saxon Homilies.' A few of these homilies were printed at Oxford, but she did not find encouragement to go on with the work. In 1715 she published a Saxon grammar. On the death of her brother she was reduced to poverty, and kept a school at Evesham. Queen Caroline gave her a pension, which ceased at her majesty's death. After this she was taken into the family of the Duchess of Portland as a governess. Died 30 May, 1756.

ELSTOB, WILLIAM, a divine and antiquary, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1 Jan., 1673. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1696 he was chosen fellow of University College, where he took his master's degree 1697. In 1702 he obtained the rectory of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, London, where he died 3 March, 1714. He was remarkably skilled in the Saxon language, of which he gave proofs in a translation of the Homily of Lupus; and an edition of that on St. Gregory. He also undertook, but did not complete, a collection of the Saxon laws; a specimen of which was published under the title of 'Hormesta Pauli Orosii,' 1699. In connection with his profession he printed some sermons, and an 'Essay on the Connection between Law and Divinity.'

ELSWICH, JOHN HERMANN DE, a Lutheran di-

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vine, born at Rensburg, in Holstein, 1684; died at Stade 1721.

ELSYNGE, HENRY, was born at Battersea, Surrey, 1598. From Westminster School he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, after which Archbishop Laud procured for him the place of clerk of the House of Commons, which he resigned 1648. Died 1654. He wrote 'The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England.'

ELTON, SIR CHARLES ABRAHAM, a English baronet, born 1778; died at Bath 1 June, 1853. He was a man of literary tastes, and published several volumes of poetry and history. His most important work is entitled 'Specimens of the Classic Poets, in a chronological series from Homer to Tryphiodorus: translated into English verse, and illustrated with biographical and critical Notices,' 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1814. He also published a translation of Hesiod.

ELVIUS, PETER, a mathematician and astronomer, secretary of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, was born at Upsala 1710, and died 27 Sept., 1749.

ELWES, JOHN, an Englishman, who acquired notoriety on account of his miserly habits. He sat in parliament for some time as member for Berkshire, and died 26 Nov., 1780, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of £500,000, besides entailed estates.

ELY, HUMPHREY, D.D., was educated at Oxford, but remaining firm in his allegiance to the Roman Church, he afterwards went to Douay, where, in 1570, he established a school for the study of the civil and canon laws. In 1578 he followed the English college to Rheims. He was appointed professor of laws at Pont-à-Mousson 1586; and died 15 March, 1603-4. Dr. Ely was intimate with Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Allen, who employed him in revising several controversial books. He also published 'Certain brief Notes upon a brief Apology; set out under the Name of the Priests united to the Archbishop,' 8vo., Paris, 1602. His brother, *William Ely, D.D.*, was some time president of St. John's College, Oxford. Like his brother, he adhered to the Catholic cause, and became a very laborious missionary in Herefordshire, where he was confined in the common goal for several years. He died a prisoner 1609, very old.

ELYOT, SIR THOMAS, though generally stated to have been born in Suffolk, was more probably a native of Wiltshire. He received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1507), and not at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, as Wood and others assert. Henry VIII. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him on several embassies. He died at Carlton, Cambridgeshire, and was buried there 25 March, 1546. His works are 'The Governor,' a treatise on education; 'Pasquil the Playne;' 'Castle of Health;' 'Bibliotheca Eliotta, Elyots Library or Dictionary,' afterwards improved by Bishop Cooper; 'Defence of good Women;' 'Banquet of Sapience;' 'Preservative against the fear of death;' 'De rebus memorabilibus Angliæ;' 'Of the knowledge which maketh a man wise;' and a number of translations.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ELYS, EDMUND, Elisæus, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1055, and obtained a fellowship. In 1059 he succeeded his father in the rectory of East Allington, Devonshire, but was deprived at the Revolution for not taking the oaths. He was alive in 1693. He published two volumes

of miscellaneous pieces, in prose and verse; a tract against Tillotson's Sermons on the Incarnation; and a volume of letters.

ELZEVIRS, famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. There were five of this name, Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel. Lewis began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel. Daniel died 1680 or 1681. He published a catalogue of books printed by his family.

EMANUEL, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. 1495; and died 1521, aged 53.

EMERSON, WILLIAM, a mathematician, born 14 May, 1701, at Hurworth, county Durham. He kept a school for some time, but quitted that employment, and contented himself with a small paternal estate. He was a profound mathematician, but of singular habits, being vulgar in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely shabby in his dress. Died 26 May, 1782. He wrote treatises on Fluxions, Mechanics, Algebra, Optics, Astronomy, Navigation, Arithmetic; a Commentary on the Principia of Newton; and several other esteemed works.

EMERY, JOHN, a comic actor, born at Sunderland 1777; died 25 July, 1822. His success upon the London stage, especially in personating rustic characters, was very great.

EMILIUS, PAULUS. *See* PAULUS.

EMILYN, THOMAS, was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 27 May, 1663. After receiving a preparatory education, he was admitted a preacher, and became chaplain to the countess of Donegal, a dissenter, whom he accompanied to Ireland. In 1683 he returned to England, and became minister of a congregation at Lowestoft, where he turned Arian. In 1691 he removed to Dublin to be assistant to Mr. Boyse; but his religious sentiments being discovered, the Dublin synod suspended him from the ministry, whereupon he wrote a book entitled 'An humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ.' For this he was prosecuted by the dissenters, and the jury having found him guilty of blasphemy, he was sentenced to pay a fine of £1,000, and to suffer a year's imprisonment. The fine was afterwards commuted to £70, but he remained in confinement two years. On recovering his liberty he went to London, where he ministered to a small congregation for a few years. Died 30 July, 1743. Besides the above work, he wrote several others in defence of Arianism, and some sermons, all collected in 2 vols. 8vo., by his son, *Sollom Emlyn*, a barrister, who edited Hales on the Pleas of the Crown, and died 1756.

EMMETT, ROBERT, the son of a physician of Cork, was born in that city 1780. He was studying for the bar when the French revolution led to the popular movement in Ireland, which he deemed it his duty to encourage. He supported the insurrectionary party with all the enthusiasm of youth, and was a member of the secret directory of the United Irishmen. He was arrested in Dublin, and having been found guilty of treason was executed 20 Sept., 1803.

EMMETT, THOMAS ADDIS, elder brother of the above, was born in Dublin 1763. He was called to the bar, but instead of following his profession became one of the most active leaders of the United Irishmen. On being apprehended he made a full confession, and ultimately gained his

liberty. He afterwards went to New York, where he rose to great distinction in the profession of the law. Died 14 Nov., 1827.

EMMIUS, UNBO, professor of history and Greek at Groningen; a distinguished philologist and historian; was born at Gretha, in East Friesland, 1547, and died 9 Dec., 1626.

EMPEDOCLES, an ancient philosopher, was a native of Sicily, and flourished B.C. 444.

EMPEREUR, CONSTANTINE L', a Dutch orientalist, who died 1648. During twenty-one years he was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Leyden. He published several esteemed translations of Jewish and Talmudical works.

EMPSON, SIR RICHARD, a statesman, was the son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, Northamptonshire. He became a favourite with Henry VII., and on account of his oppressions rendered himself odious to the nation. He was beheaded with his condjuror, Dudley, 17 August, 1510.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ENCINAS, FRANCIS, commonly known by the name of *Dryander*, and also by those of *Du Chene*, *Van Eyck*, and *Eichman*, was born at Burgos, in Spain, about 1520. After receiving the rudiments of education in his native country, he visited Germany, and adopted the new doctrines. In consequence of publishing a Spanish translation of the New Testament, he was arrested and imprisoned at Brussels 1543. Coming subsequently to England he was appointed Greek reader to the university of Cambridge. He afterwards visited Strasburg and Geneva, and died about 1570. Besides the translation of the New Testament referred to above, Encinas wrote a History of the Low Countries, and of Religion in Spain; and a Spanish translation of Plutarch.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ENFANTIN, LE PÈRE, restorer of the sect of St. Simonians, died 1 Sept., 1864.

ENFIELD, WILLIAM, was born at Sudbury 29 March, 1741. In 1763 he was chosen minister of a dissenting congregation at Liverpool. About 1770 he removed to Warrington, as a teacher in the academical institution established there; which did not succeed, though continued till 1783. After this he went to Norwich, where he died 3 Nov., 1797. Dr. Enfield published, *The Speaker*, a popular school-book; *Exercises on Elocution*; *The Preacher's Directory*, a collection of texts; *The English Preacher*, 9 vols.; *Biographical Sermons*; *Institutes of Natural Philosophy*; *An abridged Translation of Brucker's History of Philosophy*, 2 vols.; *General Biography*, in conjunction with Dr. Aikin, who published his friend's sermons, 3 vols., with his life prefixed.

ENGELBRECHTSEN, CORNELIUS, a painter, born at Leyden 1468; died 1533.

ENGHELRAMS, CORNELIUS, a painter, born at Malines 1527; died 1583.

ENGHIEN, LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON duc d', son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Conde, was born at Chantilly 2 Aug., 1772. This amiable young prince resided at a seat which had been left him by his great-uncle, the cardinal prince de Rohan, in the principality of Ettenheim, which appertained to the elector of Baden. Here he devoted himself, under the misfortunes of his family, in a peaceful retirement, to the cultivation of his estate; when Bonaparte's agents came by night, and having seized him in his bed, hurried him to France, where he was tried and condemned by a mock

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tribunal for having taken up arms against France in the time of Robespierre. In the night of 23 March, 1804, he was shot in the wood of Vincennes.

ENGLAND, JOHN, a distinguished Catholic prelate, was born at Cork 23 Sept., 1786. He was originally intended for the law, but subsequently embraced the clerical profession, and received his theological education at Carlow. His first missionary years were spent in his native city, and next he was appointed to the important parish of Bandon. During this period he laboured incessantly in the cause of religion and the liberty of his country. In 1814 he published 'The Religious Repertory,' a weekly magazine devoted to this object. In 1820 he was consecrated bishop of the newly-erected see of Charleston in the United States; and his administration of that diocese for twenty-two years was one continuous and successful effort for the dissemination of religion, and the improvement of his adopted country. In 1822 he commenced the publication of 'The United States Catholic Miscellany;' he also published many miscellaneous pamphlets, and a work of great research and erudition on the 'Roman Chancery.' The other separate works by him which I have seen are 'Letters of the late Bishop England to the Hon. J. Forsyth, on the subject of Domestic Slavery; to which are prefixed copies in Latin and English of the Pope's Apostolic Letter, concerning the African Slave Trade, with some introductory remarks, &c.,' by W. G. Read, Bro., Baltimore, 1844; and 'Explanation of the Construction, Furniture, and Ornaments of a Church, of the Vestments of the Clergy, and of the Nature and Ceremonies of the Mass,' 12mo., Rome, 1845. The Works of Bishop England were collected and arranged under the advice and direction of the Right Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds, and published at Baltimore, in five octavo volumes, 1849. Died 11 April, 1842.

ENGLAND, THOMAS R., a Catholic divine, brother of the preceding, was for many years parish priest of Passage, near Cork. He appears to have been living in 1849. Mr. England published a very valuable 'Life of the Reverend Arthur O'Leary, including Historical Anecdotes, Memoirs, and many hitherto unpublished documents, illustrative of the condition of the Irish Catholics during the eighteenth century,' 8vo., London, 1822; 'Letters of the Abbé Edgeworth;' and several occasional pamphlets.

ENGLEFIELD, SIR HENRY CHARLES, an eminent antiquary and astronomer, was descended from a very ancient family in Berkshire and Wiltshire, one of whom, Francis, was created a baronet 1612. Sir Henry succeeded his father in 1780, at which time he was F.R.S. and F.S.A. In the Transactions of the former, and the Archæologia of the latter, are many of his communications. His separate publications are 'Tables of the apparent places of the Comet in 1661;' 'On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets;' 'A Walk through Southampton;' 'Description of the Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight.' Sir Henry was a Catholic, and defended the principles of his communion with great spirit from the charges brought against it in a 'Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters.' He died in London 21 March, 1822, aged 70.

ENGLISH, FERDINAND EDWARD, archbishop of Trinidad, died 19 Sept., 1862.

EPHANIUS.

ENGLISH, HESTER. See INGLIS.

ENJEDIN, GEORGE, a learned Socinian of Hungary, who wrote 'Explicatio locorum Scripturæ veteris et novi Testamenti ex quibus dogma Trinitatis stabiliri solet.' Died 28 Nov., 1597.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, a Latin poet, was born at Rudiae, in Calabria, about 240 B.C., and died about 170 B.C. Only some fragments of his works have come down to us.

ENNODIUS, MAGNUS FELIX, bishop of Pavia, in Italy, was born about 473, and died 17 July, 521. He wrote a panegyric on Theodoric, king of the Goths; a life of Epiphanius, bishop of Pavia, &c.

ENT, SIR GEORGE, M.D., a physician, born at Sandwich, Kent, 6 Nov., 1604. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree at Padua. He was knighted by Charles II., and became president of the College of Physicians. Died 13 Oct., 1689. His works are 'Apologia pro Circulatione sanguinis contra Emilio Parasoni' and 'Animadversiones in Malachiam Thranstoni diatribam de Respirationis usu primario.'

ENTICK, or ENTINCK, JOHN, an English writer, born 1713. In his eighteenth year he published a tract, entitled 'The Evidence of Christianity proved from Facts,' which we suppose was only a translation from Houteville. He afterwards became a schoolmaster, and appears to have been in orders. He was much employed by the booksellers, for whom he compiled a Naval History; a History of the German War; and a History of London; but he is best known by his Spelling Dictionary; and his Latin and English Dictionary. Died at Stepney May, 1773.

EOBANUS HESSUS, HELIUS, a Latin poet, was born in Hesse 9 Jan., 1488, and died at Erfurt where he was professor of eloquence, 5 Oct., 1540.

EPAMINONDAS, a Theban general, who received a mortal wound at the battle of Mantinea, and died triumphantly on being assured of the victory, B.C. 363.

ÉPÉE, CHARLES MICHEL DE L', a French abbé, born at Versailles 25 Nov., 1712. He obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Troyes, and made himself famous by conducting a seminary at Paris, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, in which he had extraordinary success. He died 23 Dec., 1789, and was succeeded by the Abbé Sicard. L'Épée wrote an Account of the cure of Marianne Pigalle; and 'Instruction des Sourds et Muets.'

EPHKEM, (Sī.), a learned father of the Church and deacon of Edessa, was a native of Nisibin. He was styled the doctor and prophet of the Syrians. His works fill six folio volumes. Died about 378.

EPICHARMUS, a Greek poet and philosopher, who lived about 440 B.C.

EPICETUS, a stoic philosopher, was a native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, and the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. He died after A.D. 118. His works have been translated into English by Mrs. Carter.

EPICURUS, a celebrated Athenian philosopher, born about 342 B.C.; died 270 B.C.

EPIMENIDES, a Cretan poet and philosopher, who flourished about 596 B.C.

EPIPHANIUS (Sī.), a father and doctor of the Church, who displayed great zeal against the writings of Origen. He was chosen bishop of Salamis; and died 403, aged above 80. His works were published by Petavius, in 2 vols. folio, 1622.

EPIPHANIUS.

The principal among them is a treatise against heresies.

EPIPHANIUS, the *Scholastic*, was living in Italy about 510. At the request of his friend Cassiodorus he translated into Latin the Ecclesiastical Histories of Socrates, Zozomen, and Theodoret.

EPISCOPIUS, SIMON, a learned divine of Amsterdam, who was one of the principal leaders of the Arminians or remonstrants. His works occupy two folio volumes. Born 1583; died 4 April, 1643.

ERARD, SEBASTIEN, a noted manufacturer of pianofortes and other musical instruments, was born at Strasburg 5 April, 1752, and died near Paris 5 Aug., 1831.

ERASISTRATUS, a Greek physician and anatomist, flourished about 200 B.C.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, by Margaret, daughter of Peter, a physician, of Sevenbergen. He was born at Rotterdam 28 Oct., 1466, and named after his father, but subsequently he assumed the name of *Desiderius*, the Latin equivalent for the Dutch word *Gerard*, signifying 'amiable,' and *Erasmus*, the Greek for the same word. To these he added *Roterodamus*, from the place of his birth. At an early age he was a chorister in the cathedral of Utrecht. The first school he was sent to was at Terzau, but after remaining there a short time he was removed to Deventer, in Guelderland, where he had for his schoolfellow Adrian Florentius, afterwards Pope Adrian VI. Subsequently he entered among the canons regular of a house at Stein, near Terzau, and was ordained priest 1492. It was at Stein that he composed his first work, 'De Contemptu Mundi.' In 1490 Herman à Bergis, archbishop of Cambray, being in want of a Latin secretary, took Erasmus from the convent and employed him in that capacity. The archbishop advised Erasmus to go to the university of Paris, promising him a pension for his support. He accordingly went there 1496; but the archbishop neglected to fulfil his promise, so that Erasmus was reduced to the greatest necessities, being at times almost destitute of food and clothing. The plague broke out at Paris 1497, and he returned to Cambray, and afterwards came to England on a visit to William Blount lord Mountjoy, who had been his pupil at Paris. From London he went to Oxford, and studied in St. Mary's College, devoting his time chiefly to the acquirement of the Greek language. In 1506 the degrees of B.D. and D.D. were conferred upon him by the university of Cambridge. During his abode in this country he became intimate with Sir Thomas More, Dean Colet, Tunstal, Warham, Grocyn, Lynacre, and other learned men, and was exceedingly gratified by their reception. On leaving England he proceeded to Italy, and again took the degree of D.D. at Turin. He then visited Bologna, and afterwards Rome, where he was well received, especially by Cardinal de Medici, afterwards Leo X. In 1510 he paid another visit to England, in consequence of hopes held out to him by Henry VIII. At this period the prior of Stein desired to recall him to his convent, but he obtained from the pope a dispensation releasing him from his vows. He again went to Cambridge, and resided at Queen's College, being, in 1511, admitted Lady Margaret professor of divinity. While at Cambridge he also read public lectures on the Greek tongue. He may be mentioned that he rendered great assistance to

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Dean Colet in the foundation of St. Paul's School. Towards the end of 1510 he quitted England, and from that time led a wandering life, residing sometimes at Antwerp, sometimes at Louvaine, sometimes at Brussels, and once in London, rarely remaining six months in one place. His circumstances were by no means good, and he was a bad economist. His income arose principally from the dedications of his books, and the pensions he received from the patrons of literature. In 1521 he settled at Basle, but was obliged to quit that city 1520, on account of the establishment of the Protestant religion there. After an interval of six years, during which he resided at Fribourg, he returned to his favourite residence at Basle, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in the night, between the 11th and 12th of July, 1536. Erasmus has left a name which will never perish. To a vast stock of learning, both sacred and profane, he added the graces of eloquence and the charms of wit. His numerous works, which are all written in Latin, embrace a great variety of topics. To him belongs the glory of having been the first publisher of the New Testament in the original Greek. The first edition was published in 1516, and four more impressions were called for in his lifetime. Among his other works the most celebrated are 'The Manual of a Christian Soldier;' 'Adages;' 'Encomium of Folly;' 'Colloquies;' and 'Ciceronianus.' At the outset of the Reformation, Erasmus inclined towards the reformers, as he approved of their attempts to effect changes in certain matters of discipline, but on finding that Luther and his companions were making attacks on the doctrine of the Church, he withdrew from their cause and wrote his 'Treatise of Free Will.' Le Clerc put forth a new edition of Erasmus's works at Leyden, 10 vols. folio, 1703—1706.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ERASTUS, THOMAS, a Greek physician, born at Baden, in Switzerland, 7 Sept., 1524; died at Basle 31 Dec., 1583. He wrote some books on subjects connected with his profession, but is best known by his treatise on Excommunication, in which he enunciates the principle that ecclesiastical censures and other inflictions are not the proper method of punishing crimes, but that the administration of the penal law, and of the law for compelling performance of civil obligations, should rest with the temporal magistrate.

ERATOSTHENES, a Greek of Cyrene, keeper of the library at Alexandria, died 194 B.C. He was the first who discovered the method of measuring the circumference of the earth.

ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA, ALONSO, a Spanish poet, born at Madrid 1533; died after 1596. His great work is the 'Araucana,' an epic poem, describing a revolt of the Araucanians against the Spaniards in Chili.

ERDESWICKE, SAMPSON, was a native of Sandon, Staffordshire, and received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford. He died 11 April, 1603. He was an accomplished antiquary, and left in MS. 'A short view of Staffordshire,' which has been several times printed. It is incorporated in Shaw's history of the county.

EREMITA, DANIEL, was born at Antwerp 1684. He became secretary to the duke of Florence; and died 1613. He wrote 'De Aulica Vita ac Civili;' Latin poems, &c.,

ERICSSON, JOHN, an engineer, was born in Sweden 1803; but his inventions were brought

ERIGENA.

before the scientific world in England and America. His name is chiefly known in connection with a project for a caloric engine, which was to supersede steam. As the principle did not obtain the sanction of the scientific men to whom the British Government referred its consideration, Ericsson tried it in America, and obtained sufficient co-operation to enable him to launch a vessel named after himself, and measuring 2000 tons. This vessel made a trial trip in which she sailed at the rate of twelve miles an hour; but on her return she was struck by a squall, filled, and foundered close to the city of Jersey. The 'Ericsson' was subsequently raised, and the caloric engine replaced by a steam engine, which possessed some improvements invented by Mr. Ericsson. *He died Nov. 1829.—Engl. Cycl.*

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, a celebrated schoolman, was a native of Ireland, and resided chiefly in France, at the court of Charles the Bald. His theological writings were considered heterodox; and his treatise on the eucharist was condemned by the Council of Rome 1059. In his 'Dialogus de Divisione Naturæ,' he displays a wonderful amount of information for the times he lived in, and an intimate acquaintance with the Greek language. Died about 875.—*Penny Cycl.*

ERINNA, a Greek poetess, flourished about 595 B.C. She was the friend of Sappho.

ERIZZO, SEBASTIAN, was born at Venice 19 June, 1525. He filled some important offices in the republic; and died 5 March, 1585. His chief work is a Discourse on Ancient Medals.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, king of Hanover, duke of Cumberland, &c., fifth son of George III. of England and Queen Charlotte, was born at New 5 June, 1771, and died 18 Nov., 1851.

ERNESTI, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, nephew of John Augustus Ernesti, was born 26 Nov., 1733, and died 29 July, 1801. He was professor of eloquence at Leipsic, and published excellent editions of Livy, Quintilian, and other classics.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, was born at Taenstadt, in Thuringia, 4 Aug., 1707. He studied theology at Leipsic, and in 1734 was chosen rector of St. Thomas's School in that city; in 1742 made extraordinary professor of ancient literature; in 1756 professor of eloquence, and in 1758 professor of divinity with the degree of doctor. Died 11 Sept., 1781. His editions of Homer, Callimachus, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Cicero, Tacitus, and Suetonius are very valuable. His other works are *Initia doctrinæ solidioris; Institutio interpretis Nov. Test.*; an edition of *Hederici's Lexicon*; a Theological Library, 11 vols.; *Opuscula Oratoria; Archæologia Literaria*; and a new edition of *Fabricius's Biblioth. Græca*.

ERNESTI, JOHN CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, nephew of the preceding, was professor of philosophy, and afterwards of eloquence, at Leipsic. He published an edition of *Æsop's Fables*; '*Lexicon Technologiæ Romanorum Rhetoricæ*;' and other works. Born 1756; died 5 June, 1802.

ERNULPH, bishop of Rochester. *See ARNULF.*

ERPENIUS, THOMAS, a learned Dutchman, born at Gorcum 7 Sept., 1584. He was educated at Leyden, after which he travelled into several countries to perfect himself in the oriental languages. In 1613 he was appointed professor of the oriental tongues at Leyden. Died 13 Nov., 1624. He published many works, the principal of which,

ERSKINE.

his Arabic Grammar, passed through numerous editions.

ERRIDGE, JOHN ACKERSON, an English topographer, author of the *History of Brighthelmstone*, died 5 Nov., 1862.

ERRINGTON, ANTHONY, D.D., an English priest, author of '*Catechistical Discourses*,' 1654; and of '*Missionarium: sive opusculum practicum pro fide propaganda, et conservanda*,' Rome, 1672.

ERSCH, JOHN SAMUEL, a celebrated German bibliographer, was chief librarian and professor of geography and statistics at Halle. Born 23 June, 1706; died 16 Jan., 1828.

ERSKINE, CHARLES, a cardinal, born at Rome, of Scotch parents, 13 Feb., 1753. He was much esteemed by Pius VI., who raised him to the episcopate, and appointed him canon of St. Peter's. He was sent to London as minister when that pontiff became a member of the coalition against France, and remained eight years in the British capital. He was raised to the purple by Pius VII., and died at Rome 19 March, 1811. Cardinal Erskine was a skilful negotiator, and a most learned and accomplished man.

ERSKINE, DAVID STEWART, Earl of Buchan. *See BUCHAN.*

ERSKINE, DAVID, Lord Dun, a Scotch lawyer, born at Dun, in the county of Angus, 1670. He received his education at St. Andrew's and afterwards at Paris. In 1696 he was called to the bar, and in 1711 took his seat on the bench. In 1713 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Court of Justiciary, which place he held till 1750. Died 1755. He published a little volume, entitled '*Lord Dun's Advices*.'

ERSKINE, ERENEZER, son of the Rev. Henry Erskine, who was ejected from the living of Cornhill, in the county of Durham, in 1662, and afterwards imprisoned in the fort of Bass, in the mouth of the Forth, where the son was born 22 June, 1680. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in 1703 was ordained minister of Portmouk, in the county of Fife, from whence he removed, in 1731, to Stirling. The year following, in a sermon before the synod of Perth, he censured some proceedings of the general assembly with regard to patronage, for which a prosecution was commenced against him, which produced a schism in the church. Mr. Erskine and his followers were called Seceders, and the sect thus formed has continued to the present day. He died at Stirling, 2 June, 1754. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at Glasgow 1702, and a fifth at Edinburgh 1795.

ERSKINE, HENRY, elder brother of Lord Erskine, was born at Edinburgh 1 Nov., 1746. He was called to the Scotch bar, 1768, and, though young, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, where he soon raised himself to high distinction as a lawyer and pleader. In 1783 he held for a short time the high official situation of lord advocate of Scotland, and afterwards became dean of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1806 he was re-appointed to the situation of lord advocate, but retired again at the same time that his brother in England was deprived of the great seal. Mr. Henry Erskine was a man of infinite wit, and wrote some epigrams of considerable merit. Died 8 Oct., 1817.

ERSKINE, JOHN, baron of Dun, was born near Montrose 1508 or 1509. At an early period he embraced the Protestant religion, which he pro-

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moted with great zeal, and became a preacher, after having been a warrior. He was one of the ecclesiastical superintendents appointed by the Scotch parliament, and in that capacity assisted in compiling the book of discipline, or model of church government. Died 21 March, 1591.

ERSKINE, JOHN, of Carnock, an eminent Scotch lawyer, was born 1695, and died 1 March, 1768. He wrote 'The Principles of the Law of Scotland,' and 'Institutes of the Laws of Scotland.'

ERSKINE, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch divine, born 2 June, 1721. He became a student of the university of Edinburgh, and while at college wrote an essay entitled 'De recte rationis usu legitimo, sive de libertate cogitandi.' In 1744 he was ordained minister of Kirkintilloch, from whence he removed, in 1754, to Culross, and, in 1758, to the New Gray Friars church at Edinburgh; but the next year he and Dr. Robertson were admitted joint ministers of the Old Gray Friars church. Died 19 Jan., 1803. Dr. Erskine published Theological Dissertations; Sketches of Church History, 2 vols.; and a volume of Sermons. He corresponded with Bishop Horsley, who, in his collection of controversial letters with Priestley, inserted some strictures written by Dr. Erskine. A volume of his letters, and another of his sermons, were printed after his death.

ERSKINE, RALPH, the brother of Ebenezer, was born at Monilaws, Northumberland, 15 March, 1685. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became minister of Dunfermline; but in 1734 he joined the Seceders, and was deposed by the general assembly. Died 6 Nov., 1752. His works were printed 1764 in 2 folio volumes.

ERSKINE, THOMAS, LORD ERSKINE, was the third and youngest son of Henry David Erskine, tenth earl of Buchan in Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh 29th Jan., 1749-50, and received his education partly in that city and partly at the university of St. Andrew's; but at the age of 14 he became a midshipman, and four years afterwards quitted the naval service for the army, as an ensign in the first regiment of foot. With this corps he went to Minorca, where he resided three years, and then removed to Gibraltar; but after being upon the rock nearly as long, upon some misunderstanding he gave up his commission, and returned to England with the resolution of studying the law. Accordingly, at the age of 26 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner, and at the same time inscribed his name as a student on the books of Lincoln's Inn. One of his college declamations, delivered in the chapel, on the subject of the Revolution, gained the first prize, and was an earnest of his future eminence. The circumstances of Mr. Erskine, which were originally circumscribed within very narrow limits, were rendered more so by an early marriage and an increasing family. His embarrassments were, therefore, very great previous to his being called to the bar, which was in 1778; but the same year he had the good fortune to start into popularity and practice. The first cause in which he was engaged was for Captain Baillic, who had been dismissed by Lord Sandwich from a situation in Greenwich Hospital. The conduct of Erskine in this trial gave such satisfaction that he was retained as counsel for Carnan the bookseller, to plead his cause against the claim of the Stationers' Company and the two universities to the sole right of printing almanacs. His next employ-

ERYCEIRA.

ment was that of conducting the defence of Admiral Keppel at Portsmouth, for which he was rewarded with a thousand guineas. Never was a counsel, at the outset of his professional course, engaged in more important concerns than Mr. Erskine. In 1781 he advocated the cause of Lord George Gordon, who was indicted in the Court of King's Bench for being the promoter of the riots of the preceding year. The eloquence and ability displayed by him on this trial procured him a silk gown, at the particular recommendation of Lord Mansfield. This was in 1783, and the same year he was chosen M.P. for Portsmouth. Soon after this he defended the dean of St. Asaph, who was tried at Shrewsbury on a charge of libel; and on this occasion he had a remarkable dispute with his old preceptor Mr. Justice Buller, who, having reprimanded him for the asperity of his language, received a caustic retort, uttered in such a lofty tone of defiance, that the judge, who was not formed of very pliable materials, felt abashed and checked his passion. But, perhaps, the most popular period of Mr. Erskine's life was when he pleaded the cause of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, in 1794 at the Old Bailey. These trials, for constructive treason, brought all his great powers as an orator into play, and he certainly then distinguished himself by extraordinary energy. His undertaking the defence of Paine, however, threw a momentary shade over him, and he was actually for a time dismissed from the office which he held as attorney-general to the prince of Wales. But in 1802 he was restored to that honour, and soon afterwards appointed chancellor to his royal highness, and keeper of the seals for the duchy of Cornwall. On the death of Mr. Pitt, 1806, Mr. Erskine was all at once elevated to the peerage and the wooolsack. His lordship did not hold the seals many months, the administration of which he formed a part being suddenly dissolved early in the following year. Lord Erskine now retired into private life; the prince of Wales became regent, and conferred on him the order of the Thistle. He died at Amondell House, near Edinburgh, 17 Nov., 1823. Lord Erskine was a decided Whig, and a close adherent of Mr. Fox. As an orator at the bar few excelled him, but in parliament he was not equally successful. His speeches have been published. In 1797 he wrote a tract entitled 'A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France,' which went through several editions. Subsequently he printed a political romance, called 'Armata,' a pamphlet in favour of the Greeks; and some poems.

ERKELEBEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP, professor of philosophy at Gottingen, was born 22 June, 1744, and died 19 August, 1777. He wrote 'Elements of Natural History,' and many other esteemed works in the German language.

ERYCEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENESES, count DE, of Lisbon, distinguished himself in military affairs. He wrote a History of Tangiers; History of Portugal, &c. Born 27 Nov., 1614; died 22 June, 1699.

ERYCEIRA, FRANCIS XAVIER DE MENESES, count DE, great-grandson of the preceding, was born at Lisbon 20 Jan., 1673. He also became a general; and died 21 Dec., 1743. He was a member of various learned societies, and composed a host of works, including Memoirs on the Coins of Portugal; Reflections on Academic Studies; and a MS. epic poem entitled 'Henriqueida.'

ESCHENBURG.

ESCHENBURG, JOHN JOACHIM, a German scholar, born at Hamburg 7 Dec., 1733. He was for many years professor in the Carolinum at Brunswick, where he died 29 Feb., 1820. To him Germany is indebted for an acquaintance with many good English writers in the department of aesthetics, viz., Brown, Webb, Burney, and Hurd, whom he translated and in part accompanied with notes and additions. His greatest desert, however, lies in his translation of Shakspeare (Zurich 1775-87, 14 vols; 1798-1806, 12 vols.). Students in this country are familiar with his useful 'Manual of Classical Literature,' which has been translated into English by N. W. Fiske.

ESCOBAR Y MENDOZA, ANTHONY, a Spanish Jesuit, and writer on casuistry, was born at Valladolid 1589, and died 4 July, 1669.

ESCOBAR, BARTHOLOMEW, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Seville, 1562; died at Lima 1624. He published Latin Sermons, &c.

ESCOBAR, MARINE DE, a pious virgin, born at Valladolid 8 Feb., 1554; died 9 June, 1633. She was the foundress of the order of St. Bridget.

ESCOIQUITZ, DON JUAN, a Spanish statesman and writer, born 1762; died 19 Nov., 1820. He translated into Spanish Milton's 'Paradise Lost' and Young's 'Night Thoughts.'

ESMENARD, JOSEPH ALPHONSE, a French poet and dramatist, born in Provence 1770, died 25 June, 1811.

ESPAGNAC, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH DAMAZIT DE SAHUGUET, baron D', a French general, and writer on military science, born 25 March, 1713; died at Paris 28 Feb., 1783.

ESPAGNET, JEAN D', president of the parliament of Bordeaux, rendered himself famous by his writings on alchemy. Flourished 1623.

ESPEN, ZEGER BERNARD VAN, an erudite canonist of Louvain, born 1646; died 2 Oct., 1728.

ESPENCE, CLAUDE D', a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born 1511; died 5 Oct., 1571. His theological works were printed at Paris 1619.

ESPER, JOHN FREDERICK, a German naturalist and astronomer, born at Drossenfeld, in Baireuth, 6 Oct., 1732; died at Wunsiedel 18 July, 1781. His brother, *Eugene John Christopher* (b. 2 June, 1742; d. 1810), was professor of philosophy at Erlang, and published many valuable works on natural history.

ESPERIENTE, PHILIP CALLIMACHUS, was born in Tuscany 1457, his real name being Buonacorsi. He formed a society at Rome, all the members of which were to adopt Greek names, in consequence of which he took that of Callimachus. Subsequently he adopted the name of Esperiente or Experience, in allusion to the vicissitudes of his life. The foundation of the society at Rome rendered Esperiente obnoxious to the Pope. He accordingly fled to Poland, where he became tutor to the children of Casimir III., who sent him on several embassies. He died at Cracow 1 Nov., 1496. He wrote 'De Gestis Attilæ,' and other historical works.

ESPKIT, JACQUES, a member of the French Academy, was born 23 Oct., 1611 at Béziers, where he died 6 July, 1678. He wrote Paraphrases on some of the Psalms; and the Fallacy of Human Virtues. He is generally styled the Abbé Esprit, though he was never in orders.

ESSENIUS, ANDREW, a Lutheran divine, professor of theology at Utrecht, was born Feb., 1618,

ESSEX.

and died 18 May, 1677. He wrote a great number of polemical treatises, chiefly in Latin.

ESSEX, ARTHUR CAPEL, EARL OF, son of Arthur, Lord Capel, was born 1635 and created earl of Essex at the Restoration. He was also sent ambassador to Denmark, and made lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1679 he became first lord of the treasury, but resigned that place a few months afterwards. In July 1683 he was charged with being concerned in the Rye House Plot, and committed to the Tower, where on the 13th he was found with his throat cut.

ESSEX, JAMES, F.S.A., an architect, was born in 1723, at Cambridge. He was brought up under his father, who was a builder, and whom he succeeded in his business. He was much employed in public works, particularly in repairing King's College chapel, and the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln. Died 14 Sept., 1784. He wrote some excellent papers on Gothic Architecture, in the 'Archæologia.' His MSS. and drawings came to the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, who bequeathed them to the British Museum.—*Cooper's Annals of Cambridge.*

ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, second EARL OF, son of Walter, the first earl, was born 10 Nov., 1567, at Netherwood, Herefordshire. He had his education in Trinity College, Cambridge, and on being introduced at court, became a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth. In 1585 he went to the Low Countries, and distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen. On his return he was made master of the horse, and commanded the cavalry in the camp at Tilbury. After this he went on two expeditions against Cadiz, the last of which failed, owing to a difference between the Earl and Raleigh. On his return home, Essex was made Earl Marshal of England, and master-general of the ordnance. But he had now attained the height of royal favour, and his fall was hastened by repeated acts of indiscretion. At the council-board he contradicted the queen, who gave him a box on the ear, and told him to go and be hanged; when, instead of making an apology, he rose in extreme wrath, swore that he would not have taken such an affront from the great Harry, and quitted the presence. An apparent reconciliation took place, but it was a short calm. The earl was sent soon after to Ireland, where he made peace with the rebel Tyrone, contrary to instructions; and next, to complete his ruin, he left the government without leave. After his arrival in London, he created considerable alarm by arming his followers and putting his house in a state of defence; for which he was summoned to appear at the council-board, but he refused to attend; on which a conflict ensued, and being soon compelled to surrender, he was sent to the Tower. His trial and condemnation quickly followed, and he was beheaded 25 Feb., 1600-1. The story of his giving a ring to the countess of Nottingham, to be conveyed to the queen, but which commission that lady, at the instigation of her husband, neglected to perform, though long regarded as fabulous, is now known to be true. The earl married the widow of Sir Philip Sidney. He had a taste for poetry, and his style of composition is vigorous and correct. He was also a great patron of men of learning and genius.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, third EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born 1592, and educated at Eton and Oxford. At the age of 14 he was be-

ESSEX.

trothed to Lady Frances Howard, but immediately afterwards he went on his travels, and in his absence his young wife became enamoured of Carr, afterwards Earl of Somerset. A divorce ensued, that she might be gratified, whereupon Essex went abroad and served in the wars of the Netherlands. On his return he formed another unhappy marriage with the daughter of Sir William Paulet, from whom he was also divorced. At the breaking out of the civil war, he accepted a commission as general of the Parliamentary army, and fought the king in the battle of Edgehill. After this he gained many advantages, for which he received public thanks and the most profuse grants from his employers. Died 14 Sept., 1646.

ESSEX, THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF, was born in or about 1498, being the son of a blacksmith at Putney, in Surrey. Early in life he became clerk or secretary to the English factory at Antwerp, which situation he soon left, and went into several countries as the secret agent of his sovereign. On his return to England he was taken into the service of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained for him a seat in the House of Commons, where he defended his master with great spirit. On the fall of the cardinal the king took Cromwell into his own service, and gave him several valuable and important offices. He was very instrumental in procuring the dissolution of the religious houses and in promoting the principles of the Reformation. For these services he obtained the title of the Earl of Essex, with many manors and estates, chiefly the spoils of the church. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He had the imprudence to advise the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves; but the union did not prove agreeable to the tyrant, who wreaked his vengeance on Cromwell by causing him to be attainted of high treason and heresy. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, 28 July, 1540. With his dying breath he declared his firm belief in the sacraments and doctrines of the church which he had been engaged in persecuting and robbing during the greater part of his career.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ESSEX, WALTER DEVEREUX, EARL OF, was born at Caermarthen, in or about Dec., 1538. For some time he was known as Lord Ferrers; but in 1558 he succeeded to the title of Viscount Hereford. In 1574 he was created Earl of Essex for his bravery against the northern rebels. He was afterwards sent to Ireland to subjugate the province of Ulster, and in 1576 he was appointed earl-marshal of that kingdom for life. He died at Dublin shortly afterwards, on 22 Sept., 1576. He was the author of a poem entitled 'The Complaint of a Synner,' printed in Farr's Select Poetry of the Reign of Elizabeth, and in other collections.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ESTACO, ACHILLES. See **STATIUS.**

ESTAING, CHARLES HECTOR, Comte D', a French naval and military commander, was born in Auvergne, 1729; and was guillotined 28 April, 1794.

ESTAMPES, ANNE DE PISSELEN, Duchesse D', mistress of Francis I., king of France, was born about 1608. She carried on a correspondence with Charles V., and informed him of the state of the armies and the country, by which means he gained the greatest advantages, and nearly ruined France. After the death of Francis she retired to her country-seat, where she died about 1576.

ESTREES.

ESTCOURT, RICHARD, an actor and dramatist, born at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, 1668. He eloped from school to join a company of strolling players, and, after leading a vagrant life some years, became a comic performer at Drury Lane. He was a great favourite with the Duke of Marlborough; and, when the Beef-steak Club was formed, Dick Estcourt, as he was called, had the office of providore conferred on him, when, as a mark of distinction, he wore a gridiron of gold suspended about his neck with a green riband. Died 1713. His plays are 'The Fair Example,' a comedy; and 'Prunella,' an interlude.

ESTIUS, WILLIAM, a Catholic divine, born at Gorcum, in Holland, about 1542. He became professor of theology, and afterwards chancellor of the university of Douay, where he died 20 Sept., 1613. His works are 'Martyrum Edmundi Campaniani,' from the French; 'Historia Martyrum Gorcomensium;' 'Orationes Theologicae;' 'Commentarii in quatuor libros Sententiarum,' 4 vols. folio; one of the best theological works, according to Dupin, which the Roman Church can boast of; 'Annotationes in præcipua difficiliora S. Scripturæ loca,' 'In omnes B. Pauli et aliorum apostolorum epistolas Commentaria,' 2 vols. folio.

ESTOILE, PIERRE DE L', grand auditor of the chancery of Paris, was born 1546, and died Oct., 1611. His Journals of Henry III. and Henry IV. were published after his death. His son *Claude* (b. about 1547; d. 1652) was a member of the French academy, and wrote some plays and poems.

ESTRADES, GODEFROID, comte d', marshal of France, distinguished himself both as a soldier and diplomatist. He was born at Agen, 1627, and in 1661 was sent ambassador to England, where he maintained his right of precedence over the Spanish ambassador, and negotiated the sale of Dunkirk. He was despatched again to London, 1660; and the year following went to Holland, where he concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he distinguished himself at the conference of Nimeguen for a general peace. Died 26 Feb., 1686. His 'Negotiations' have been several times printed.

ESTRÉES, CÉSAR D', cardinal, and abbat of St. Germain des Prés, was born at Paris 5 Feb., 1628. He was son of the Duke d'Estrees, and was raised to the see of Laon, 1653. Louis XIV. employed him in several negotiations, particularly at Rome. Died 18 Dec., 1714.

ESTRÉES, FRANÇOIS ANIBAL D', son of Jean d'Estrees, became a duke and marshal of France. He was born 1573, and educated for the church, which he quitted to follow the profession of arms. He distinguished himself on many occasions in the field, and was no less eminent as a diplomatist. Died at Paris, 5 May, 1670. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis;' 'Relation of the Siege of Mantua,' &c. His sister, *Gabrielle d'Estrees*, was the mistress of Henry IV., by whom she had three children. She died suddenly 10 April, 1599.

ESTRÉES, JEAN D', grand master of the artillery of France, distinguished himself at the taking of Calais, 1558, and on several other occasions. Born 1486; died 1567.

ESTRÉES, LOUIS CÉSAR LETELLIER, maréchal d', a French soldier and statesman, born 2 July, 1605; died 2 Jan. 1771. In 1756 he was appointed to the command of the army in Ger-

ESTREES.

many, where he obtained signal advantages over the duke of Cumberland.

ESTRÉES, VICTOR MARIE, duc d', vice-admiral and marshal of France, was born 30 Nov., 1660, and died 28 Dec., 1737. He was a man of letters as well as a soldier.

ESTYF, GEORGE, B.D., was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; became preacher at St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmund's, 1598; died 2 Aug., 1601, æt. 36. He wrote seven theological treatises in English, published in one volume, 1603; and 'De Certitudine Salvit, et perseverantia Sanctorum non interisca.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

ETHELBERT, king of Kent in 560; died 616.

ETHELBERT, king of England, the second son of Ethelwold, succeeded his brother Ethelbald 860, and died 866.

ETHELKED, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr 978, and died 1016.

ETHELWOLF, king of England, ascended the throne 838, and died 857.

ETHEREGE, GEORGE, a native of Thame, Oxfordshire, received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. 1539), and became Greek professor in that university; but, adhering to the Catholic religion, he was deprived on the accession of Elizabeth, whereupon he removed to the metropolis, and established a school for Catholic youths. One of his pupils was William Giffard, afterwards archbishop of Rheims. Mr. Etherege, who underwent much persecution on account of his religion, was living in 1588. He wrote some Latin Poems; Observations on the Classics, &c.

ETHEREGE, SIR GEORGE, was born about 1636, in Oxfordshire. In 1664 he produced a comedy, called 'The Comical Adventure, or Love in a Tub,' the favourable reception of which encouraged him to write another in 1668, entitled, 'She Would if She Could;' and in 1676 appeared the 'Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter.' He received the honour of knighthood about 1683. He was sent envoy to Ratisbon, where, having drunk too freely, he fell down stairs, and broke his neck, about 1689.

ETOILE. See ESTOILE.

ETTMULLER, MICHAEL, professor of botany, anatomy, and chemistry at Leipzig, was born 26 May, 1644, and died 9 March, 1683. His works were published in a collected form at Naples, 5 vols., folio, 1720. His son, *Michael Ernest* (b. 26 Aug., 1673; d. 25 Sept., 1732), became director of the Academy Naturæ Curiosorum. Many of his works are in the collections of that academy, and in the 'Acta Eruditorum.'

ETTRICK, WILLIAM, M.A., an English clergyman, died at High Barnes, Sunderland, 19 Jan., 1847, aged 90. He was an excellent biblical scholar, and the author of several works on the subject of Sacred Prophecy.

ETTY, WILLIAM, a painter, born 10 March, 1787, at York, where he died 13 Nov., 1849. In 1807 he was admitted a student in the Royal Academy, and was also a private pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence for a year. By degrees he succeeded in building up a reputation, and in 1821 his 'Cleopatra's Arrival at Cilicia,' in which the nude female form was depicted with great correctness, and with a voluptuous glow of colour, brought him into considerable notice. In 1822 he went to Italy, and spent many months in the study of the Venetian colourists. In 1848

EUGENE.

an exhibition of his works was opened in London, prominent among which were the nine great paintings which he considered the triumphs of his artistic career, and in which he says he aimed 'to paint some great moral on the heart.' They comprise 'The Combat,' the three 'Judith' pictures, 'Ennaiah, David's Chief Captain,' 'Ulysses and the Sirens,' and the three pictures of 'Joan of Arc.' Etty is one of the chief artists of the modern English school.

EUBULIDES, of Miletus, a philosopher, the disciple and successor of Euclid, flourished b.c. 360.

EUCLID, the mathematician, lived at Alexandria, about 300 b.c. His native place is not known. He was a teacher of mathematics, particularly of geometry, in which branch he was the most distinguished scholar among the Greeks. His 'Elements' have gone through countless editions. Of his other works the principal are the 'Data,' containing geometrical theorems, and the 'Phenomena,' relating to astronomy.

EUCLID, an ancient Greek philosopher, was a native of Megara, a circumstance which led to his sect being designated the 'Megaric.' It was also called 'Eristic,' from its disputatious character, and 'Dialectic,' from the form of discourse practised by its disciples. Euclid flourished about 400 b.c.

EUDEMON, JOHN ANDREW, a native of Crete, who entered the society of Jesus, and became rector of the Greek College at Rome. He was also chaplain to Cardinal Barberini, when he went into France, where he gave much offence by his book entitled 'Admonitio ad Regem Ludovicum XIII.' Died 24 Dec., 1625.

EUDOCIA, or **EUDOXIA**, wife of Theodosius II., emperor of Rome, died 460, aged 67. She composed several poems which are lost. There is attributed to her a singular work entitled 'Homocentra,' being a Life of Jesus Christ, in 2343 hexameter lines, formed by verses and hemistichs selected from Homer. The authorship is, by some, ascribed to one Pelagius, who lived in the 5th century.

EUDOXUS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Cnidus, a city of Caria, lived about 370 b.c.

EUGENE, the PRINCE, Francis of Savoy, commonly called Prince Eugene, was born at Paris 18 Oct., 1663. His father was Eugene Maurice, general of the Swiss, governor of Champagne, and earl of Soissons; his mother, Donna Olympia Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin. After the death of his father and the exile of his mother, he and his brother Philip went to Vienna, where they met with a gracious reception. In the war which broke out with Turkey, Prince Philip fell in battle, and left his command to Eugene, who signalled himself at the siege of Vienna in 1683, as he afterwards did at Buda. He next served against the French in Italy; and in 1697 commanded the army in Hungary, where he gained a splendid victory, in which the Turks lost above thirty thousand men, with their commander the Grand Vizier. On the breaking out of the war occasioned by the disputes about the Spanish succession, Eugene commanded the Imperialists in Italy, where he was opposed to Villeroi, whom he made prisoner. After this he acted in conjunction with Marlborough; but the history of their campaigns would far exceed our limits. In 1712 the prince came to England, to prevail upon our court to continue the war, but could not succeed. Com-

EUGENIUS.

pelled now to act on the defensive, he exerted himself to the utmost; and in 1714 settled preliminary articles with Marshal Villars at Rastadt, which ended soon after in a general peace. In 1716 the war with the Turks was resumed; and the prince again took the field in Hungary, where he attacked the enemy in their camp, and obtained a complete victory, which was followed by the capture of Temeswar and Belgrade. From this time to 1733 Eugene remained at Vienna, employed in the councils of the emperor; but in that year he assumed the command in Italy, where he experienced various success in the contest with the combined powers of France, Spain, and Sardinia. He was found dead in his bed 21 April, 1736. The prince was a man of letters, and left memoirs of his own life, printed at Weimar 1809.

EUGENIUS, an illustrious bishop of Carthage, died 6 Sept., 505.

EUGENIUS I., Pope, elected 654; died 657.

EUGENIUS II., a Roman, elected Pope 824; died 27 Oct., 827.

EUGENIUS III. was elected Pope 1145; died 8 July, 1153.

EUGENIUS IV. *Gabriel Condolmerio*, was elected Pope 1431, and died 23 Feb., 1447.

EULER, LEONARD, a mathematician, was born at Basle 14 April, 1707. In 1727 he followed his friends, Nicholas and Daniel Bernouilli, to Petersburg, whither they had gone four years before to become professors in the academy of that city. Here he was associated with them in the mathematical class; and in 1733 was appointed professor of philosophy. In 1735 he lost the sight of one of his eyes by a fever, brought on through excessive labour on a calculation which he performed in three days, when other mathematicians had required as many months for the completion of it. In 1740 he divided a prize given by the Academy of Sciences at Paris for a paper on the tides, having previously gained one for a memoir on the nature of fire. In 1741 he went to Berlin to assist in the formation of the academy there; and the early volumes of that institution were enriched with many of his papers. In 1749 appeared his great work on the construction and manœuvring of ships, for which he received a handsome present from the king of France, and another from the English government, for that and his lunar tables. In 1766 he returned to Petersburg, where he employed himself incessantly in preparing papers for the academy, besides publishing separate works. At length he lost his sight entirely, but still continued his studies, the result of which he dictated to an amanuensis. He died 7 Sept., 1783. The catalogue of his works, which makes fifty pages, is too voluminous even for an abstract.

EUNAPIUS, a native of Sardis in Lydia, in the fourth century, was a physician and historian. He wrote the Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists, in which he is very severe on Christianity.

EUNOMIUS, an Arian of the fourth century, was born at Dicora in Cappadocia, and became the head of a new sect, called Eunomians. In 366 he was made bishop of Cyzicum by his patron, Eudoxius of Antioch. Died about 394.

EUPHORION, a Greek poet and historian, who flourished B.C. 274.

EUPHRANOR, a sculptor and painter of Athens, was the disciple of Aristides, and lived about 302 years B.C.

EUTOCIUS.

EUPOLIS, an Athenian comic poet, who lived about the year 435 B.C.

EURIPIDES, a Greek tragic poet, born at Salamis, of Athenian parents, 480 B.C. He was instructed in rhetoric by Prodicus, and by Anaxagoras in philosophy. Socrates was his familiar friend. He died B.C. 406, at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. Most of his plays, of which he composed at least seventy-five, are lost. Seventeen or eighteen, however, remain, besides some fragments, and the 'Cyclops,' which was a performance of Euripides belonging to the satirical drama. These have been repeatedly edited and translated into most modern languages.

EUSDEN, LAURENCE, a poet, born at Spofforth, Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, after which he entered into orders. In 1718 he was made poet laureate, which procured him many enemies, and among the rest Pope, who gave him a place in the Dunciad. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Comingsby, Lincolnshire, where he died 27 Sept., 1730. Some of his best poems are in Nichols's 'Select Collection.'

EUSEBIUS, a Greek, who succeeded Pope St. Marcellus 2 April, 310, and died 17 Aug., in the same year.

EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS, bishop of Caesarea in Palestine, one of the most learned men of his age, was born about 267, and died 338. He left many valuable works. The most important is an Ecclesiastical History, in ten books. There were several other ecclesiastics of the same name, the principal of whom was Eusebius, bishop of Samosata, in the fourth century, who opposed the Arians, and was murdered by a woman of that party in Syria.

EUSTACE, JOHN CHETWODE, an English clergyman of the Roman communion, was born in or about 1762. He was educated in the Benedictine seminary of St. Gregory at Douay; but after taking the habit quitted without making his profession, though he ever retained a warm attachment to the order. He became travelling tutor to some noblemen and gentlemen, and died at Naples 1 Aug., 1815. He published 'A Classical Tour through Italy, An. MDCCCLII.,' 2 vols., 4to., London, 1813. This much-admired work has gone through eight editions. Mr. Eustace was also author of an 'Answer to a Charge delivered by the Bishop of Lincoln in his Triennial Visitation in 1812.'

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated Italian anatomist, professor at Rome, died 1574.

EUSTATHIUS (Str.), was a native of Sida in Pamphylia. He was bishop of Berea, and afterwards of Antioch. He opposed the Arians, who procured his deposition and banishment to Thrace, where he died about 337. His 'Treatise on the Pythoness' was printed 1689.

EUSTATHIUS, a native of Constantinople, became archbishop of Thessalonica, and died about 1198. He wrote commentaries on Homer and the Periegesis of Dionysius.

EUSTRATIUS, archbishop of Nice in the twelfth century, wrote commentaries on Aristotle's Analytics and Ethics.

EUTHYMIUS ZIGABENUS, a Greek monk of the twelfth century, author of a treatise against heresies, entitled 'Pamphila,' and of other works.

EUTOCIUS, a mathematician of the sixth century, was a native of Ascalon in Palestine. He wrote Commentaries on the Conics of Apollonius, and others on the works of Archimedes.

EUTROPIUS.

EUTROPIUS, FLAVIUS, a sophist and historian, was secretary to Constantine the Great, and afterwards a soldier under Julian, whom he attended in his last expedition against Persia. He also bore the offices of proconsul and praetorian prefect. His Compendious History of Roman affairs comes down to the reign of Valens, to whom it is dedicated.

EUTYCHES, a monk of the fifth century, who was elected abbat of the convent near Constantinople, where he lived in great repute, till, in his zeal against the Nestorian heresy, he fell into an opposite one, by asserting that the human body of Christ was only apparent. For this he was deposed in the council of Constantinople in 448; but the sentence was reversed in another held at Ephesus the year following. A third council was then called at Chalcedon in 451, in which Eutyches and his opinions were condemned. When he died is unknown. There was a grammarian of this name in the sixth century, who wrote a treatise 'De Aspiratione,' and two books, 'De discernendis conjugationibus.'

EUTYCHIUS, a Christian writer and physician, was born at Cairo 876. Towards the close of life he studied divinity, and in 933 was chosen patriarch of Alexandria. He wrote annals from the beginning of the world to the year 900, which were published by Pocock. Died 950.

EVAGRIUS, a monk of the fourth century, surnamed Ponticus, from the place of his birth near the Euxine Sea. He became archdeacon of Constantinople; but being obliged to fly from thence on account of some charges of immorality, he retired to Syria, where he died in 399. He espoused the doctrines of Origen, and added others to them similar to Pelagianism. He wrote some works which are extant.

EVAGRIUS SCHOLASTICUS, was born at Epiphania in Syria, about 536. He practised law at Antioch, where he was raised to the rank of counsellor, quaestor, and prefect. It is uncertain when he died. His ecclesiastical history has been printed several times.

EVANS, APPEL, D.D., a divine and poet, of whom little is known, except that he was of St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1711. He was bursar of his college and vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford. Many of his poems are in different collections, and his epigrams are evident proofs of his wit.

EVANS, ARISE, an astrologer, was a native of Wales, and educated at Oxford. On taking orders he obtained a curacy in Staffordshire, but was dismissed on account of his irregularities. He then came to London, where he taught mathematics and practised astrology. He also obtained fame as a necromancer. He died during the great rebellion. The noted Lilly was his pupil.

EVANS, BENJAMIN, a dissenting minister, born at Plynnon-Adder, in the parish of Melme, Pembrokeshire, 23 Feb., 1740. He officiated first at Llanywellyllyn; next at Haverfordwest; and finally at Trewen in Cardiganshire, where he resided from 1770 till his death 2 March, 1821. All his published works are in the Welsh language. They include a work on Infant Baptism, to which the 'Serious and Plain Discourse concerning Baptism,' by Dr. Richards of Lynn, originally published in Welsh, was intended as a reply; and a Catechism on the Constitution and Order of Christian Churches. Mr. Evans was a good poet

EVANS.

in Welsh and English, and left a number of MSS. in both languages.

EVANS, CALSB, D.D., a Baptist minister at Bristol, where he was born 1737. He succeeded his father in his meeting, and also in his academy, which he conducted with great reputation. He received the degree of doctor in divinity from Aberdeen in 1789, and died 9 Aug., 1791. Dr. Evans published Sermons on the Deity of the Son and Holy Spirit, with a Preface against Harwood, 1766; Hymns for public Worship; Address to Christian Professors; Christ crucified; four discourses; and Occasional Sermons.

EVANS, SIR DAVID WILLIAM, recorder of Bombay, and a writer on legal subjects, died 4 Dec., 1821.

EVANS, EVAN, a Welsh poet, born in Cardiganshire about 1730. He entered at Jesus College, Oxford; after which he took orders and officiated as curate in several places. He died at his native place in 1790. In 1764 he published a volume in 4to., entitled 'Disertatio De Bardis,' to which were subjoined 'Specimens of the ancient Welsh bards, translated into English.' His other works are an English poem on 'The Love of our Country,' some Welsh poems; and two volumes of sermons in Welsh, translated from Tillotson and others.

EVANS, JOHN, D.D., a dissenting divine of the Independent persuasion, born at Wrexham, Denbighshire, 1686. He became assistant to Dr. Daniel Williams, and succeeded him in his meeting in London. He was also a lecturer at Salter's Hall, and obtained a doctor's degree from the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Died 16 May, 1730. Dr. Evans is advantageously known by two volumes of excellent sermons on the Christian Temper; and another volume of discourses to young people.

EVANS, JOHN, LL.D., was born at Usk, Monmouthshire, 2 Oct., 1767, and received a liberal education at the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In 1792 he was appointed pastor of a Baptist congregation in Worship Street, London, and officiated in that capacity till his death, which occurred 25 Jan., 1827. He published a 'Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World,' and numerous other works.

EVANS, PHILIP, a Welsh Jesuit, who was executed at Cardiff 22 July, 1679, *æt.* 34.

EVANS, ROBERT WILSON EVANS, B.D., was born at Shrewsbury 30 Aug., 1789, and educated at the grammar school there. Thence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and after being tutor of his college for some years became vicar of Tarvin, near Chester (1836-1842). In 1842 he took the college living of Heversham, Westmorland; and in 1856 was appointed archdeacon of Westmorland. Died 10 March, 1866. He wrote 'The Rectory of Valehead,' 'Scripture Biography,' 'Biography of the Early Church,' 'The Ministry of the Body,' 'The Bishopric of Souls,' 'Tales of the Ancient British Church,' 'England under God,' &c.

EVANS, THOMAS, an ingenious bookseller of London, born 1742. He kept a shop in the Strand, and died 30 April, 1784. Mr. Evans, besides publishing new editions of rare books, edited 'Four Volumes of Old Ballads with Notes.'

EVANS, THOMAS SIMPSON, LL.D., was first assistant astronomer-royal to Dr. Maskelyne, but in 1797 took charge of a private observatory at Black-

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death, belonging to Mr. William Larkins. On the death of that gentleman he was elected master of Travers's mathematical foundation in Christ's Hospital. In 1803 he was appointed mathematical master in the military academy at Woolwich, and in 1813 he succeeded to the royal mathematical school at Christ's Hospital. Dr. Evans, who was a man of rare scientific acquirements, died 28 Oct., 1818, aged 41. He contributed some interesting papers to the Philosophical Magazine, and left behind him, among other translations from foreign scientific works, the whole treatise of Cagnoli on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, besides a vast number of unfinished papers in several departments of philosophy.

EVANSON, EDWARD, was born at Warrington, Lancashire, April, 1731. He took his degrees in arts at Emanuel College, Cambridge; after which he obtained the vicarage of South Mimms, near Barnet, and next the rectory of Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, with which he held the living of Longton. On turning Socinian he altered the church service, for which being prosecuted by the parishioners of Tewksbury, he thought proper to give up his preferments when he found that he could hold them no longer. Died 25 Sept., 1805. Mr. Evanson published some pamphlets in justification of his conduct and principles; but his most remarkable performance is entitled 'The Dissimilarity of the four generally received Evangelists,' in which he attempts to destroy the authenticity of the principal part of the New Testament.

EVARISTUS, Pope, successor of St. Anacletus, 96. He suffered martyrdom in 108.

EVEILLON, JACQUES, a French ecclesiastic of Angers, author of works on Excommunications, Ecclesiastical Processions, &c., was born 1572, and died Dec., 1651.

EVELYN, JOHN, was born at Wotton 31 Oct., 1620. He received his education first at Lewes, and next at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1640 he was entered a student of the Middle Temple, but soon afterwards went into Italy. In 1647 he married the daughter of Sir Richard Brown, in whose right he became possessed of Saye's Court, in Kent. For his exertions in promoting the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded during the Dutch war. He was also one of the first members of the Royal Society. It was by his persuasion that Lord Henry Howard gave the Arundelian marbles to the university of Oxford, for which Mr. Evelyn received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of doctor of laws. He was likewise appointed one of the commissioners for the rebuilding of St. Paul's, had a place at the board of trade, and was nominated a member of the council for the management of the plantations. After the accession of King James he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and in 1665 he became treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. When Peter the Great was in England, he took up his residence at Mr. Evelyn's house, where he and his attendants did much damage, particularly to the gardens. After a long life spent in useful employment and scientific researches, this worthy man died at Wotton 27 Feb., 1705-6. The principal works of Mr. Evelyn are *An Essay on the First Book of Lucretius*, in English verse; *The French Gardener*; *Fumifugium*, or the inconveniences of the air and smoke of London dissipated; *Sculpture*, or the History and

EVERETT.

Art of Chalcography and Engraving on copper; *Sylva*, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, to which is added *Pomona*, concerning Fruit Trees; *A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern*; *Calendarium Hortense*, or the *Gardener's Almanac*; *Public Employment and an Active Life preferred to Solitude*; *An Idea of the Perfection of Painting*; *A Discourse on the History of Trade and Navigation*; *Terra*, a philosophical Discourse of Earth; *Numismata*, or a Discourse of Medals. To modern readers Evelyn is chiefly known by his *Memoirs*, comprising his *Diary* from 1641 to 1705-6, and a selection of his familiar letters. These first appeared in 1818, 2 vols. 4to., under the editorship of W. Bray.

EVELYN, JOHN, third son of the preceding, was born at Saye's Court, near Deptford, 14 Jan., 1654-5. He was entered of Trinity College, Oxford, 1668, and while there wrote a Greek poem, prefixed to the second edition of his father's 'Sylva.' In 1673 he published a translation in verse of Rapin's poem on Gardens. He also translated from the French the lives of the grand viziers, Mahomet and Achmet Coprogli; and the life of Alexander the Great, from Plutarch. He became one of the clerks of the treasury, and a commissioner of revenue in Ireland. Died 24 March, 1698.

EVERARD, GILES, M.D., an English physician, known as the author of a curious little book entitled 'Panacea, or a universal Medicine, being a Discovery of the wonderful Virtues of Tobacco,' 8vo., London, 1659. Prefixed is a portrait of the author smoking his pipe.

EVERARD, JOANNES SECUNDUS, second son of Nicholas, mentioned below, was born at the Hague 1511, and studied the civil law at Bourges. In 1533 he became secretary to the archbishop of Toledo, and while in that situation he wrote his 'Basis,' a series of amatory poems, the elegance of which will not atone for their licentiousness. They have been translated into English. Everard served at the siege of Tunis with the Emperor Charles V., who appointed him his Latin secretary. Died 8 Oct., 1536.

EVERARD, NICHOLAS, a Flemish lawyer, president of the councils of Holland and of Mechlin, was born 1462, and died 1532. He wrote 'Topica Juris;' and 'Concilia, sive responsa juris.'

EVERARD, NICHOLAS GRUNDUS, son of the preceding, became treasurer of the States of Brabant and secretary of the Golden Fleece. He was a good Latin poet. Died 1571.

EVERARD, PATRICK, D.D., Catholic archbishop of Cashel, died 31 March, 1821.

EVERARD, ROBERT, an English gentleman, who turned Catholic, and published in 1604 'An epistle to the several congregations of the Non-conformists.'

EVERARD, THOMAS, a Jesuit, who died in London, 16 May, 1633, æt. 73. He translated a dozen Latin, French, and Spanish treatises on ascetic subjects.

EVERDINGEN, ALDRET VAN, a painter, nephew of Cæsar van Everdingen, was born at Alkmaar 1621, and died 1675.

EVERDINGEN, CÆSAR VAN, an historical painter, born at Alkmaar 1666; died 1679.

EVERETT, EDWARD, an American statesman and writer, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1794; died at Boston 15 Jan., 1865. In 1815 he was elected Greek professor at Harvard University,

but before entering on the duties of that office he spent four years in Europe—two at Gottingen. In 1821 he was returned to congress, and soon acquired a high reputation for eloquence. He belonged to the Whig party, and always supported a Conservative policy. In 1835 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1840 appointed minister to the court of St. James's. He returned home in 1845, and in 1846 was chosen president of Harvard university. In 1853 he was appointed secretary of state and subsequently elected a member of the senate. During the American civil war he was a strong supporter of President Lincoln's policy. Three volumes of his orations and speeches have been published.

EVREMOND, ST. See SAINT EVREMOND.

EWALD, JOHN, a Danish poet, born 1743, at Copenhagen, where he died 1781.

EWING, GREVILLE, an eminent Scotch minister of the Congregational church, was born at Edinburgh 27 April, 1707, and died 2 Aug., 1841. He published a number of sermons and theological works; also 'Elements of the Greek language, and a Greek and English Lexicon for the use of those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the New Testament in the original, and also containing all the words which occur in the Septuagint and Apocrypha as well as the Testament.'

EXETER, THOMAS CECIL, first EARL OF, only son of William Cecil, first Lord Burghley, was born at Cambridge, 1542, and probably studied in that university. In 1575 he received the honour of knighthood. He distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries, and was constituted governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns pledged by the States of Holland to Queen Elizabeth. On the death of his father in 1598 he succeeded to the title of Lord Burghley. In the 43rd Elizabeth, he was engaged in commanding the forces against the earl of Essex and his adherents, and in 1601 he was installed a knight of the Garter. King James I. made him earl of Exeter. He died 7 Feb., 1622-3.

EXIMENO, ANTHONY, a Spanish Jesuit, born 1720; died at Rome 1808. He wrote a Military History of Spain, and a celebrated Italian work on music, entitled 'Dell' origine e delle regole della musica, colla storia del suo progresso, decadenza, e rinnovazione.'

EXMOUTH, EDWARD PELLEW, VISCOUNT, was born at Dover 19 April, 1757, and entered the navy at an early age. In 1793, soon after being appointed to the command of 'La Nymphé,' he captured the French frigate 'La Cleopâtre,' after a most gallant and determined action. His conduct on this occasion was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. Subsequently, when in command of the 'Arethusa,' he was engaged in several encounters both with batteries on shore and the enemy's vessels at sea. In 1796, while in command of the 'Indefatigable,' he displayed the greatest bravery and humanity in saving the crew of the 'Dutton,' East Indian, which had been driven on the rocks near the garrison at Plymouth. This led to his being created a baronet. He afterwards distinguished himself in numerous engagements with the French. On the renewal of the war after the peace of Amiens, he was appointed to the 'Tonnant,' 84 guns; and in 1804 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies. In 1808 he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the

blue, and in the commencement of the following year he returned home. He was employed in the blockade of Flushing, 1810, and shortly afterwards was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In 1814 he was created Baron Exmouth, and raised to the rank of full admiral. During his command in the Mediterranean, besides assisting in the restoration of Joachim King of Naples, and reducing the rebellious Toulouise, he concluded treaties with Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, for the abolition of Christian slavery. On his return to England, however, he learnt that the Algerines had violated the treaty in the most flagrant manner. The British government deemed it necessary to inflict signal chastisement on the refractory Dey and his nest of pirates. Lord Exmouth was accordingly sent out, and the memorable bombardment of Algiers ensued. His lordship received on his return the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was created a viscount 1816. The several powers whose subjects he had set free (to the number of 1,200 Christians) also acknowledged the obligation by sending him theft several insignia of knighthood. His lordship died 6 Feb., 1833.

EXPILLY, CLAUDE, a French lawyer, born 21 Dec., 1561; died at Grenoble 25 July, 1636. He wrote legal works, French poems, &c.

EXPILLY, JEAN JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic and traveller, author of several esteemed works on geography, was born 1719, and died 1793.

EXTON, SIR THOMAS, LL.D., master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, judge of the Admiralty, and vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, died 4 Nov., 1688.

EYBEN, HULDERIC, a lawyer of Helmstadt, born 1629; died 1699.

EYCK, VAN. See ENCINA

EYCK, HUBERT VAN, a painter, who is regarded as the founder of the Flemish school, was born at Maeseck 1366. He was much distinguished by his paintings in distemper; and after the introduction of oil-painting by his brother, he practised in that with equal success. Died 18 Sept., 1426.

EYCK, JOHN VAN, called also *John of Bruges*, was brother of the preceding, and was born at Maeseck about 1370. He acquired very great reputation even during his lifetime, by his great share in the introduction of oil-painting, the invention of which has been incorrectly ascribed to him by many. He also rendered great service to the art by his improvements in linear and aerial perspective, and in painting upon glass. Died 1445 or 1446.

EYCK, MARGARET VAN, sister of the preceding, was likewise distinguished as a painter. She died about 1430.

EYKENS, PETER, called *the Old*, a painter of Antwerp, born 1599; died 1649.

EYNDIUS, of Helmsede, JAMES, a Dutch poet and historian, who died 1614.

EYRE, FRANCIS, a Catholic gentleman of Warkworth Castle, Northamptonshire, who died 1804. He was the author of Remarks on the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 8vo., 1778; A Short Appeal to the Public on the same, 8vo., 1795; A Short Essay on the Christian Religion, 8vo., 1799; A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Churton, in defence of the Roman Church, 8vo., 1795; and a Reply to Mr. Churton, 1798.

EYRE, SIR JAMES, was born in Wiltshire 1734, and educated at Oxford. Going to the bar, he

EYRE.

became one of the city council, and afterwards recorder. In 1772 he was made a baron of the Exchequer; in 1787 chief of that court; in 1792 one of the commissioners of the great seal; and the next year chief justice of the Common Pleas. Died 6 July, 1799.

EYRE, JAMES, an English clergyman, who received his academical training at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. He became head master of the grammar school at Solihull, Warwickshire, and rector of Winterbourne Stoke and Nettleton, Wiltshire, and died 1813, *æt.* 65. He made numerous annotations on Johnston's Dictionary, which are incorporated in Todd's edition of that valuable work, 1818.

EYSEL, JOHN PHILIP, a medical writer, professor at Erfurt, was born 1652, and died 17 July, 1717.

EYSTON, BERNARD, an English Franciscan friar, author of 'The Christian Duty,' died at Douay 28 May, 1709, *æt.* 82.

F.

FABER, BASIL, a German Lutheran divine, rector of the college of Erfurt, was born 1520, and died 1575. He was one of the Magdeburg Centurionists, and published a dictionary entitled 'Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ.'

FABER, FRANCIS WILLIAM, D.D., nephew of George Stanley Faber, mentioned below, was born at Durham 1814, and educated at Harrow School and University College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, which he resigned 1843, on being appointed to the college living of Elton, Huntingdonshire. At this period he was noted for his 'high church' principles, and he wrote and said many harsh things against the Roman church, which, however, he formally joined in 1845, and of which he became a distinguished ornament. For some time after his reconciliation, he was a resident of St. Wilfrid's, Staffordshire, where he founded a confraternity. In 1849 he came to London, and established the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, first located in King William Street, Strand, but removed in 1854 to Brompton. Here he laboured zealously till his death, which occurred 26 Sept., 1863. In his earlier days he was considered one of the most graceful and charming of young poets, 'The Chervell Water-lily and other Poems' being a most popular book in the days of his Oxford career. After his secession from the Anglican establishment, he published a number of works which breathe a spirit of deep earnestness and piety. Among them may be named 'All for Jesus,' which gained extraordinary popularity; 'The Saints and Servants of God'; 'The Spirit and Genius of St. Philip Neri'; 'Spiritual Conferences'; 'Growth in Holiness'; 'Jesus and Mary'; 'Tales of the Angels'; 'Discourse on the Sacraments'; &c. Many of his works have been translated into French, German, and Dutch.

FABER, GEORGE STANLEY, B.D., was born 25 Oct., 1773, and educated at Oxford. In 1832 he was appointed to the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, which he held till his death, 27 Jan., 1854. He published a great number of works on prophecy and controversial subjects.

FABER, JOHN, called the 'Hammer of Heretics,' was born in Swabia about 1470. He became

FABRE D'EGLANTINE.

archbishop of Vienna 1531, and died 12 June, 1541. His works were printed at Cologne, 3 vols. folio, 1537-41.

FABER, JOHN, the name of two engravers in mezzotint. The first was born in Holland, and besides engraving he drew portraits with a pen on vellum. He died at Bristol May, 1721. His son, *John Faber*, probably died in London 1756. The principal of his portraits are the Kit-Kat Club, the beauties of Hampton Court, and the Perceval family, in the history of the house of Yvry.

FABER, TANAGUIL, or TANNEQUI LE FEVRE, a distinguished French scholar, born at Caen, in Normandy, 1615. He was educated at the Jesuits' college of La Flèche, but refusing to take orders in the Roman church, he left Normandy for Paris, where he was appointed by Richelieu inspector of the press of the Louvre. After the cardinal's death he retired to Langres, and finally to Preully, where he openly professed the doctrines of the reformed faith. He was immediately offered a chair in the university of Saumur, which he shortly afterwards exchanged for a more eligible appointment at Heidelberg, where he died 12 Sept., 1672. Faber left Notes on Anacretius, Longinus, Phædrus, Apollodorus, Eutropius, Aelianus Victor, Justin, Terence, Virgil, Horace, Aclian, and on Lucian's Timon and Peregrini. Also two volumes of letters, 1659 and 1665, 4to.; 'Lives of the Greek Poets;' and several other works. His poem of 'Adonis' and his 'Fables of Lockman' are particularly admired. He left a son of the same name, who was an author, and returned to the Catholic church; and also a daughter, the famous Anne Dacier, who edited the classics for the use of the dauphin.

FABERT, ABRAHAM, marshal of France under Louis XIV., was born 11 Oct., 1599, and died at Sedan 17 May, 1662.

FABIANUS, a Roman, who succeeded Anterus as Pope 236, and died 20 Jan., 250.

FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, QUINTUS, a Roman, who attacked and defeated the Samnites B.C. 324, against the orders of the Dictator Papirius, who ordered him to be put to death, but an appeal to the people saved his life. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor, and triumphed over seven nations near Rome.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, QUINTUS, the fourth in descent from the preceding, was also consul five times. He distinguished himself by his policy in defending the republic against Hannibal; and died 203 B.C., at the age of 100.

FABIUS PICTOR, QUINTUS, a Roman historian who lived in the third century before Christ. He wrote the history of the war with Hannibal and also the annals of Rome. Of his works only fragments remain.

FABRE, JEAN CLAUDE, a French priest of the oratory, who wrote two dictionaries, an indifferent translation of Virgil, and a continuation of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History. Born at Paris 15 April, 1668; died 22 Oct., 1753.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS NAZAIRE, an agent in the French revolution, was born at Carcassone 28 Dec., 1755. He was an actor, painter, musician, and poet. As a writer for the stage he possessed merit, and by gaining the prize of the eglantine at the Florida, he added that to his name. He published a periodical work called 'Les Etrennes du Parnasse,' and a poem, entitled 'Châlons sur Marne.' His come-

FABRETTI.

dies, 'Le Philinte,' and 'L'Intrigue epistolaire,' are much admired. He was guillotined 5 April, 1794.

FABRETTI, RAPHAEL, a Roman antiquary, born at Urbino 1618; died at Rome 7 Jan., 1700. His works are—*De Aquis et Aquarum ductibus veteris Romæ*; *De Columna Trajana Syntagma*; *Jasitheii ad Gronovium Apologema*; *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio*.

FABRI, HONORÉ, a Jesuit, born about 1607 at Bellay; died at Rome 9 March, 1688. He studied medicine and anatomy, and assumed the merit of having discovered the circulation of the blood. His works consist of a *System of Optics*; an *Apology for the Peruvian Bark*; and essays on plants and animals.

FABRIANO, GENTILE DA, an historical painter, born at Verona 1332; died 1412.

FABRICIUS, CAIUS, a Roman general, who died about 250 B.C.

FABRICIUS, FRANCIS, was born at Amsterdam 10 April, 1663. He studied the Oriental languages at Leyden, where he was chosen to the pastoral office and the divinity professorship, to which was afterwards added that of eloquence. Died 27 July, 1738. His works consist of five volumes of dissertations on biblical subjects.

FABRICIUS, FREDERICK ERNEST, Baron, a statesman, was a native of Hanover. The duke of Holstein sent him as his minister to Sweden, where he became a great favourite with Charles XII. He was afterwards in equal esteem with Stanislaus of Poland and George I. of England. The Baron is known by his letters, which were published in English 1761.

FABRICIUS, GEORGE, was born at Chemnitz, in Misnia, 24 April, 1516, and died master of the school at Meissen 13 July, 1571. He wrote Latin poems; a *Description of Rome*; and *Origines Saxonice*.

FABRICIUS, JAMES, a physician, born at Rostock 1577. He became professor of medicine and mathematics at his native place, but afterwards removed to Copenhagen, where he was appointed physician to the court, and died 16 Aug., 1652. He wrote several medical works in Latin.

FABRICIUS, JAMES, a Lutheran divine, professor at Stettin, was born 1593, and died 1654.

FABRICIUS, JEROME, an eminent physician, also known by the name of *Aquapendente*, his native place, was born 1537, and became the pupil and successor of Fallopius. He applied himself chiefly to surgery and anatomy, of which he was professor at Padua for forty years. The republic of Venice gave him a pension of one thousand crowns in gold, and honoured him with a statue and a gold chain. He died 21 May, 1619, leaving various learned works on anatomy and surgery. Some authors assert that his pupil, Harvey, learnt the circulation of the blood from him and Fra Paolo.

FABRICIUS, JOHN ALBERT, was born at Leipsic 11 Nov., 1668. He lost his parents at an early age, but was carefully brought up by his guardian, Valentine Albert, a professor of Leipsic, who sent him to Quedlinburg school, and afterwards took him under his own instruction. In 1692 he was admitted a preacher, and soon afterwards settled at Hamburg, where he was appointed librarian to a gentleman of distinction; and in 1699 chosen professor of eloquence. He died there 30 April, 1736. His principal works are—*Bibliotheca Latina*, 2 vols.

FACCIOLATI.

4to., 1728; and again by Ernesti, in 3 vols. 8vo.; *Vita Procli Philosophi*; *Codex Apocryphus N. T. collectus*; *Bibliotheca Græca*, 14 vols. 4to.; *Centuria Fabriciorum Scriptis clarorum*; *Memoriae Hambergenses*, 7 vols. 8vo.; *Codex Pseudepigraphus Vet. Test.*; *Bibliographia Antiquaria*; *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*; *Delectus argumentorum et syllabus Scriptorum*; *Conspectus Theſauri Literariæ Italiæ*; *Salutaris Lux Evangelii*; *Bibliotheca mediæ et intimæ Latinitatis*, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides these publications, he sent to the press an immense number of others.

FABRICIUS, JOHN LOUIS, a Protestant divine and statesman at Heidelberg, was born 1639, and died 1697.

FABRICIUS, VINCENT, a Latin poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Hamburg 25 Sept., 1612; died at Warsaw 11 Sept., 1667.

FABRICIUS, WILLIAM, *Hildanus*, a German physician and surgical writer, who practised with reputation at Berne. Born 25 June, 1560; died 17 Feb., 1634.

FABRICY, GABRIEL, a French Dominican, who was a learned bibliographer and biblical scholar. Born about 1725; died at Rome 1800.

FABRONI, ANGELO, an Italian ecclesiastic and biographer, born 7 Sept., 1732; died 22 Sept., 1803.

FABROT, CHARLES ANNIBAL, a French lawyer, professor at Aix, in Provence, was born 1780, and died 16 Jan., 1859. He edited *Cujas* and other writers on the civil law.

FABYAN, ROBERT, an alderman of London, was a native of Essex, and a member of the Drapers' company. He was actively employed in the city on many public concerns; but in 1502 he resigned his gown to avoid the mayoralty. Died 28 Feb., 1511-12. He wrote a chronicle, called 'The Concordance of Histories,' partly in prose and partly in verse, printed first in 1516.

FACCIO, NICOLAS (of Duilier), was born in Switzerland 16 Feb., 1664, and educated at Geneva. Here he became acquainted with a Count Fenil, who formed the design of seizing, if not assassinating the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. This design Faccio communicated to Bishop Burnet, who, of course, imparted it to the prince. In his *Travels*, Burnet speaks of Faccio as an incomparable mathematician and philosopher, who, though only twenty-one years old, was already become one of the greatest men of his age, and seemed born to carry learning some sizes beyond what it had hitherto attained. In 1687 he came to England, and was honoured with the friendship of Newton. About 1704 he taught mathematics in Spitalfields. During the latter years of his life he was an ardent supporter of the fanatical sect of French Prophets, for which he was pilloried at Charing Cross in 1707. He died at Worcester 28 April, 1753. He wrote MS. commentaries on Newton's *Principia*; and a number of papers and letters, which are preserved in the British Museum. Among them is a Latin poem entitled 'N. Faccio Duellerii Auriaci Throno-Servatus,' in which he claims the merit of having saved King William from the above-mentioned conspiracy.

FACCIOLATI, JAMES, an Italian writer, professor of philosophy and afterwards of logic at Padua, was born 4 Jan., 1682, and died 25 Aug., 1760. His works are numerous, and on various subjects of criticism, grammar, theology, and antiquities.

FACINI.

FACINI, PETER, a painter of history, born at Bologna about 1566; died 1602.

FACIO. See FESCH.

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermianum, in Africa, who defended the books called the 'Three Chapters' at the council of Constantinople, in 547, for which he was banished. He wrote some pieces which are extant.

FAERNO, GABRIEL, a distinguished Latin poet, was a native of Cremona, and died at Rome 17 Nov., 1561. His most celebrated work is a collection of Fables in Latin verse.

FAESCH. See FESCH.

FAGAN, CHRISTOPHE BARTHÉLEMI, a French comic dramatist, born 1702; died 28 April, 1755.

FAGAN, JAMES, D.D., Catholic bishop of Meath, died at Rome in Aug., 1713.

FAGAN, LUKE, Catholic bishop of Meath, was translated to Dublin 1729, and probably died 1733.

FAGE, RAIMOND DE LA, a French engraver and designer, born 1648; died 4 Nov., 1690.

FAGIUS, PAUL, one of the reformers, whose German name was Buchlein, was born at Rhein-zabern, in the Palatinate, 1504. He received his education first at Heidelberg, and next at Strasburg, after which he became a schoolmaster, but quitted that occupation for the ministry at Inse. Thence he removed to Strasburg, where he obtained a professorship, and next to Heidelberg. In 1549 he came to England with Bucer, on the invitation of Cranmer, who intended to settle them at Cambridge, but Fagius died almost immediately after his arrival there 25 Nov., 1549. He published several works on Hebrew and rabbinical literature. —*Athen. Cantab.*

FAGNANI, PROSPER, a canonist of great fame at Rome, died 1678, aged 80. He compiled a Commentary on the Decretals.

FAGNANO, JULIUS CHARLES, COUNT OF, and marquis of Toschi, a celebrated mathematician, born at Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, 1682; died 26 Sept., 1766. His works contain an account of his discoveries relative to the property and use of the geometrical curve, commonly called the *Lemniscate*.

FAGON, GUI CRESCENT, physician to Louis XIV., was born at Paris 11 May, 1638, and died 11 March, 1718.

FAGUNDEZ, STEPHEN, a celebrated casuist among the Jesuits, was a native of Viana, in Portugal, and died 13 Jan., 1645, aged 68.

FAHIE, SIR WILLIAM CHARLES, a British admiral, born 1763; died 1833.

FAHRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, an experimental philosopher, born at Dantzic 1686. He improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirit of wine. He also formed a new scale for the instrument, which the English have adopted; though the French prefer that of Reaumur. Fahrenheit died 16 Sept., 1736.

FAILLE, GERMAIN, syndic of Toulouse; a French antiquary and topographer; born 1616, died 12 Nov., 1711.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, an English poet, was the son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, Yorkshire. He had a liberal education, but led a retired life at Fuyistone, his favourite seat, where he devoted himself to the Muses; and died about 1632. He wrote a book on Demonology, in which he declares his belief in witchcraft, grounded on his own experience. But his great work is a transla-

FAITHORNE.

tion of Tasso's poem of 'Godfrey of Boulogne,' which was once very popular.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, who was appointed professor of philosophy at Magdalen College, Oxford, in the reign of James II., and died 2 March, 1716, æt. 60. He was author of 'Some reasons tendered to impartial people why Dr. Henry Maurice, Chaplain to his Grace of Canterbury, ought not to be traduced as a Licenser of a Pamphlet entitled, "A plain answer to a Popish Priest."' This is printed at the end of a work entitled, 'Twenty-one questions further demonstrating the Schism of the Church of England,' Oxford, 1688.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, Lord Fairfax, the eldest son of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, was born at Denton, Yorkshire, in Jan., 1611. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge; but being of a martial disposition, entered early into the military service as a volunteer, under Lord Vere, in Holland; whose daughter he married. At the breaking out of the civil wars, he took a decided part against the king; as his father also did, under whom he served till he obtained a principal command. He contributed to the victory of Naseby; and next went into the West of England, the whole of which he subdued. Cromwell, however, with whom he was associated, deceived him, and Fairfax, when too late, saw his error in pushing things to extremities. In 1647 he succeeded to the family estate and honours, but still continued in public employment under a government which he disapproved. He assisted, however, in the Restoration, and died at his seat 12 Nov., 1671. Lord Fairfax was an encourager of letters, and particularly of antiquarian researches. He wrote some poems, and 'Short memorials of his own life,' published in 1699.

FAIRHOLT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.S.A., an English artist, died 3 April, 1866. His works 'On Costume,' his 'Dictionary of Terms of Art,' his 'History of old Civic Pageantry,' 'Up the Nile and Home again,' are well known. He executed the whole of the drawings and engravings of Lord Lonsborough's sumptuous 'Miscellanea Graphica,' the 'Inventorium Sepulchrale' of Bryan Faussett, Mr. Roach Smith's 'Roman London,' and 'Antiquities of Richborough,' Mr. Wright's 'Histories of Domestic Manners and Caricatures,' Mr. Halliwell's folio edition of 'Shakspeare,' &c. His last work, which was left almost, if not quite, completed at the time of his death, is on 'Pageantry in the Middle Ages,' one of the subjects on which he had so well qualified himself to write. Mr. Fairholt's drawings upon wood amount to very many thousands, and his etchings also are exceedingly numerous.

FAISTENBERGER, ANTHONY, a painter, of Innsbruck, born 1678; died 1722.

FAITHORNE, WILLIAM, an engraver, was a native of London. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he became a soldier in the royal army, and was made prisoner at Basing House; upon which he was sent to Aldersgate, in London, where he supported himself by engraving. After his release he went to France, and while there profited by an acquaintance with Nanteuil. About 1650 he returned to England, and opened a shop near Temple Bar, for the sale of prints. After continuing there thirty years, he retired from business, but continued still to work for the booksellers. He also painted portraits in miniature.

FALCANDUS.

Died May, 1691. He published a book entitled 'The Art of Engraving and Etching.'

FALCANDUS, HUGO, the author of a History of Sicily, flourished in that island about 1190.

FALCONBERG, LORD. See FAUCONBERG.

FALCONER, SIR DAVID, lord president of the court of Session, in Scotland, and a legal writer, died 15 Dec., 1685, æt. 46.

FALCONER, HUGH, M.D., an eminent naturalist, born at Forres, in Morayshire, 1608; died at London 31 Jan., 1805. He received his education at Aberdeen and Edinburgh; and afterwards proceeded to India as assistant surgeon in the service of the East India Company, of whose botanical gardens he became superintendent. In this capacity he passed twenty years of his life, first at Scharunpoo, and afterwards at Calcutta. Dr. Falconer ranks high among the botanists of India. He may be said to have created the teas of Assam—the first successful attempt to transfer the teaplant of China to a foreign region; and it was he also who developed the resources of the great teak forests of Martaban, and first suggested the naturalization of the Jesuits' bark in the Himalaya Mountains and the Neigherry Hills. Dr. Falconer published 'Fauna Antiqua Sivalonis,' in conjunction with T. Cautley; and 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Fossil Remains of Vertebrata in the Museum of Bengal,' in conjunction with H. Walker; besides many valuable scientific papers in the transactions of various learned societies.

FALCONER, JOHN, an English Jesuit, who died 7 July, 1656, aged 89. Under the signature of B.D. he published 'The Refutation of the Errors of John Thrask,' 4to., St. Omer, 1618; and 'The Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary,' 12mo., St. Omer, 1632. He also published several English translations under the initials I.F.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

FALCONER, THOMAS, a learned writer, born at Chester 1736; died 4 Sept., 1792. He laboured under a severe malady thirty-two years; notwithstanding which he pursued his studies with uncommon diligence, whereof he left indubitable evidences in his Chronological Tables, from the reign of Solomon to the death of Alexander the Great, printed at Oxford 1769; and his edition of Strabo, published by his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Falconer, 1807, 2 vols. folio. In his life-time Mr. Falconer printed 'Devotions for the Sacrament,' 1786; and 'Observations on Pliny's Account of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.'

FALCONER, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Edinburgh about 1730. At an early age he went to sea, in the merchant service, where he rose to the station of second mate, and was acting in that capacity when he suffered the hardships which he has so well described in his poem of 'The Shipwreck,' published 1762, and dedicated to Edward duke of York, by whose interest he became a midshipman on board the 'Royal George,' 1763. Previous to this he published 'An Ode on his Patron's Departure from England.' Soon after this he was appointed purser of the 'Glory'; and compiled 'An Universal Marine Dictionary.' In 1765 he attacked Wilkes and Churchill in a poem called 'The Demagogue.' In 1760, being made purser of the 'Aurora,' he sailed to the East Indies; but after quitting the Cape, the ship was never heard of, and is supposed to have been lost in the Mosambique Channel.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Chester 1743, and after studying medicine at

FALKLAND.

Edinburgh, settled at Bath, where he obtained a considerable practice as a physician. Died 30 August, 1824. In addition to numerous professional works, he published a translation of Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea; and an anonymous tract entitled 'Observations on the Words which the Centurion uttered at the Crucifixion of our Lord,' 1808. Dr. Falconer was the brother of Thomas Falconer, the editor of Strabo.

FALCONET, CAMILLE, a French physician, book collector, and man of letters, born at Lyons 1 March, 1671; died 8 Feb., 1762.

FALCONET, ETIENNE MAURICE, a French sculptor, born at Paris 1716; died 24 Jan., 1791. His 'Reflections on Sculpture' have been translated into English.

FALCONIA, PROBA, a Latin poetess, who flourished A.D. 395. She composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the creation, and the history of Christ in verse.

FALDA, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian engraver, born about 1640; died about 1700.

FALETTI, JEROME, an Italian poet, born about 1518; died at Padua 3 Oct., 1564.

FALIERI, MARINO, doge of Venice in 1354. He formed the design of murdering all the senators to render himself absolute, but the plot being discovered he was beheaded 17 April, 1355.

FALK, JOHN PETER, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, born in Westrogothia 1727; died at St. Petersburg 30 March, 1774.

FALKENSTEIN, JOHN HENRY, was born in Franconia 1682, and in 1714 became director of the academy of noblemen at Erlingen. He abandoned the Protestant for the Catholic religion; and died 3 Feb., 1760. He published the Antiquities of Nordgau, and several other works of a similar kind.

FALKLAND, HENRY CARY, VISCOUNT, was born at Aldenham, Hertfordshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1608 he was made knight of the Bath, and in 1620 created Viscount Falkland in the peerage of Scotland. He was soon afterwards made lord deputy of Ireland, where he continued till 1629. Died Sept., 1633. His writings are 'The History of the most unfortunate Prince, King Edward II.,' Letter to James I.; Epitaph on the Countess of Huntingdon; and Letters to the Duke of Buckingham.

FALKLAND, LUCIUS CARY, VISCOUNT, eldest son of the preceding, was born in Oxfordshire about 1610. He was educated first at Dublin and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he went abroad. In 1639 he served in the army against the Scotch, and in 1640 sat in parliament for Newport in the Isle of Wight. For some time he was an opponent of the court, but when the civil war broke out he raised troops in defence of the king. It was observed of him that he grew more pensive as the breach widened, and was frequently heard to utter the word 'peace.' He was slain at the battle of Newbury 20 Sept., 1643. His principal work is 'A Discourse on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome.' He assisted Chillingworth in his Religion of Protestants, and wrote some verses on the death of Ben Jonson. Lady Falkland, his widow, was the daughter of Sir Richard Morison, knt. On the death of her husband she devoted herself to works of piety and charity, and died Feb., 1646, æt. 35. A memoir of her by John Duncan appeared in 1649, under the title of 'The holy

FALKNER.

Life and' Death of the lady Lettice, viscountess Falkland.'

FALKNER, THOMAS, was born at Manchester 1710. After practising as a surgeon at home, he made a voyage to Guinea, and subsequently sailed for the Brazils. Falling dangerously ill at Buenos Ayres, he experienced such charitable and courteous treatment from the Jesuits that he not merely became a convert to Catholicity, but also a candidate for admission into their society. He was duly received, and eventually qualified for the painful life of a missionary among the savage tribes of South America, in whose service he laboured diligently for nearly forty years. Returning to England after the expulsion of himself and his brethren from those countries by the Portuguese government, he retired to Plowden Hall, Shropshire, where he died 30 Jan., 1784. He wrote 'A Description of Patagonia and the adjoining parts of South America,' 4to., Hereford, 1774.—*Obit.*

FALKNER, WILLIAM, D.D. received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, after which he became rector of Glemsford, Suffolk, and one of the town preachers at King's Lynn, where he died 9 April, 1682. He was author of 'Libertas Ecclesiastica'; 'A Vindication of Liturgies'; and other theological publications.

FALLE, PHILIP, was born in the island of Jersey 1655. He took his degrees at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he returned to his native place, where he enjoyed the living of St. Saviour's, till he was presented to the rectory of Shenley, Hertfordshire, with which he held a prebend in Durham Cathedral. Died 1742. He published 'An Account of the Isle of Jersey.'

FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL, was born at Modena about 1523, and became professor of anatomy, first at Pisa and afterwards at Padua, where he died 9 Oct., 1562. He discovered the tubes of the uterus, which are called by his name. His works were printed at Venice, 3 vols. folio, 1584.

FALLOWS, Rev. FEARON, F.R.S., an eminent astronomer, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A., 1813; M.A., 1816). He was appointed astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope, where he died 25 July, 1831, aged about 43. Mr. Fallows contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society a catalogue of 273 southern stars, and a series of pendulum observations.

FALSTER, CHRISTIAN, a Danish critic and classical scholar, who published several learned works between 1717 and 1732.

FALZ, RAYMOND, a celebrated metallist, born at Stockholm 1658; died at Berlin 26 May, 1703.

FANCOURT, SAMUEL, a dissenting minister, born in the West of England 1678. He became pastor of a congregation at Salisbury, from which he was dismissed for denying the Calvinistic doctrines. He then came to London, and established the first circulating library about 1740; in which, however, he had no encouragement; and died poor at Hoxton 8 June, 1768. He published several tracts on the Divine prescience, and the liberty of the human will.

FANSHAWE, Sir RICHARD, was born in Hertfordshire June, 1608. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, after which he became secretary to the embassy at Madrid. In the civil wars

FARADAY.

he acted with loyalty, and was made prisoner at the battle of Worcester. On his release he retired into Yorkshire, where he translated the 'Lusiad,' of Camoëns. In 1659 he went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II. After the Restoration he went ambassador to Portugal, to negotiate the marriage between his sovereign and the Infanta Catharine. In 1664 he went to Spain in the same capacity, and died there 4 June, 1666. Besides his version of the Lusiad, he translated Guarini's 'Pastor Fido,' and wrote several pieces in prose and verse. In 1701 his correspondence was published. His lady, Anne, the daughter of Sir John Harrison, left a manuscript, entitled 'Memoirs of the Fanshawe Family,' which was published by Sir N. Harris Nicolas, 1829. She was born 1625 and died 1679.

FANTONI, JOHN, a celebrated anatomist, professor at Turin, was born in that city 1675, and died 15 June, 1758.

FANTONI, JOHN BAPTIST, father of the preceding, was physician to Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and died 1692. He wrote several medical works.

FARADAY, MICHAEL, a distinguished man of science, born at Newington, Surrey, 1794. He was one of those men who have attained distinction in spite of every disadvantage of origin and of early education. His father was a smith, and he himself, after a very imperfect elementary education, was apprenticed to a bookbinder named Kiebau, in Blandford Street. He was, however, already inspired with the love of natural science. His leisure was spent in the conduct of such chemical experiments as were within his means; and he ventured on the construction of an electrifying machine, thus foreshadowing the particular sphere of his greatest future discoveries. He was eager to quit trade for the humblest position as a student of physical science; and his tastes becoming known to a gentleman who lived in his master's neighbourhood, he obtained for him admission to the chemical lectures which Sir Humphry Davy, then newly knighted, and in the plenitude of his power, was delivering at the Royal Institution. This was in 1812. Faraday not only attended the lectures, but took copious notes of them, which he carefully re-wrote and boldly sent to Sir Humphry, begging his assistance in his desire 'to escape from trade and to enter into the service of science.' The trust in Davy's kindness which prompted the appeal was not misplaced. Sir Humphry warmly praised the powers shown in the notes of his lectures, and hoped he might be able to meet the writer's wishes. Early in 1813 the opportunity came. The post of assistant in the laboratory in Albemarle Street became vacant, and Sir Humphry offered it to Faraday, who accepted it with a pleasure which can be easily imagined; and thus commenced, in March, 1813, the connection between Faraday and the Royal Institution, which terminated with his life. Faraday became very soon firmly attached to Davy. The only instance of a suspension—for it was a suspension, and not a breach—of his connection with the Royal Institution occurred from October, 1813, to April, 1815, during which time he accompanied Sir Humphry, as his scientific assistant and secretary, in his travels on the Continent. His life, after his return, was devoted uninterruptedly to his special studies. In 1821, while assisting Davy in pursuing the investigation of the relations between

FARDELLA.

electricity and magnetism, first started by Oersted, he made the brilliant discovery of the convertible rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, which was the prelude to his wonderful series of experimental researches in electricity. These investigations procured him the honour of being elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in 1823, and F.R.S. in 1825. In 1827 he published his first work, a volume on 'Chemical Manipulation'; and in 1829 he was appointed chemical lecturer at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, a post which he held, in conjunction with his duties at the Royal Institution, for many years. In 1831 his first paper appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' on the subject of electricity, describing his experimental studies of the science; and from that time for many years the 'Transactions' annually contained papers by Faraday, giving the method and results of his investigations. These papers, with some others contributed to scientific journals on the same subject, were subsequently collected, at different intervals, in three volumes, under the title of 'Experimental Researches in Electricity.' The first volume appeared in 1839, the second in 1844, and the third in 1856. It is not too much to say that by the experiments thus described Faraday formed the science of electricity. He established the identity of the forces manifested in the phenomena known as electric, galvanic, and magnetic; he ascertained with exactness the laws of its action; he determined its correlation with the other primal forces of the natural world. While he was still pursuing the brilliant career of investigation which thus proved so successful, the chair of chemistry was founded at the Royal Institution in 1833, and Faraday was naturally appointed the first professor. In 1835 he was recommended by Lord Melbourne for a pension of £300 a year, in recognition of his great distinction as a discoverer. From that time his career was one of increasing honour. Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree upon the first occasion of the meeting of the British Association at the university. He was raised from the position of corresponding member to be one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and Prussia and Italy decorated him with the crosses of different orders. The Royal Society conferred on him its own medal and the Rumford medal. In 1858 Queen Victoria allotted to him a residence at Hampton Court, between which and Albemarle Street he spent the last years of his life, and where he died 25 Aug., 1867.

FARDELLA, MICHAEL ANGELO, professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, wrote several works on mathematics and philosophy. Born 1650; died 2 Jan., 1718.

FARE, CHARLES AUGUSTE, marquis de la, was born at Valozze 1644, and died 1712. He was a captain in the French Guards, and at the age of sixty began to write poetry. His memoirs are spirited and characteristic.

FAREL, GUILLAUME, a French Protestant divine, born in Dauphine 1480; died at Neuchâtel, 1505.

FAREY, JOHN, a geologist, born at Woburn 1766; died 6 Jan., 1826. For some years he was agent of the Duke of Bedford's Bedfordshire estates. He made a Survey of Derbyshire for the Board of Agriculture, and a large collection of observations respecting the order and nature of the strata throughout Britain.

FARNABY.

FARIA Y SOUZA, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese historian and poet, born 1590, and died 3 June, 1649.

FARINACCIO, PROSPER, a learned lawyer, born at Rome 1554; died there 30 Oct., 1618. His works are voluminous.

FARINATO, PAUL, a painter and architect, born at Verona 1525; died 1660.

FARINELLI, a celebrated Italian vocalist, whose real name was *Charles Broschi*. He was born in the kingdom of Naples 1705, and suffered emasculation in consequence of an accident. After obtaining great applause in the Italian theatres, he came to London, where he added to his fame and fortune. He then went to Spain, and gained the favour of Philip V. and of his successor Ferdinand. The latter conferred on him the order of Calatrava. His conduct rendered him deserving of the honour, for he never abused the interest he had at court for an improper purpose. On the death of his patron he went to Bologna, where he died 15 July, 1782.

FARINGDON, ANTHONY, was born at Sunning, Berkshire, 1596, and educated at Oxford. In 1634 he was presented to the vicarage of Bray, but was deprived of it in the civil wars. After this he was chosen minister of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London, where he died Sept., 1658. His sermons were published in three folio volumes.

FARINGTON, GEORGE, an English artist of great promise, was born 1754, and died in India 1788.

FARMER, HUGH, a dissenting minister, was born near Shrewsbury 1714, and settled at Walthamstow, where he died 6 Feb., 1787. He wrote an Enquiry into Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness; Dissertation on Miracles; Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament; and the general prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the ancient heathen nations.

FARMER, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Leicester 28 Aug., 1735. He was educated at the school of his native town, whence he removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1757; M.A. 1760). In 1750 he served the office of junior proctor, and the year following published proposals for a History of Leicester, which he never completed, but gave the materials and plates to Mr. Nichols. In 1766 came out his celebrated 'Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare.' In 1775 he was chosen master of his college, and in 1778 was elected librarian of the university. In 1780 he became prebendary and chancellor of Lichfield; in 1782 prebendary of Canterbury; but in 1788 he exchanged the latter preferment for a canonry of St. Paul's. Died 8 Sept., 1797.

FARNABY, THOMAS, an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London about 1575, and admitted a servitor of Merton College, Oxford, 1590. Thence he was drawn away by a Jesuit, whom he accompanied to Spain, but not being inclined to a religious life, he entered on board the English fleet; after which he served as a soldier in the Low Countries. On his return to England he kept a school at Martock, Somersetshire, whence he removed to London, where he gained a great reputation as a teacher. In 1616 he was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In the civil wars he was imprisoned for his loyalty. Died 12 June, 1647. He published Juvenal and Persius; Seneca's Tragedies; Martial; Lucan's Pharsalia; and other classical authors, with notes; Index

FARNESE.

Rhetoricus et Poeticus; Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum; Systema Grammaticum; and Phrasæologia Anglo-Latina.

FARNESE, PETER LOUIS, first duke of Parma and Placentia, was born about 1490. He was the son of Pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct, 1547.

FARNESE, ALEXANDER, a Roman cardinal, was the eldest son of the above, and born in 1520. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august assembly in the world. Died 1589.

FARNESE, ALEXANDER, third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an able general in the Low Countries, and afterwards in France, where he was killed 3 Dec., 1592.

FARNEWORTH, ELLIS, was born at Bonteshall, Derbyshire, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1738). In 1762 he obtained the rectory of Carsington, in his native county, but died on 25 March in the following year. He translated the Life of Pope Sixtus V. from the Italian; Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France; the works of Machiavel; and Fleury's History of the Israelites.

FAKQUHAR, GEORGE, the son of a clergyman at Londonderry, in Ireland, was born there 1678. In 1694 he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, but quitting the university, he made his appearance on the stage. Having the misfortune to wound a brother-player, by accidentally using a sword instead of a foil, he relinquished the profession of an actor, and came to London, where Lord Orrey gave him a lieutenant's commission in his regiment. In 1698 his comedy of 'Love in a Bottle' was performed with applause; and in 1700 he increased his reputation by 'The Constant Couple; or a Trip to the Jubilee.' In 1701 came out the comedy of 'Sir Harry Wildair;' and the next year he published his 'Miscellanies, or collection of poems, letters, and essays.' In 1703 he brought out 'The Inconstant, or The Way to win him;' and the same year he married a lady, who had fallen in love with him, and gave herself out as a person of fortune, to accomplish her object. In 1704 appeared the farce of 'The Stage Coach;' which was followed by the 'Twin Rivals;' and that by his comedy of 'The Recruiting Officer.' His last piece was the 'Beaux Stratagem.' He died in April, 1707.

FAKQUHAR, Sir WALTER, bart., M.D., a celebrated London physician, was a native of Peterhead, and died 26 March, 1819.

FARQUHARSON, JOHN, a Scotch Jesuit, born 19 April, 1699. He joined the society at Tournay, and in 1729 landed at Edinburgh to serve the mission. Father Farquharson, who died after 1755, was an accomplished Gaelic scholar, and formed an immense collection of poetry in that language, in a folio volume, which he placed in the Scotch college at Douay. Instead, however, of its being carefully preserved, it was suffered to be thrown aside and to perish.—*Olivier*.

FARR, SAMUEL, M.D., a physician of Taunton, Somersetshire, was born 1741, and died 11 March, 1795. He published several professional works.

FARRANT, RICHARD, an English composer of church music, died about 1585.

FARREN, ELIZA, a celebrated actress, who, in

FAUSTUS.

1797, married the earl of Derby. Born 1759; died 23 April, 1829.

FASTOLFF, Sir JOHN, was born in Norfolk about 1378. He distinguished himself in Ireland, and afterwards in France, as a statesman and a warrior; for which he was knighted in the field, and honoured with the Garter. He was dangerously wounded at the battle of Agincourt, but recovered, and had the manor of Fritense, near Harfleur, settled on him for life. After a great variety of service, and many brilliant actions, he returned to England, where he died 6 Nov., 1459. On account of the similarity of names, some have ridiculously supposed that Shakspeare drew his character of Falstaff from this great commander, which would be doing as much injustice to the poet as the knight.

FATHERWOOD, ALFRED, M.D., died in London 19 Feb., 1865, aged 62. He was author of a treatise on the diseases of the air passages, lungs, and pleura.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French historian and antiquary, born 1529; died 1601.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French ecclesiastic, who espoused the revolutionary cause with ardour, and became notorious for blasphemy and profanity. In 1791 he was appointed to what was termed the constitutional bishopric of Bayeux, and two years later he was bishopped. Born 22 Sept., 1744; died 13 Oct., 1793.

FAUCHEUR, MICHEL LE, a French Protestant divine, and celebrated pulpit orator, died at Paris 1 April, 1657. He wrote a treatise on Oratorical Action; Sermons, &c.

FAUCONBERG, THOMAS BELARVSE, second Viscount, married in 1657 Mary, second daughter of Oliver Cromwell. He deserted the cause of his father-in-law, and concurred in the restoration of Charles II., who sent him as ambassador to Venice and the princes of Italy. He was advanced to the dignity of an earl at the Revolution; and died 31 Dec., 1700. His wife survived till 14 March, 1712.

FAULKNER, GEORGE, an Irish printer of great celebrity, and the friend of Dean Swift and Lord Chesterfield. He was chosen an alderman of Dublin, where he died 28 Aug., 1775.

FAUNT, LAURENCE ARTHUR, a Jesuit, born at Poston, Leicestershire, 1554. He was sent to Merton College, Oxford, but soon left for Louvain, where he joined the society. Being sent to Poland, he became professor of Greek and theology at Posna, and died 28 Feb., 1590-1. He wrote numerous treatises on religious controversy.—*Dodd; Olivier*.

FAUQUES, MARIANNE AGNES DE, a French romancist, known as *Madame de l'Aulaise*, was born 1720, and died in London after 1777.

FAUR, GUY DE, lord of Pibrac, was born at Toulouse in 1528. He became an advocate, and was sent by Charles IX. to the council of Trent, where he ably defended the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1565 he was appointed advocate-general in the parliament of Paris; and in 1570 he was made counsellor of state. Died 27 May, 1584. He wrote an Apology for the Massacre of Paris; and 'Quatrains,' or Moral Maxims, in French verse.

FAUST, JOHN. See FUST.

FAUSTUS, an English monk of the fifth century, who became abbat of a monastery in the Lerin Islands, and afterwards bishop of Riez, in Provence,

FAVORINUS.

466. In the controversy respecting grace he took the side of the Semi-Pelagians, and maintained the freedom of the human will.

FAVORINUS, a philosopher and orator, who taught at Athens and Rome in the reign of Adrian.

FAVRE, ANTHONY, *Faber*, a lawyer and poet, governor of Savoy, was born at Bourg, in Bresee, 4 Oct., 1557, and died 28 Feb., 1624.

FAWCETT, BENJAMIN, a dissenting minister, born at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 16 Aug., 1715. He officiated at Taunton 1741-45, and at Kidderminster from 1745 till his death, in Oct., 1780. He published an abridgment of some of Baxter's large works, and a few pious tracts of his own.

FAWCETT, JOHN, a popular comedian, born in London 29 Aug., 1768, being the son of a humble actor at Drury Lane. After receiving a sound education at St. Paul's School, he was apprenticed to a linendraper, but his love of the stage induced him to quit trade and to join a company of strolling players. He made a reputation in the provinces by his admirable rendering of comic characters, and in 1791 made his *début* at Covent Garden. He continued to be a great favourite with the public till 1830, when he retired into private life. Mr. Fawcett produced some little pantomimic dramas at Covent Garden and the Haymarket; the chief of these, 'Obi, or three-fingered Jack,' was for some time very popular. Died 13 March, 1837.

FAWCETT, SIR WILLIAM, K.B., a general, born at Shipdenhall, Yorkshire, 1728. He served in the German war with great reputation, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby. In 1772 he was promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet, and, in 1777, to that of major-general. The year following he succeeded to the adjutant-generalship, and in 1782 he was made lieutenant-general. In 1786 he received the order of the Bath, and in 1796 the full rank of general. His last promotion was to the governorship of Chelsea College. Died 22 March, 1804. He translated 'The Reveries of marshal Saxe,' 'Regulations for the Prussian cavalry and infantry;' to which he added, 'The Prussian Tactics.' He also published the 'Rules and Regulations for the formation, field exercise, and movements of his majesty's forces,' 1702.

FAWKES, FRANCIS, a poet, born in Yorkshire about 1721. He took his master's degree at Jesus College, Cambridge, 1745, and became curate of Bramham, in his native county, where he wrote 'Bramham Park,' a poem. In 1754 he obtained the curacy of Croydon, where he became known to Archbishop Herring, who gave him the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, Kent, which, in 1774 he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes. Died 26 Aug., 1777. He published, 1761, a volume of original poems and translations; and in 1767 an eclogue, entitled 'Partridge Shooting.' Besides these works he printed translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Musaeus, and Theocritus. His name was also prefixed to a family Bible; and after his death appeared his translation of 'Apollonius Rhodius.'

FAWKES, GUINO, an English Catholic gentleman, who took a leading part in the Gunpowder Plot. He was executed in Palace Yard, Westminster, 31 January, 1605-6.

FAYDIT, ANSELM, a Provençal poet or troubadour, died about 1220. He wrote a poem on the death of his patron, Richard Cœur de Lion; 'The Palace of Love;' and several plays.

FAYDIT, PIERRE VALENTIN, a French priest of

FECKENHAM.

the Oratory, who wrote a work on the Cartesian philosophy, for which he was censured by his superiors; and several other works of little merit. Died 1709.

FAYETTE, LOUISE MOTIER DE LA, a French lady, celebrated for her wit and beauty, was maid of honour to Anne of Austria. Louis XIII. fell in love with her, but she resisted all his attempts on her virtue. In 1637 she retired to a convent, where she died 1665.

FAYETTE, MARIE MADELINE PICHOC DE LA VERGNE, Comtesse DE LA, a French writer, born 1632; died May, 1693. She composed the romances of 'Zaide,' the 'Princess of Cleves,' and the 'Princess of Montpensier,' 'Memoirs of the Court of France; History of Henrietta of England, &c.

FAZIO, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian writer, secretary to Alphonso, king of Naples, died Nov., 1547. He composed several historical works in Latin.

FAZZELLO, THOMAS, a Dominican friar of Palermo, author of a History of Sicily. Born 1498; died 8 April, 1570.

FEARNE, CHARLES, a legal writer, was a native of London and educated at Westminster School. Going to the bar he became very eminent as a chamber counsel, but neglected business for philosophical experiments and mechanical inventions, by which he benefited others, without receiving any advantage himself. Died 21 Jan., 1794, aged 45. He wrote an Essay on Contingent Remainders, and other legal works.

FEATLEY, or FAIRCLOUGH, DANIEL, D.D., was born at Charlton, Oxfordshire, 15 March, 1582. He received his education at Oxford, and having taken orders officiated for some years as chaplain to the English embassy in France. Soon after his return he became chaplain to Archbishop Abbot, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth. Dr. Featley was the last provost of Chelsea College, which post he resigned on his marriage in 1625. At the commencement of the civil wars he was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, but his views being at variance with those of the majority he was sent to prison. On regaining his liberty he retired to Chelsea College, where he died 17 April, 1645. He wrote several polemical treatises, principally against the Church of Rome. One of his works bears this quaint title: 'The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists ducked and plunged over head and ears, at a disputation in Southwark.'

FECHT, JONS, a Lutheran divine and theological writer, born at Sultzburg, in Brisgau, 1636; died at Rostock 5 May, 1716.

FECKENHAM, JOHN DE, whose real name was Howman, was born near the forest of Feckenham, in Worcestershire. He was brought up in the monastery of Evesham, on the dissolution of which he was thrown adrift on the world with a pension of £10. After this he became chaplain to Bonner; and in 1549 was sent to the Tower. Queen Mary made him her chaplain, dean of St. Paul's, and abbat of Westminster. He held a conference with Lady Jane Grey, and also disputed at Oxford with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. His conduct towards the Protestants entitled him to respect; and he interceded with Mary for the release of her sister Elizabeth, who nevertheless, on her accession to the throne, caused him to be imprisoned in the Tower. He was subsequently removed to Wisbech Castle, where he died 1585. He was the last mitred abbat who sat in the House of Lords, where he zealously defended the interests of the

FELJOO.

Catholic Church. Several of his works are enumerated by Wood. He was a learned and liberal man, and very charitable to the poor.

FELJOO. See FEYJOO.

FEINAIGLE, GREGORY VON, a celebrated mnemonist, was born in Germany about 1762. In the beginning of 1806 he visited France, and gave lectures on the art of memory, being accompanied by a young man who acted as interpreter. At Paris his lectures attracted much notice, and he was even ridiculed on the stage. Subsequently he came to London, and lectured with success. He died in Dublin 27 Dec., 1819. There is a book well known to mnemonists, entitled 'The New Art of Memory, founded upon the Principles taught by M. Gregory Von Feinaigle, and applied to Chronology, History, Geography, Languages, Systematic Tables, Poetry, Prose, and Arithmetic.' To which is added some account of the principal systems of artificial memory from the earliest period to the present time; with instances of the extraordinary powers of natural memory,' Lond., 12mo., 1812; and 3rd editions 1813. This work, the historical portion of which is most creditably executed, was compiled by John Millard, assistant librarian to the Surrey Institution.

FEITH, EVERARD, a German Protestant, author of a book on the antiquities of Homer, disappeared mysteriously at Rochelle in the seventeenth century.

FEITH, RHYNVIS, of Zwolle, in Over-Yssel, a distinguished Dutch poet, born 7 Feb., 1753; died 1824.

FELIBIEN, ANDRÉ, counsellor and historiographer to the king of France, was born at Chartres May, 1619; and died 11 June, 1695. He left some able works on architecture and painting.

FELIBIEN, JACQUES, brother of the preceding, became canon of Chartres, and published several books of devotion. Born 1636; died 23 November, 1716.

FELIBIEN, JEAN FRANÇOIS, son of André, and his successor in all his places, died at Paris 23 June, 1733, aged 75. He published Historical researches respecting the Lives and Works of celebrated Architects, &c.

FELIBIEN, MICHEL, a younger son of André, became a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and wrote a History of the Abbey of St. Denis, &c. Born 14 Sept., 1696; died 25 Sept., 1719.

FELICIANUS, JOHN BERNARDINE, a Benedictine of Venice, who published several Latin translations of Greek authors between 1533 and 1545.

FELIX I., succeeded Pope St. Dionysius 269, and died 1 Jan., 274.

FELIX II., anti-pope, was obtruded into the Holy See 356, but three years later was driven from Rome in disgrace, and died 22 Nov., 375.

FELIX III., succeeded Pope Simplicius 6 March, 483, and died 25 Feb., 492.

FELIX IV., succeeded Pope John I. 24 July, 526; died 25 Sept., 530.

FELIX V. See AMADEUS VIII.

FELIX (ST.), bishop of Dunwich, in Suffolk, converted to Christianity Sigebert, king of East Anglia, and almost all the idolaters of that kingdom. Died 646.

FELL, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Longworth, Berkshire, 23 June, 1625, being the son of Dr. Samuel Fell, noticed below. He received his education at Christ Church, but in the Rebellion

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was ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made canon and dean of Christ Church, to which college he was a liberal benefactor. He served the office of vice-chancellor several times, and in 1675 was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deanery in commendam. Died 10 July, 1686. He published the Life of Dr. Hammond; a Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles; and annotated editions of St. Cyprian, and other ancient authors.

FELL, JOHN, a dissenting minister, born 22 August, 1735, at Cockermouth, Cumberland. He was ordained over a congregation at Beccles, in Suffolk; whence he removed to Thaxted, and lastly to Homerton as tutor in the dissenting academy. Here he had not been long before he was censured and dismissed for reading a newspaper on Sunday. On this, some of his friends engaged him to preach a lecture at the Scott's Church, London Wall; but after four sermons he died 6 Sept., 1797. His works are 'Genuine Protestantism'; 'The Justice and Utility of Penal Laws for the Direction of Conscience'; 'An Inquiry into the doctrine of Demons, in answer to Farmer'; 'Remarks on Rowley's Poems'; 'An Essay towards an English Grammar'; 'The Idolatry of Greece and Rome distinguished from that of other Heathen Nations'; and the lectures above mentioned.

FELL, RALPH, an English writer, author of a 'Life of Mr. Fox,' 'A Tour through Holland,' &c.; died 26 Feb., 1814.

FELL, SAMUEL, D.D., a learned divine, born in London 1594. He was elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford, 1601; and in 1615 he became minister of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. In 1619 he was installed canon of Christ Church; and in 1626 appointed Margaret professor of divinity. He was made dean of Lichfield 1637, and the year following dean of Christ Church. He served the office of vice-chancellor 1645; and again 1647, but was ejected the same year by the parliamentary visitors. He died of grief, on hearing of the murder of Charles I., 1 Feb., 1648-9. A few of his discourses have been printed.

FELLENBERG, PHILIP EMANUEL, a Swiss educator and philanthropist, founder of the institutions at Holwyl, was born in Berne 27 June, 1771, and died there 21 Nov., 1844.

FELLER, FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Jesuit, born at Brussels 18 Aug., 1735; died at Ratisbon 23 May, 1802. He wrote some ingenious pieces in defence of the Christian religion, and one against the Copernican system.

FELLER, JOACHIM, a Latin poet, professor of poetry at Leipsic, was born at Zwickhau 30 Nov., 1628, and died 5 April, 1691. His son, *Joachim Frederick* (b. 1673; d. 1726), became secretary to the duke of Weimar, and published a Genealogical History of the House of Brunswick Lunenburg, &c.

FELLOWES, ROBERT, LL.D., was born in Norfolk, in or about 1771, and educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. He took orders in 1795, and wrote many religious publications, but gradually quitted the doctrines of the established church, and adopted the opinions maintained in his work entitled 'The Religion of the Universe.' He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr and of Baron Maseres, the latter of whom gave substantial proof of his affection by leaving him nearly £200,000. Dr. Fellowes

was an ardent supporter of the London University, and founded in University College the two Fellowes gold medals for the greatest proficient in clinical science. In addition to his religious works, he published 'Poems, chiefly descriptive of the softer emotions of the heart, original and translated;' 'The Rights of Property vindicated against the claims of Universal Suffrage;' 'Observations on the plan for the more frequent delivery of the Gaols;' 'The Spirit of Hampden, evoked in a series of letters.' Died 6 Feb., 1847.

FELLOWS, Sir CHARLES, an archaeologist, born near Nottingham 1799; died in London 8 Nov., 1860. During his travels in Asia Minor he discovered the ruins of the ancient city of Xanthus, and among them a number of interesting remains and beautiful sculptures, which were eventually brought to this country and deposited in the British Museum. Sir Charles, who was knighted in 1815, published Journals of his travels and some minor works in reference to his discoveries.

FELTHAM, OWEN, was a native of Suffolk, but no particulars are known of his personal history, farther than that he lived many years in the family of the earl of Thomond. He wrote a book of great merit entitled 'Resolves, Divine, Moral and Political,' of which there have been many editions. Feltham died about 1678.

FELTON, HENRY, D.D., a divine, born at Westminster 3 Feb., 1679. He became principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; and afterwards rector of Bewicke, Yorkshire, where he died 1 March, 1739-40. Dr. Felton dedicated to his pupil, the duke of Rutland, 'A Dissertation on reading the Classics, and forming a just style.' He was also the author of numerous published sermons.

FELTON, JOHN, a Catholic gentleman, who, on 25 May, 1570, allied to the gates of the bishop of London's palace the bull of excommunication against Queen Elizabeth issued by Pope Pius V. For this he was executed 8 Aug., 1570. His son Thomas was a Franciscan friar, and visiting England as a missionary, was apprehended and executed 1588.

FELTON, JOHN, an Englishman, who assassinated George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth, 1628, for which crime he was soon afterwards executed.

FENÉLON, FRANÇOIS DE SALIGNAC DE LAMOTTE, archbishop of Cambrai, was born of an illustrious family, at the castle of Fénélon, in the province of Perigord, 6 August, 1651. He completed his studies at the university of Paris, where while young he distinguished himself as an elegant preacher. In 1686 he was employed as one of the missionaries sent along the coast of Saintonge to convert the Protestants. In 1689 he was made tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and in 1693 chosen member of the French academy. The improvement which his pupils made under him gave so much satisfaction, that the king presented him with the abbey of St. Valery, and shortly after preferred him to the archbishopric of Cambrai. About this time he fell into considerable trouble, occasioned by his book, entitled 'An Explication of the Maxims of the Saints,' which abounded with mystical sentiments. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who was a violent enemy to Madame Guyon, the celebrated mystic, soon discovered a similarity between her notions and those of the archbishop of Cambrai. Several conferences took place between these two prelates on

this subject, and at last the cause was referred to the Pope, who condemned Fénélon's book. The good archbishop submitted quietly to this sentence, and even read it publicly himself in his cathedral of Cambrai. He wrote many other books, but that which has conferred immortality on his name is his *Telemachus*. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, beloved by all who knew him, and universally admired. In the last war of Louis XIV. with the allies, the duke of Marlborough had so profound a regard for him, that he gave express orders to his army not to injure the lauds of the archbishop. Died 7 Jan., 1715. Besides the above works, we must mention as peculiarly excellent his *Dialogues of the Dead*, in 2 vols.; *Dialogues on Eloquence* in general and that of the Pulpit in particular; a treatise on the Education of Daughters; a Demonstration of the Existence of God; *Spiritual Works*; and *Directions for the Conscience of a King*.

FENN, JOHN, was born at Montacute, Somersetshire, and educated in Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In the reign of Mary he became master of the free-school at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk; but when Elizabeth came to the throne he retired abroad, and having taken orders in the Catholic Church, was, during forty years, confessor to the English nuns at Louvain. Died 27 Dec., 1615. His works are, *Vitæ quorundam martyrum in Angliâ*; an English translation of the Catechism of the Council of Trent; another of Osorius's Treatise against Haddon; *Life of St. Catharine of Sienna*, from the Italian; *Mysteries of the Rosary*, from the Italian, &c.

FENN, Sir JOHN, an English antiquary, born 1730; died 14 Feb., 1794. He edited the famous 'Paston Letters,' and received the honour of knighthood in 1787, on the occasion of presenting some of the original MSS. to King George III. It was intended that these documents should be deposited in the Royal Library, but they never reached their destination, and no trace of them has yet been discovered. In 1865, Mr. Merivale wrote an article in the 'Fortnightly Review,' in which he impugned the authenticity of the Paston Letters. This led to the production before the Society of Antiquaries of the complete originals of the fifth printed volume, besides upwards of two hundred unpublished Paston MSS. Mr. Merivale attended the meeting, and withdrew the suspicions which he had raised against the genuineness of the Paston correspondence. Lady Eleanor Fenn, the wife of Sir John, was a most accomplished woman, and published numerous works for children under the assumed names of Mrs. Lovechild, and Mrs. Teachwell. She died 1 Nov., 1813, at 70.

FENNER, DUDLEY, a puritan divine, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He became minister of Cranbrook, Kent, but being dissatisfied with the Church of England, went to Antwerp and was ordained according to the manner of the reformed churches at that place, renouncing his former ordination. On his return to England he was brought into many troubles for nonconformity, and ultimately he went to Middleburg, where he was chaplain to the English merchants. He is said to have died there in 1589, under the age of thirty. He was author of a number of 'Godly and Learned Treatises,' published in a collected

FENNER.

form 1599; and is said to have been concerned in writing the celebrated Marprelate tracts.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FENNER, WILLIAM, B.D., a puritan divine, received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, being elected to a fellowship in that society. He became rector of Rochford, Essex, 1629; and died 1640 or thereabouts, aged 40. His works were published in a folio volume. London, 1657.

FENTON, EDWARD, a navigator, born in Nottinghamshire about 1550. He was at first in the military service; but afterwards joined Sir Martin Frobisher in his voyage to discover a north-west passage in 1577. He also accompanied the same commander in another expedition, with the title of rear-admiral; and though unsuccessful he had spirit enough to venture upon an enterprise in the South Seas, where he had an engagement with a Spanish squadron, which he defeated, and returned home in May, 1583. In 1588 he fitted out a ship against the armada, and had an active concern on that occasion. He died at Deptford 1603.

FENTON, ELIJAH, a poet, born at Shelton, Staffordshire, 20 May, 1683. He was admitted a pensioner of Jesus College, Cambridge; but after taking his bachelor's degree he quitted the university, and became secretary to the earl of Orrery. After this he was chosen master of the school of Sevenoaks, in Kent; but in 1710 he gave up this appointment upon promises made to him by Buckingham, which were never performed. He then returned to the family of Lord Orrery; after which he assisted Pope in his translation of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, for which he was inadequately rewarded. By the interest of Pope he was appointed tutor to the son of Lady Trumbull; at whose seat he died 13 July, 1730. His poems were printed in 1717. He also wrote the *Lives of Milton* and Waller.

FENTON, Sir GEOFFREY, brother of Edward, mentioned above. He went to Ireland, where he suppressed more than one rebellion, and contrived to reduce the whole island. He died at Dublin 19 Oct., 1608. Richard Boyle, afterwards earl of Cork, married his daughter. He published *Certain Tragical Discourses*, written out of French and Latin, 1567; *A Dispute at Paris between two Doctors of the Sorbonne and two Ministers of God's Word*; *Golden Epistles gathered out of Guevara's Works*; and *a Translation of Guicciardini's History of the Wars of Italy*.

FENTON, RICHARD, F.S.A., a barrister-at-law, who died at Glynamel, near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, November, 1821. His principal work is 'A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire,' 1811. He also published 'Poems,' 1773; 2 vols. 1790; 'A Tour in Search of Genealogy' (*anon.*); and 'Memoirs of an Old Wig' (*anon.*). He left in MS. an English translation of 'Athenaeus.'

FENWICK, FRANCIS, D.D., an English Benedictine monk, who in 1689 was elected prior of St. Edmund's convent at Paris. He was an eloquent preacher, and in great repute with King James II., who sent him as his agent to the court of Rome, where he died 30 Oct., 1694, æt. 50.—*Oliver*.

FENWICKE, GEORGE, B.D., was born in or about 1690, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. In 1722 he was presented to the rectory of Hallaton, Leicestershire, which he held till his decease 10 April, 1760. Mr. Fenwick published 'The

FERDINANDI EPIPHANIUS.

Friendly Monitor for Rich and Poor,' 'Help for the Sincere: in plain Meditations,' 12mo., London, 1737; 'Thoughts on the Hebrew Titles of the Psalms, and on some of those in the Septuagint, endeavouring to discover the meaning and point out the use of them,' 1740; 'The Psalter in its original Form; or, the Book of Psalms reduced to Lines, in an easy and familiar Style; and a kind of Blank Verse of unequal Measures; answering, for the most part, to the original Lines, as supposed to contain each a Sentence, or some entire part of one,' 1750.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, was crowned king of Hungary 1527, elected king of the Romans 1531, and succeeded his brother Charles V. as emperor 1558. Born 1503; died 1564.

FERDINAND II., king of Bohemia and Hungary, and emperor of Germany in 1619. He subdued his revolted Bohemian subjects and waged successful war against Denmark, and other neighbouring powers. Born 1578; died 1637.

FERDINAND III., son of the preceding, was also king of Bohemia, &c., and emperor of Germany. His plans of ambition and aggrandizement were successfully opposed by the Swedes under the duke of Weimar, and by the French, under the great Condé. Born 1608; died 1657.

FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Great, defeated the king of Leon and usurped his throne. He penetrated into the centre of Portugal, and afterwards defeated and killed his brother, the king of Navarre. Died 1605.

FERDINAND II., king of Castile and Leon, and son of Alphonso VIII., died 1188.

FERDINAND III. (ST.), obtained the throne of Castile on the abdication of his mother; and that of Leon, on the death of his father, Alphonso IX., in 1230. He made war successfully against the Moors. Born 1200; died 1252.

FERDINAND IV., born about 1285, succeeded to the throne of Castile at ten years of age, and died suddenly in 1312.

FERDINAND V., *The Catholic*, united the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon, by his marriage with Isabella, of Castile. During their reign the Moorish power in Spain was destroyed by Ferdinand, and a new world was added to their dominions by the discoveries of Columbus. Born 1452; died 1516.

FERDINAND VI., *The Wise*, king of Spain, was born 1713, succeeded his father, Philip V., 1746; died 1759.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain, was born 1784; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, Charles IV., 1808; died 29 Sept., 1833.

FERDINAND, king of Naples and Sicily, was born 1423, and died 1494.

FERDINAND I., king of the Two Sicilies, was born 1751; succeeded to the throne 1759 on the accession of his father, Charles III., to the Spanish crown; died 1825.

FERDINAND II., king of the Two Sicilies, was born 1810, and died 22 May, 1859.

FERDINAND, of Cordova, a Spaniard of the fifteenth century, who for the extent of his knowledge has been called another Crichton. Born about 1420; died about 1480.

FERDINANDI EPIPHANIUS, an Italian physician and medical writer; born at Misagna, in the province of Otranto, 2 Nov., 1569; died 6 Dec., 1638.

FERDUSI.

FERDUSI, a Persian poet, born 940; died about 1020.

FERG, or FERGUE, FRANCIS PAUL, a landscape painter, born at Vienna 1689; died in London 1740.

FERGUSON, ADAM, LL.D., was born 1724, at Logierait, in Scotland. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and after obtaining his degree of master of arts, he went to Edinburgh to qualify himself for the ministry. His first situation as a clergyman was in the capacity of chaplain to the 42nd regiment of foot, with which he served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and then returned to Edinburgh; where, in 1759, he was appointed professor of natural philosophy, which chair he afterwards resigned for that of moral philosophy. In 1767 he published his 'Essay on Civil Society,' and soon afterwards married a niece of Dr. Black. In 1773 he accompanied the earl of Chesterfield on his travels; and in 1776 published an answer to Dr. Price 'On Civil Liberty,' which procured him the favour of the ministry, who appointed him secretary to the mission sent to America, 1778, to effect a reconciliation between the two countries. On his return, Dr. Ferguson sat down to the duties of his professorship, and the composition of his 'History of the Roman Republic,' which was published 1783. He now resigned his professorship to Dugald Stewart, and took that of mathematics as less laborious. In 1793 he reduced his lectures to the form of a 'Treatise on Moral and Political Science,' and not long afterwards went abroad. On his return he settled at St. Andrew's, and died there 22 Feb., 1816. Besides the works already noticed, he published 'Institutes of Moral Philosophy.'

FERGUSON, JAMES, F.R.S., a mathematician, mechanic, and astronomer, born at Keith, Banffshire, 1710. His parents being poor, he was employed by a farmer to keep his sheep; in which situation he acquired a knowledge of the stars, and, from his observations, constructed a celestial globe. This attracted the notice of some gentlemen, who gave him further instructions in mathematics, to which he added a proficiency in drawing. At length his improvement was such that he went to Edinburgh, where he drew portraits in miniature; and this profession he pursued afterwards in England. The king settled on him a pension of £50 a-year, and in 1763 he was chosen F.R.S. without the usual fees. Died 16 Nov., 1776. His works are, Astronomical Tables and Precepts; Tables and Tracts; Introduction to Astronomy; Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles; Lectures in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics; Select Mechanical Exercises; The Art of Drawing in Perspective; Introduction to Electricity; Three Letters to the Rev. John Kennedy; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a nonconformist divine and politician, was a native of Scotland, and benefited in Kent till he was ejected in 1662. After this he became a plotter against government, and was concerned with the duke of Monmouth, whose memorial he drew up. He always contrived to escape, though large sums were offered for his apprehension. At the Revolution he came into favour, but was despised by all men of integrity. Died 1714. Ferguson was a Calvinist, and wrote some books on religious subjects.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, a Scotch painter, who

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excelled in painting dead birds and still life. Died about 1690.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a poet, born at Edinburgh 5 Sept., 1750 or 1751. He received his education at Dundee, and next at St. Andrew's, from which university he was expelled for his irregularities. On this he returned to Edinburgh, and became clerk in an attorney's office, but at last became insane, and died in the lunatic asylum 16 Oct., 1774. His poems in the Scotch dialect are much admired by his countrymen.

FERMAT, PIERRE DE, an eminent French mathematician, born at Toulouse, 1608; died 12 Jan., 1665.

FERMOR, WILLIAM, Count VON, a celebrated Russian general, born 1704; died 1771.

FERNE, HENRY, a prelate, was the son of Sir John Ferne, and born at York 1602. He was first a commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. On taking orders he was presented to the livings of Masham, in Yorkshire, and Medborn, in Leicestershire. He was also made archdeacon of Leicester, and in 1642 took his doctor's degree. The same year he published a piece in defence of the king, with whom he was a favourite. After the Restoration he was made master of Trinity College, dean of Ely, and bishop of Chester. He held his bishopric only about five weeks, dying 16 March, 1661-2. Among his works are The Case of Conscience touching Rebellion; Episcopacy and Presbytery considered; Sermons and tracts.

FERNE, Sir JOHN, an antiquary, born in Lincolnshire, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. In the beginning of the reign of James I. he was knighted, and made keeper of the king's signet of the council for the north. Died about 1610. He published 'The Blazon of Gentry,' 1586.

FENNEL, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French physician and mathematician, born in Picardy, 1497; died 26 April, 1558.

FERRACINO, BARTHOLOMEW, a self-taught mechanic, born at Bassano, in the territory of Padua, 1602; died at Solagna 1777.

FERRAIUOLI, NUNZIO, a Neapolitan painter, born 1660; died 1735.

FERRAND, LOUIS, a French advocate, born at Toulon 3 Oct., 1645, and died at Paris 3 March, 1699. He wrote several works on sacred subjects.

FERRANDUS, surnamed *Fulgentius*, deacon of the church of Carthage in the sixth century, the disciple of St. Fulgentius, and one of the first who declared against the condemnation of 'the three Chapters.' He left a collection of canons and other works.

FERRAR, NICHOLAS, a gentleman remarkable for his piety, was born 22 Feb., 1592, in London, where his father was a merchant. He received his education at a private school, and next at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. On completing his degrees in arts he went abroad, and at his return, became secretary to the Virginia Company. In 1624 he was chosen a member of parliament; but in 1626 he entered into deacon's orders, and with his family retired to Little Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, which became a kind of Protestant monastery. Here he died, 2 Dec., 1637. He translated *Valdeso on Religion from the Spanish*. His life has been edited by Mr. J. E. B. Mayor, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

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FERRAR, ROBERT, was born in the parish of *Haitax*, *Yorkshire*. He became a canon regular of the order of *St. Augustine*, and studied at *Cambridge* and *Oxford*; but on embracing the doctrines of the *Reformation* he was made chaplain to *Archbishop Cranmer*, after whose example he took a wife. In 1548 he was consecrated bishop of *St. David's*; but not being able to pay the first-fruits and tenths, he was imprisoned. In the reign of *Mary* he was brought before *Gardiner*, on a charge of heresy, and condemned to the flames, which sentence was executed at *Caermarthen* March 30, 1555. It is said that he burnt all the records of the see of *St. David's*.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FERRARI, FRANCIS BERNARDINE, was a native of *Milan*, and laid the foundation of the *Ambrosian Library* in that city. His works, which display great erudition, relate to various points of antiquity, both ecclesiastical and profane. Born about 1577; died 3 Feb., 1609.

FERRARI, GAUDENZIO, an Italian painter, born at *Valdagia* 1484; died 1550.

FERRARI, JOHN ANDREW, a painter of *Genoa*, excelled in landscapes as well as historical subjects. Born 1599; died 1609.

FERRARI, JOHN BAPTIST, a Jesuit, born at *Sicenna* about 1580, became professor at *Rome*, and died 1 Feb., 1655. He published a Syriac dictionary; '*De Florum cultura*,' &c.

FERRARI, LOUIS, professor of mathematics at *Bologna*, his native place, discovered the method of resolving biquadratic equations. Born 2 Feb., 1522; died 1565.

FERRARI, OCTAVIAN, was born at *Milan* 23 Sept., 1518. After being professor of ethics and politics in his native city, he lectured at *Padua* on *Aristotle's* philosophy, and then returned to *Milan*, where he died 1586. He wrote *De Sermonibus exoticis*; *De Disciplina Encyclica*; *De origine Romanorum*; a Latin translation of *Athenæus*; *Notes on Aristotle*.

FERRARI, OCTAVIUS, a Milanese, became professor of rhetoric in the *Ambrosian College*, and afterwards removed to the university of *Padua*, which he restored to a flourishing state. Of his works, which are chiefly on classical antiquities, the best known is '*Origines Linguae Italicae*.' Born 1607; died 16 March, 1682.

FERRARS, EDWARD, a gentleman of *Warwickshire*, who wrote some plays, none of which are extant. He was educated at *Oxford*, and died 1564.

FERRARS, GEORGE, a lawyer, historian, and poet, was born near *St. Albans*, *Hertfordshire*, about 1512, and educated at *Oxford*, after which he entered *Lincoln's Inn*. He was in great esteem with *Henry VIII.*, who gave him a large grant of lands in *Hertfordshire*. He wrote some pieces inserted in the '*Mirror for Magistrates*,' 1559; and the *History of Queen Mary* in *Grafton's Chronicle*. Died 1579.

FERRARS, HENRY, a gentleman of *Warwickshire*, who, after receiving a liberal education at *Oxford*, applied himself to the study of antiquities, and made collections for a history of his native county, which were made use of by *Dugdale*. Died 1633, aged 84.

FERREIN, ANTOINE, a French surgeon and anatomist, born 1693; died 28 Feb., 1769.

FERREIRA, ANTHONY, a Portuguese poet, author of the celebrated tragedy of '*Ines de Castro*,' was born at *Lisbon* 1528, and died 1569.

FERRIER.

FERRERAS, JUAN DE, a Spanish ecclesiastic, who composed a great number of works, the chief of which is a *History of Spain*. He also had a considerable share in the compilation of the great *Spanish Dictionary*. Born 7 June, 1652; died 14 April, 1735.

FERRETI, EMILIUS, an Italian civilian, who, after being professor of law at *Rome*, where he was appointed secretary to *Leo X.*, went to *France*, and was there patronized by *Francis I.*, who sent him on an embassy to *Venice* and *Florence*. He next attended *Charles V.* in his African expedition, and eventually settled, as professor of law, at *Avignon*. He published legal works, and an edition of *Cicero's Orations*. Born 1489; died 15 July, 1552.

FERRETI, JOHN BAPTIST, a native of *Vicenza*, who became a monk in the famous *Benedictine* monastery of *Monte Cassino*, and published, 1672, '*Musæ Lapidarie*,' a collection of inscriptions on ancient monuments. Born 1639; died 1682.

FERRETO, or FERRETUS, of *Vicenza*, a poet and historian of the fourteenth century, who contributed to the revival of literature. He wrote Latin poems, and a history of his own times from 1250 to 1318.

FERRI, CIRO, an Italian painter and architect, born 1634; died 1689. He was employed by *Pope Alexander VII.*

FERRI, PAUL, a Protestant divine of *Metz*, born 24 Feb., 1591; died 27 Dec., 1609. He published a *Catechism of the Reformation*, which was reprinted by *Bossuet*; and other works.

FERRIER, JOHN, M.D., was born at *Chester* 1764. After graduating at *Edinburgh* he settled in practice at *Manchester*, where he became senior physician to the infirmary, and also to the lunatic asylum. Died 1815. He published *Medical Histories*, 3 vols.; *Illustrations of Sterne*, in which the plagiarisms of that writer were detected; *The Bibliomania*, an Epistle; and an *Essay towards a history of Apparitions*.

FERRIER, ANNAUD DE, professor of law at *Toulouse*, where he was born about 1508. In 1562 he was sent ambassador to the Council of *Trent*, where his bold language gave much offence. He afterwards visited *Venice* in the same capacity, and assisted *Father Paul* in writing his celebrated history. He ultimately turned Protestant; became chancellor to the king of *Navarre*; and died Oct., 1585. He was the author of several works.

FERRIER, JAMES FREDERICK, was born at *Edinburgh* 1808, and educated at *Oxford*. In 1842 he was elected to the chair of history in the university of *Edinburgh*, and in 1845 to that of moral philosophy in the university of *St. Andrews*, which office he held till his death, on 11 June, 1864. He wrote '*Theory of Knowing and Being*,' and was a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*.

FERRIER, JEAN, a French Jesuit, author of several books against the *Jansenist* sect, was born 1614, and died 1674.

FERRIER, JÉRÉMIE, a Protestant minister of *Nîmes*, who embraced the *Catholic* faith after maintaining that *Clement VIII.* was the *Antichrist*. He was employed by the king of *France* in several important affairs; and died 26 Sept., 1626. Ferrier wrote a book called '*Le Catholique d'État*.'

FERRIER, Miss SUSAN, a novelist, was born 1782, at *Edinburgh*, where she died in *Nov.*, 1854. Her works, which display great talent, are '*Mar-*

FERRIERES.

riage,' 1818; 'The Inheritance,' 1824; and 'Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter.'

FERRIÈRES, CLAUDE DE, a civilian, born at Paris 1639; died at Rheims 11 May, 1714. All his works are on legal subjects. His son, *Claude Joseph* (d. about 1749), who published a Dictionary of Law, was dean of that faculty at Paris.

FERRON, ARNOUL LE, counsellor in the parliament of Bordeaux, wrote continuations of Paulus Æmilius, and of Du Haillan's History of the Kings of France. Born 1515; died 1563.

FESCH, JOSEPH, cardinal and archbishop of Lyons, was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, 3 Jan., 1763, being the half-brother of Letizia Ramolino, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte. The influence of his nephew raised him to the archbishopric of Lyons 1802, and obtained a cardinal's hat for him 1803. As ambassador of France at Rome in 1804, after conducting the negotiations, he accompanied Pius VII. on his way to Paris to crown the emperor. Many civil dignities and emoluments were afterwards bestowed on him, but in 1809 he declined the archbishopric of Paris. He was president of the council which sat in Paris 1810, and also of the national council of 1811, called to consider the disagreement between Napoleon and the Holy See concerning the nomination of bishops. In this capacity he did not satisfy the emperor. For a time he disappeared from court and afterwards adhered to the Pope, greatly to the displeasure of his nephew. His latter days were spent in Rome, where he died 13 May, 1839. His magnificent collection of paintings was dispersed after his death.

FESCH, or FAESCH, SEBASTIAN, professor of law at Basle, was born there 1647, and died 1712. He wrote on legal and philological subjects.

FETI, DOMENICO, a Roman painter, born 1589; died 1624.

FEU-ARDENT, FRANÇOIS, *Fervardentius*, a Cordelier, and doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Coutance 1539; died 1 Jan., 1619. He preached zealously against heretics, and also wrote against them with a degree of fire and ardour which discovered much analogy between his temper and his name. Having joined the League, he declaimed from the pulpit against Henry III. and Henry IV. His publications are numerous, and comprise editions of some works of the Fathers.

FEUERBACH, PAUL JOHN ANSELM, a Prussian writer on criminal jurisprudence, born at Jena 14 Nov., 1775; died 9 May, 1833.

FEUILLÉE, LOUIS, a French Minim friar, born at Manc, near Forcalquier, 1660; died at Marseilles 18 April, 1732. This learned ecclesiastic contributed greatly to the advancement of astronomy, geography, and various departments of natural history. He wrote several works embodying the results of his laborious and perilous researches during his protracted travels in different parts of South America and India, which countries he explored under the patronage of Louis XIV.

FEUQUIÈRE, MANASSÈS DE PAS, Marquis DE, a French commander, born at Saumur, 1 June, 1590. He contributed greatly to the capture of Rochelle; after which he was sent ambassador to Germany, and died 14 March, 1640, of the wounds he had received at the siege of Thionville. His negotiations were printed at Paris in 1753, in 3 vols. 12mo. *Isaac de Pas, marquis de Feuquière*, his son, was lieutenant-general in the army, counsellor of state, and governor of Verdun. He died

FIDDES.

6 March, 1688. *Antoine de Pas, marquis de Feuquière*, son of the last mentioned, was born in 1648. He rose to the rank of marshal-de-camp, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars of Italy, where he died 27 Jan., 1711. His memoirs have been published.

FEVARDENTIUS. See FEU-ARDENT.

FEVRE. See LEFÈVRE.

FEVRE, TANNEGUI LE. See FABER, TANAQUIL.

FEVRET, CHARLES, a French civilian, author of a treatise, 'De L'Abus,' and other learned works, was born at Semur 16 Dec., 1583, and died 13 Aug., 1661.

FEVRET DE FONTETTE, CHARLES MARIE, great-grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon 14 April, 1710, practised law there with success, and died 16 Feb., 1772. He published a greatly improved edition of Le Long's 'Bibliothèque Historique de la France.'

FEYDEAU, MATHIEU, a Jansenist writer, born at Paris 1616; died in exile 24 July, 1664.

FEYJOOY MONTENEGRO, FRANCIS BENEDICT JEROME, a celebrated Spanish Benedictine, who endeavoured to enlighten his countrymen, by displaying their vices and defects, in his 'Teatro Critico,' 14 vols. A selection of his Essays or Discourses was translated into English by John Brett, 4 vols. 8vo., 1780. Feyjoo was born at Compostella 6 Feb., 1701, and died at the monastery of St. Vincent, at Oviedo, whereof he was abbat, 16 May, 1764.

FIBER. See CASTORIUS.

FICHARD, JOHN, a jurist and biographer of Frankfurt, born 1512; died 7 June, 1581.

FICHET, ALEXANDRE, a French Jesuit, professor at Lyons, published several works, the best known of which is 'Arcana Studiorum omnium methodus, et Bibliotheca Scientiarum, librorumque earum ordine tributorum universalis.' Born 1588; died 30 March, 1659.

FICHTE, JOHN THEOPHILUS, a German metaphysician, born at Rammenau in Lusatia 19 May, 1762. After studying at Witttemberg and Leipzig, he became a tutor in the family of a gentleman at Konigsberg, where he contracted an intimacy with Kant, whose principles he zealously espoused. In 1792 he published 'A Critical Review of all Revelations,' and in the following year his 'Contributions towards rectifying the opinions of the public respecting the French Revolution,' which excited a violent controversy. This work however did not prevent his election to the philosophical chair at Jena, which he held till his open avowal of principles tending to atheism occasioned his removal to Berlin. In 1805 he obtained a professorship at Erlingen; and eventually became rector of the University of Berlin, where he died 29 Jan., 1814. His works are numerous, but extremely obscure. They are all in German.

FICINUS, MARCELLIUS, was born at Florence 19 Oct., 1433, and educated at Bologna. Having studied the philosophy of Plato, his patron, Cosmo de Medici, who was much attached to that system, formed an academy for the cultivation of it, of which Marsilius became president. Died 1 Oct., 1499. He published a complete translation of Plato into Latin; and his own works were collected in 2 vols. folio, 1641.

FICORONI, FRANCIS, a Roman medallist and antiquarian writer, born 1664; died 23 Jan., 1747.

FIDDES, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Hunmanby,

FIDELIS.

near Scarborough, Yorkshire, 1671, and educated at Oxford. In 1694 he took orders, and soon afterwards obtained the rectory of Halsham in his native county; but the air being bad in that marshy place, he contracted an illness, which affected his speech and deprived him of the power of preaching. He then removed to London and subsisted chiefly by writing, though he was appointed chaplain to Lord Oxford and to the garrison of Hull. He died at Putney 1725. His principal works are 'The Life of Cardinal Wolsey,' which brought on him the charge of being well-affected towards the Roman Church; 'A Body of Divinity,' 'Fifty-two Practical Discourses,' and a 'Treatise of Morality.'

FIDELIS. See CASSANDRA.

FIELD, JOHN, was, according to Wood, born in London 1510, and educated at Oxford, but the correctness of these statements is open to doubt. He published 'Ephemerides' for the years 1557, 1559, and 1560, which are remarkable as being the earliest publications in which the Copernican system was made the basis of calculations for practical purposes by any English mathematician. Field afterwards retired to Ardsley, or Ardslove, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, where he died 1587.—*Memoir by Hunter.*

FIELD, JOHN, a celebrated English pianist and musical composer, born at Bath 1783; died at Moscow Jan., 1837.

FIELD, NATHANIEL, was one of the actors of the Globe and Blackfriars theatres, among whom he is named in the list prefixed to the folio of Shakspeare's works printed in 1623. It is supposed that his death occurred in or about 1641. He wrote two comedies, 'A Woman is a Weathercock,' and 'Amends for Ladies,' and a part of the fine tragedy of 'The Fatal Dowry,' printed among the works of its other poet, Massinger.—*Nat. Cyc.*

FIELD, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Hempstead, Hertfordshire, 15 Oct., 1561, and educated at Oxford. In 1598 he was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and about 1610 dean of Gloucester. He died 15 Nov., 1616, just as he was about to be nominated to the see of Oxford. Dr. Field wrote a learned work 'Of the Church.'

FIELDING, COPLEY VANDYKE, an English artist, president of the Old Society of Water Colours, died at Worthing 3 March, 1855, æt. 68.

FIELDING, HENRY, was born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, the seat of his father, General Fielding, 22 April, 1707. He was allied to the Denbigh family; and his mother was the daughter of the first judge Gould, and aunt to Sir Henry Gould, one of the justices of the Common Pleas. He was educated at Eton, after which he went to Leyden, and on his return began to write for the stage. His first piece was 'Love in several Masques,' which was well received; as also was his comedy of the 'Temple Beau.' He was not equally successful in his subsequent performances; and to one of them he prefixed in the title-page, 'As it was damned at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.' While thus employed he married a Miss Craddock, of Salisbury; and about the same time, by the death of his father, became possessed of an estate of about £200 a year, which he soon dissipated. He now turned to the law as a profession, went through the customary terms at the Temple, and was called to the bar, in which he might have shone, but for his irregular habits. He still continued to write, and produced a number of political tracts and poems; but his genius appeared to most advantage

FILELFO.

In his novel of 'Joseph Andrews,' which was surpassed by his 'Tom Jones.' This was followed by 'Amelia,' which, though free from the grossness of the former novels, is far inferior to them in humour and interest. While thus engaged, Fielding exerted his talents in support of the government against the Jacobites, for which he was put into the commission of the peace. At length, worn out by an hereditary gout and intemperate living, he was advised to go to Lisbon, where he died 8 Oct., 1754. Besides the works already mentioned, he published 'The Champion;' 'A Journey from this World to the next;' 'The History of Jonathan Wild;' and after his death appeared his 'Voyage to Lisbon.'

FIELDING, SIR JOHN, half-brother of the novelist, and his successor in the magistracy, in which he distinguished himself by his activity, though blind from his youth. He was knighted 1761; and died at Brompton Sept. 1780. He published 'An Account of the Origin and Effects of a Police;' 'Extracts from the Penal Laws, relating to the Peace;' 'The Universal Mentor, containing Essays on the most important Subjects in Life; and Charges to Grand Jurors.'

FIELDING, SARAH, sister of the novelist, was born 1714, and died, unmarried, at Bath, April, 1768. Her novel of 'David Simple' was once very popular. Besides this work she wrote 'The Cry, a dramatic fable;' 'The Governess, or little Female Academy;' 'The Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia;' 'History of the Countess of Delwyn;' and the 'History of Ophelia.' She understood the learned languages, and translated from the Greek Xenophon's 'Memoirs of Socrates.'

FIENNES. See LINCOLN, Earl of.

FIENNES, NATHANIEL, second son of William, Lord Say and Sele, was born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1608, and educated at New College, Oxford. He was governor of Bristol when Prince Rupert made himself master of that place, for which the Parliament caused him to be tried, and he was sentenced to lose his head. By the interest of his father he obtained a pardon, and afterwards became a great favourite with Cromwell, whom he persuaded to assume the title of king. Died 16 Dec., 1669. He published speeches and tracts.

FIENNES, WILLIAM, Lord Say and Sele. See SAY AND SELE.

FIENUS, THOMAS, a physician and medical writer, was born at Antwerp 1567, and became professor at Louvain, where he died 15 March, 1631.

FIESCHI, JOSEPH MARIE, a Corsican, was the principal actor in the attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, king of the French, at Paris, by means of an infernal machine, 28 July, 1835. The king miraculously escaped; but Marshal Mortier and ten other persons were killed on the spot. Fieschi was executed 19 Feb., 1836.

FIESOLE, FRA GIOVANNI DA. See ANGELICO, GIOVANNI.

FIGG, JAMES, a famous English gladiator and prize-fighter, died 7 Dec., 1734.

FIGKELIUS, EDMUND, a learned Swede, professor of history at Upsala, published 'De Statibus illustrium Romanorum,' 1659; and died 24 Aug., 1676.

FILANGIERI, GAETANO, a political writer, of Naples, born 1752; died 21 July, 1788.

FILELFO, FRANCIS, professor of eloquence at Padua, was born 1398. In 1419 he was sent by the republic of Venice to Constantinople, where

FILICIA.

he married the daughter of Emanuel Chryso.oras. The Emperor, John Paleologus, sent him to the Emperor Sigismund to implore succours against the Turks. He died at Florence 31 July, 1481. The best known of his works are his treatises 'De Morali Disciplina,' 'De Exilio,' 'De Jocis et Seris,' 'Convivia,' and poems.

FILICIA, VINCENZO DA, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1642; died there 27 Sept., 1707.

FILIPPI, SEBASTIAN, a painter of Ferrara, born 1532; died 1602.

FILLANS, JAMES, an eminent sculptor, of London and Glasgow, was born in Lanarkshire about 1808, and died 27 Sept., 1852.

FILMER, SIR ROBERT, was son of Sir Edward Filmer, of East Sutton, Kent, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote 'The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy,' 'Patriarcha,' in which he endeavours to prove that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages; and 'The Freholder's Grand Inquest.' The 'Patriarcha' was answered by Locke in his 'Two Treatises on Government.' Filmer died 1647. His son, *Edward Filmer*, became a civilian at All Souls College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree 1681. He defended the stage against Collier, and wrote 'The Unnatural Brother,' a tragedy, 1697.

FINAUS, or FINE, ORONTIUS, a French mathematical writer, professor in the Royal College at Paris, was born 1494, and died 6 Oct., 1555.

FINCH, ANNE, afterwards Viscountess Conway. See CONWAY.

FINCH, ANNE, countess of Winchelsea. See WINCHELSEA.

FINCH, DANIEL, second earl of Nottingham, and earl of Winchelsea. See WINCHELSEA.

FINCH, FRANCIS OLIVER, an English painter in water-colours, died 27 Aug., 1862.

FINCH, HENEAGE, earl of Nottingham. See NOTTINGHAM.

FINCH, SIR HENRY, was the son of Thomas Finch, Esq., of Eastwell, Kent, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, whence he removed to Gray's Inn. He was made a serjeant and knighted by James I. Died 11 Oct., 1625. He wrote 'Nomotechnia, on description del commun Leys d'Angleterre,' 1613. This he afterwards printed in English, with the title 'Of Law, or a Discourse thereof.' His son, Sir *John Finch*, became keeper of the great seal, and was created Lord Fordwich.

FINCH, ROBERT, P.S.A., was born in London 27 Dec., 1783, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. 1809). He took orders, but in 1814 quitted England, and never returned to it except as an occasional visitor. He died at Rome 16 Sept., 1830. His valuable collection of books, pictures, and antiquities he bequeathed to the Ashmolean Museum.

FINCK, THOMAS, a Danish physician and mathematician, professor at Copenhagen, was born 1561, and died 26 April, 1656.

FINDEN, WILLIAM, an English engraver, born 1787; died 20 Sept., 1852.

FINDLAY, ROBERT, D.D., a Scotch divine, born 1721. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, after which he went to Leyden, and on his return spent some time at Edinburgh with a view to the medical profession, but soon relinquished that design, and devoted himself to the church. In 1744 he was ordained minister of the parish of Stewarston, from which he removed to Galston the

FIRMIN.

year following, and next went to Paisley. In 1756 he became minister of the north-west parish of Glasgow, and in 1782 professor of divinity in that university. He died in 1814. The works of Dr. Findlay are Vindication of the Sacred Books, and of Josephus against Voltaire; The Divine Inspiration of the Jewish Scriptures asserted.

FINET, SIR JOHN, was born near Dover, 1571. He became a great favourite with James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him to France on missions of importance. In 1626 he was made assistant-master of the ceremonies. Died 1641. In 1656 James Howell published 'Fincti Philoxenus: some choice observations touching the reception and precedence, &c., of foreign ambassadors in England.' Sir John also translated from the French 'The beginning, continuance, and decay of Estates,' 1606.

FINIGUERRA, TOMMASO, a goldsmith and engraver of Florence, who discovered the art of copperplate printing about 1452.

FINLAY, JOHN, a Scotch poet and biographer, born at Glasgow 1782; died at Moffat 8 Dec., 1810. His principal poem, 'Wallace, or the Vale of Eilerslie,' was published when he was only 19 years old. The more important of his other works are 'Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, chiefly Ancient, with Explanatory Notes,' and a 'Life of Cervantes.' He also edited Blair's 'Grave,' and Smith's 'Wealth of Nations.'

FINLAYSON, GEORGE, was born at Thurso, in Caithness, about 1790, and studied medicine at Edinburgh. He became an army surgeon, and afterwards accompanied the embassy sent by the governor-general of India to Siam and Cochin China. On the return journey he died, in Aug., 1823. An account of this mission, extracted from Mr. Finlayson's journals, was published in 1825, with a biographical memoir by T. S. Raffles, F.R.S.

FINNERTY, PETER, a London journalist, for many years employed on the 'Morning Chronicle,' died 11 May, 1822.

FIORAVANTI, LEONARD, a physician and medical writer of Bologna, who died 1588.

FIRENZUOLA, ANGELO, an Italian poet and ecclesiastic, born at Florence 1493; died at Rome 1545.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS, JULIUS, a Christian writer of the fourth century, whose book, 'De Errore profanarum Religionum,' has been frequently printed. An Astronomical Treatise, printed first at Venice in 1497, has also been ascribed to him.

FIRMILIAN (ST.), bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, and the friend of Origen, died 269.

FIRMIN, GILES, was born in Suffolk 1617, and educated at Cambridge; after which he went to New England and practised as a physician. On his return he became minister of Shalford, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He then resumed the practice of physic, and died April, 1697. He wrote 'The Real Christian,' and other works.

FIRMIN, THOMAS, was born at Ipswich June, 1632. He was bound apprentice to a tradesman in London, and when out of his time began business for himself in the linen trade, in which he had good success. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and when the French Protestants came over he set up another for their use at Ipswich. He was one of the governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, to which he was a liberal benefactor.

FISCHER.

In his religious sentiments he was a Socinian, but this did not narrow his sentiments of charity. Died 20 Dec., 1697. He published 'Some Proposals for the employing of the Poor, and especially in and about the city of London, and for the Prevention of Begging.'

FISCHER, JOHN ANDREW, a physician and medical writer of Erfurt, born 1667; died 13 Feb., 1729.

FISCHER, JOHN CHRISTIAN, an eminent musician and performer on the hautbois, was born at Fribourg, and settled in London, where he died 29 April, 1800.

FISH, SIMON, was a native of Kent. After studying at Oxford he went about 1525 to Gray's Inn, to study the law. Having acted a part in a play intended to ridicule Wolsey, he incurred that minister's resentment; to avoid which he fled to Germany, where he wrote 'The Supplication of the Beggars,' a satire upon the Catholic clergy, which was answered by Sir Thomas More in his 'Supplication of Souls.' Henry VIII., however, was so pleased with the wit of Fish, that he granted him his protection. He died about 1531.

FISHACRE, or FIZACRE, RICHARD, a Dominican friar, was a native of Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. He was the intimate friend of Robert Bacon, and celebrated for his knowledge in philosophy and divinity. His works are numerous. Died 1248.

FISHER, JOHN, an eminent cardinal, was a native of Beverley, Yorkshire, and received his education at Michaelhouse (now Trinity College), Cambridge (B.A. 1487; M.A. 1491). He became a fellow of his house, and in 1497 was elected master. About this time he was appointed confessor to the king's mother, the Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby; and it was by his advice that she undertook the foundations of St. John's and Christ's Colleges at Cambridge. In 1501 Fisher took his D.D. degree, and the same year was chosen chancellor of the university. In 1503 he was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity; and, in 1504, bishop of Rochester, from which diocese he refused to be translated, saying that he would not change his little old wife for a wealthier. In 1505 he became president of Queen's College, Cambridge. He was one of the first in England who wrote against Luther. He also had the spirit to declare against the divorce of Henry VIII.; and he strenuously resisted the novel doctrine of the royal supremacy. Such conduct made him obnoxious at court; and an opportunity was soon taken to make him feel the royal resentment. The bishop unfortunately became involved in the absurd business of Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, and for not having communicated to the king her pretended prophecies, he was in 1533 attainted of misprison of treason, and subjected to the forfeiture of his personal estate and to imprisonment for life. It would appear that he was, nevertheless, permitted to have his liberty. For his refusal, however, to take the oath relating to the succession, he was sent to the Tower 26 April, 1534, and his see declared void. While he was in confinement the pope created him a cardinal, which only hastened his end; for Henry, on being informed that he intended to accept the hat, said, 'Yea, is he so lusty? Well, let the Pope send it him when he will; he shall wear it on his shoulders then; for

FISHER.

I will leave him never a head to set it on.' And he was as good as his word; for a special commission was appointed to try the bishop, who, of course, was found guilty. This good and learned man was accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill 22 June, 1535. His last moments were in every respect consistent with his honest and courageous character, and the unaffected piety by which his life had been distinguished. He was author of numerous controversial works against Luther, Œcolampadius, Velenus, Clichtovæus, and Faber, and of various sermons and devotional treatises. He also wrote a history of the king's divorce, which is preserved in MS. in the Cambridge University library.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FISHER, JOHN, a celebrated Jesuit, whose real name was *Piercy*. He was a native of Durham, and at an early age became a convert to the Catholic faith. He was educated at Tournay and Rome; and joined the society 1504. On his arrival in England he was committed to Bridewell, but at the end of seven months he effected his escape. He was an active missionary and made many proselytes, among whom was the duchess of Buckingham, whose conversion led to a conference between Fisher and Laud. He died in London 3 Dec., 1641, aged above 70. His works are 'A Treatise of Faith, wherein is briefly and plainly shown, a direct way by which every man may resolve and settle his mind in all Doubts, Questions, and Controversies, concerning matters of Faith,' London, 1600; 8vo., St. Omer, 1614; 'A Reply made unto Mr. Anthony Wotton and Mr. John White, Ministers, wherein it is showed that they have not sufficiently answered the Treatise of Faith, and wherein also the chief points of the said Treatise are more clearly declared, and more strongly confirmed,' 4to, St. Omer, 1612; 'An Answer unto the Nine Points of Controversy, proposed by our late Sovereign, of famous memory (James I.), unto M. Fisher, of the Society of Jesus; and the Rejoinder unto the reply of Dr. Francis White, Minister; with the Picture of the said minister, or Censure of his Writings prefixed,' 4to., St. Omer, 1625.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

FISHER, JOHN, an Anglican prelate, was born 1748, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1780 he was appointed tutor to Prince Edward, afterwards duke of Kent; and the next year chaplain to the king, and one of the deputy clerks of the closet. He was promoted to a canonry of Windsor 1786. In 1803 he was raised to the bishopric of Exeter; was appointed preceptor to the Princess Charlotte of Wales the same year; translated to Salisbury 1807; and died 8 May, 1825. He published a Charge and some single sermons.

FISHER, PAYNE, or, as he called himself in his Latin compositions, *Paganus Piscator*, was born at Warnford, Dorsetshire, 1616, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. After this he became a soldier in the royal army, but abandoned that cause in its declining state, and joined the triumphant party, for which he was made poet-laureate to Cromwell. Died 2 April, 1663. His works are, 'Marston Moore, sive de obsidione prælioque Eboracensi carmen,' 'Threnodia gratulatoria,' in honour of Cromwell; 'Oratio Anniversaria,' on the inauguration of Cromwell; 'Threnodia triumphans,' on the death of Cromwell; 'Epinicium; vel elogium

facilissimi sereniss. fortiss. Ludovici XIV. ; A Synopsis of Heraldry, 1682.

FISHER, THOMAS, F.S.A., was a native of Rochester, where his father carried on the business of a bookseller. He became searcher of records at the India House; and died 20 July, 1836, *æt.* 65. Mr. Fisher was a frequent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and published some valuable plates illustrative of the topography of Bedfordshire, and 'Allegorical, Historical, and Legendary Paintings at Stratford-upon-Avon.'

FITZ, WILLIAM. See CANSFIELD, BENEDICT.

FITZALAN. See ARUNDEL, EARL OF.

FITZGEFFREY, CHARLES, a divine and poet, born in Cornwall 1575. He became a commoner of Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, and obtained the rectory of St. Dominick in his native county, where he died 1636. He wrote, 'The Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake,' in verse; *Alfama; sive Epigrammata et Cenotaphia*; Sermons; 'A Curse for Corn-hoarders'; and 'The blessed Birthday,' a religious poem.

FITZGERALD, LORD EDWARD, son of the duke of Leinster, was born 15 Oct., 1763. He joined the disaffected party in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, was proscribed, and was apprehended in a house in Thomas Street, Dublin, while secreting himself in disguise. In a scuffle with the officers he mortally stabbed one of them with a dagger, but was shot through the body by another, and died in prison a few days afterwards, 4 June, 1798. —*Rose.*

FITZGIBBON, JOHN, earl of Clare, was the son of an Irish barrister, and born 1749. He was educated at Dublin and Oxford, after which he studied the law; and, in 1784, became attorney-general for Ireland. In 1789 he received the great seal, and was created Baron Fitzgibbon. In 1793 was made Viscount Clare, and in 1795 raised to the earldom. To these honours was added an English barony in 1799. He was the great promoter of the union of the two countries, and died at Dublin 28 Jan., 1802.

FITZGIBBON, PHILIP, an Irish scholar, who died at Kilkenny April, 1792. He left an Irish Dictionary and other works in MS.

FITZHERBERT, MARIA ANNE, was born 26 July, 1756, being the youngest daughter of Walter Smythe of Bambridge, Hampshire. She was first married in 1775 to Edward Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, uncle to Cardinal Weld. He died, however, without issue the same year, and she was secondly united in marriage to Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., of Norbury, Derbyshire, who also died without issue at Nice 7 May, 1781. Soon afterwards her beauty and fascinating manners attracted the particular admiration of the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), and she consented to a marriage with him according to the rite of the Roman Church. As under the Act of Settlement such a marriage incapacitated his royal highness from succeeding to the Crown, great pains were taken to keep the matter secret, and when a rumour respecting it got abroad, the prince sent Mr. Fox to the House of Commons to deny in the most explicit terms that the marriage had taken place. Mrs. Fitzherbert died at Brighton 27 March, 1837. A Memoir of her, by the Hon. Charles Langdale, was published in 1856.

FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY, was born at Norbury, Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of

court. In 1511 he was called to be a serjeant-at-law; knighted in 1516; and in 1523 made one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He opposed Wolsey, and enjoined his children never to purchase church lands. Died 27 May, 1538. His works are, 'The Grand Abridgment,' often printed; 'The Office and Authority of Justices of Peace,' 1538; 'The Office of Sheriffs, &c.,' 1528; 'Of the Diversity of Courts,' 1529, in French; the new 'Natura Brevium,' in French, and afterwards translated; 'Of the Surveying of Lands, 1539; and 'The Book of Husbandry,' 1534.

FITZHERBERT, NICHOLAS, a grandson of the judge, was born about 1550, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. About 1572 he went to Italy, and became secretary to Cardinal Allen. He was drowned in 1612. He wrote a description of the University of Oxford; on the Antiquity and Continuance of the Catholic Religion in England; the Life of Cardinal Alan, &c.

FITZHERBERT, THOMAS, grandson of Sir Anthony, was born at Swynnerton, Staffordshire, 1552, and educated at Oxford. On account of his zeal for the Catholic religion he went abroad; and in 1614 entered the society of Jesus. In 1618 he became rector of the English College at Rome, and held that office till his death 17 Aug., 1640. His writings are wholly controversial.

FITZHERBERT, SIR WILLIAM, of Tissington, Derbyshire, bart., was born 1748, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He became a barrister, but did not practise. He was created a baronet in 1784 and was one of the gentlemen-ushers to King George IV. Died 30 July, 1791. Sir William wrote two tracts: one entitled 'Maxims;' and the other 'A Dialogue on the Revenue Laws.' He is said also to have been the author of a pamphlet 'On the Knights made in 1778.'

FITZJAMES. See BERWICK, DUKE OF.

FITZMAURICE, HENRY PETTY, marquis of Lansdowne. See LANSDOWNE.

FITZROY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, duke of Grafton. See GRAFTON.

FITZROY, JAMES, duke of Monmouth. See MONMOUTH.

FITZROY, ROBERT, a famous meteorologist, born in Suffolk 1805; died by his own hand at Norwood, Surrey, 30 April, 1865. He entered the navy at an early age, and ultimately became vice-admiral. He is chiefly known in connection with the meteorological department of the Board of Trade, of which he was the head. To him are owing the storm signals and other modes of warning which are now used for the benefit of seamen. He published 'Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S. "Adventure" and "Beagle";' 'Remarks on New Zealand;' and 'Sailing Directions for South America.'

FITZSIMON, PATRICK, appointed Catholic archbishop of Dublin 1763; died 1769.

FITZ-SIMONS, HENRY, a Jesuit, born at Dublin 1560. He was educated first in Hart Hall, and next at Christ Church, Oxford; but left the university on embracing the Catholic religion, and went to Louvain, where he entered the society of Jesus. On account of his singular talents, he was sent by his superiors as a missionary to Dublin, where he was imprisoned some years, during which Usher, then a mere lad of nineteen, undertook to dispute with him, and continued to do so until the Jesuit thought proper to decline the contest. On gain-

FITZSIMONS.

FLAXMAN.

ing his liberty he went into the Low Countries, and thence to Rome. Some years afterwards he was again sent to Ireland, where he made many proselytes; and died miserably during the rebellion 1 Feb., 1643-4. He wrote 'A Catholic Confutation of Rider's Claim of Antiquities'; 'The Justification and Exposition of the Divine Sacrifice of the Masse, and of all Rites and Ceremonies thereto belonging'; 'Britannomachia Ministrorum in perissequæ et Fidei Fundamentis et Fidei Articulis gissidentium'; 'Catalogus Sanctorum Hiberniæ.'

FITZSIMONS, WALTER, LL.B., appointed archbishop of Dublin 1484; died 14 May, 1511. He was instrumental in crowning Lambert Simnell, but was pardoned, and afterwards taken into great favour by the king, who made him chancellor and lord deputy of Ireland.

FITZSTEPHEN, WILLIAM, an historian, was a native of London. He became a monk of Canterbury, and secretary to Archbishop à Becket, who appointed him a remembrancer in his exchequer, and reader of bills and petitions, when his grace sat to hear causes in chancery. This worthy monk is supposed to have died in 1191. He wrote, in Latin, a 'Description of the City of London,' of which an excellent translation by Dr. Pegge was published in 1772.

FITZWILLIAM, RICHARD, Viscount Fitzwilliam, founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, died 5 Feb., 1816. He had been educated at Trinity Hall, in that university.

FITZWILLIAM, WILLIAM, earl of Southampton. *See* SOUTHAMPTON.

FIXLMILLNER, PLACIDUS, an astronomer, born at Achleiten, in Austria, 1721. He embraced the rule of St. Benedict 1737, and became professor of canon law, and also astronomer in the monastery of Kremsmunster, where he made a number of observations which tended greatly to the promotion of astronomical science. He was one of the first who calculated the orbit of the planet Uranus. He wrote theological as well as astronomical works; and died 27 Aug., 1791.

FIZES, ANTOINE, a physician of Montpellier, born 1690; died 14 Aug., 1765.

FLACCUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant.

FLACIUS ILLYRICUS, a Lutheran divine, born in Istria 1520; died at Frankfurt 11 March, 1575. His real name was *Matthias Franconwitz*. He was the principal author of the 'Centuriæ Magdeburgenses,' and a zealous defender of the rigid principles of Luther against those who held more moderate doctrines.

FLAMEL, or FLEMAEL, BARTHOLOMEW. *See* BERTHOLET-FLEMAEL.

FLAMEL, NICOLAS, a notary of Paris, who accumulated a vast property, which he appropriated to benevolent purposes. The ignorant multitude ascribed his great wealth to his being possessed of the philosopher's stone; and more than a century after his death, which occurred 22 March, 1418, some forged books on alchemy were published with his name.

FLAMINIO, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian poet and biographer, professor of belles lettres at Bologna, was born about 1464, and died 18 May, 1536.

FLAMINIO, MARK ANTHONY, son of the above, was born 1498; became secretary to Cardinal Pole, whom he accompanied to the Council of Trent; and died at Rome 18 Feb., 1550. He composed

'Carmina Sacra,' and some prose works on divinity.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, an astronomer, born at Denby, Derbyshire, 19 Aug., 1646. He received his education at the free school of Derby till he was sixteen, when he was taken home, where he followed his studies, particularly mathematics, without assistance. On sending some astronomical observations to the Royal Society, he received in return a letter of thanks. In 1671 he visited London, and soon afterwards became a student of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he wrote a tract on the true and apparent diameters of the planets, which, being communicated to Newton, was made use of by him in his Principia. In 1673 he wrote an Ephemeris, which procured him the friendship of Sir Jonas Moore, at whose desire he drew up one for the king. He also made a barometer, which was presented to his majesty, who appointed him royal astronomer, with a salary of one hundred pounds a year. About this time, having taken his master's degree, he entered into orders; but the only preferment he enjoyed was the living of Burstow, Surrey. In 1675 the royal observatory was founded at Greenwich; and here Mr. Flamsteed continued for the remainder of his life, employed in the promotion of his favourite science. Died 31 Dec., 1719. His great work, the 'Historia Cœlestis Britannica,' was published 1725, in 3 vols. folio.

FLANDRIN, PIERRE, of Lyons, was celebrated for his knowledge of the veterinary art and of comparative anatomy. He wrote a treatise on the management of cattle and other works. Born 1752; died June, 1796.

FLATMAN, THOMAS, a poet, born in London about 1633. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, and next to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar, though he never followed the law. From one of his poems it appears that he painted portraits in miniature. Died 1688. Wood says that in his younger days he wrote a ballad against marriage, and that, on taking a wife, his comrades serenaded him that night with the same song. His poems were printed in 1682.

FLAVEL, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, born in Worcestershire about 1627, and educated at University College, Oxford. In 1650 he was ordained among the Presbyterians at Salisbury; after which he settled at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, but was ejected in 1662. He died at Exeter 1691. His works have been published in 2 vols. folio, and also in 6 vols. 8vo.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Antioch, died 404.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, flourished 447.

FLAVIGNY, VALÉRIEN, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and writer on biblical criticism, was born at Villiers, near Laon, and died at Paris 29 April, 1674.

FLAVIUS BLONDUS. *See* BLONDUS.

FLAXMAN, JOHN, a sculptor, born in York 6 July, 1755. In the workshop of his father, a moulder of figures, who had established himself in London, he acquired his first ideas of form. Being a boy of delicate health, he was allowed to follow his own tastes, and showing a strong inclination for modelling, he was placed at the Royal Academy. After many years of severe study, during which he supported himself by designing for the Wedgwoods and others, and produced some

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meritorious works, including a monument to the poet Collins, he went, in 1787, to Rome. He had previously read the Greek poets in the original, and soon testified his sense of their beauty and of the purity of antique art by his two series of outline illustrations of Homer and Æschylus, by which he is, perhaps, more widely known than by any of his other works. A series of illustrations of Dante, almost equally celebrated, was subsequently executed for Mr. Thomas Hope. After seven years' sojourn in Rome, he returned to England, and commenced a series of scriptural compositions, remarkable for religious fervour and pathos. Of the numerous statues which he executed those of Nelson, Howe, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mansfield, and Kemble are the best known. His 'Shield of Achilles' is one of the finest achievements of modern art. Flaxman was a member of the Royal Academy, in which he also filled the chair of professor of sculpture, to which he was appointed in 1810. Died 7 Dec., 1826.

FLECHIER, ESPRIT, a French prelate, born 10 June, 1632, at Pernes, in the diocese of Carpentras. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and his funeral orations put him on a level with Bossuet. In 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur, being translated to Nîmes two years later. Died 16 Feb., 1710. He wrote a History of Theodosius the Great; Miscellaneous Works; Panegyrics of the Saints; Funeral Orations; Sermons; and the Lives of Cardinals Ximenes and Commendon, &c.

FLECKNOE, RICHARD, an English poet, who lived in the reign of Charles II. Though a priest of the Roman church, he incurred the resentment of Dryden, who has conferred a lasting importance on his name by prefixing it to one of the severest satires in our language. Flecknoe wrote some plays, one only of which was ever acted; and several poems of no repute. Died 1678.

FLEETWOOD, CHARLES, a parliament general in the civil wars, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, knight, cup-bearer to James I. and Charles I., and comptroller of Woodstock Park. In 1644 the subject of this article was made colonel of horse, and governor of Bristol. He was afterwards raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and had a share in the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester. On the death of Ireton he married his widow, and being now related to Cromwell, he was appointed deputy of Ireland, in which place he was succeeded by the Protector's younger son Henry. Fleetwood joined in deposing Richard, after which he became one of the council of state, and commander-in-chief of the forces. He was favourable to the Restoration, after which event he lived in retirement at Stoke Newington, where he died 1692.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, a native of Lancashire, studied at Oxford, became recorder of London, and died 28 Feb., 1593-4. He wrote Annals of Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.; The Office of a Justice of Peace; Notes on Lambard's Archaion, &c.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, a bishop, was born 21 Jan., 1656, in the Tower of London, where his father had resided. He was educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. After taking orders he became chaplain to William and Mary, vice-provost of Eton, fellow of the college, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, and rector of St. Austin's, London. A little before the

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death of the king he was nominated to a canonry of Windsor, on which he resigned his city living in order that he might reside near Eton. In 1706 he was made bishop of St. Asaph, and in 1714 translated to Ely. Died 4 Aug., 1723. His works were published in a folio volume 1737. The principal are Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge; Essay on Miracles; Practical Discourses; Chronicon Preciosum, or an Account of English Money; Life and Miracles of St. Winifrede.

FLEMAEL, BARTHOLOMEW. See BERTHOLTT-FLAMMEL.

FLEMING, ABRAHAM, was born in London in or about 1552, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1581-2). He took orders, and became chaplain to the Countess of Nottingham. In 1593, Archbishop Whitgift gave him the rectory of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London. He died at Botolph Claydon, Leicestershire, 18 Sept., 1607. Mr. Fleming, though a poor poet, was a diligent and excellent antiquary. He published many works, including English translations of Virgil's Eclogues and Bucolics; A Panoplie of Epistles, from the Latin; 'Of English Dogges,' translated from Caius; 'A Paradoxe, proving by reason and example, that baldnesse is much better than bushie haire, &c.,' translated from Synecius; 'The Diamond of Devotion,' an edition of Holinshed's Chronicles. He left a large collection of antiquarian MSS., which were formerly in the possession of the Rev. Francis Peck.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FLEMING, CALER, a dissenting minister, born at Nottingham, 1698. He became assistant and successor to Dr. Foster, at Pinner's Hall; and died 1779. He was a Socinian, and wrote several pamphlets, of little interest; the principal is entitled, 'A Search after Souls.'

FLEMING, PATRICK, an Irish priest of the Roman church, was born in the county of Louth, 17 April, 1599. He studied at Louvain, and next at Douay, where he took the habit of St. Francis. He continued his studies at Rome, in the Irish college of St. Isidore, and both there, and afterwards at Louvain, was appointed to lecture on philosophy. From Louvain, where he remained some years, he removed to Prague, and was appointed first superior and lecturer on divinity. There he stayed until the city was besieged by the Elector of Saxony, when he was obliged to fly; but he had scarcely escaped the Saxon forces, when he was met by some peasants in arms, who murdered him, 7 Nov., 1631. He wrote 'Collectanea Sacra, or Lives of Irish and Scotch Saints'; 'Vita rev. patris Hugonis Cavelli' (Mac Caghwell); and an abridgment of a work entitled 'Chronicon consecrati Petri Ratisbonæ.'

FLEMING, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born at Bathens 1630. He was pastor of Cambuslang; but on the establishment of episcopacy at the Restoration he retired to Holland, where he died 25 July, 1694. He wrote a noted book, called 'The Fulfilling of the Scriptures.'

FLEMING, ROBERT, son of the above, was born in Scotland and educated in Holland. After officiating to the Scotch church at Amsterdam, he came to London, and was appointed pastor of a congregation in Louthbury. He was also one of the preachers of the lecture at Salters' Hall; and died 24 May, 1716. He published numerous sermons and tracts, in one of which he was supposed to have predicted the downfall of the French monarchy.

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FLEMING, THOMAS, a Franciscan, became professor of theology at Louvain, and in 1623 was appointed archbishop of Dublin by Urban VIII. Died 1666.

FLEMMING, RICHARD, a bishop, born at Crofton, Yorkshire, and educated at University College, Oxford. In 1406 he was presented to a prebend in the church of York, and for some time was zealous in supporting Wickliffe's doctrines, which he afterwards as strenuously opposed. He became rector of Boston, and in 1420 bishop of Lincoln. In 1424 he was sent to the council of Sienna, the result of which was, that four years later he executed the decree passed for the burning of Wickliffe's bones. Died 25 Jan., 1430-1. This prelate founded Lincoln College, Oxford.

FLEMING, ROBERT, nephew of the above, was educated at Oxford, and in 1451 made dean of Lincoln. He visited Italy, where he was much admired for his learning and eloquence, particularly by Pope Sixtus IV., to whom he presented a Latin poem, entitled 'Lucubrations Tiburtinae.' Died 12 Aug., 1483.

FLETCHER, ABRAHAM, a mathematician, born 1714 at Little Broughton, in the parish of Bridekirk, in Cumberland. He was brought up a tobacco-pipe maker; and the only education he ever had was three weeks' schooling, which cost as many pence. However, by unremitting application, he learned writing, arithmetic, and the mathematics, without any other assistance than what he derived from books. Such was his improvement, that he was enabled to keep school; and to this profession he added that of a village practitioner in medicine and astrology; by which means he left £4,000 at his death, 1 Jan., 1793. He compiled a good book called 'The Universal Measurer,' 1762.

FLETCHER, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, born in Perthshire 8 April, 1787. In 1810 he came to London, and occupied, in succession, the pulpits of Mile End Road, Miles's Lane, Albion Chapel, Moorfields, and Finsbury Chapel. Died 30 Sept., 1860. His fame rests mainly upon his talent in preaching to children, and upon his 'Family Devotion,' which work has passed through very many editions.

FLETCHER, ANDREW, a political writer, was the son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, and born in 1653. He was educated under Dr. Gilbert Burnet; after which he travelled through Europe, and, on his return, became a member of the Scotch parliament. He acted with such violence in opposing the government, that proceedings were about to take place against him, when he withdrew into Holland, where he engaged in the enterprise of the duke of Monmouth, whose cause he injured by shooting a gentleman for refusing him a horse. After this he engaged in the Hungarian service, but, at the Revolution, returned home, and took possession of his estate. Died 1716. His 'Political Works' have been published in one volume, with his life prefixed.

FLETCHER, GILES, LL.D., brother of the bishop, was born in or about 1549 at Watford, Hertfordshire, though previous biographers have erroneously named Kent as his native county. From Eton he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After taking his doctor's degree, he was sent to Scotland with Thomas Randolph, the English ambassador in that country, and at a subsequent period he was

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employed in negotiations in Germany, Hamburg, and Stade. In 1588 he was despatched on a special embassy to Russia, where he was treated with the greatest indignity; but he nevertheless contrived to secure for the English merchants very considerable concessions. He returned to England 1589, and appears to have been appointed shortly afterwards a master of requests in ordinary. About the same time he was constituted secretary, or remembrancer, to the city of London. He was appointed treasurer of the church of St. Paul 1597; and died in London Feb., 1610-11. Dr. Fletcher wrote a remarkable work 'Of the Russe Common Wealth; or, Manner of Government by the Russe Emperour (commonly called the Emperour of Moskonia) with the manners and fashions of the people of that country.' The appearance of this book in 1591 excited much alarm among the Eastland merchants of London, at whose instance it was quickly suppressed; and it was not until 1856 that the work was republished in its integrity under the editorship of Mr. Edward A. Bond. Fletcher also wrote 'Licia, or poems of Loue;' and 'An Essay upon some probable grounds, that the present Tartars, near the Cyprian Sea, are the Posterity of the ten Tribes of Israel.'—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 34.

FLETCHER, GILES, B.D., son of the preceding, was born 1588, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was presented to the living of Alderton, Suffolk, where he died 1623. He wrote 'Christ's Victory,' a poem.

FLETCHER, JAMES, assistant in a school at St. John's Wood, London, wrote, 'The History of Poland,' which acquired some reputation. He was also the author of some poems, 'The Siege of Damascus,' 'The Gem,' &c. Induced by the success of his work on Poland, he foolishly gave up his situation at Christmas 1831, and devoted himself solely to literary pursuits; but becoming pecuniarily embarrassed, he put an end to his existence 3 Feb., 1832, at the early age of 21.

FLETCHER, JOHN, a dramatic poet, was the son of the bishop, and born in Northamptonshire 1576. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and then removed to London, where he became an associate with Beaumont in writing plays. He died of the plague 28 August, 1625. See BEAUMONT, FRANCIS.

FLETCHER, JOHN WILLIAM, or DE LA FLETCHERE, was born at NYON, in the Pays de Vaud. He was educated at Geneva for the ministry, but went into the military service in Portugal, which country he soon left, and came to England, where he became tutor in the family of Sir Richard Hill. Here he joined the Methodists, and obtained orders, after which he superintended the institution of Lady Huntingdon, at Trevecca, in Wales, but quitted it, and became vicar of Madely, Shropshire, where he died of consumption 1785. His works are mostly controversial, against Calvinism.

FLETCHER, PHINEAS, son of Dr. Giles Fletcher, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1621 he was presented to the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, and died there about 1650. He wrote several poems; 'Piscatory Eclogues;' and a dramatic piece, entitled, 'Sicelides;' but his principal performance is the 'Purple Island,' in Spenser's manner, and which Milton has imitated.

FLETCHER, RICHARD, a prelate, was born in Kent, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge,

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whence he removed to a fellowship in Corpus Christi College in 1569. In 1572 he obtained a prebend in St. Paul's, and in 1581 took his doctor's degree. Two years afterwards he was made dean of Peterborough, in which capacity he attended Mary queen of Scots at her execution. In 1589 he was advanced to the bishopric of Bristol; translated to Worcester 1592; and in 1594 to London, where he gave offence to the queen by taking a second wife. Died 15 June, 1596.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FLEURIEU, CHARLES PIERRE CLARET, Comte DE, a French hydrographer, born 1738; died 18 Aug., 1810.

FLEURY, ANDRÉ HERCULE, a cardinal, was born 23 June, 1653, at Lodeve, in Languedoc. He received his education at Paris, where he became a doctor of the Sorbonne. In 1698 Louis XIV. made him bishop of Frejus, and the same monarch appointed him preceptor to his grandson. In 1726 he was created a cardinal, and soon afterwards became prime minister, in which office he acted as a lover of peace, and with strict integrity: Died 29 Jan., 1743.

FLEURY, CLAUDE, was born at Paris 6 Dec., 1640. He was at first a lawyer, but afterwards took orders and obtained the abbey of Loc Dieu and the priory of Argenteuil. He was also appointed confessor to Louis XV. Died 14 July, 1723. His chief works are, *The Manners of the Israelites; The Manners of Christians; and an Ecclesiastical History.* All these have been translated into English.

FLEURY, JULIEN, canon of Chartres and editor of *Apuleius, in usum Delphini*, died 13 Sept., 1725.

FLEXMORE, ROBERT, a popular pantomimist, died in Lambeth 20 Aug., 1860, aged 37.

FLINCK, GOVAERT, a painter, born at Cleves 1616; died 1660.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, was born at Donington, Lincolnshire, and bred to the sea. In 1795 he went as midshipman with Captain Hunter to New South Wales, where he formed an acquaintance with George Bass, a surgeon, who had a great ardour for voyages of discovery. These two friends ventured, in a small boat called 'Tom Thumb,' to explore the coast of that extensive country. An account of the discoveries they made was published by Colonel Collins, in his account of that settlement. In 1801 Mr. Flinders was sent out in command of the 'Investigator,' to prosecute his researches in those seas, which mission he discharged with great credit; but his vessel was afterwards lost, and on his voyage home, aboard a schooner, he was obliged to put into the Isle of France, where the governor, De Caen, in defiance of the law of humanity, condemned the vessel and detained the commander above six years. Though he obtained his liberty at last, he could not recover his journal, which the French kept, in order to appropriate to themselves the merit of those discoveries in Terra Australis which belonged to our countryman. Captain Flinders, however, drew up an account of his voyages, which was just completed at the press when he died, 19 July, 1814, of a disorder occasioned by the cruelty he had experienced.

FLODOARD, a French historian, born 894; died 906.

FLOGEL, CHARLES FREDERICK, professor of philosophy in the Academy of Nobility at Leignitz, wrote a *History of the Human Understanding;*

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Present State of the Belles Lettres in Germany; History of Comic Literature, &c., all in German. Born 3 Dec., 1729; died 7 March, 1788.

FLOOD, HENRY, son of the chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, was born 1732, and educated at Dublin University and at Oxford. He sat in the Irish House of Commons, and acquired great popularity by his eloquence. Died 2 Dec., 1791. Several of his orations and poetical pieces are in print.

FLOREZ, HENRY, a Spanish friar, who wrote on ecclesiastical history, chronology, and numismatics. Born 1701; died 20 August, 1773.

FLORIAN, JEAN PIERRE CLARIS DE, was born in Languedoc 6 March, 1755. He was allied to Voltaire, on whose recommendation the duke de Penthièvre gave him a commission in his regiment, and encouraged him in his literary pursuits. He became a member of the Academy, but in the reign of terror was thrown into prison, where he wrote his poem on the story of William Tell, and finished that of Ebrahim. He was released on the downfall of Robespierre, and died 13 Sept., 1794. His pastoral romances, *Estelle and Galathea*, are much admired, as also are his *Numa Pompilius and Fables.* His *Theatre*, in 2 vols., contains likewise some pleasing pieces.

FLORIO, JOHN, *the Resolute*, as he used to style himself, was a native of London, but descended from an Italian family, who, being Waldenses, settled in England till the reign of Queen Mary obliged them to go into Germany, where John received his education. On the accession of Elizabeth he settled at Oxford, where he taught French and Italian. James I. appointed him tutor to Prince Henry; and he was also made clerk of the closet to the queen. He fell a victim to the plague 1625, aged about 80. His works are 'First Fruits, which yield familiar speech, merry proverbs, witty sentences, and golden sayings,' 1578 and 1591; 'Perfect Introduction to the Italian and English Tongues,' printed with the preceding work; 'Second Fruits to be gathered of twelve trees, of divers but delightful tastes to the tongues of Italian and English men,' 1591; 'Garden of Recreation, yielding six thousand Italian Proverbs,' printed with the preceding work; 'Dictionary, Italian and English,' 1597, afterwards published in 1611, by way of compliment to his royal mistress, under the title of 'Queen Anna's New World of Words;' 'The Essays of Montaigne' translated into English.

FLORIS, FRANCIS, a painter of Antwerp, styled the Raphael of Flanders, died 1570, aged 50.

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNAEUS, a Roman historian of the second century, who wrote a concise history of Rome, from the foundation of the city to Augustus.

FLOWER, BENJAMIN, was originally engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1783, being then a partner in the house of Anstice and Worstead, grocers, of London, he lost the whole of his property by a speculation in the funds. He was afterwards a printer at Cambridge, where, in 1793, he commenced a weekly newspaper, 'The Cambridge Intelligencer.' The freedom of his remarks in this print subjected him to prosecution and imprisonment. His paper declined, and was discontinued. In 1816 he was residing at Harlow, Essex, where he was still engaged in the printing business, being also the conductor of a monthly work, entitled the *Political Review.* He died at Dalston 18 Feb.,

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1820, aged 74. Mr. Flower published numerous political tracts, and edited the *Miscellaneous Works* of Robert Robinson, with his life, 4 vols. 8vo., 1808.

FLOYD, JOHN, a Jesuit, was a native of Cambridgehire. He joined the society at Rome 1592, and died at St. Omer 16 Sept., 1649. He wrote numerous controversial pieces against the Protestants, some of them under the pseudonym of *Daniel à Jenu*.

FLOYER, Sir JOHN, M.D., born at Hinters, Staffordshire, about 1649. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, after which he settled at Lichfield, and received the honour of knighthood. Died 1 Feb., 1734. His works are *The Touchstone of Medicines*; *The preternatural State of the Animal Humours*; *An Inquiry into the Use of Baths*; *History of Cold Bathing*; *Treatise on the Sybilline Oracles*; *Comment on Hippocrates's Book of Epidemics*; *Essay to restore the Dipping of Infants in Baptism*; *A Treatise on the Asthma*; *The Physician's Pulse Watch*; *The Galenic Art of preserving Old Men's Health*; *Essay on the 2d Book of Esdras*.

FLUDD, ROBERT, in Latin *De Fluctibus*, an English philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, and born at Milgate, in the parish of Bearsted, Kent, 1574. He received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then travelled abroad. In 1605 he returned to England and settled in London, where he became fellow of the College of Physicians. Died 8 Sept., 1637. His writings are numerous, but extremely perplexed, and full of cabalistical mystery.

FOES, or FOESIUS, ANUTIUS, a physician of Mentz; editor of Hippocrates; was born 1528, and died 15 Nov., 1595.

FOGGINI, PETER FRANCIS, a Roman prelate, prefect of the Vatican library, published several learned works on ecclesiastical antiquities, and edited Virgil from the famous MS. in the library of the Medicis. Born at Florence 1713; died 3 June, 1783.

FOGLIETTA, UBERTO, a Genoese historian, born 1518; died at Rome 1581.

FOIX, GASTON DE, duke of Nemours, son of John de Foix, count d'Etampes, and of Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII., signalised himself at the age of twenty-three in his uncle's wars in Italy. He beat an army of Swiss and gained the battle of Ravenna; soon after which he was killed, at the age of twenty-four, in April, 1512.

FOIX, MARC ANTOINE, a French Jesuit, who wrote a treatise on the Art of Preaching, and another on the Education of Princes. Born 1627; died June, 1687.

FOIX, PAUL DE, archbishop of Toulouse, a celebrated French statesman and diplomatist, was born 1528, and died May, 1584.

FOLARD, JEAN CHARLES DE, a Frenchman, was author of several works on military tactics. The principal are, a *Book of Discoveries in Wars* and a *Treatise on the Defence of Places*. He also wrote a commentary on Polybius. Born 1669; died 23 March, 1752.

FOLENGO, JOHN BAPTIST, a Benedictine monk, author of Commentaries on the Psalms, &c., was born at Mantua 1490, and died 5 Oct., 1559.

FOLENGO, JEROME, or THEOPHILUS, brother of the preceding, likewise assumed the Benedictine habit, but reflected no honour on his profession.

FONBLANQUE.

He published some macaronic poetry, under the pseudonym of Merlin Coccaie. Born 8 Nov., 1491; died 9 Dec., 1544.

FOLEY, Sir THOMAS, a distinguished British admiral, who died 3 Jan., 1833.

FOLIGNO, S. FREZZI.

FOLKES, MARTIN, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born in London 29 Oct., 1690, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1714 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, of which he became president 1741. In 1746 he was honoured with the degree of D.C.L. by the university, and he was also chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Died 28 June, 1754. He communicated several papers to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, which were printed in their respective Transactions; and published 'A Table of English Gold Coins.'

FOLLETT, Sir WILLIAM WEBB, was born at Topsham, Devonshire, 2 Dec., 1798, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1818 he entered the Inner Temple, and in 1821 commenced practice as a special pleader. He was called to the bar 1824, and joined the western circuit, where his rise to eminence was rapid. He was returned to parliament for Exeter in 1835, being re-elected in 1837, 1841, and 1844. In politics he was always a decided conservative. In 1834, on Sir Robert Peel's first accession to place as prime minister, Mr. Follett was appointed solicitor-general, and the same year was honoured with the dignity of knighthood. On Peel's resumption of office in 1841, Sir William was again appointed solicitor-general, and in 1844 he succeeded Sir F. Pollock as attorney-general. Died 28 June, 1845.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN DE LA GRENIER, an English jurist, was descended from an ancient family of Languedoc, and inherited the title of marquis, though he never assumed it in England. After receiving a liberal education at Harrow and Oxford, he was called to the bar in 1783. In 1802 he was returned to parliament for Camelford, which borough he represented till the dissolution of 1806. He was an able advocate of the Whig party, and a personal friend of the prince of Wales, for whom he is supposed to have written the celebrated letter to the king on the subject of his royal highness's exclusion from the army, which was generally attributed at the time to Lord Moira. He received the rank of king's counsel with a patent of precedence 1804, and died 4 Jan., 1837, aged 77. As an equity lawyer Mr. Fonblanque stood high; and his *Treatise on Equity*, originally published in 1793-4, was admitted as an authority in the courts during the lie-time of its author.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN, was born in London March, 1787, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Caius College, Cambridge. Whilst at the university he burst a blood-vessel on the lungs, and being advised that only change of climate could save his life, he obtained a commission in the 21st Fusiliers. With this regiment he served at Cadiz, Gibraltar, in Sicily and the Greek Islands, then in Italy under Lord W. Bentinck, from whom, at Genoa, he received the appointment of Deputy Judge-Advocate-General. Thence he went to America, was present at the taking of Washington, at the battle of Baltimore, and ultimately at the fatal repulse before New Orleans, when he was made prisoner within the enemy's lines, being one of the very few who had succeeded in crossing the works. His last military

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service was with the Army of Occupation in France. He left Valenciennes in Nov., 1816, and was almost immediately afterwards called to the bar, having kept the necessary terms at Lincoln's Inn during his residence at Cambridge. Early in the following year, Lord Eldon appointed him one of the then seventy Commissioners of Bankruptcy. The abuses and imperfections of the bankruptcy system did not escape his attention, and long before law reform had become fashionable, he published a pamphlet on the subject. In or about 1826 Mr. Fonblanque and others started 'The Jurist,' a quarterly journal of jurisprudence and legislation, being the first periodical which systematically advocated the amendment of the law. Mr. Fonblanque having attracted the notice of Lord Brougham as a law reformer, was appointed one of the original commissioners of the newly-instituted Court of Bankruptcy. In 1823 appeared his 'Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence,' published by him in conjunction with Dr. Paris. Mr. Fonblanque died at Brighton 3 Nov., 1865.

FONCEMAGNE, ETIENNE LAURKAULT DE, a French writer, preceptor to the duc de Chartres, was born at Orleans 1694, and died 26 Sept., 1779.

FONSECA, PETER DA, a Jesuit, styled the Portuguese Aristotle, was born at Cortizada 1528, and died 4 Nov., 1599. Philip II. appointed him a member of his council of ministers, and Pope Gregory XIII. employed him in several important negotiations. He wrote 'Institutiones Dialecticæ,' and a commentary on Aristotle's Metaphysics.

FONSECA, RODRIGUEZ, a celebrated Portuguese physician, professor at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died 1622. His nephew, *Gabriel Fonseca*, became chief physician to Pope Innocent X., and died 1668.

FONTAINE, JEAN LA. See LAFONTAINE.

FONTAINE, NICOLAS, a French theological writer of great piety, learning, and industry, was born at Paris 1625, and died at Meulan 28 Jan., 1709.

FONTAINES. See DESFONTAINES.

FONTANA, DOMINIC, an Italian architect and engineer, born at Milan 1543; died 1607. *John*, his brother, excelled in hydraulic works, and died 1614.

FONTANA, FELIX, a celebrated Italian naturalist, born at Pomarolo, in the Tyrol, 15 April, 1730; died 11 Jan., 1805. His works on physiology, natural philosophy, and chemistry, are very numerous. His brother, *Gregory Fontana*, was born near Roveredo 7 Dec., 1735, entered into the ecclesiastical state, held the mathematical professorship at Milan for thirty years, and died 24 Aug., 1803. His works are numerous.

FONTANA, PROSPERO, an historical painter, born at Bologna 1512; died 1597. His daughter, *Lavinia* (born 1552; died 1614), was an excellent portrait painter, and was patronized by Pope Gregory XIII.

FONTANINI, GIUSTO, archbishop of Ancyra, was born in Priuli 30 Oct., 1660, and died at Rome 17 April, 1736. His numerous works include 'Bibliotheca della Eloquenzia Italiana,' and the 'Literary History of Aquilicia.'

FONTE MODERATA, a learned Venetian lady, whose real name was *Modesta Pozzo*. She wrote some elegant poems and a prose work, in which she maintained that the understanding of women is equal to that of men. Born 1555; died a Nov., 1592.

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FONTENAY, JEAN BAPTISTE BLAIN DE, a French painter of fruit, flowers, and insects, was born at Caen 1654, and died 1715.

FONTENAY, PIERRE CLAUDE, a Jesuit of Orleans, was born at Paris 1683, and died 15 Oct., 1642. He continued Longueval's History of the Gallican Church.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, nephew of the great Corneille, was born at Rouen 11 Feb., 1657. He first became known by some trifling poetical pieces, and some dramatic works, which met with no success. The 'Dialogues of the Dead' first gave him a reputation, which was increased by his 'Discourses on the Plurality of Worlds,' and his 'History of Oracles.' These have all been translated into English. He was admitted into the French Academy 1691, and six years later into the Academy of Sciences, of which he became secretary in 1699. During the forty-two years that he held this post, he acquired a well-merited celebrity by his Eulogiums of deceased academicians. He was, indeed, the creator of this class of compositions, in which he never has been surpassed. Died 9 Jan., 1757.

FONTIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a Florentine, who was appointed keeper of the library formed at Buda by Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary. He wrote a commentary on Persius, Italian poems, &c. Born 1445; died 1513.

FOOTE, SIR EDWARD JAMES, a British admiral, born 1767; died 23 May, 1833.

FOOTE, SAMUEL, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, about 1726. He was educated at Truro, and next at Worcester College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Temple; but the law having no charms for him, he neglected that study and made his appearance on the stage. His first attempt was in Othello, but he soon struck into a new path by uniting the two professions of comic writer and actor. This he carried into effect in 1747 at the little theatre in the Haymarket, where he performed an olio, called 'The Diversions of a Morning.' He was at first opposed by the justices, on which he altered the title to 'Mr. Foote giving tea to his friends,' and then went on without molestation. The next season he produced a similar entertainment, called 'An Auction of Pictures.' After this he went to Dublin, where he took off Faulkner the printer, for which an action was brought against him, and he was cast in heavy damages. In 1760 Foote brought out his comedy of 'The Minor,' to ridicule Methodism, which, though successful, gave great offence, and was at last suppressed. In 1766 he had the misfortune to lose his leg, by a fall from his horse, on which the duke of York procured him a patent for his theatre. After a life of great vicissitude and irregularity, he died at Dover, on his way to France, 30 Oct., 1777. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. His dramatic works were published in 4 vols. 12mo., 1778.

FOPPENS, JOHN FRANCIS, professor of divinity at Louvain, was born about 1680, and died 16 July, 1761. He is known as the author of 'Bibliotheca Belgica,' and other learned works illustrative of the literary and ecclesiastical antiquities of Belgium.

FORBES, ALEXANDER, LORD, of Pitshigo, in Scotland, took a leading part in the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745; and died at Auchinrics, Aberdeenshire, 21 Dec., 1762. He was author of 'Moral and Philosophical Essays.'

FORBES, DUNCAN, a Scotch judge, born at Cul-

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Joden 1665, and educated at Edinburgh, Utrecht, and Paris. In 1710 he was called to the bar, and gained considerable reputation. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1725 lord advocate. In 1742 he was made president of the court of session. Died 1747. He was a man of piety and learning, and well versed in the Hebrew Scriptures. His works are, 'Thoughts on Religion'; A Letter to a bishop, in favour of Hutchinson's System; 'Reflections on the Sources of Incredulity.' The best edition of his works is that published at Edinburgh in 1816.

FORBES, Dr. DUNCAN, author of several well-known manuals for the use of students, in Persian, Hindustani, and other eastern languages, died Aug., 1868.

FORBES, EDWARD, a naturalist, born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, 1815. He studied medicine at Edinburgh from 1831 to 1839, varying his residence there by excursions to Southern Europe, the Mediterranean, and Algeria. Ultimately he gave up the idea of joining the medical profession. In 1841 he published his 'History of British Starfishes,' and in the spring of the same year embarked in the capacity of naturalist on the surveying ship 'Beacon,' destined for the coast of Asia Minor, where, among other duties, she was to receive the Xanthian marbles, the existence of which had then recently been made known by the explorations of Sir Charles Fellows. During the eighteen months that he remained on board the vessel he established, by innumerable dredging operations in various depths of water, the important law, that the distribution of marine life, like that of terrestrial animals and vegetables, is determined by certain fixed laws, and that the zones which the different species inhabit are as distinctly marked in the one case by the climate and the depth and composition of the water as in the other by temperature, altitude, and other influences. In 1846 he published, in conjunction with Lieutenant Spratt, 'Travels in Lycia, Milyas, and the Cibyrates,' the numerous illustrations in which were from his pencil. In 1842 Mr. Forbes was appointed professor of botany in King's College, London; and in the following year he was constituted curator of the museum of the Geological Society, and palæontologist of the new museum of Practical Geology, established in connexion with the Ordnance Geological Survey. He subsequently became professor of natural history at this institution. One of the most important works in which he took part after his connexion with the Geological Society was the preparation of a palæontological and geological map of the British Isles, to which he appended an explanatory dissertation and a map of the 'Distribution of Marine Life.' In 1852 he was elected president of the Geological Society, and in the succeeding year obtained the professorship of natural history in the university of Edinburgh. Died 18 Nov., 1854. He published a number of scientific works in addition to those mentioned above, and his 'Literary Papers' appeared in a collected form in 1855 with a memoir by Huxley. Although in the universality of grasp of his knowledge, and in the variety of his accomplishments, Forbes showed himself pre-eminent, it has been truly said of him that he made no remarkable discoveries, initiated no critical movement, and never showed himself inventive, like Linnaeus, or Cuvier, or even Buffon.

FORBES, JAMES, was born in London 1749.

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He went early in life to Bombay as a writer, and travelled over various parts of India, making observations and taking drawings of all the objects worthy of notice. In 1784 he returned, with an ample fortune, to England. In 1803 he went to France, and died at Aix-la-Chapelle 1 Aug., 1819. He published Letters from France, 2 vols.; Reflections on the Character of the Hindoos; and Oriental Memoirs, 4 vols.

FORBES, JOHN, son of Patrick, hereafter noticed, was born 2 May, 1593. From Aberdeen he went to Heidelberg, and on his return home became professor of divinity in King's College, till he was ejected by the Covenanters in 1640. On this he went to Holland, where he published his father's commentary, and his own 'Institutiones historico-theologicae.' He then returned to Scotland, and died at his seat of Corse 29 April, 1648. In 1703 his works were printed at Amsterdam, 4 vols. folio.

FORBES, JOHN, a young English naturalist of great promise, was a botanical collector in the service of the Horticultural Society of London. He died at Senna, on the Zambesi River, in Eastern Africa, Aug., 1823, æt. 22.

FORBES, Sir JOHN, M.D., was born in Banffshire 18 Oct., 1787, and educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, taking the degree of M.D. at the latter university 1817. He practised as a physician first at Penzance, then at Chichester, and removed in 1840 to London. He became physician to the royal household; and died at Whitechurch, Oxfordshire, 13 Nov., 1861. Among his numerous publications are, 'Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease'; 'Physician's Holiday; or a Month's Tour in Switzerland'; 'Of Happiness in its relation to Work and Knowledge'; 'Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1852'; 'Sight-seeing in Germany and the Tyrol in 1860'; translations of the treatises of Laennec and Avenbrugger. He also took a very prominent part in organising and elaborating the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine; and he was founder of the British and Foreign Medical Review.

FORBES, PATRICK, a Scotch divine, born 1564. He was lord of Corse, and baron of O'Neil; but at the age of twenty-eight he took orders, and became minister of Keith. In 1618 he was made bishop of Aberdeen, where he died 28 March, 1635. His Commentary on the Revelations was printed at London 1613.

FORBES, ROBERT, a Scotch prelate, was at one time minister of the episcopal congregation at Leith. When Prince Charles came down from the highlands, Mr. Forbes was suspected of Jacobite leanings, and was accordingly apprehended at St. Ninian's in Sept., 1745, and imprisoned till the following May. After gaining his liberty, he lived in the house of the Dowager Lady Brown, of Kinross, where he steadily pursued his design of collecting from the mouths of the survivors of the enterprise such narratives and anecdotes as they could furnish him with. Ultimately the collection filled ten MS. volumes. These were published in 1834 under the title of 'Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745. Edited by Robert Chambers.' Mr. Forbes was chosen bishop of Caithness and the Orkneys 1762; and died 1776.

FORBES, WILLIAM, bishop of Edinburgh, was born 1585 at Aberdeen. He became principal of Marischal College, and rector of the university of Aberdeen; and on the erection of Edinburgh

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into an episcopal see, he was consecrated the first bishop, but died 1 April, 1634, having enjoyed the dignity only three months. His 'Considerationes modestæ et pacificæ controversiarum de justificatione, &c.' appeared after his death in 1658.

FORBES, SIR WILLIAM, baronet, of Pitsligo, was born at Edinburgh 5 April, 1739, and became head of the eminent firm of Forbes, Hunter, and Co., in that city. He frequently visited London, and was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which numbered among its associates Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and Garrick. The leisure of his latter years was devoted to the composition of a life of his friend Dr. Beattie, which was printed with the doctor's works, in 2 vols. 4to., 1805. Died 12 Nov., 1806.

FORBIN, CLAUDE, Chevalier DE, a French officer, born 1056. He served in the East Indies, and was admiral to the sovereign of Siam some years. On his return to Europe, he distinguished himself in the Mediterranean, and in 1708 conveyed the Pretender to Scotland, but could not effect a landing. Died 4 March, 1733. His maxims and reflections were printed 1749.

FORBONNAIS, FRANÇOIS VÉRON DE, a French writer on political economy, born at Mans 1722; died 20 Sept., 1800.

FORBY, ROBERT, a learned philologist, was a native of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk. From the first school at Lynn he went to Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow (B.A. 1781; M.A. 1784). On leaving college he undertook the education of the sons of Sir John Berney, who gave him the small living of Horningtoft, Norfolk, 1787. In 1799 he was collated to the rectory of Fincham in the same county, which he retained till his death 20 Dec., 1825. He wrote a 'Dissertation upon the different uses of the middle Verb in Greek,' printed in Davy's 'Letters upon Subjects of Literature;' but his principal work was not published till after his death, viz.: 'The Vocabulary of East Anglia, an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the eighteenth century, and still exists, with proof of its antiquity from etymology and authority,' 2 vols. 12mo., Lond., 1830.

FORCELLINI, GILES, a learned Italian priest, born near Padua 26 Aug., 1688; died 4 April, 1768. He was the author of one of the works which have most contributed to facilitate the study of the ancient languages and of classical antiquities. It is entitled 'Totius Latinitatis Lexicon,' and contains a vast Latin vocabulary, every word being translated into Italian and Greek, and illustrated by copious examples.

FORD, SIR EDWARD (not Sir John, as he is frequently, but erroneously called), was born at Up Park, Sussex, 1605, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He was knighted by Charles I. in 1643. In 1656 he was employed on a plan for raising water from the Thames to supply the city; afterwards in draining mines and lands; and lastly in a copper coinage for Ireland, where he died 3 Sept., 1670. He published 'A Desigue for bringing a Navigable River from Richmunsdown, in Hartfordshire, to St. Giles-in-the-Fields; the benefits of it declared, and the objections against it answered,' 1641; and 'Experimental proposals how the King may have money to pay and maintain his fleets with ease to his people: London may be rebuilt, and all proprietors satisfied: money to be but at

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six per cent. on pawns, and the Fishing Trade set up, which alone is able, and sure, to enrich us all. And all this without altering, straining, or thwarting any of our Laws or Customs now in use,' 1666, reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

FORD, JOHN, a dramatic poet, born at Ilington, Devonshire, 1586. He became a member of the Middle Temple; and in 1606 wrote a poem on the death of his patron, the earl of Devonshire. In 1613 was acted his play, entitled, 'A bad beginning makes a good ending;' and he subsequently produced ten others. He is supposed to have died about 1639. His 'Dramatic Works' were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1827, with notes by W. Gifford.

FORD, RICHARD, was born in London 1796, being son of Sir Richard Ford, who was, for many years, the chief police magistrate of the metropolis. From Winchester School he went to Trinity College, Oxford, and was subsequently called to the bar, though he never practised. He travelled much upon the Continent, especially in the Spanish peninsula, and on his return settled at Heavitree, near Exeter. His literary reputation mainly rests on his 'Handbook for Spain,' a clever work, though full of vulgar prejudices. Mr. Ford also published 'Gatherings from Spain,' and some papers in the Quarterly Review.

FORD, SIMON, D.D., was born at East Ogwell, Devonshire, 1619, and educated at Oxford. He became vicar of St. Laurence, Reading, 1651; vicar of All Saints, Northampton, 1659; chaplain to the king 1665; rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, 1670; and finally rector of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, where he died 7 April, 1699. Dr. Ford wrote some elegant Latin poems; sermons; a new version of the Psalms; and 'A Discourse concerning God's Judgments.'

FORDUN, JOHN DE, a Scotch historian, is believed to have been a canon of Aberdeen, and to have died in 1386. Almost the whole of the early history of Scotland is founded on his 'Scotchchronicon,' which was printed by Hearne in 5 vols. 8vo., 1722; and again by Walter Goodall, 2 vols. folio, Edinb., 1759.

FORDYCE, DAVID, professor of philosophy at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, was born in that city 1711. He was educated for the church, but, though licensed to preach, he never obtained a regular settlement. In 1742 he was appointed to the professorship; and in 1750 he made a tour to the Continent, on his return from whence he was drowned in a storm off the Dutch coast 1751. He wrote the Elements of Moral Philosophy in Doddsley's Preceptor; and Dialogues on Education. After his death were published from his manuscripts 'Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching;' and the Temple of Virtue, a Dream.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., nephew of Sir William, was born at Aberdeen 18 Nov., 1736, and educated in that university, but took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh 1758, and the next year settled in London. He commenced his career as a lecturer on chemistry; to which in 1764 he added a course upon the materia medica and the practice of physic. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; and in 1787 admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. Died 25 May, 1802. His works include 'Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation;' 'Elements of the Practice of Physick;' and a 'Treatise on the Digestion of Food.'

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FORDYCE, JAMES, D.D., brother of David, mentioned above, was born about 1720 at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal College. His first settlement was at Brechin, from whence he removed to Alloa; and while in that station he distinguished himself by a sermon preached before the general assembly, on unlawful pleasures, for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. About 1762 he became assistant to Dr. Lawrence, of Monkwell Street, London, and afterwards his successor. In 1782 he resigned this situation and went to Bath, where he died 1 Oct., 1796. He published a Sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit; Sermons to Young Women; Addresses to Young Men; Addresses to the Deity; and a volume of poems.

FORDYCE, SIR WILLIAM, brother of David and James, who have been already noticed, was born 1724, and educated in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, of which he became lord rector. He served as surgeon in the wars of Germany, after which he entered upon medical practice in London, and was knighted 1787. Died 4 Dec., 1792. He wrote several treatises on subjects connected with his profession.

FOREIRO, FRANCIS, in Latin *Forerius*, a learned Dominican friar, born at Lisbon 1523. He appeared with great distinction at the Council of Trent, and was one of the three divines appointed by that august assembly to draw up the Catechism which appeared in 1566. After his return to Portugal he founded a convent at Almeida, where he died 10 Jan., 1597. He wrote a valuable Commentary on Isaiah.

FOREST, JEAN, a landscape painter, born 1636 at Paris, where he died 1712.

FORESTI, JAMES PHILIP DE. See BERGAMO.

FORESTUS, PETRUS, or Peter Van Forest, a learned Dutch physician and medical writer, born 1522; died 1597.

FORKEL, JOHN NICHOLAS, a German musician, born at Meeder near Coburg, 22 Feb., 1749, became director of music in the university of Gottingen; and died 17 March, 1818. He published a General Bibliography of Music and other works on his favourite science.

FORMAN, SIMON, a noted astrologer, born near Wilton, Wiltshire, 30 Dec., 1552. After receiving a very irregular education he studied for a time in the free school adjoining Magdalen College, Oxford, and eventually settled in London, where he practised as an empiric, astrologer, and fortune-teller, being much patronised by the credulous. He was greatly harassed by the College of Physicians, until he managed to get a regular licence to practise physic from the university of Cambridge. Died Sept., 1611. His only published work is 'The Grounds of the Longitude,' 1591; but he left a mass of MSS., most of which are now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. — *Athen. Cantab.* vol. iii.

FORMEY, JOHN HENRY SAMUEL, was born 31 May, 1711, at Berlin. He became pastor of the French church there, and afterwards professor of philosophy and secretary to the Royal Berlin Academy of Sciences. Died 8 March, 1797. Of his many works the most remarkable are an Ecclesiastical History; History of Philosophy Abridged, which, like the former work, has been translated into English; 'Introduction générale aux Sciences, avec des conseils pour former une Bibliothèque choisie;' Researches on the Elements of Matter;

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The Christian Philosopher; and Anti-Émile, against Rousseau.

FORMOSUS was elected Pope 19 Sept., 891, and died 4 April, 896.

FORNARI, MARIA VICTORIA, was born at Genoa 1562. She married Angelo Strata, and had by him three sons and two daughters, who all chose the monastic life. After her husband's death, she founded the order of the 'Annonciades Celestes;' and died 15 Dec., 1617.

FORREST, JOHN, D.D., assumed the habit of a Franciscan friar at Greenwich, and afterwards being sent to Oxford, was created a doctor. He became confessor to Catharine of Arragon, queen of Henry VIII., and in the matter of the divorce argued strongly in favour of his royal mistress. In consequence of this he fell under the king's displeasure, and was condemned to die on the pretence that he was guilty both of treason and heresy. He was accordingly hanged 22 May, 1538. Dr. Forrest wrote 'De Auctoritate Ecclesie ad Rom. Pontif.' Letters to Queen Catharine, &c.

FORREST, THOMAS, an English navigator, was captain of a vessel in the East India Company's service. Accounts of his discoveries will be found in his description of his 'Voyage (1776-8) to New Guinea and the Meluccas from Balambangan; including an account of Magindano, Sooloo, and other Islands;' and his 'Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago, &c.,' 1792. The latter work is justly of great authority for its details in maritime geography. Died about 1802.

FORSHELL, JOSIAH, M.A., F.R.S., an English clergyman, was sometime fellow and tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, subsequently keeper of the MSS., and also secretary of the British Museum, and for thirty-four years chaplain to the Foundling Hospital. He died 18 Dec., 1863, aged 67. In conjunction with Sir Frederick Madden he edited the Wycliffite versions of the Scriptures; and he was also author of a 'Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Church Reform,' &c.

FORSKAL, PETER, a Swedish naturalist, born 1736, accompanied Niebuhr to the east, and died in Arabia 11 July, 1763. His observations on natural history were published by his fellow-traveller.

FORSTER, GEORGE, a naturalist, born at Dantzic 1754, was the son of Dr. John Reinhold Forster, whom he accompanied in the circumnavigation of the globe. He was professor at Cassel, and afterwards at Wilna and Mayence. He next visited Paris, and was about to travel to Thibet when he died in the midst of his preparations 15 Feb., 1792. He wrote a Voyage round the World with Captain Cook; Reply to Wales's 'Remarks' on the previous work; a Letter to the Earl of Sandwich, &c.

FORSTER, JOHN, a Protestant divine, born at Augsburg 1495, taught Hebrew at Wittemberg, where he died 8 Dec., 1556. He published a Hebrew lexicon. There was another German divine of the same name, who wrote commentaries on Scripture, and died 1613.

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, LL.D., a naturalist, born at Dirschaw, in Polish Prussia, 22 Oct., 1729. Coming to England, he taught French and German in the dissenting academy at Warrington. In 1772 he went out as naturalist with Captain Cook, and on his return, in 1775, received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. Having published, contrary to the engagement entered

into with Government, a botanical account of plants discovered in his voyage, he was treated with such coolness that he quitted England and went to Halle, where he was appointed professor of natural history. Died 9 Dec., 1798. He published *Observations made in a Voyage round the World; History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North; a dissertation on the Byssus of the Ancients, &c.*

FORSTER, NATHANIEL, D.D., was born 3 Feb., 1717, at Stadcombe, in the parish of Plymstock, Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1750 he became chaplain to Bishop Butler, who died in his arms, and in 1754 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Bristol and the living of Rochdale, Lancashire. He was also appointed chaplain to the King, and preacher at the Rolls Chapel. Died 20 Oct., 1757. He published 'Reflections on the natural antiquity of government, arts, and sciences in Egypt; 'Platonis dialogi quinque,' with notes; 'Appendix Liviana; 'Dissertation upon the account supposed to have been given of Jesus Christ by Josephus,' which account Dr. Forster believed to be genuine; 'Biblia Hebraica, sine punctis;' dissertation on the Marriages of Minors.

FORSTNER, CHRISTOPHER, an Austrian lawyer and statesman, born 1598; died 28 Dec., 1667.

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER JOHN, a Scotch clergyman and experimenter in chemistry, especially in fulminative powders, which led to his discovery of the percussion lock. Born 1769; died 11 June, 1843.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, a Scotch horticulturist, who succeeded Philip Miller in the garden at Chelsea, and in 1784 became superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James's. He published two works on fruit trees; and for his discovery of a composition to remedy the diseases in trees he received a grant from parliament. Born 1737; died 25 July, 1804.

FORTESCUE, JAMES, D.D., fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of Wotton, Northamptonshire, was author of 'Essays, Moral and Miscellaneous,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1759. Died 1777.

FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN, is conjectured to have been born in Devonshire and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He was constituted, in 1442, chief justice of the King's Bench. He was zealously attached to Henry VI., whom he accompanied in his exile to Scotland. From the circumstance of Henry's having entrusted him with the great seal, he is commonly styled chancellor of England, though he never exercised the office. He was afterwards in Flanders, and while abroad wrote his famous book, entitled 'De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,' which, however, was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. He returned to England with Queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury 1471. On being pardoned by Edward IV., he retired to his seat at Ebrington, Gloucestershire, where he died at the age of 90.

FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN FORTESCUE ALAND, LORD, an eminent judge, was son of Edmund Fortescue, of London, by Sarah, daughter of Henry Aland, of Waterford, in honour of whom he took his name. He was born 1670, and received his education at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he was chosen reader, and called to the bar. In 1714 he was appointed soli-

citor-general to the prince of Wales, and next year to the king. In 1717 he was made one of the barons of the Exchequer; in 1718 removed to the King's Bench; and in 1728 to the Common Pleas, which situation he resigned in 1746. He was created an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Fortescue of Credan, and died 10 Dec., 1746. He was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and well versed in Saxon literature. Sir John Fortescue published in 1714 a treatise on absolute and limited monarchy. After his death his 'Reports' were printed in folio. This judge was remarkable for a flat nose; and a serjeant who had lost an arm one day arguing a case in an awkward manner, the judge told him that he appeared to handle the matter somewhat lamely, to which the serjeant replied, 'With submission, I trust to be able to make the case as plain as the nose on your lordship's face.' He was very intimate with Pope, and furnished him with the burlesque of 'Stradling versus Styles.'

FORTIGUERRA, NICHOLAS, an Italian prelate, who wrote a burlesque poem, called 'Ricciardetto,' and an Italian translation of Terence. Born 1674; died 17 Feb., 1735.

FORTIS, ALOYSIUS, the twentieth general of the Jesuits, was born at Verona 1748, and died at Rome 1829.

FOSBROKE, THOMAS DUDLEY, F.S.A., was born 27 May, 1770, and educated at St. Paul's School and Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1792). Taking orders, he became curate of Horsley, Gloucestershire, and continued so till 1810, when he became curate of Walford. He obtained the vicarage of Walford 1830; and died 1 Jan., 1842. His works are chiefly antiquarian and are of little value. Their titles are 'British Monachism,' a book which affords a striking proof of its author's ignorance of the subject; 'Economy of Monastic Life,' a poem; 'Abstracts of Records and MSS. respecting the county of Gloucester; 'History of the city of Gloucester; 'Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archæology.' He also edited the Berkeley Manuscripts.

FOSCARINI, MICHAEL, a Venetian senator, who continued Nani's History of Venice, and composed two Italian novels. Born 1632; died 31 May, 1692.

FOSCOLO, UGO, an Italian author, was born about 1776, and received his education at the university of Padua. Before he was twenty years old he composed a tragedy, which was represented at Venice in 1797, when it was received with unbounded applause. In 1798 he published the 'Ultime Lettere di Jacopo Ortis,' a romance. He subsequently adopted the military profession, and remained in the Italian army till 1805, but disliking the service of Napoleon after he had become emperor, he quitted it, but retained his military rank as captain. About this time he succeeded Monti professor of literature in the university of Pavia, where he commenced his lectures by an oration, the boldness of which alarmed the Emperor Napoleon, and the professorship was suppressed. In 1812 he produced another tragedy, 'Ajace,' which was performed at Milan. He went to that city in 1814, and was promoted to the rank of major. In 1815 he came to England, where his reputation procured for him a cordial reception. He published 'Ricciarda,' a tragedy; 'Essays on Petrarch,' 1821; and 'Discorso sulla Testa di Dante,' 1826; and also contributed many articles to

the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. He might, by his writings alone, have insured himself independence if he had acted with prudence, but he involved himself in difficulties by erecting a cottage in the Regent's Park, and his pride and violence of temper disgusted all his friends. Dying 14 Sept., 1827, he was buried in Chiswick churchyard.

- FOSSE. *See* LA FOSSE.

FOSSOMBRONI, VITTORIO, an Italian statesman and mathematician, was born at Arezzo 1744; became prime minister to Ferdinand III., grand duke of Tuscany, 1795; and died 1844. He published treatises on mathematics and mechanics.

FOSTER, HENRY, an English navigator, born at Wood Plumpton, Lancashire, 1797. At an early age he entered the Royal Navy, and accompanied Captain Parry in his arctic expeditions. In 1829 he received the command of the 'Chanticleer' sloop, which was sent on a voyage of scientific research in the antarctic seas. On his return he was accidentally drowned at Panama 5 Feb., 1831. An account of the voyage, extracted from Mr. Forster's private journal, was published by Mr. Webster, surgeon of the 'Chanticleer.'

FOSTER, JAMES, D.D., was born at Exeter 16 Sept., 1697. After officiating to different congregations of the Independent denomination, he turned Baptist, and in 1724 succeeded Dr. Gale at the meeting in Barbican, London. In 1744 he was chosen minister at Pinner's Hall; and in 1749 received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen. Died 5 Nov., 1753. He wrote a Defence of the Christian Revelation against Tindal; 'Tracts on Heresy'; 'An Account of Lord Kilmarnock,' whom he attended on the scaffold; 'Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue'; and Sermons.

FOSTER, JOHN, D.D., was born at Windsor 1731, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards became an assistant in Eton School, and in 1765 head master, which station he soon resigned in consequence of his infirmities, and in 1772 obtained a canonry of Windsor. He died Sept., 1773, at Spa, whether he had gone for the benefit of his health. He published 'An Essay on the different nature of Accent and Quantity,' 1762.

FOSTER, JOHN, an essayist, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, 17 Sept., 1770. In early life he was engaged in the business of a weaver, to which, however, as to all menial labour, he had an invincible dislike; and at the age of 17 having joined the Baptist church, he resolved to devote himself to the ministry, and finished his studies in the Baptist College at Bristol. He commenced his career as a preacher at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1792, and afterwards went to Dublin, where he endeavoured unsuccessfully to establish himself either as a preacher or schoolmaster. In 1797 he went to a Baptist chapel in Chichester, and thence successively to Downend (1800), and Frome (1804), but though his preaching was powerful it made little or no impression on the popular mind. While at Frome he first published his celebrated 'Essays,' and also became the principal contributor to the 'Eclectic Review,' the articles for which, one hundred and eighty-five in number, formed his almost exclusive literary labour for thirteen years. In 1817 he returned to Downend, where he wrote his 'Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance.' His health failing, he then employed himself chiefly in preparing works for the press, though preaching at intervals till his death, which occurred at Stapleton, near Bristol,

15 Oct., 1843. Mr. Foster was a profound thinker and a powerful writer. His 'Life and Correspondence' was published 1846, and his 'Historical and Biographical Essays' in 1859, 2 vols.

FOSTER, SIR MICHAEL, was born 16 Dec., 1689, at Marlborough, Wiltshire, and educated at Oxford. He became recorder of Bristol 1735; a justice of the King's Bench 1745; and died 7 Nov., 1763. Sir Michael wrote a pamphlet against Gibson's Codex; A Letter of Advice to the Protestant Dissenters; and 'Report of the proceedings on the commission for the trial of the Rebels in 1746, and other crown cases.'

FOSTER, SAMUEL, a native of Northamptonshire, or, according to Aubrey, of Coventry, received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1619; M.A. 1623). He was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College 1636, and was one of the first members of that association which afterwards obtained the name of the Royal Society. Died July, 1652. His works are: 'The Description and Use of a portable Quadrant; The Art of Dialling; Posthuma Fosteri; Four Treatises on Dialling; The Sector altered; Miscellanies, or Mathematical Lucubrations.'

FOTHERGILL, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Lockholme, in Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland, 31 Dec., 1705. He was educated at Kendal, and next at Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; and in 1751 was elected principal of St. Edmund Hall. Died 5 Oct., 1760. Dr. Fothergill was the author of two volumes of sermons.

FOTHERGILL, JOHN, M.D., was born at Carr End, Yorkshire, 1712. His parents were Quakers; and in 1728 he was put apprentice to an apothecary of that denomination at Bradford, after which he removed to London, and studied two years under Sir Edward Wilmot, at St. Thomas's Hospital. He next went to Edinburgh, and there took his doctor's degree. After visiting Leyden, France, and Germany, he settled in the metropolis, where he became a licentiate of the college, a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and acquired a large fortune, of which he made a most liberal use. Died 26 Dec., 1780. Dr. Fothergill published an inaugural thesis 'De Emeticorum Usu'; An Account of the Putrid Sore Throat; several Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Medical Observations and Inquiries, which were collected and printed in 1781, and again by Dr. Lettsom 1784.

FOTHERGILL, SAMUEL, brother of George, mentioned above, was born at Carr End, in Wensleydale, Yorkshire, 9 Sept., 1715. He became an eminent preacher among the Quakers, and travelled over Great Britain and North America to propagate his doctrines. Memoirs of his life and Gospel Labours, by George Crossfield, were published in 1843, and again in 1857. Died 15 June, 1772.

FOUCAULT, NICOLAS JOSEPH, a French antiquary, born 1643; died 7 Feb., 1721.

FOUCHE, JOSEPH, duke of Otranto, was born at Nantes 29 May, 1763, and became prefect of studies among the Oratorians of that town. On the outbreak of the Revolution he embraced its principles with ardour, and in 1792 was elected a member of the National Convention. In 1793 he accompanied to Lyons, Collot d'Herbois, who was charged with the execution of the decree for the destruction of that city. At the termination of this mission various charges of cruelty were brought against

FOUCHER.

Fouché. After the dissolution of the Convention he was protected by Barras, and on 13 Thermidor, An VII., was nominated minister of police. In this post he displayed the greatest activity joined with a rare sagacity, and rendered most important services to Bonaparte on the day of the 18 Brumaire. Bonaparte, however, having little confidence in his probity, took his portfolio away in 1802, but restored it to him in 1804. Fouché retained it till 1810, when he was replaced, but for what reason is unknown. After the Russian campaign he was charged by Napoleon with the government of the Illyrian provinces, a task of great difficulty. During the Hundred Days he again held the portfolio of police; and after the battle of Waterloo he was nominated president of the provisional government, and treated with the allied powers. Louis XVIII. put him for a short time at the head of the police, and then sent him as ambassador to Dresden. But coming within the purview of the 'ordonnance' of 12 Jan., 1816, as having voted for the death of Louis XVI., Fouché went into exile, and died at Trieste 25 Dec., 1820. According to the general opinion, Fouché was a minister of great ability, but not over-scrupulous. The 'Mémoires' which go under his name are fictitious.

FOUCHER, SIMON, a French priest, author of a Treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients and other works, was born 1644, and died 27 April, 1696.

FOUCHIER, BERTRAM DE, a Dutch painter, born 1609; died 1674.

FOUGEROUX DE BONDAROY, AUGUSTE DENIS, a naturalist, of Paris, born 10 Oct., 1732; died 28 Dec., 1789.

FOUILLOU, JACQUES, a French priest of the Jansenist sect, and author of several works against the bull 'Unigenitus,' died at Paris 21 Sept., 1736, aged 66.

FOULIS, ROBERT and **ANDREW,** two printers of Glasgow. Robert began business about 1740; and one of his first works was Demetrius Phalereus, 4to. In 1744 he brought out his edition of Horace; which was followed by a number of elegant editions of the classics and other works. At length these public-spirited men ruined themselves by establishing an academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture. Andrew Foulis died 18 Sept., 1775; and in 1776 Robert sold his collection of pictures in London, when the balance in his favour amounted to no more than fifteen shillings. He died the same year, on his return to Scotland.

FOULLON, JOHN ERARD, a Jesuit, born at Liege 1609; died at Tournay 1688. His principal work is a History of Liege.

FOULON, WILLIAM, a Latin poet, born at the Hague 1483, and died 1558.

FOULSTON, JOHN, an architect, whose labours were for the most part directed to the improvement of the towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. In 1838 he published his designs in a volume entitled 'Public Buildings erected in the West of England.' Died 30 Dec., 1841.

FOUNTAIN, SIR ANDREW, an English antiquary, born at Narford, Norfolk, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he wrote a piece entitled 'Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica,' inserted in Dr. Hickeys's Thesaurus. He received the honour of knighthood from King William, and travelled over most part of Europe in

FOURIER.

search of pictures and antiquities, of which he formed a noble collection. He was intimate with Swift, for whose 'Tale of a Tub' he drew some designs. In 1727 he succeeded Newton as warden of the Mint; and died 4 Sept., 1753.

FOUQUE, FREDERICK HENRY CHARLES, Baron de la Motte, a German poet and novelist, born at Brandenburg 12 Feb., 1777; died 23 Jan., 1843.

FOUQUET, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTE. See BELLE-ISLE.

FOUQUET, NICOLAS, marquis of Belleisle, became superintendent of the finances under Cardinal Mazarin, but abused the trust in such a manner that in 1661 he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Born 1615; died 23 March, 1680.

FOUQUIER-TAINVILLE, ANTOINE QUENTIN, a French revolutionist, who rendered himself infamous by his sanguinary conduct, was born 1747, and perished on the scaffold 7 May, 1795.

FOUQUIERES, JAMES, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp 1580; died 1659.

FOUREROY, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, COMTE DE, a celebrated chemist, born at Paris 15 June, 1755. He studied at the college of Harcourt, after which he applied himself to medicine and the sciences connected with it. In 1776 he published a translation of Ramazzini 'On the Diseases of Artizans;' and in 1780 received the degree of doctor in physic. In 1784 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the royal gardens, and the year following was admitted into the Academy of Sciences: He bore a part in the Revolution, and was elected a member of the National Convention, though he did not take his seat till after the murder of the king. In 1794 he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and was consulted on several subjects of importance. On the foundation of the Institute he was nominated professor of chemistry. Died 16 Dec., 1809. He published many esteemed works on chemistry.

FOUREROY, CHARLES RENÉ DE, a celebrated military engineer, born at Paris 19 Jan., 1715; died 12 Jan., 1791. He was also distinguished as a naturalist.

FOURIER, FRANÇOIS CHARLES MARIE, a celebrated French communist, born 7 April, 1768; died 10 Oct., 1837.

FOURIER, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, was born at Auxerre 21 March, 1768. At an early age he distinguished himself by his proficiency in mathematical studies, and was appointed to a professorship in the central school of Public Works. He was a member of the scientific commission which accompanied Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt, where he acted as secretary of the Egyptian Institute, and was employed likewise in judicial and diplomatic affairs. Returning to France, he was constituted prefect of the department of Isère, in which situation he was continued by Louis XVIII. When Napoleon came back in 1815, Fourier quitted Grenoble on his approach, and on being appointed by the emperor to the prefecture of the department of the Rhône, he refused to carry out the measures proposed to him by the minister, and was accordingly superseded. From that time he resided quietly at Paris, devoting his time to the cultivation of literature and science. Died 16 May, 1830. He was author of the historical preface to the great work on Egypt; a valuable treatise on the Theory of Heat; Reports on the Mathe-

tical Sciences; and some useful works on statistics.

FOURIER, PIERRE, reformer of the canons regular of Lorraine, and founder of the female branch of the same order, was born at Mirecourt 15 Nov., 1565, and died 9 Nov., 1640. He was beatified 1690.

FOURMONT, ETIENNE, a French orientalist, born at Herbelay 1683; became Arabic professor in the Royal College at Paris 1715; died 18 Dec., 1745. He was the first who studied the Chinese characters in Europe, and he wrote a grammar and dictionary of that language. His other principal works are 'Meditationes Sinicæ;' and Critical Reflections upon Ancient History. His brother, *Michel* (b. 28 Sept., 1690; d. 5 Feb., 1746), was Syriac professor in the Royal College, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions.

FOURNIER, PIERRE SIMON, an engraver and typefounder, born at Paris 15 Sept., 1712; died 8 Oct., 1768.

FOURQUEVAUX, RAIMOND DE PAVIA, BARON DE, an Italian soldier, who, going to France, was appointed governor of Narbonne, and died 1574, aged 66. He wrote the Lives of eminent French Generals.

FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER, a Puritan, born at Marlborough 1610 or 1611, and educated at Magdalen College, and Edmund Hall, Oxford. He in 1641 declared himself a Presbyterian, and drew crowds after him by the oddity of his gestures and the violence of his appeals in the pulpit. He afterwards was vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and then fellow of Eton, and an able assistant to the Berkshire commissioners in the ejection of those then called insufficient ministers. Died 15 Jan., 1676.

FOWLER, EDWARD, a bishop, born at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, 1632, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, though he took his M.A. degree at Cambridge. In 1656 he became chaplain to the countess of Kent, who gave him the rectory of Northill, Bedfordshire. In 1673 he was presented to All Hallows, Bread Street, London; and in 1675 to a prebend in the church of Gloucester, where he had a dispute with the corporation respecting a sermon which he preached and printed. In 1681 he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, whereupon he resigned All Hallows. He was constituted bishop of Gloucester 1691; and died 26 Aug., 1714. Besides several sermons and tracts, he wrote 'The Principles and Practices of certain moderate divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians, greatly misunderstood, truly represented and defended;' 'The Design of Christianity;' 'Libertas Evangelica, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty.'

FOWLER, JOHN, a printer, was born at Bristol and educated at Winchester School, after which he obtained a fellowship in New College, Oxford; but resigned it 1559, and went to Louvain, where he conducted the printing business, and wrote some books, chiefly in defence of the Roman Church. He died at Newmark, in Germany, 13 Feb., 1578-9.

FOWLER, JOHN, inventor of the steam plough, died at Acworth, Yorkshire, 4 Dec., 1864, at the early age of 38.

FOWLER, ROBERT, an Irish prelate, educated at Cambridge (B.A. 1747; M.A. 1751; D.D. 1764). He was appointed bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora;

afterwards archbishop of Dublin; and died 10 Oct., 1801.

FWOWER, THOMAS, M.D., a physician of York, author of some medical treatises, was born 22 Jan., 1736; and died 22 July, 1801.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, second son of Henry first Lord Holland, was born 13 Jan., 1748. He received his education at Eton, where he distinguished himself by his classical exercises. From that seminary he removed to Hertford College, Oxford, after which he went on his travels, and in 1768 was returned to parliament for Midhurst. In 1770 he was appointed a commissioner of the Admiralty, which place he resigned 1772, and soon afterwards obtained a seat at the Treasury board. Some differences arising between him and Lord North, he was dismissed in 1774, and from that time took a leading part in the opposition. In 1780 he was elected for Westminster, which city he continued, with but a slight interruption, to represent till his death. When the Rockingham party came into power, Mr. Fox was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. On the dissolution of this administration by the death of the chief, a coalition was formed between Mr. Fox and Lord North, who, with their respective adherents, came again into office, till the introduction of the India Bill occasioned their final dismissal (1784). In 1788 Mr. Fox went abroad with the lady whom he acknowledged as his wife; but while in Italy he was recalled in consequence of the king's illness. On this great occasion he maintained that the prince of Wales had the right to assume the regency; which was opposed by Mr. Pitt, who was supported by parliament and the nation. The next remarkable event in the public life of Mr. Fox was the part he took in regard to the French Revolution. That change he hailed as a blessing, while Burke denounced it as a curse; and this difference of sentiment produced a schism in the party, which was never repaired. On the death of Pitt (1806), Fox came again into office, as secretary of state; but within a few months he followed his great rival to the grave. He died of a dropsy 13 Sept., 1806, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. His 'History of the early part of the reign of James II.' was published in 1808; and his 'Speeches in the House of Commons' appeared in 6 vols. 8vo. 1815.

FOX, EDWARD, an English prelate, born at Dursley, Gloucestershire, and educated at Eton. Thence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected provost 1528. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service; and in 1528 he was sent to Rome to promote the divorce of Henry VIII. He was afterwards employed in several embassies in France and Germany; and in 1535 made bishop of Hereford. Died 8 May, 1538. He was a friend to the Reformation, and wrote 'De vera differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ;' &c.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FOX, FRANCIS, was educated at Oxford, and became vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, where he died 1738. He published 'The New Testament explained;' 'The duty of Public Worship proved;' and a sermon on moral obligations, which led to a controversy between the author and the Rev. Joseph Slide.

FOX, GEORGE, father of the Quakers, was born at Drayton, Leicestershire, 1624. He was apprenticed to a grazier, who employed him in keeping sheep—a situation very favourable to a mind

FOX.

naturally enthusiastic. After experiencing much trouble, he resolved to forsake all forms of religion, and attend to the teaching of the Spirit. He next felt himself called upon to propagate his opinions, and accordingly commenced preacher at Manchester, insisting on the necessity of receiving Christ in the heart, and of avoiding all ceremonies in religion. At Derby, his adherents were called 'Quakers,' on account of the trembling accent used in their exhortations, and perhaps from the vehemence of their gestures. About 1669 Fox married Margaret, the widow of Judge Fell, one of his converts in Lancashire, after which he went to America, and on his return visited the Continent. He lived to see his society in a flourishing condition, and died 13 Jan., 1690-1. His journals and tracts were printed in folio, 1706.

FOX, HENRY, Lord Holland. See HOLLAND.

FOX, JOHN, a divine, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1517, and brought up at Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in Magdalen College; but it becoming known that he had imbibed the reformed doctrines, he was expelled in 1545. He now went to reside with Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, as tutor to his children; and while there he married the daughter of a citizen of Coventry. When his pupils were grown up, he became tutor to the children of the unfortunate earl of Surrey; but in the reign of Mary he found it expedient to leave the kingdom and settle at Basle, where he maintained his family by correcting the press for Oporinus, the printer. It was here that he laid the plan of his Acts and Monuments; preparatory to which he published, in 1554, a volume entitled 'Commentarii Rerum in Ecclesia gestarum.' On the accession of Elizabeth he returned home, and was kindly received by the duke of Norfolk, who took him into his house, and gave him a pension. In 1563 he obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and he might have had higher preferment, if his scruples in regard to the ceremonies had not hindered his promotion. But though Fox was a nonconformist, he was a very moderate one, and on that account was ill-treated by the Puritans, who went so far as to get his son ejected from his fellowship in Magdalen College. He was, however, restored by the command of the Queen, who used to call the martyrologist 'Father Fox.' He died 18 April, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He wrote some Latin plays, tables of grammar, and religious tracts; but his fame rests upon his great work, the 'Acts and Monuments of the Church,' commonly called 'Fox's Book of Martyrs,' printed first in 1563, in one vol. folio, and afterwards in 3 vols. The last edition appeared in 1843-9, 8 vols. 8vo. Dr. Maitland and other writers have shown that Fox's work abounds in falsehoods and wilful misrepresentations.

FOX, Captain LUKE, of Kingston-upon-Hull, an English navigator, who in 1631 made an unsuccessful attempt to discover a passage to the north-west of America. On his return he published an account of his voyage, entitled 'The North-west Fox, or Fox from the north-west Passage,' 4to., Lond., 1635.

FOX, RICHARD, an English bishop, born at Ropesley, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and next to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Morton, bishop of

FRACHETTA.

Ely, who recommended him to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. On the accession of that monarch, he was made privy councillor, and in Feb., 1486-7, bishop of Exeter. He was also sent on several embassies; and in Feb., 1491-2, was removed to the bishopric of Bath and Wells; from whence in 1494 he was translated to Durham; and finally in 1501 to Winchester, where he died 14 Sept., 1528. He was a liberal prelate, as appears by his foundation of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; his additions to Winchester Cathedral; and his two schools at Taunton and Grantham. He translated into English for the use of the nuns of his diocese the Rule of St. Benedict, Lond., 1516, folio.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FOX, Sir STEPHEN, a statesman, born at Farley, Wiltshire, 1627. At an early age he entered into the service of the earl of Northumberland, and next into that of Lord Percy; after which he became attached to the fortunes of the exiled king, whose family affairs he conducted with great prudence. At the Restoration he was made clerk of the green cloth, ay-master of the forces, and knighted. He continued in public employment during that reign; but in the next he was dismissed. After the Revolution he was restored, but lost the favour of William by opposing the bill for a standing army. In the reign of Queen Anne, however, he was replaced, and her successor also courted his service. Died 1716. Sir Stephen married twice, the second time when he was near eighty; and had issue by both wives. He built a new church at Farley, founded several almshouses, and was the first projector of Chelsea College as a military asylum.

FOX, WILLIAM JOHNSON, the son of a small farmer, was born at Uggheshall Farm, near Wrentham, Suffolk, 1786, and educated at Homerton College. He afterwards became a Unitarian preacher, but eventually took a position independent of all sectarian denominations, and preached for many years at the South Street Chapel, Finsbury, whither he attracted large congregations by his oddities. He also took an active part in politics, always supporting the Liberals. He was one of the first to join the Anti-Corn Law League; and his speeches, full of sarcasm and invective, and by no means free from profanity, were beloved by his admirers to have had great weight in the settlement of the question. In 1847 he was elected M.P. for Oldham, and, with the exception of short intervals, continued to represent that borough till 1862, when failing health compelled him to retire from parliament. He died in London 3 June, 1864. Mr. Fox, besides performing his ministerial duties, was much occupied with the press. At one time he was editor of 'The True Sun;' at another, of the 'Monthly Repository;' and the 'Westminster Review' numbered him amongst its earliest contributors. He also published a number of sermons, lectures, and other works.

FOX MORZILLO, SEBASTIAN, author of a commentary on Cicero's 'Topica' and other able works, was born at Seville 1528; and died 1560.

FRA BARTOLOMEO. See BACCIO.

FRACASTORIO, JEROME, of Verona, a physician, and one of the best of modern Latin poets, was born 1483, and died 6 Aug., 1553. His principal poem is entitled 'Syphilis.'

FRACHETTA, JEROME, an Italian publicist, born about 1560; died at Naples about 1620. His

FRADELLE.

chief work is 'Il Seminario de Governi di Stato, e di Guerra.'

FRADELLE, H. M. J. B., a painter of London, died 14 March, 1865, aged 87.

FRAGONARD, HONORÉ, a French painter, born at Grasse 1732; died at Paris 1807.

FRAGUIER, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French Jesuit, who wrote numerous dissertations in the memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions; Latin poems, &c. Born 25 Aug., 1666; died 31 May, 1728.

FRAMERY, NICOLAS ÉTIENNE, a French musician and dramatist, born at Rouen 25 March, 1745; died 26 Nov., 1810.

FRANCES, ST., of Rome, was born in that city 1384, being the daughter of Paul Bussa and Jacobella de' Roffredeschi. She became the wife of Lorenzo Pontiano, a rich nobleman, and while carefully discharging all her duties to her husband and children, she gave up every moment she could spare to practices of piety. It is related of this saint that an archangel was assigned to her as a visible guardian throughout her life. She herself gave the following description of her supernatural protector: 'His stature is that of a child of about nine years old; his aspect full of sweetness and majesty; his eyes generally turned towards heaven: words cannot describe the divine purity of that gaze. His brow is always serene; his glances kindle in the soul the flame of ardent devotion. When I look upon him I understand the glory of the angelic nature, and the degraded condition of our own. He wears a long shining robe, and over it a tunic, either as white as the lilies of the field, or of the colour of a red rose, or of the hue of the sky when it is most deeply blue. When he walks by my side his feet are never soiled by the mud of the streets or the dust of the road.' St. Frances founded the community of oblates of Tor di Specchi, of which, after the death of her husband, she became superioress. She died 9 March, 1440, and was canonized by Paul V. in 1608. A Life of St. Frances, by Lady Georgiana Fullerton, was published at London, 12mo., 1855, with an introductory essay by J. M. Capes, on the miraculous life of the saints.

FRANCESCA, PIETRO DELLA, a painter, commonly called *Francesco dal Borgo a San Sepolcro*, was born at Borgo, in Umbria, about 1408, and died about 1496.

FRANCHESCHINI, MARK ANTHONY, a painter of Bologna, born 1648; died 24 Dec., 1728.

FRANCHI, JOSEPH, an Italian sculptor, born at Tarare 1730; died at Milan 11 Feb., 1806.

FRANCIA, FRANCESCO, or *Francesco Raibolini*, an eminent painter, born about 1450 at Bologna, where he died after 1523.

FRANCIA, DR. JOSE GASPARD RODRIGUEZ DE, dictator of Paraguay, was born at Asuncion 1756, and died 5 Nov., 1837.

FRANCIS I., king of France, was born 1494, being son of Charles of Orleans. He ascended the throne 1515; and died 31 March, 1547.

FRANCIS II., king of France, was born 1543; succeeded his father, Henry II., 1559; died 5 Dec., 1560.

FRANCIS of Lorraine, was born 1708; elected emperor of Germany 1745; died 18 Aug., 1765.

FRANCIS II., born 1768, succeeded his father Leopold II. as emperor of Germany 1792. This title, however, he renounced 1806, when he took the title of emperor of Austria, under the name of Francis I. Died 2 March, 1835.

FRANCIS DE SALES.

FRANCIS of France, duke of Alençon, brother of King Francis II., was crowned duke of Brabant and earl of Flanders at Ghent 1582; and died 10 Feb., 1584.

FRANCIS OF ASSISI (ST.), founder of the order of Priars Minors, was born at Assisi, in Umbria, 1182. After spending his early years in commercial pursuits, he gave up his property, and making profession of evangelical poverty had soon so large a number of disciples that he determined to form them into a religious order, and did so about 1209, establishing several monasteries in Italy, Spain, and France. After holding a general chapter at Rome he went into Egypt, and on his return to Europe continued to found monasteries, to convert the people by his sermons, and to edify them by his virtues. St. Francis resigned his office of general to Peter de Catania, and retired to one of the highest of the Appennine Mountains, where he is said to have seen a crucified seraphim all on fire, who imprinted 'stigmata' on his body, representing the wounds of our Saviour on the cross; from which circumstance he received the name of 'seraphic,' which has been continued to his whole order. He died at Assisi 4 Oct., 1226. He was only a deacon, his humility having prevented him from being ordained priest. Pope Gregory IX. canonized him 1230. The Franciscan order has produced several popes, and a great number of cardinals, bishops, and other persons eminent for learning and virtue.

FRANCIS BORGIA (ST.), duke of Gandia and viceroy of Catalonia, was born 1510. He resolved to renounce the world after the death of his wife, Eleanor de Castro, by whom he had a numerous family. Accordingly he entered among the Jesuits 1548, and was elected their third general 1565. St. Francis rendered the most important services to his society and to Pope Pius V. He died at Rome 30 Sept., 1572, after having several times refused the cardinalate and other ecclesiastical dignities. He left several works, which were translated from Spanish into Latin by Alphonsus Deza, S.J.

FRANCIS A JESU-MARIA, a learned Carmelite of the Reform of St. Teresa, was a native of Burgos. He taught divinity at Salamanca with reputation, and was detinator-general of his order. Died 1677. His principal work is '*Cursus Theologiæ Moralis Salamanticensis*.'

FRANCIS OF PAULA (ST.), founder of the order of Minims, was born at Paulo, in Calabria, 1416; and died in France 2 April, 1507. His institution was more rigorous in discipline than even that of St. Francis of Assisi.

FRANCIS DE SALES (ST.), was born at the castle of Sales, in the diocese of Geneva, 21 Aug., 1567, being descended from one of the most ancient and noble families of Savoy. Claude de Granier, bishop of Geneva, sent him as missionary into the valleys of his diocese to convert the Zwinglians and Calvinists, which he did in great numbers. The bishop chose him afterwards for his coadjutor. Religious affairs then called him to France, where he was universally esteemed. On his return to Savoy, 1602, he found that Bishop Granier had died a few days previously. St. Francis then undertook the reformation of his diocese, where piety and virtue soon flourished through his zeal. He restored regularity in the monasteries, and in 1610 instituted the Order of the Visitation, which was confirmed by Paul V. 1618, and of which the baroness de Chantal, whom he

had converted at Dijon, was the founder. He also established a congregation of hermits in Chablais, restored ecclesiastical discipline to its ancient vigour, and converted numerous heretics to the faith. In 1618 he again visited Paris, with the cardinal de Savoy, to conclude a marriage between the prince of Piedmont and Christina of France, second daughter of Henry IV. Returning to Annecy, he continued to visit the sick, relieve those in want, instruct the people, and discharge all the duties of a holy bishop. He died at Lyons 28 Dec., 1622, leaving several religious works, the best known of which are his 'Introduction to a Devout Life,' 'Philotheus, or Treatise on the Love of God,' and 'Spiritual Letters.' He was canonized 1665.

FRANCIS DE VICTORIA, an eminent divine of the Dominican order, was a native of Navarre, and became professor at Salamanca, where he died 14 Aug., 1549.

FRANCIS XAVIER (St.), surnamed 'The Apostle of the Indies,' was born 7 April, 1506, in the castle of Xavier, in Navarre. He was admitted master of arts at Paris, and taught philosophy in the college of Beauvais, with the intention of entering the society of the Sorbonne; but having formed an acquaintance with St. Ignatius Loyola, he renounced all establishments and became one of his first disciples. St. Francis Xavier then went to Italy, where he attended the sick at the hospital of incurables at Venice, and was ordained priest. Some time after John III., king of Portugal, having applied to St. Ignatius for some missionaries to preach the gospel in the East Indies, St. Francis was chosen for that purpose, who, embarking at Lisbon 7 April, 1541, arrived at Goa 6 May, 1542. He established Christianity not only at Goa, but on the coast of Comorin, at Malacca, in the Molucca Islands, and Japan; converted a prodigious number of barbarians, and died 2 Dec., 1552, on an island within sight of China, where he had a great desire to propagate the faith. He was canonized 1622. St. Francis Xavier left five books of Epistles; a Catechism; and some other small works.

FRANCIS, ALBAN, a Benedictine monk, who was recommended by James II. to the university of Cambridge by a letter dated 7 Feb., 1686-7, the import whereof was that they would admit him M.A. without the usual oaths. This request being refused by Dr. John Peachel, vice chancellor of the university, the king was very much displeased, and gave them to understand that it was in his power to dispense with such kinds of ceremonies. Francis, however, was not admitted.—*Dodd; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge.*

FRANCIS, LUKE, a painter, born at Mechlin 1574; died 1643. He is styled *The Old*, to distinguish him from his son of the same names, who was born at Mechlin about 1606, and died 1654.

FRANCIS, PHILIP, D.D., a poet, was the son of the dean of Lismore, in Ireland, and educated in Dublin. After taking orders he settled at Esher, Surrey, where he kept a school, and for some time had Gibbon under his care. Francis distinguished himself by his translation of Horace, which was followed by a version of Demosthenes. He also wrote two tragedies, 'Eugenia' and 'Constantia.' By the interest of Lord Holland he obtained the chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital and the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk. Died 5 March, 1773.

FRANCIS, SIR PHILIP, son of the preceding, was born in Ireland 1740. He was educated at St. Paul's School; after which he obtained a place in

the secretary of state's office. In 1760 he went in the suite of the English ambassador to Lisbon; but in 1763 he was a clerk in the war office; and in 1773 he went out to India as a member of the council of Bengal, where he fought a duel with Mr. Hastings, and was wounded. He returned to England in 1781, and in the next parliament was elected member for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. The impeachment of Mr. Hastings followed, and in that concern his old antagonist had a principal share, though he was not made one of the managers. He became, however, an active member of the opposition. When his friends came into power he was made knight of the Bath. He died 22 Dec., 1818. He published several political pamphlets and speeches. Many critics, including Lord Macaulay, maintain that Sir Philip was the writer of the famous 'Junius' letters. On this point the reader may consult the interesting 'Memoir of Sir P. Francis, K.C.B., with Correspondence and Journals. Commenced by the late Joseph Parkes, Esq., completed and edited by H. Merivale,' Lond., 1867.

FRANCIS, SIMON, a portrait painter, born at Tours 1600; died 1671.

FRANCISCUS A SANCTA CLARA. See **DAVENPORT.**

FRANCIUS, PETER, a Greek and Latin poet, born 1645, at Amsterdam, where he became professor of history and rhetoric, and died 19 Aug., 1704.

FRANCK, RICHARD, a native of Cambridge, served in the Parliament army, in which he seems to have attained the rank of captain. At or soon after the Restoration he appears to have gone to America. He wrote 'A Philosophical Treatise of the Original and Production of Things. Writ in America in a Time of Solitude,' and 'Northern Memoirs, calculated for the meridian of Scotland,' Lond., 1694. A new edition of the latter work, with preface and notes by Sir Walter Scott, appeared at Edinburgh, 1821.

FRANCK VON FRANCKENAU, GEORGE, a German physician and writer on medicine and botany, was born at Naumburg 1643, and died at Copenhagen 16 June, 1704.

FRANCKE, AUGUSTUS HERMAN, a divine, born at Lubeck 1663. He became professor of the Oriental languages, and afterwards of divinity at Halle, where he founded an orphan house, for the maintenance of deserted children. He also carried into effect a mission for propagating the Gospel in Malabar. Died 8 June, 1727. He published some Latin works on divinity.

FRANCKENSTEIN, CHRISTIAN, GODFREY, an advocate of Leipsic, born 1661; died 26 Aug., 1717. He wrote a Continuation of Puffendorf's Introduction to History; Life of Christina, Queen of Sweden; History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. His son, *James Augustus* (b. 1689; d. 10 May, 1733) wrote 'De Collatione honorum;' 'De Junibus Judæorum singularibus in Germania.'

FRANCKLIN, THOMAS, D.D., was born in London 1721, and educated at Westminster School. Thence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1750 he was chosen Greek professor. In 1757 he was presented to the livings of Ware and Thundridge, Hertfordshire, and in 1767 made chaplain to the king. He was presented to the living of Brasted, Surrey, about 1776; and died 15 March, 1784. Dr. Franck-

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lin published translations of Phalaris's Epistles; Cicero's Nature of the Gods; Sophocles; and Lucian. His other works are a Dissertation of ancient Tragedy; a volume of Sermons; the tragedy of the Earl of Warwick, taken without acknowledgment from La Harpe; a Letter concerning Lectureships; Ode on the Institution of the Royal Academy. He had also a share in the Critical Review, and was concerned with Smollett in a translation of Voltaire's works.

FRANCKS, or FRANCKEN, FRANCIS, called Old Francks, a Flemish painter, who died 3 Oct., 1616, aged 72. His son Francis, called Young Francks, was born 1580, and died 1642.

FRANCO, BATTISTA, a painter and engraver, born at Udine about 1498; died at Venice 1561.

FRANCO, NICHOLAS, a licentious Italian poet, was born about 1505, and executed at Rome 1569.

FRANÇOIS, LAURENT, a French priest, author of some useful works in defence of Christianity, was born a Nov., 1698, and died 24 Feb., 1782.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, NICHOLAS, a French statesman and voluminous writer, born 17 April, 1750; died 10 Jan., 1828.

FRANCOWITZ, MATTHIAS. See FLACIUS.

FRANCUCCI, INNOCENT, an Italian painter, often called *Innocent da Imola*, from the place of his birth, which took place about 1480. He died about 1550.

FRANK, JOHN PETER, a German physician, professor at Vienna, was born 19 March, 1745; and died 24 April, 1821. He wrote 'Systeme de Police Medicale,' &c.

FRANKLAND, THOMAS, was born in Lancashire 1633, and educated at Oxford. After taking orders he became a member of the College of Physicians, by virtue of a forged diploma. He wrote 'Annals of King James and King Charles I.,' and died 1690.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, an American philosopher and statesman, born at Boston, New England, 6 Jan., 1706. He was well educated under his father, who was a fallow-chandler and soap-boiler, and after being engaged in the business, he was bound to his father's elder brother, a printer. Eager after knowledge, he read attentively in the night the works which he had printed in the day, and from Xenophon he derived that energetic ardour which at last raised him to fame and distinction. A difference with his uncle removed him from New York to Philadelphia, where he was noticed by the governor, Keith, and encouraged to set up business for himself. With this view he came to London; but soon discovered that the promises of his patron were the unmeaning professions of polished life, and, after working as a journeyman printer, he, in 1726, returned to Philadelphia. He began business, and published a periodical paper, which was read with avidity. In 1730 he married a widow, whom he had courted before her first marriage, and the next year he began the public library of Philadelphia, which was enriched by the valuable contributions of the Penn family, of Collinson, and others. His Poor Richard's Almanack appeared in 1732, and so pleased the public, on account of the valuable maxims of prudence and economy which it contained, that no fewer than 10,000 copies were sold in one year. He was, in 1736, made clerk to the general assembly in Pennsylvania, and the next year postmaster at Philadelphia. In 1738 he formed an asso-

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ciation for preserving the houses of Philadelphia from fire; and in the war of 1744 he ably promoted some popular measures for the defence of the province. In 1747 he addressed an account of his discoveries on electricity to his friend Collinson, and explained the Aurora Borealis, and the laws of thunder and lightning, and not only recommended the propriety of guarding buildings against the effects of storms, by means of conductors, but showed that the lightning from the clouds is the same as the electric fire. Distinguished as a philosopher, he was equally so as a statesman. By his advice the Militia Bill was passed, and he was, in consequence, appointed colonel of the Philadelphia district. On his appearance in England, in 1757, as agent for Pennsylvania, he was received with respect by the public men, and was honoured with a seat in the Royal Society, and the degree of doctor of laws at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford. He returned home in 1762, and two years after he again visited England. The spirit which now began to appear in America roused the attention of the government, and Franklin, as a man of knowledge, was called to the bar of the Commons, and examined with respect to the Stamp Act. His conduct on this occasion was firm and manly, and his answers clear. He returned, in 1775, to America, and was elected one of the members of Congress, and he displayed the most active zeal and proposed the strongest measures for full emancipation from the mother-country. He next completed the negotiations of America with France, and as the resources of his country were low, he embarked with a cargo of tobacco, which he sold at Nantes, to defray his expenses. He was received with great distinction by the French; the people admired the singularity of his dress and the simplicity of his republican manners; the poets, and Voltaire particularly, paid respect to his merits; and the government, by signing a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with him, declared war with England. When the independence of America was acknowledged, Franklin, who had continued at Paris, signed the treaty of peace in 1783, and advanced the interests of his country by forming new connections with Prussia and Sweden. He returned to America in 1785, and was received as a venerable father; he was made governor of Pennsylvania, and he applied the strong powers of his mind to heal the differences in the province by wise laws and conciliatory regulations. This great man died 17 April, 1790, and his countrymen ordered, on the occasion, a public mourning for two months. The epitaph which he composed for himself is well known. His discoveries in electricity, and his services in the emancipation of his country, were depicted by the pen of Turgot in this bold line, placed under his portrait:—

Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.

Franklin wrote an amusing Autobiography, which has been frequently printed. His 'Complete Works in Philosophy, Politics, and Morals,' were published at London, 3 vols. 8vo., 1800, and again 1811.

FRANKLIN, ELEANOR ANNE, was the daughter of William Porden, an architect, and was born in London 1795. In 1815 she published a poem entitled 'The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy.' Her next work was an Ode on the Coronation of George IV., which was followed by an heroic poem, entitled 'Cœur de Lion, or the

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'Third Crusade,' 1822. In the following year she married Captain (afterwards Sir) John Franklin, R.N., one of the officers engaged in the overland northern expedition. The day after the departure of her husband she died of consumption, 22 Feb., 1825. See the next article.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, an English admiral and arctic explorer, born at Spilshy, Lincolnshire, 16 April, 1766. At the age of fourteen he became a midshipman in the royal navy, and served at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801. In the ensuing summer he joined the 'Investigator,' which was commanded by his cousin, Captain Flinders, and was commissioned by the English government to explore the coasts of Australia. In 1818, the British government having fitted out an expedition to attempt the passage to India by crossing the Polar Sea to the north of Spitzbergen, Franklin was appointed to the command of the 'Trent,' one of the two vessels of the expedition—the other, named the 'Dorothæa,' being commanded by Captain Buchan. After passing lat. 80°, the 'Dorothæa' received so much damage from the ice that her immediate return to England was decided on. At this juncture Franklin begged to be permitted to continue the voyage with the 'Trent' alone, but his commander, Captain Buchan, would not consent, and the two vessels returned to England together. Franklin's conduct on this occasion brought him prominently into notice, and gave him a high reputation as a bold and thorough seaman, and a competent surveyor and scientific observer. In 1819, on the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, he was appointed to the command of an expedition to travel overland from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean, for the purpose of exploring the coast of America eastward from the Coppermine River. In the course of this expedition he and his companions walked 5,560 miles, and endured many hardships, of which he has left an account in the thrilling narrative of his adventures. He returned to England in 1822; and in August, 1823, married Eleanor Porden (see the preceding article). In 1825 he was appointed to the command of another overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean. When the day of his departure arrived his wife was lying at the point of death. She, however, insisted that he should not delay his voyage on her account, and gave him as a parting gift a silk flag, which she requested him to hoist when he reached the Polar Sea. She died the day after he left England. Captain Franklin returned home by way of New York, arriving at Liverpool 24 Sept., 1827. In the following year he published an account of his second expedition; and married his second wife, Jane Griffin. In 1829 he was knighted, and received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris. He next served in the Mediterranean, and in 1836 was made governor of Van Diemen's Land, in which office he continued till 1843. In 1845 Sir John was appointed to the command of a new expedition to discover the north-west passage. It consisted of the ships 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' which were furnished and fitted out in the strongest and most complete manner, and manned by picked crews, amounting in all, officers and men, to 134 persons. They sailed from Sheerness 26 May, 1845, and the expedition was last seen by a whaler, in Baffin's Bay, on 26 July in that year. Franklin's orders were

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to return in 1847; and in 1848, no tidings of the expedition having reached this country, the anxiety of the public as to his fate led to the fitting out of several expeditions in search of him. The last expedition was sent out in 1857 under the command of Captain (now Sir Leopold) McClintock, who discovered on the north-west shore of King William Land a record announcing that the 'Erebus' and 'Terror' had been abandoned; that Sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847; and that out of the 134 persons originally composing the expedition, the survivors, amounting to 105 officers and men, proposed to make their way to the American continent by the Fish River. There can be no doubt, however, that these also perished. Such was the fate of Sir John Franklin, to whom belongs the honour of being the first discoverer of a north-west passage leading from Lancaster Sound to Dease's Strait, which strait had been previously discovered, and through which a passage for ships exists to Behring's Straits.

FRANSHAM, JOHN, was born at Norwich 1730, and after receiving an ordinary education, including the rudiments of Latin, was apprenticed to a cooper, whom he left at the expiration of two years. He now studied mathematics, and became clerk to an attorney, in which situation he did not remain long, but took to rambling about the country, and at Newcastle enlisted for a soldier. Being considered unfit for the service he was discharged, and returned to Norwich, where he acted as amanuensis to Mr. Bourne, a dissenting minister, and occasionally gave instructions in mathematics. He now renounced the Christian religion to profess paganism, and wrote a number of pieces in support of his favourite notions. After this he wandered again, and lived for some years in London, where he subsisted by teaching. But in 1772 he revisited his native place, and died there 1810. He is said to have been a skilful instructor, but his habits savoured of insanity. He left a great number of MSS. on various subjects.

FRANTZIUS, WOLFGANG, a German Lutheran divine, professor of his faculty at Wittenberg, was born 1564, and died 1628.

FRASER, ALEXANDER, a painter, born at Edinburgh 1786; died at Wood Green, Hornsey, 15 Feb., 1865.

FRASER, JOHN, B.D., a Scotch divine of the Roman communion, was abbat of Noyon, or Compiègne, in France, and in 1596 was elected rector of the university of Paris, where he died 19 April, 1606. He was author of several philosophical treatises, and of 'An Offer to Subscribers to the Ministers of Scotland's Religion, if they can prove themselves to have the True Kirk,' 1604; 'Epistles to the Ministers of Great Britain, against Subscription to their Confession of Faith,' 1605.

FRASER, SIMON, Lord Lovat. See LOVAT.

FRASSEIN, CLAUDE, a French Observant friar and theological writer, born 1620; died at Paris 26 Feb., 1711.

FRAUNCE, ABRAHAM, a poet, was a native of Shropshire, and probably received his education at Shrewsbury School. He was sent by Sir Philip Sidney to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. Removing to Gray's Inn, he was in due course called to the bar, and practised in the court of the marches of Wales. He was living in 1590. Among his works, which consist chiefly of poems in English hexameters, are, 'The Lamen-

tations of Amintas for the death of Phyllis,' 1587; 'The Arcadian Rhetorick,' 1588; 'The Countesse of Pembrokes Emanuel,' 1591; 'The Countess of Pembrokes Yvychurch,' 1591.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FRÄUNHÖFER, JOSEPH, a celebrated optician, born at Straubing 1787; died at Munich 7 June, 1826.

FRÆART, ROLAND, sieur de Chambray, an architect, died at Paris 1676. His 'Parallel of ancient Architecture with the modern' was translated into English by Evelyn, 1664.

FRÆGARIÜS, a French chronicler, flourished in the seventh century.

FRÆDERICK (Str.), bishop of Utrecht, suffered martyrdom 838.

FRÆDERICK I., surnamed *Barbarossa*, emperor of Germany, was born 1121; crowned 1152; died 10 June, 1190.

FRÆDERICK II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI., was born 1194; elected emperor 1210; died 13 Dec., 1250.

FRÆDERICK (III.), son of Albert I., was chosen emperor 1314 by some of the electors, but the majority elected Louis of Bavaria. Frederick died 1330.

FRÆDERICK III., *The Pacific*, was born 1415; ascended the throne 1440; died 19 Aug., 1493.

FRÆDERICK I., king of Denmark, succeeded his nephew Christian II. 1523; and died 1533.

FRÆDERICK II. was born 1534; succeeded his father Christian III. 1558; died 1588.

FRÆDERICK III. succeeded his father Christian IV. 1648; and died 1670, aged 61.

FRÆDERICK IV. ascended the throne of Denmark on the death of Christian V. 1699; and died 1730, aged 59.

FRÆDERICK V., grandson of the preceding, was born 1723; came to the throne 1746; and died 1766.

FRÆDERICK VI., son of Christian VII., was born 1763; became regent 1784; ascended the throne 1809; died 1839.

FRÆDERICK VII. was born 1808; succeeded Christian VIII. 1848; died 15 Nov., 1863.

FRÆDERICK V., elector palatine of the Rhine, was born 1596, and married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. of England, 1613. In 1619 he was elected, by the Protestant states of Bohemia, their king; but Frederick II., emperor of Germany, after the fatal battle of Prague (1620), dispossessed him not only of Bohemia, but of the Palatinate. Died 29 Nov., 1632.

FRÆDERICK-WILLIAM, elector of Brandenburg, called the *Great Elector*, and king of Prussia, was born 1620; succeeded his father 1640; died 1688.

FRÆDERICK I., king of Prussia, was born 1657, being son of Frederick-William, elector of Brandenburg. He was crowned 1701; and died 1713.

FRÆDERICK-WILLIAM I., son of the above, was born 1688; commenced his reign 1713; died 1740.

FRÆDERICK II., king of Prussia, commonly called *The Great*, was the son of Frederick-William I., and born 24 Jan., 1712. In 1733 he was married to the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. In 1740 he succeeded to the throne, and by taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, he added Silesia to his dominions. In 1744 he again took up arms against the empress-queen, and the treaty of Dresden, which was concluded in 1745, left him in posses-

sion of an extended territory. In 1755 he entered into an alliance with England, which produced the seven years' war, when Frederick exhibited all the powers of his character as a skillful general. In 1757 he had to contend with Russia, Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and France; notwithstanding which, and though his enemies made themselves masters of his capital, he extricated himself from his difficulties, and by the battle of Torgau repaired all his losses. In 1763 peace was restored; after which Frederick led a philosophic life, with the exception of his share in dismembering Poland in 1773. He died 17 Aug., 1786; and was succeeded by his nephew. Frederick the Great was an author as well as a warrior, but his writings are all in French, which language he preferred to German. Though he was a tolerable poet, as he evinced in his didactic piece on the art of war, he excelled in history. His works have been published in 19 vols. 8vo. He had fine parts, and well understood the art of governing a great kingdom; but his principles were Machiavelian, and he was a confirmed infidel.

FRÆDERICK-WILLIAM II., nephew of the preceding, was born 1744; succeeded to the throne 1786; died 1797.

FRÆDERICK-WILLIAM III., son of the above, was born 1770; commenced to reign 1797; died 1840.

FRÆDERICK-WILLIAM IV., king of Prussia, was born 1795; succeeded his father Frederick-William III. 1840; died 1 Jan., 1861.

FRÆDERICK, elector of Saxony, surnamed the *Wise*, was born 1463, and died 1526. He was the friend and patron of Luther.

FRÆDERICK-AUGUSTUS I., king of Poland, was born 1670. He succeeded his father John George III. as elector of Saxony 1694; was chosen king of Poland 1697; and died 1733. His son, FRÆDERICK-AUGUSTUS II., was born 1696; commenced his reign 1734; died 1763.

FRÆDERICK-AUGUSTUS, first king of Saxony, was born 1750; succeeded his father, the Elector Frederick-Christian, 1703; received the title of king 1806; died 1827.

FRÆDERICK LOUIS, prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II., king of England, was born at Hanover 1707; created prince of Wales 1728; died 20 March, 1751. He was the father of King George III.

FRÆDERICK (Colonel), son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, of whose misfortunes and imprudence he partook. He was bred to the military profession, and obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the order of merit from the duke of Wurtemberg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster Abbey, 1796. He wrote 'Memoirs of Corsica,' 1708; 'Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain,' 1795.

FRÆDRO, MAXIMILIAN, a Polish historian, died 1676.

FRÆEBAIRN, ROBERT, a landscape painter, was a native of London, and died 1808, aged 42.

FRÆEKE, WILLIAM, son of Thomas Freeke, of Hannington, near Highworth, Wiltshire, was born in or about 1663, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He next went to the bar, but instead of practising the law, devoted himself to theological studies, and published 'Essays towards

FREELING.

an *Union between Divinity and Morality, Reason or Natural Religion and Revelation*; calculated to the Meridian of our present Differences in Church and State,' 1687; 'A Dialogue by way of question and answer concerning the Deity,' printed 1693, with another work by him, entitled, 'A brief and clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity.' The two works were ordered by the House of Commons to be burnt, and the Court of Queen's Bench fined the author £500 for writing them. He died 1746.

FREELING, Sir FRANCIS, Bart., F.S.A., for thirty-eight years secretary to the Post Office, was born at Bristol 25 Aug., 1764, and died 10 July, 1836.

FREGOSO, or FULGOSO, BATTISTA, a doge of Venice, who was elected 1478, and deposed 1483. He wrote on Memorable Actions; Learned Women; Life of Pope Martin V., &c.

FREHER, MARQUARD, a lawyer, born at Augsburg 26 July, 1565. After studying civil law in France under Cujacius, he became professor at Heidelberg, and was engaged in important affairs by the Elector Frederick IV. Died 13 May, 1614. He wrote forty-nine books on law, criticism, and history.

FREHER, PAUL, a physician of Nuremberg, well known as the compiler of the *Theatrum Virorum Clarorum*; was born 1611, and died 27 April, 1682.

FREIGIUS, JOHN THOMAS, a learned German, born at Friburg 1543. He taught law at his native place, and afterwards at Basle, and was appointed rector of the new college of Altorf 1575. His principal works are, *Questiones Geometricæ et Stereometricæ*; *Logica consultorum*; *Ciceronis Orationes perpetuis notis logicis*. Died 16 Jan., 1583.

FREIND, JOHN, M.D., was born at Croton, Northamptonshire, 1675. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he revised the Delphin edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which involved him in a dispute with Bentley. He proceeded to his master's degree in 1701, and to that of bachelor in physic the same year. In 1704 he was chosen professor of chemistry, and the next year went to Spain, as physician in the army of the earl of Peterborough, whose conduct he vindicated in 1707, at which time he was created doctor of physic by diploma. In 1709 he published his lectures; in 1711 he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and in 1716 admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. He now settled in London, where he published 'A Commentary on Fevers,' which being attacked by Woodward, produced a controversy respecting the treatment of the smallpox. In 1722 he was elected into parliament for Launceston, and as a senator distinguished himself by his eloquence; but his speeches in favour of Atterbury gave such offence, that he was sent to the Tower, where he remained three months, and was then admitted to bail. Dr. Mead generously refusing to attend Sir Robert Walpole till Dr. Freind was set at liberty. In 1725 our author published the first part of his 'History of Physic,' which he completed the year following. He was now made physician to the prince of Wales, as he afterwards was to Queen Caroline; but did not long enjoy that favour, dying of a fever 26 July, 1728. His Latin works were published by Dr. Wigan in 1 vol. fol., 1733, and reprinted at Paris in 1735, 4to.

FREND.

FREIND, ROBERT, D.D., elder brother of the preceding, was born 1607. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1710 he became rector of Witney, Oxfordshire, and in 1711 head master of Westminster School. In 1729 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, which in 1731 he exchanged for a prebendal stall of Westminster; and in 1733 he resigned his mastership, as he did also his prebend in 1744, in favour of his son. Died 9 Aug., 1754.

FREINSHEMIUS, JOHN, was born at Ulm, in Swabia, 1608. He was professor of eloquence at Upsala; then librarian and historiographer to Christina of Sweden; and, lastly, professor at Heidelberg, where he died 31 Aug., 1660. He acquired a great reputation by his edition of Florus, his notes upon Tacitus, and his supplements to Quintus Curtius and Livy.

FREIRE DE ANDRADA, HYACINTH, a Portuguese writer in prose and verse, born 1597; died 1657.

FREITAG, JOHN, a German physician and medical writer, professor at Groningen, was born 1581, and died 8 Feb., 1641.

FREMINET, MARTIN, a French painter, born at Paris 1567; died 1619.

FREMOT, JANE FRANCES. See JANE FRANCES (Str.).

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT, NICOLAS, a Protestant writer, born at Paris about 1625. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, and became historiographer to the prince of Orange. Died Nov., 1693. He wrote some works on classical subjects, and Memoirs on the History of Portugal.

FRENCH, JOHN, M.D., was born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1616. He took his degrees at Oxford, and in the civil wars was physician to the parliamentary forces. He died at Boulogne in Oct. or Nov., 1657. His works are, 'The Art of Distillation;' 'The Yorkshire Spaw, or a Treatise of four famous Medicinal Wells.'

FRENCH, PETER, an Irish Catholic divine, was a native of Galway, where he died 1693. For upwards of thirty years he was a successful missionary among the Indians of Mexico. He compiled a catechism, or exposition of the Christian faith, in the Mexican tongue, and converted multitudes from idolatry.

FREND, WILLIAM, was born at Canterbury 22 Nov., 1757, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. Subsequently he removed to Jesus College, of which he was elected fellow and tutor. Having taken orders, he obtained in 1783 the living of Madingley, near Cambridge, where he regularly officiated till 1787, when a change took place in his religious opinions, which induced him to resign his incumbency. His motives for taking this step are explained by himself in the preface to the first edition of 'Thoughts on Subscription to Religious Tests,' and in a 'Letter to the Rev. H. W. Coulthurst, B.D.' He was now deprived of the office of college tutor, and for a time travelled on the continent. When he returned to Cambridge he buried himself in the obscurity of college life, deeply engaged in the study of Hebrew. In 1793 he wrote his pamphlet entitled 'Peace and Union recommended to the associated bodies of Republicans and Anti-republicans.' For publishing this he was removed or banished from the university, though not expelled, as is generally stated, for he continued to be a member of the university till his

FRENICLE DE BESSY.

death. This sentence of banishment led to protracted legal proceedings, but Mr. Frend was unable to procure its reversal. After leaving Cambridge he fixed his residence in the metropolis, where he died 21 Feb., 1841. He published a large number of works in addition to those mentioned above. Among them are Principles of Algebra; Principles of Taxation; Animadversions on Bishop Pretzman's Elements of Christianity; The Effect of Paper Money on the Price of Provisions; Essay on Patriotism; and Evening Amusements.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, BERNARD, a French mathematician, born 1605; died 1675. His brother, *Nicolas Frencle*, was a poet, and died dean of the court of the mint 1601. He wrote theatrical pieces and some on religious subjects.

FRERE, JOHN HOOKHAM, was born in Norfolk 21 May, 1766, and educated at Eton, where he was associated with Canning and others in producing the 'Microcosm.' For some time he was a fellow of Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1792; M.A. 1795), and in 1796 was returned to Parliament for the borough of West Looe. In 1799 he succeeded Canning as under-secretary for foreign affairs, and subsequently he was despatched as ambassador to Portugal, Spain, and Prussia. He died at Malta 7 Jan., 1846. Mr. Frere was an admirable scholar and a person of great and varied talents. His literary productions, however, were fugitive, and are to be sought for chiefly in the works of his friends, as they have not been published in a collected form.

FRERE, JOSEPH, an English Benedictine monk, prior of the convent of St. Gregory at Douay, died 10 Jan. 1694, aged 96.

FRERES, THEODORE, a Dutch painter, born 1643; died 1693.

FRÈRET, NICOLAS, a French infidel writer, perpetual secretary of the academy of inscriptions, was born at Paris 15 Feb., 1688, and died 8 March, 1749. His chief works are *The Letters of Thrasylbus to Leucippus*; and an *Examination of the Apologists for Christianity*.

FRÉRON, ELIE CATHERINE, a French critic and miscellaneous writer, born at Quimper in Brittany 1719; died at Paris 10 March, 1776. He attacked the works of Voltaire with great asperity, and was replied to with no less bitterness by that author, who could never hear the name of Freron without throwing himself into a passion. His son, *Louis Stanislas Fréron* (b. 1757; d. 1802), took an active part in the French revolution, and was author of several works.

FRESNAYE, JEAN VAUQUELIN DE LA, a French poet, born 1534; died 1606.

FRESNEL, JEAN, a French physician and natural philosopher, born 10 May, 1788; died 14 July, 1827.

FRESNOY, DU. See DUFRESNOY.

FRESNY, DU. See DUFRESNY.

FREWEN, ACCEPTED, an English prelate, eldest son of John Frewen, rector of Northiam, Sussex, is said to have been a native of Kent, though it is not improbable that he was born at Northiam, where he was baptized in 1588. After a preliminary education in the free-school at Canterbury, he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow 1612. In 1622 he attended the court of Prince Charles, while he was in Spain courting the infanta, and in 1625 he was made chaplain in ordinary to the said prince, then

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king. He was elected president of Magdalen College 1626. In 1631 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester, and in 1643 the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. At the Restoration he was translated to York, and died at Bishophorpe, 26 March, 1664.

FREWEN, JOHN, a learned divine, rector of Northiam, Sussex, died 1627. He wrote 'Fruitful Instructions and necessary Doctrine, to edify in the Fear of God,' 12mo., Lond., 1587; 'Fruitful Instructions for the general Cause of Reformation against the Slander of the Pope and League,' 4to, Lond., 1589; 'Certain choice Grounds and Principles of our Christian Religion, and their several Expositions, by Way of Questions and Answers,' 8vo., Lond., 1621.

FREY, JOHN JAMES, an engraver, born at Lucerne, in Switzerland, 1681; died at Rome 1752.

FREYCINET, LOUIS CLAUDE DESAULNES DE, a celebrated navigator and scientific explorer, born in Dauphiné 7 Aug., 1779; died 18 Aug., 1842.

FREYTAG, FREDERICK GOTTHELF, a burgo-master of Nuremberg, born 1723; died 12 Feb., 1776. He wrote 'Analecta Litteraria;' 'Adparatus Litterarius;' 'Orator, et rhetor, græcor. quib. statuae honor. causâ positae fuerunt Decas;' and 'Specimen Historiæ Litterariæ.'

FRÉZIER, AMADÉE FRANÇOIS, a French military engineer, born 1682; died 26 Oct., 1773.

FREZZI, FEDERIGO, bishop of Foligno in Italy, died 1416. He wrote a long poem entitled 'Quadrirégio,' wherein he describes the four reigns of Love, Satan, Vice, and Virtue.

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, a native of Sultz-bach, was founder of the silk manufactures at Brandenburg, and the first encourager of the cultivation of the mulberry tree in Prussia. He was a Lutheran minister, and belonged to the Berlin academy of sciences. His works include a German and Latin dictionary; and a Description of German Insects. Born 19 March, 1666; died 21 March, 1723.

FRISCHE, JACQUES, a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, died at Paris 15 May, 1693. In conjunction with Nicolas le Nourri, he published an edition of St. Ambrose. He also began a new edition of St. Gregory of Nazianzen, but did not live to finish it.

FRISCHLIN, NICODEMUS, was born at Balingen (Wurtemberg) 22 Sept., 1547, and at the age of twenty obtained a professorship at Tubingen. He wrote so vehemently in praise of a country life, and on the corrupt manners of the great, that he was obliged to quit his native country. At length he was imprisoned at Aurach, and in endeavouring to escape he fell from the window and was killed 29 Nov., 1590, leaving behind him the character of a persecuted man, whose abilities were strongly exhibited in his tragedies, comedies, elegies, and elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors.

FRISI, PAUL, professor of mathematics at Milan, his native city, published some excellent works on mathematics, electricity, hydraulics, and mechanics. Born 13 April, 1728; died 22 Nov., 1784.

FRISIUS, HENRY, professor of languages at Zurich, wrote 'De sede animæ rationalis;' 'De Communionis Sancturum' &c.; and died 1718.

FRISIUS, JOHN, a Swiss divine, born in the canton of Zurich 1505. He became president of the college at Zurich, where he introduced the

study of the oriental languages. Died 1566. He translated several books of the Scriptures into German, and published a Latin and German dictionary.

FRISIUS, JOHN JAMES, son of the above, became professor of philosophy and theology in various Swiss and German universities. He published the best edition of Gesner's 'Bibliotheca' and some learned works of his own. Died 1611, aged about 65.

FRITH, JOHN, one of the Reformers, was born at Westerham, Kent, 1503, and educated at King's College, Cambridge, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was converted to Protestantism by Tyndal, and brought to the stake in Smithfield, 4 July, 1533. His collected works, edited by John Fox, were printed with those of Tyndal and Barnes, Lond., 1573, folio.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FRIZON, PIERRE, doctor of the Sorbonne and grand master of the college of Navarre at Paris, died 1651. His principal work is 'Gallia Purpurata,' 1620, containing lives of the French cardinals.

PROBENIUS, JOHN, a German printer, who set up a press at Basle 1491, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he printed. Died 1527.

FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN, a celebrated navigator, born near Doncaster, Yorkshire. He was the first Englishman who attempted to discover a north-west passage to China. After fruitless endeavours in his favourite scheme for fifteen years, he obtained the interest of Dudley, earl of Warwick, and with three barques sailed from Deptford, 8 June, 1576, in sight of Queen Elizabeth, who, waving her hand, bade him farewell. After visiting Greenland, and penetrating to a strait to which he gave his own name, he returned to Harwich 2 Oct., the same year. As he brought with him a black and heavy stone, which was discovered to contain gold, a new expedition was quickly planned. With a ship of the royal navy and two barques he sailed from Harwich 31 May, 1577; and after passing by islands of ice on the coast of Friesland, he discovered and gave name to various bays and isles; and after loading his ships with some of the golden ore of which he was in pursuit, he came back to England at the end of September. The queen received him with great condescension. The ore he had brought proved valuable; and another expedition was prepared. The third expedition, consisting of fifteen ships, sailed from Harwich 31 May, and returned in October. Afterwards Frobisher served in the West Indies; and in 1588 he commanded the 'Triumph,' one of the ships sent out against the Spanish Armada. For his services he received the honour of knighthood on board his own ship; and he afterwards commanded a fleet on the Spanish coast. In 1594 he supported Henry IV. against the leaguers and Spaniards, but in an attack against Crovzon, near Brest, he was unfortunately wounded by a ball in the hip 7 Nov., 1594, and dying soon afterwards was buried at Plymouth.

PROELICH, ERASMUS, a native of Gratz, in Styria, entered the Society of Jesus, and became professor of belles lettres and mathematics at Vienna, where he followed the study of medallic history, on which he wrote several works. Born 1700; died 7 July, 1758.

FROISSART, JEAN, a French historian, born at Valenciennes about 1337. He travelled through England, Scotland, Italy, and other countries, and

was for some time in favour with Philippa, queen of Edward III. He died canon and treasurer of Chimay about 1410. His 'Chronicle' is a valuable work, containing an account of the events in England, France, Spain, &c., from 1326 to 1400. It was continued to 1466 by Monstrelet. There are several editions of Froissart's work in English.

FROMAGE, PIERRE, a French Jesuit, born 12 May, 1678. He resided for many years in Egypt and Syria, as superior of the missions; and died in the latter country 10 Dec., 1740. He established a printing-press in the monastery of St. John, near Antura, from whence he issued a number of pious pieces in the Arabic language.

FRONTEAU, JEAN, a French priest, born at Angers 1614; died 1662. He published several able works, particularly the 'Kalendarium Romanum,' and a vindication of the claim of Thomas à Kempis to the authorship of 'The Imitation of Christ.'

FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULIUS, a Roman writer, was consul A.D. 74, and died in the office of augur A.D. 106. He wrote 'Stratagemata,' in 4 books; and a treatise on the 'Aquaducts of Rome,' of which the author had the superintendance under the Emperor Nerva.

FRONTON DU DUC. See DUC.

FROUDE, RICHARD HURRELL, a divine of the Anglo-Catholic school, was the eldest son of Robert H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, and was born at the parsonage house of Dartington, Devonshire, 25 March, 1803. After a suitable training at Ottery Free School, and at Eton, he removed to Oriel College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow and tutor (B.A. 1824; M.A. 1827). Though in orders he obtained no preferment in the church. His health was always bad, and it was in vain that he sought to improve it by travelling on the continent, and making a voyage to the West Indies. Returning to England he died 28 Feb., 1836, in the same house in which he was born. His 'Remains,' published in 4 vols. 1838-9, by Dr. Newman and Mr. J. Keble, created a profound sensation among the members of the Established Church, and gave a great impulse to the movement which led to the submission of Dr. Newman and other eminent divines to the Church of Rome. Mr. Froude was author of 'Tracts for the Times,' Nos. 9 and 63, and of some poetry published in the 'Apostolic Lyre,' 1836.

FROWDE, PHILIP, a poet, educated at Oxford, where he became an intimate friend of Addison's. He was author of some elegant Latin poems in the 'Musæ Anglicanæ;' and of two tragedies, 'The Fall of Saguntum,' and 'Philotas.' Died 19 Dec., 1738.

FRUGONI, CHARLES INNOCENT, an Italian poet, born at Genoa 1692; died 20 Dec., 1768.

FRUMENTIUS (ST.), the apostle of Ethiopia, propagated Christianity in that country in the fourth century.

FRY, EDMUND, M.D., was a quaker, and originally bred to the medical profession, but became known to the public as an eminent and learned typefounder. His foundry was in Type Street, Chiswell Street. Died 22 Dec., 1835. Mr. Fry was the author of 'Pantographia: containing copies of all the known alphabets in the world,' 1799. There is a fine copy on vellum in the Cambridge University Library.

FRY, ELIZABETH, an English philanthropist, born at Bramerton, near Norwich, 21 May, 1780,

FRYE.

being the daughter of John Gurney, a wealthy merchant and banker of Norwich. The family belonged to the Society of Friends, but did not adhere strictly to the usages of the sect. At the age of seventeen Elizabeth visited London, in the height of the season, attended theatres, and the Opera, made acquaintance with Mrs. Inchbald, Amelia Opie, and Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), taking especial delight, as she herself says, in 'scandal and grand company.' In 1798 an American quaker, William Savery, who was travelling in England on a religious mission, preached in the Friends' meeting-house at Norwich. The assembly consisted of about 200 persons, among whom were Elizabeth and her six sisters; and Savery was astonished and pained to find himself in presence of the gayest company of quakers he had ever seen. As he lamented in his discourse the departure of the ancient plainness and gravity of the sect, Elizabeth was profoundly affected, and subsequent discourses and conversations with the preacher contributed to her change to the strict piety and usages of a 'plain Friend.' In 1800 she was married to Joseph Fry, whose family belonged to the strict section of the quakers, and she afterwards resided in London, till in 1809 she removed to Plasket House, Essex. In 1810 she became a minister among the quakers, and in 1813 made her first visit to Newgate prison, where she witnessed nearly 300 women crowded together in rags and filth, without bedding, and suffering all the privations and neglect of the old prison system. Her liveliest sympathies were awakened, and she supplied them with clothing, and did all in her power to ameliorate their condition. After several other visits, in 1817 she succeeded in establishing a school and manufactory within the prison, organized a ladies' association for the reformation of the prisoners, and thenceforward devoted all her energies to the promotion of prison reform. Within a few years she personally inspected prisons in many parts of Great Britain, extending the improvements which had been already introduced into Newgate, and instituting committees for visiting female prisoners. Her influence was apparent in most of the gaols, houses of correction, lunatic asylums, and infirmaries of the United Kingdom. From 1837 to 1842 Mrs. Fry made several journeys in France, and in northern and central Europe, visiting prisons, and expounding her plans of improvement to the public authorities. She died at Ramsgate 12 Oct., 1845.

FRYE, THOMAS, a native of Dublin, settled in London, where he acquired eminence as a painter. He engaged in a porcelain manufactory at Bow, but ill-success obliged him to return to his palette. He also attempted mezzotint engraving. His picture of the Prince of Wales, painted for Sadler's Hall, in 1734, was admired. Born 1710; died 2 April, 1762.

FRYTH. See **FRITH.**

FUCHS, or **FUCHSIUS**, **LEONARD**, a physician, anatomist, and botanist, born in Bavaria 1501. He was ennobled by the Emperor Charles V.; and became professor of medicine at Tubingen, where he died 1566. The best known of his works is 'Historia Plantarum,' 1564.

FUESSLI, **JOHN GASPARD**, of Zurich, was eminent as a painter. He wrote the Lives of the Artists of Switzerland; and died 6 May, 1781, aged 75. See **FUSELI.**

FUGGER, **ULRICH**, was born at Augsburg, 1526.

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He expended so much money in the purchase of ancient MSS., and getting them printed at the press of Henry Stephens, that his relations had him declared by a court of justice incapable of managing his affairs. Retiring to Heidelberg, he died there 25 June, 1584.

FULBECK, **WILLIAM**, was born at Lincoln 1560, and educated at Oxford, after which he entered Gray's Inn; though when he died, or what profession he followed, does not appear. He wrote 'Christian Ethics,' 1587; 'Historical Collection of the Factions and Tumults at Rome before Augustus,' 1600; 'A Direction or Preparative to the Study of the Law,' 1600; 'The Pandects of the Law of Nations,' 1602.

FULBERT, bishop of Chartres, eminent for his learning, piety, and zeal for ecclesiastical discipline, died 10 April, 1029. His works were printed in 1608.

FULDA, **FREDERICK CHARLES**, a Lutheran divine, born at Wimpfen, in Swabia, 1724; died at Einsingen, where he was pastor, 2 Dec., 1788. He was an accomplished philologist, and published several able works on the German language.

FULFORD, **FRANCIS, D.D.**, was educated at Oxford, being for some time a fellow of Exeter College, in that university. He held various appointments in England up to 1850, when he was nominated Anglican bishop of Montreal, and metropolitan of Canada. His death occurred at Montreal 1868.

FULGENTIUS (Str.), bishop of Ruspæ, in Africa, was born about 468, and died 1 Jan., 533. He was a zealous opponent of the Arian heresy, and wrote several excellent works, which were printed at Paris 1684.

FULKE, **WILLIAM, D.D.**, an English divine, born in London before 1538, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1571 he was presented to the rectory of Great Wharley, Essex, and soon afterwards to that of Dennington, Suffolk. He accompanied the earl of Lincoln on his embassy to France, and in 1578 was chosen master of Pembroke Hall. Died Aug., 1589. Dr. Fulke was highly esteemed by the puritan party, and even amongst them was distinguished by his virulence against the Church of Rome. Among his numerous works are, 'A Defense of the sincere and true Translations of the holie Scriptures into the English tong, against the manifold cavils, frivolous quarrels, and impudent slanders of Gregorie Martin, one of the readers of Popish divinitie in the trayterous Seminarie of Rhemes,' 1583; and an attack on the Rhemes translation of the New Testament.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FULLER, **ANDREW**, a Baptist minister, born at Kettering, Northamptonshire, 1754. He received only a common education, and was bred to the weaving business; but being of a serious turn, he applied himself diligently to study, and, without assistance, except what could be obtained from books, he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He was then ordained, and officiated to a congregation at Kettering, till his death, 7 May, 1815. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the college of New Jersey, in America; but he never assumed the title of doctor. He published *The Calvinistic and Socinian systems examined and compared; Socinianism indefensible; Expository Remarks on the Discipline of the Primitive Churches; The Gospel its*

own Witness; Memoirs of Samuel Pearce; The Backslider, or an Inquiry into the Nature of Religious Declension; The Gospel worthy of all acceptance; Discourses on the Book of Genesis; Dialogues, Letters, and Essays; Apology for the Christian Missions to India; and Sermons. His works were published in a collected form, with a memoir by Dr. Ryland, 8 vols. 8vo., 1824.

FULLER, ISAAC, an English painter, who died in London 17 July, 1672.

FULLER, NICHOLAS, was born at Southampton 1557, and educated at Oxford. He obtained the living of Allington, Wiltshire; to which were afterwards added a prebend of Salisbury, and the rectory of Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire. Died 1622. He published 'Miscellanea Theologica,' and left some MSS. now preserved in the Bodleian, which show his great skill in Hebrew and in philological learning.

FULLER, SARAH MARGARET, marchioness of Ossoli, was born at Boston, U.S., 1810. She travelled in Europe, and at Rome became the wife of the marquis of Ossoli. On the passage from Rome to New York she was drowned 16 July, 1850. Her best-known works are, 'Woman in the Nineteenth Century,' and 'Papers on Literature and Art.'

FULLER, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, 1608. At the age of twelve he was sent to Queen's College, Cambridge, but he afterwards removed to Sidney College, of which he was elected a fellow. He obtained a prebend at Salisbury, and was afterwards presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor, Dorsetshire. Upon the loss of his wife, about 1641, he removed to London, and was appointed lecturer to the master and brotherhood of the Savoy. In 1642 he preached at Westminster Abbey, and gave such offence by his zealous support of the royal cause that his life was considered in danger. He joined the king at Oxford 1643, but a sermon which he preached there before his royal master appeared as lukewarm as that at Westminster had been interpreted as violent—a proof of the moderation to which he doubtless exhorted all parties. In 1644 he was chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and was left with part of the army at Basing House when it was besieged by Sir William Waller. Fuller animated the garrison to so vigorous a defence of the place, that the parliamentary general was obliged to raise the siege. He then took refuge in Exeter, and continued in that city while it was besieged. At the close of the war he returned to London, and was chosen lecturer at St. Clement's, near Lombard Street, but soon removed to St. Bride's, Fleet Street. In 1648 he was presented to the rectory of Waltham, Essex, which he left in 1658 for that of Cranford, Middlesex. At the Restoration he recovered his prebend, and was appointed chaplain extraordinary to the king. It is probable that he would have risen to a bishopric had not a fever unfortunately carried him off 15 Aug., 1661. His principal works, all of which overflow with wit and humour, are, 'The Church History of Britain,' to which is appended 'The History of the University of Cambridge,' and 'The History of Waltham Abby'; 'History of the Worthies of England'; 'History of the Holy War'; 'The Holy and Profane State'; 'Good Thoughts in Bad Times'; 'Good Thoughts in Worse Times'; 'A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine, and the countries thereof: with the Historie of the Old and

New Testament acted thereon,' 'Abel Redivivus,' a collection of lives of divines.

FULLER, THOMAS, M.D., was born 24 June, 1654. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; after which he settled at Sevenoaks, Kent. He was a great benefactor to that place, and died there 17 Sept., 1734. In addition to some medical works, Dr. Fuller published, 'Introductio ad Prudentiam: or directions, counsels, and cautions, tending to prudent management of affairs of common life,' 2 vols., 1727; and 'Gnomologia; a Collection of adages and proverbs.'

FULMAN, WILLIAM, an antiquary, born at Penshurst, Kent, Nov., 1632, and educated at the school of Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors. At the Restoration he was created master of arts, obtained a fellowship, and the rectory of Meysay Hampton, Gloucestershire, where he died 28 June, 1688. He wrote, 'Academia: Oxoniensis Notitia;' Appendix to the Life of Edward Stanton, D.D.; Corrections and Observations on Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation, and published in the second volume of that work. He also edited the works of Charles I., and those of Dr. Hammond, who was his patron. Many of his MS. collections are in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

FULTON, ROBERT, a native of Pennsylvania, born 1765. At an early age he evinced a genius for mechanics and painting, and came to England to improve himself in the latter. His attention, however, was soon turned to mechanics, and he became a civil engineer. From that time his discoveries and inventions were numerous and important. That which will continue his name to posterity, and cause him to be numbered among the benefactors of mankind, is his successful application of steam to the propelling of boats. The discovery was made and the first experiment tried at Paris, 1803, after which he returned to America and exhibited a steamboat in successful operation on the River Hudson. Died 24 Feb., 1815.

FUMANI, ADAM, an Italian ecclesiastic and Latin poet, was a native of Verona, and died 1587. He was one of the secretaries of the Council of Trent.

FUNCK, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, born at Werdien, near Nuremberg, 1518. He married the daughter of Osiander, and was a great advocate for his opinions. He became a minister in Prussia, and almoner to Albert, the duke of that country; but was beheaded, as a disturber of the public peace, 28 Oct., 1566. He published a work on chronology and some theological treatises.

FUNCK, JOHN NICHOLAS, a classical critic, professor and librarian at Rintlen, in Westphalia, was born at Marburg 29 March, 1603, and died 26 Dec., 1777. His nephew, of the same name (b. 1715; died 2 April, 1758), was professor of eloquence at Marburg, and author of many dissertations in Latin.

FURETIERE, ANTOINE, a lawyer, born at Paris 1620. He afterwards took orders, and was expelled from the French Academy 1685, on the accusation that he had composed a 'Dictionary of the French Tongue,' which, being borrowed from the same materials, was intended to supersede theirs. This work was published two years after his death, which occurred 14 May, 1688.

FURIETTI, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, an Italian cardinal, born at Bergamo 1685; died 14 Jan., 1704.

FURIUS.

He edited the works of Gasparino Barziza, and the poems of Fontana; but his principal work is a history of the art of painting in mosaic.

FURIUS, FREDERICK, a Spanish historian, surnamed *Ceriolanus*, was born about 1510, and died 1592.

FURLONG, THOMAS, a poet of considerable merit, was born at Scarawalsh, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, 1794. He was apprenticed to a trader in Dublin, and Mr. Jamieson, an eminent distiller of that city, gave him a confidential situation in his establishment. Here he remained till his death, 25 July, 1827. Mr. Furlong was author of 'The Misanthrope, a Poem,' London, 1819, 1821; 'The Plagues of Ireland,' a satirical work, 1824; 'Doom of Derenzey,' London, 1829; and translations of *Carolan's Remains*, and other ancient Irish poems and songs in Hardiman's 'Irish Minstrelsy.' He was also a contributor to the *New Monthly Magazine*; the *New Irish Magazine*; the *Morning Register*, a Catholic paper published in Dublin; and *Robins's London and Dublin Magazine*.

FURNEAUX, PHILIP, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Totnes, Devonshire, Dec., 1726. He was assistant to a nonconformist congregation in Southwark, afterwards a lecturer at Salters' Hall, and in 1753 succeeded Lowman at Clapham. Died 23 Nov., 1783. He wrote an *Essay on Toleration*; and *Letters to Judge Blackstone on his exposition of the Toleration Act*.

FURSTEMBERG, FERDINAND DE, was born in Westphalia 21 Oct., 1626. Pope Alexander VII. made him bishop of Paderborn; and in 1678 he obtained the see of Munster, with the title of vicar-apostolic of all the northern countries. Died 20 June, 1683. He published 'Monumenta Paderbornensia,' and Latin poems.

FURSTENEAU, JOHN HERMANN, a German medical writer; professor at Rintlen; was born 1688, and died 7 April, 1756.

FUSELI, or FUESSLI, HENRY, was the second son of John Gaspar Fuesli, and born at Zurich 1741. He came to England at an early age, and devoted himself to painting. His performances are numerous, and all of them display, in many points, the mind of a master. For twenty years he worthily filled the offices of professor of painting and keeper of the Royal Academy. Died 16 April, 1825. He published 'Lectures on Painting,' 1801; and an enlarged edition of Pilkington's *Dictionary of Painters*, 1805.

FUST, or FAUST, JOHN, a goldsmith of Mentz, who is said by some to have been the inventor of printing by means of movable metal types. Others, however, are of opinion that he only assisted Gutenberg and his son-in-law, Schoeffer, in bringing the discovery to perfection. He was living at Paris 1466, and is supposed to have died soon afterwards.

FUZELIER, LOUIS, a French dramatist, born about 1672; died 19 Sept., 1752.

FYT, or FEYDT, JOHN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1625; died 1671.

G.

GAAL, BARENT, a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem 1650; died 1705.

GABBIANI, ANTHONY DOMINIC, a Florentine painter, born 1652; died 1726.

GAGER.

GABRIEL, JACQUES, an architect and engineer of Paris, died 1686. His son *Jacques* (b. 1667; d. 1742) was eminent in the same line; as was also his grandson, *Jacques Ange* (b. about 1710; d. 1782).

GABRIEL SIONITA. See SIONITA.
GABRIELLI, CATTARINA, a celebrated Italian singer, born at Rome 12 Nov., 1730; died April, 1796.

GABRINI. See RIENZI.
GACON, FRANÇOIS, a French satirical poet, born 1667; died 15 Nov., 1725.

GADBURY, JOHN, an astrologer, born at Wheatley, Oxfordshire, 1627. After serving his time to a tailor, he became a pupil of Lilly, under whom he profited so well as to set up for himself in the trade of casting nativities. He was a Catholic, and fell into trouble at the time of Oates's plot on account of some remarks in his almanacs. In 1674 he published one for Jamaica, and Lilly says that he perished by shipwreck on a voyage to that island; but it seems certain that he outlived his master, with whom he quarrelled. Partridge published, in 1693, a book entitled 'The Black Life of John Gadbury.'

GADDESSEN, JOHN OF, a physician in the fourteenth century. He was an ecclesiastic, as most of his profession were in those times. His reputation stood very high, and he was the first Englishman who enjoyed the post of royal physician, which office was conferred on him by Edward II. He wrote a book called 'Rosa Anglica.'

GAERTNER, JOSEPH, a German botanist, born at Calu, in Wurtemberg, 12 March, 1732; died 13 July, 1791.

GAFFAREL, JACQUES, an ecclesiastic, born at Mannes, in Provence, about 1601; became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu; died 1681. He published several works, one of which, entitled 'Unheard-of Curiosities,' was translated into English.

GAPPURIUS, FRANCHINUS, an Italian writer on music, born at Lodi 1451; died at Padua 1523.

GAGE, THOMAS, was born at Haling, Surrey. He entered the Dominican order in Spain; after which he was sent as a missionary to the Philippine Islands, but instead of going thither, he settled in Mexico, from whence he came to England in 1637, after an absence of twenty-four years, during which he had forgotten his native language. He now turned Protestant, and obtained the living of Ely, in Kent, where he died before the Restoration. He published his recantation sermon in 1642, and a piece entitled 'A Duel fought between a Jesuit and a Dominican,' &c.; but he is best known by his 'Survey of the West Indies,' 1655. His enmity to the Church of Rome was so bitter that he became noted as a priest-catcher, and gave evidence against several gentlemen of that character whom he persecuted to death. He even appeared as a witness at the trial and condemnation of Mr. Wright, a Jesuit, chaplain to his brother, Sir Henry Gage.

GAGER, WILLIAM, D.C.L., was educated at Westminster School, from whence, in 1574, he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. Afterwards he became vicar-general to the bishop of Ely. He had a controversy with Dr. Rainolds about the lawfulness of stage plays, and another with one Heale, about the right of husbands to chastise their wives. Gager also wrote 'Meleager,' a tragedy;

'Rivales,' a comedy; and 'Ulysses redux,' a tragedy.

GAGNIER, JOHN, an orientalist, born in Paris about 1670. He took orders in the Roman Church, but being desirous to marry, he came over to England, where, on his declaring himself a Protestant, he obtained a favourable reception, and the degree of M.A. from Cambridge and Oxford. He settled in the latter university; and died 2 March, 1740. His principal works are an edition of Joseph Ben Gorion's 'History of the Jews,' with a Latin translation; an edition of Abulfeda's 'Life of Mohammed,' in Arabic and Latin; and 'Vindiciæ Kircherianæ, seu defensio Concordantiarum Græcarum Conradi Kircheri, adv. Abr. Trommii animadversiones.'

GAGNY, or GAIGNY, JEAN DE, in Latin *Gagnæus*, a French divine, was almoner to Francis I. and chancellor of the university of Paris, where he died 1549. He wrote a commentary on the New Testament, and Latin poems.

GAGUIN, ROBERT, a French chronicler, born about 1425; died 22 July, 1501. He was keeper of the royal library at Paris, and general of the Trinitarian order.

GAILLARD, GABRIEL HENRI, a French historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Ostel, in Picardy, 26 March, 1726, and died 13 Feb., 1806. His principal works are 'Rhetorique Française;' 'Poétique Française;' 'Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne;' 'Histoire de François I.;' 'Histoire de Charlemagne;' 'Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre,' 11 vols.; 'Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Espagne;' and the 'Dictionnaire Historique,' in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique.'

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, an English painter, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727. He was entirely self-taught, and used to entertain himself by drawing landscapes from nature in the woods of his native county. Here he was accustomed to pass his mornings in sketching an antiquated tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or other casual objects. From Sudbury he came to London, where he commenced portrait-painting, in which line he also acquired great eminence. His greatest excellence, however, was as a landscape painter, in which he united the brilliancy of Claude with the simplicity of Rysdael. This great artist was no less distinguished by his virtues than his talents: he impoverished himself to assist the needy. Died 2 Aug., 1788.

GAISFORD, THOMAS, D.D., dean of Christ Church, Oxford (1831-55), was born at Iford, Wiltshire, 22 Dec., 1779, and died 2 June, 1855. He was a man of great learning, and published esteemed editions of numerous classical works.

GAIUS, or CAIUS, a celebrated Roman jurist, who was living A.D. 161. He was author of numerous treatises, the principal being 'Libri Institutionum quatuor.' This valuable work, which served as a model for the Institutes of Justinian, was discovered in 1816 in a *codex rescriptus*, or palimpsest MS. belonging to the library at Verona. As much of it as could be deciphered was published by Göschen at Berlin in 1821. A third edition by Lachmann appeared in 1842.

GALATEO FERRARI, ANTONIO, a native of Galatina, in Otranto, became physician to the king of Naples, and died 12 Nov., 1517, aged 73. He suggested the practicability of a voyage to India,

round Africa, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. His works are, 'De Situ Elementorum;' 'De Situ Iapygiæ;' Description of Gallipoli; Successi dell' armata Turchescanella città d'Otranto dell' anno, 1480.

GALBA, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, was born B.C. 3; proclaimed Emperor of Rome 68; slain 15 Jan., 69.

GALE, JOHN, a Baptist preacher, born in London 26 May, 1680. He studied at Leyden, where he was created M.A. and doctor of philosophy. He next went to Amsterdam, where he studied under Limborch, and contracted an acquaintance with Le Clerc. On the publication of Wall's History of Infant Baptism, he undertook an answer to it, which raised his reputation very high. He was chosen one of the ministers of the Baptist congregation in Paul's Alley, near Barbican, London; and died Dec., 1721. After his death a collection of his sermons was printed by subscription.

GALE, ROGER, F.R.S., F.S.A., son of Dr. Thomas Gale, hereafter noticed, was born 1672, and educated at St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he became a member of parliament; also a commissioner of the stamps, and afterwards of the excise; which last place he lost 1735. He was the first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and died at Scruton, Yorkshire, 25 June, 1744. He published The Itinerary of Antoninus, illustrated with his own and his father's notes; The Knowledge of Medals, translated from the French; Registrum Honoris de Richmond; and various papers in the Philosophical Transactions, Horsley's Britannia Romana, &c.

GALE, SAMUEL, son of Dr. Thomas Gale, and brother of Roger, mentioned above, was born in London 17 Dec., 1682. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and afterwards obtained a situation in the Custom House. He was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became treasurer. Died 10 Jan., 1754. He edited 'A History of Winchester Cathedral,' 1715, begun by Henry earl of Clarendon; and a few of his papers on English antiquities are in the 'Archæologia' and the 'Bibl. Top. Brit.'

GALE, THEOPHILUS, a nonconformist, born 1628 at King's Teington, Devonshire, where his father was vicar. He became a commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected to a fellowship. On taking orders, according to the independent forms, he was chosen minister at Winchester, but lost that situation and his fellowship at the Restoration for not complying with the terms of subscription. He then became tutor to the sons of Lord Wharton, and went with them to Caen, where he contracted a friendship with Bochart. In 1665 he returned to England, and officiated as assistant to Mr. John Rowe, who had a congregation in Holborn. He also conducted a seminary at Newington, where he died March, 1678. He published 'The True Idea of Jansenism;' 'Theophilus, or a Discourse of the Saints' Amity with God in Christ;' 'The Anatomy of Infidelity;' 'Idea Theologiæ tam contemplatiwæ quam activæ, ad formam S.S. delineata;' 'Philosophia generalis;' 'The Court of the Gentiles,' wherein he attempts to prove that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were derived from the Holy Scriptures.

GALE, THOMAS, an eminent surgeon of London, was born 1507, and died after 1586. He wrote

some works on practical surgery, an epitome of Galien, &c.

GALE, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Scruton, Yorkshire, 1636. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, in which university he became regius professor of Greek (1666-72). He was appointed master of St. Paul's School 1672, and collated to a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral 1676. He was fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he was a contributor on subjects of antiquity. In 1697 he was promoted to the deanery of York, where he died 8 April, 1702. He published 'Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica, et Physica, Gr. et Lat.:' 'Historia Poeticae Scriptores antiqui, Gr. et Lat.:' 'Rhetores Selecti.:' 'Jamblichus Chalcidensis de Mysteriis.:' 'Psalterium juxta exemplar Alexandrinum.:' an edition of Herodotus; 'Historia Anglicanae Scriptores quinque.:' 'Historia Britannicae, &c., Scriptores quindecim.:' He left many MSS., among which was that of Antoninus's Itinerary, published afterwards by his son Roger, who also printed a volume of his father's sermons.

GALEANO, JOSEPH, a physician of Palermo, who published several medical works, and a collection of the Sicilian poets. Born 1605; died 1675.

GALEN, MATTHEW, a learned Catholic theologian, was chancellor of the university of Douay, where he died 1573.

GALENUS, or GALEN, CLAUDIUS, a very eminent physician, born at Pergamus, in Asia, about 130. Having learned philosophy, he devoted himself to physic, studied under Satyrion and Peleops, the two most celebrated physicians of that time, went afterwards to Alexandria to consult with the learned, and from thence, in 169, to Rome, where he composed several works. Leaving this city Galen travelled into Asia, but was soon recalled to Rome by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. He returned to Pergamus on the death of that prince, and is supposed to have died there about the year 200. Galen is justly considered as the greatest physician of antiquity after Hippocrates. The most interesting and important of his works are—'Of Anatomical Manipulations.:' 'On the use of the different parts of the Human Body.:' regarded as his chief-œuvre, and containing a demonstration of divine wisdom and design; 'The Healing Art.:' cited in the middle ages under the title of 'Tegnum.:' 'Microtegnum.:' or 'Microtechnum.:' a work which was adopted in all the schools, familiarity with it being made a prerequisite for admission to practice; and 'Therapeutics.:' called in the middle ages 'Megalotechnum.:'

GALEOTTI, MARZIO, an Italian writer, known chiefly by his collection of the bon-mots of Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary, to whom he was secretary. He was also famous for his acquisitions in the occult sciences. Born at Narni about 1440; died 1494.

GALERIUS. See MAXIMIANUS.

GALESINI, PETER, an ecclesiastical antiquary, protonotary-apostolic at Milan, was born at Ancona about 1520; and died about 1590. He was an intimate friend of St. Charles Borromeo.

GALIANI, FERDINAND, an Italian abbé, born in the Abruzzi 2 Dec., 1728; died at Naples 30 Oct., 1787. He was an eminent scholar, and maintained a correspondence with many of the savants of England and France. Among his works are

treatises on Money; on the commerce of corn; on the Neapolitan dialect; and a commentary on Horace.

GALILEI, GALILEO, a renowned astronomer, born at Pisa 15 Feb., 1564. His father wished him to apply himself to the study of medicine, but his strong attachment to mathematics prevailed, and so rapid was his progress that in 1589 he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. His opposition there to the maxims of Aristotle rendered his situation unpleasant, and in 1592 he removed to Padua. His treatise on 'Mechanics' and his 'Balance.:' or the problem of Archimedes about the crown, made him known as a man of genius. In 1609, while at Venice, he heard of the invention of the telescope by Metius, and immediately applied the powers of his mind to improve that astonishing instrument, by which he penetrated into regions before unknown. He discovered mountains in the moon, and first observed four of the satellites of Jupiter, to which he gave the name of Medicean stars, in honour of his patron, Cosmo II. de' Medici. In 1610 he was re-established at Pisa by the duke, and continuing his astronomical labours, he observed the phases of Venus. His discoveries were, however, too much opposed to the doctrines of Aristotle to escape the censure of the age; and no sooner did he assert, with Copernicus, that the sun, disfigured by spots, remains immovable in the centre of the universe, and that the earth turns round in annual and diurnal motions, than he was summoned (1615) before the inquisition at Rome for disseminating opinions contrary to the Holy Scriptures. The proceedings were soon dropped on Galileo promising not to teach the doctrine of the earth's motion. Despite this promise, however, he published, in 1632, his famous 'Dialogue on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the Universe.:' in which he betrayed an evident leaning in favour of the system of Copernicus. This led to his being again cited before the inquisition at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and required to pronounce a solemn abjuration of his opinions respecting the motion of the earth. It is said that on rising from his knees after this solemnity he whispered to a friend, 'It moves, for all that.:' Though the discretion of the inquisitors may have been inferior to their zeal, they did not act with cruelty towards Galileo. At first he was confined in the house of one of the superior officers of the tribunal—his friend and pupil. Next he obtained leave to reside in the country near Florence, and later at Florence itself. He became blind at the age of 74; and died 8 Jan., 1642. His works were published at Florence 1843-6, in 20 vols. 8vo. It has been frequently alleged by Protestants that the Church of Rome decided, in Galileo's case, against the earth's motion. This, however, has been generally denied by Catholics, and, as most candid writers now admit, with justice. The reader who wishes to investigate this somewhat knotty point, is referred to an able article in the 'Penny Cyclopædia.:' where the facts and arguments bearing on the controversy are set forth with fairness and accuracy.

GALL, FRANCIS JOSEPH, M.D., the founder of the science of phrenology, was born in Swabia 9 March, 1757, and practised as a physician at Vienna, where he adopted those peculiar opinions which gave celebrity to his name. He and his

GALL.

associate, Spurzheim, subsequently visited several countries, diffusing their doctrines and collecting materials. Dr. Gall eventually settled at Paris, where he died 22 Aug., 1828.

GALL, RICHARD, a Scotch poet, born near Dunbar Dec., 1776; died 10 May, 1801. A selection of his poems, which consist principally of songs in the Scottish dialect, was published in 1819.

GALLAGHER, JAMES, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, born in Ulster, and educated first at Paris and afterwards at Rome, in the college De Propagandâ Fide. He was promoted to the Catholic bishopric of Raphoe, and from thence translated to Kildare. He published at Dublin, in 1735, a volume containing Seventeen Sermons in the Irish language. The eighteenth edition of this work, revised by Edward O'Reilly, appeared in 1841.

GALLAND, ANTOINE, an orientalist, born at Rollot, in Picardy, 1646. After studying the oriental languages he went to the East, where he acquired an uncommon knowledge of the manners and doctrines of the Mahomedans. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of Arabic at the royal college at Paris, where he died 17 Feb., 1715. He published a collection of maxims and bon-mots from oriental writers; a treatise on the origin of coffee; and a translation of 'The Thousand and One Nights,' commonly called 'The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.'

GALLAND, AUGUSTE, a French councillor of state, who wrote Memoirs for the History of France and Navarre; On the ancient Ensigns and Standards of France, &c. Born about 1570; died about 1645.

GALLAUDET, THOMAS HOPKINS, LL.D., an American clergyman, who was born in Philadelphia 10 Dec., 1787, is deserving of notice as being the founder of the first institution in the United States for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. It was established at Hartford, Connecticut, 1817, and upwards of one thousand persons had received their education in it at the time of the benevolent founder's decease, on 9 Sept., 1851.

GALLE, or GALLEUS, SERVATIUS, a Dutch clergyman, author of a treatise on the Sybilline Oracles, &c., was born 1627, and died 1709.

GALLI, CATHARINE RUINI, a vocalist, died at Chelsea, Dec., 1804.

GALLOCHE, LOUIS, a French painter, born 1670; died 1761.

GALLOIS, JEAN, a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris 11 June, 1632. He was well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, and of such universal information that he projected, in conjunction with De Salle, the 'Journal des Savants.' Gallois was patronised by Colbert, whom he instructed in Latin, chiefly in his coach, as he travelled between Versailles and Paris. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the French Academy; also librarian to the king, and Greek professor in the royal college. Died 19 April, 1707.

GALLOIS, JULIEN JEAN CÉSAR LE, a French physiologist, was the son of a farmer, and educated at Caen, where, at the outset of the revolution, he headed his fellow-students as a Federalist, for which he was obliged to fly from Normandy. He afterwards became a pupil in one of the schools of medicine at Paris, and was admitted to his doctor's degree. He distinguished himself by his 'Experiments on the Principle of Life, particularly on that of the Motion of the Heart, and the Seat of this Prin-

GALVANI.

ple.' Much was expected from his farther observations on this abstruse subject, when he died Feb., 1818.

GALLONIO, ANTHONY, a priest of the Oratory, was a native of Rome, where he died 1665. His chief work is a treatise on the modes of torture inflicted by the pagans on the primitive Christians.

GALLUCCI. See GALLUZZI.

GALLUCCI, JOHN PAUL, an Italian astronomer, who was one of the original members of the academy founded at Venice 1503.

GALLUCCIO, ANGELO, an Italian Jesuit, born 1593, is principally remembered as the author of a History of the wars of the Low Countries from 1593 to 1609. He died at Rome 28 Feb., 1674.

GALLUS, CORNELIUS, a Latin poet, was born in Gaul about B.C. 70. He was appointed prefect of Egypt, and died B.C. 26. His works are lost, the six elegies usually ascribed to him being certainly the production of a later and inferior poet.

GALLUZZI, TARQUINIO, an Italian Jesuit, born 1574, wrote 'Vindicationes Virgilianæ,' in which he asserted the superiority of Virgil over Homer against Madame Dacier. He was rector of the Greek college at Rome, where he died 28 July, 1649.

GALLY, HENRY, D.D., was born at Beckenham, Kent, Aug., 1696, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. After being lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, he became prebendary of Gloucester, rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and chaplain to the king. Died 7 Aug., 1769. He published 'The Moral Characters of Theophrastus,' from the Greek; 'Considerations upon Claustrine Marriages; two Dissertations against pronouncing Greek according to Accents, &c.'

GALT, JOHN, a biographer and novelist, born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 2 May, 1779. He started in trade in London, but failed; and next went to the bar, though he never practised the law. After travelling on the Continent he settled in London, where he spent the greater part of his life in literary industry as a journalist and writer of books. At one time he was agent to a company for establishing emigrants in Canada, but unfortunately he soon got involved in disputes with the government, the result being that he was superseded in his office. He died at Greenock 11 April, 1830. His works, which are very numerous, include Voyages and Travels; The Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey; four tragedies; Letters from the Levant; Life of Benjamin West; Life of Byron; The Majola, a tale; Lawrie Todd, a tale; Southennan, a tale; Annals of the Parish; The Provost: The Entail; Ayrshire Legatees; and his Autobiography.

GALUPPI, BALDESSARO, an Italian musical composer, born near Venice 1703; died Jan., 1785.

GALVANI, LOUIS, was born at Bologna 9 Sept., 1737, and studied anatomy under Professor Galeazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1762 he took his doctor's degree; soon after which he was appointed public lecturer in the university, and reader of anatomy to the institute of Bologna. The origin of the discovery which has immortalized his name was this:—His wife, being in a declining state of health, used a soup made from frogs. Some of these animals, when skinned, were placed accidentally in Galvani's laboratory, where one of the assistants, surprised at the convulsive motions produced in the several nerves of

a frog by the electrical machine, repeated the experiment, which led to the discovery of animal electricity, now known by the name of Galvanism. The first publication on this subject was in 1791, with this title, 'Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius.' Besides this work, the author published several papers on curious subjects. Died 5 Dec., 1798.

GAMA, VASCO DE, a Portuguese navigator, was a native of Sines. In 1497 King Emanuel appointed him to command an expedition, destined to sail round the Cape of Good Hope for the East Indies. This he accomplished, and proceeded as far as Calicut; after which he returned to Lishon, where he was created a count, and made admiral of the Persian, Indian, and Arabian seas. In 1502 he sailed again for Calicut, and returned the year following. In 1524 he made a third voyage to India, as viceroy of the Portuguese settlements, and died there 24 Dec., 1525. The poem of Camoens is founded upon Gama's first discovery.

GAMACHES, ETIENNE DE, a French divine and writer, born at Meulan 1672; died at Paris 1756. 'The Elegances of Language reduced to their Principles' is his best work.

GAMBARA, LORENZO, a Latin poet of Italy, died 1586, aged 90. His principal poem is entitled Columbus, or the Discovery of America.

GAMBARA, VERONICA, a learned lady, born at Brescia, 30 Nov., 1485; died 1550. Her Poems and Letters were published in a collected form, 1759.

GAMBIER, JAMES, Lord Gambier, a British admiral, born in the Bahama Islands, 13 Oct., 1750. Early entering the naval service, he obtained in 1778 the rank of post-captain, and, as commander of the frigate 'Raleigh,' was engaged in repelling the French attempt upon Jersey in 1781, and afterwards in the reduction of Charleston, in South Carolina. In 1793 he was appointed to the command of the 'Defence,' of seventy-four guns, under Earl Howe; and in the engagement with the French fleet under Villaret de Joyeuse (1 June, 1793) his ship was the first to break through the enemy's line. Advanced to the rank of rear-admiral 1795, and of vice-admiral 1799, he became third in command of the Channel fleet 1801, and in the following year was entrusted with the government and defence of Newfoundland. In 1807 he commanded the fleet sent to Copenhagen with troops under Lord Cathcart to demand the surrender of the Danish navy. The bombardment of the city continued three days, when Admiral Gambier took possession of nineteen sail of the line, twenty-three frigates and sloops, and twenty-five gun-boats, together with the stores in the arsenal. He was rewarded with the dignity of baron, and with the order of a pension, which he declined. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, drew up a code of signals and the general disciplinary instructions for the navy, and in April, 1809, attacked the French squadron in the Aix Roads, and burned five of the ships. Lord Cochrane had charge of the British fire-ships (catamarans), and in consequence of a disagreement between him and Lord Gambier, the latter requested a court-martial, by which he was honourably acquitted. In 1814 he was appointed at the head of the commissioners to conclude a peace with the United States; and the treaty was signed at Ghent on 24 Dec. He afterwards lived in retirement; received the grand cross of the order of the Bath 1815; was made admiral of the fleet on the ac-

cession of William IV.; and died at Iver, near Uxbridge, 10 April, 1833.

GAMBOLD, JOHN, was a native of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1734). About 1739 he was presented to the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, which living he quitted to join the Moravians, among whom he was consecrated a bishop in 1754. He died at Haverfordwest 13 Sept., 1771. Mr. Gambold published an edition of the Greek Testament; Maxims and Theological Ideas; Sermons; and a religious poem, in the dramatic form, called Ignatius.

GANDOLPHY, PETER, a Jesuit, born in London 26 July, 1779. After studying at Liege and Stonyhurst he was charged with the mission of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He was subsequently attached to the Spanish chapel in London, where he laboured with great success, though he unfortunately incurred, by the publication of his 'Liturgy' and his four volumes of sermons 'in defence of the ancient faith,' the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superior, Bishop Poynter, who suspended him, and denounced his works in a pastoral letter, dated London, 24 April, 1817. From this blow Mr. Gandolphy never recovered. He resigned his post as chaplain in Spanish Place the year following, and died 9 July, 1821. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote a Sermon on the text 'Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' 1813; Letter to Dr. Herbert Marsh; Letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1817; Vetoism illustrated; A Letter to a noble lord on the conduct of Sir J. Cox Hippisley at Rome; Lessons of Morality and Piety extracted from the Sapiential Books of Holy Scripture, 1822.

GANDON, JAMES, F.S.A., an Irish architect, died at Canon Brook, near Lucan, 1824, aged 82. He was the author of 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' 3 vols. folio.

GANDY, JAMES, a painter, born in Devonshire 1619. He became a pupil of Vandycck, and went to Ireland with the Duke of Ormond, of whom and his friends there are several portraits existing, some of which were sold for originals of Vandycck. Gandy died at Exeter, 1680. His son William was also a painter, and superior to his father in genius; but he led a most dissipated life, and died about 1716.

GANGANELLI. See CLEMENT XIV.

GARAMOND, CLAUDE, an engraver and letter-founder of Paris, died 1601.

GARASSE, FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit, born at Angoulême 1585; died at Poitiers 14 June, 1631. His principal works are Latin Elegies on Henry IV; 'La Doctrine curieuse des beaux esprits de ce temps,' 1623; 'La Somme Theologique des Verités capitales de la Religion Chretienne.'

GARAY, JAMES, a Hungarian poet, born 1812; died 5 Nov., 1853.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, a Spanish poet, was born of a noble family at Toledo 1503. He accompanied Charles V. in his military expeditions, and died of a wound which he received in Provence 1536. His works were printed at Naples in 1664. There was another of both his names (b. 1530; d. 1598), who was a native of Peru, of that country he wrote the history, as he also did that of Florida.

GARDEN, ALEXANDER, M.D., F.R.S., a botanist, born in Scotland, Jan. 1730. He studied at Edinburgh, and in 1752 settled at Charleston, in South

Carolina, where he acquired a fortune by the practice of physic. He returned to England 1783, and died in London 15 April, 1791. His works consist only of a few detached papers; but his name will be botanically perpetuated by the beautiful and fragrant 'Gardenia,' so named after him by his friend Linnaeus.

GARDEN, FRANCIS, better known by his judicial title of LORD GARDENSTONE, was born at Edinburgh 24 June, 1721. After a liberal education at the university, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates; and in 1764 became solicitor to the king, which prepared the way for his advancement to the judicial bench, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Gardenstone. He distinguished himself by erecting a town called Laurence Kirk on his estate of Johnston, in the county of Kincardine, which he had the pleasure to see in a most flourishing state under his management. Died 22 July, 1793. He published anonymously 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse;' and 'Travelling Memorandums,' 2 vols. To the latter work another volume was added after his death.

GARDIN DU MESNIL, JEAN BAPTISTE, professor of rhetoric at Paris, was author of two well-known works, 'Précèptes de rhétorique tirés de Quintilien,' and 'Synonymes latins.' Born 1720; died 1802.

GARDINER, JAMES, a brave and pious colonel in the army of George II. He was born at Carriden, Linlithgowshire, 10 Jan., 1687-8. He was a native of Scotland, and in his youth was very gay and licentious; but the perusal of a religious book entitled 'Heaven taken by Storm,' made him religious, and he was thenceforward distinguished for his piety. He was killed by the rebels at the battle of Preston Pans, within sight of his own house, 21 Sept., 1745.

GARDINER, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM, an English general, born 1781; died 26 June, 1864. He wrote a 'Memoir of Admiral Sir Graham Moore,' and a pamphlet on the National Defences.

GARDINER, STEPHEN, bishop of Winchester, was the son of John Gardiner, clothworker, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, where he was born about 1495. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and where he applied himself with great diligence to the study of classical literature and the laws. He proceeded doctor of the civil law 1520, and doctor of the canon law in the year following. Soon after this he was taken into the service of Wolsey as his secretary. He was also made chaplain and almoner to the king, and in 1525 was elected master of Trinity Hall. Soon after this period he devoted all his energies in favour of the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon, and in 1527-8 was sent ambassador to Rome on that business. Although unsuccessful in this mission, his conduct gave the king great satisfaction. On his return he obtained the archdeaconry of Norfolk; afterwards that of Leicester; and in 1531 the bishopric of Winchester. He went considerable lengths in complying with Henry's changes, and defended his assumption of the supremacy in a book entitled 'De verâ Obedientiâ.' He was also employed on several embassies; but at the close of this reign he fell under the royal displeasure. In the next he was committed to the Fleet, and subsequently to the Tower, for opposing the Reformation. At the accession of Mary he recovered his liberty and was

appointed lord chancellor. He also crowned the queen, with whom he continued in high favour, as prime minister, during the remainder of his life. He died at Whitehall 12 Nov., 1555, filled with remorse at having, in Henry VIII.'s reign, temporarily renounced his allegiance to the Holy See. Bishop Gardiner was a man of great genius and ability; but in consequence of his devotion to the ancient form of religion, he was very odious in his own day and generation to the Protestants, among whom, to this hour, his name is regarded as synonymous with craft, sophistry, and cruel intolerance. He wrote several works, which are enumerated in 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses;' and to his pen has been attributed 'The Necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian Man,' published 1543 in the name of Henry VIII.

GARENCIÈRES, THEOPHILUS DE, a French physician, who came to London, where he died in extreme poverty about 1680. He wrote 'A Treatise on the Tincture of Coral; Angliæ Flagellum, seu Tabes Anglica numeris omnibus absoluta; and an English translation of the Prognostications of Nostradamus.

GARNGEOT, RENÉ JACQUES CROISSANT DE, a French writer on surgery, born 1688; died 12 Dec., 1759.

GARISSOLES, ANTOINE, a Protestant divine of Montauban, who wrote some theological treatises; an epic poem, in Latin, on Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; and another on the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland. Born 1587; died 1650.

GARLAND, JOHN, is stated by some writers to have been a native of Devonshire, while others say he was a Norman. He lived about 1080, and wrote—'A poem on the Contempt of the World;' Floretus, or Liber Floreti; a Treatise on Synonyms and another on Equivoques, or ambiguous terms; 'Facetus,' a poem; and 'Dictionarium Artis Alchymicæ.'

GARNERIN, ANDRÉ JACQUES, a French aeronaut, born 1770; died 18 Aug., 1823.

GARNET, HENRY, a Jesuit, born in Nottinghamshire 1555. From Winchester School he removed to New College, Oxford; but having decided on professing the Catholic religion he went to Spain, and next to Rome, where he joined the Society of Jesus. He became professor of philosophy and Hebrew in the Italian college, where also he occasionally assisted Clavius in lecturing on mathematics. In 1586 he returned to England in company with Father Robert Southwell, and became superior of his order in this country. After residing here several years without being molested, he became acquainted—but only in the confidential—with the design of the gunpowder-plot conspirators. For this he was tried and executed 3 May, 1606. He published 'A treatise of Schism; A treatise on Christian renunciation; a translation of 'Summa Casii,' with supplements on pilgrimages, invocation of saints, and indulgences, 8vo., London, 1590; St. Omer, 1622; translations of some little works on the Society of Jesus; a treatise on the Rosary of Our Lady. His nephew, Thomas Garnet, also became a Jesuit, and was executed at Tyburn 23 June, 1608, æt. 34.

GARNET, THOMAS, M.D., was born at Casterton, Westmorland, 21 April, 1766. He graduated at Edinburgh, and in 1796 was elected professor of chemistry at Anderson's institution, Glasgow. Removing afterwards to London, he became professor at the Royal Institution. Died 28 June,

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1802. His works are—A Treatise on the Horley Green Spa; A Tour through the Highlands of Scotland; Zoonomia, or the Laws of Animal Life.

GARNIER, JEAN, a learned French Jesuit, born at Paris 1612; died at Bologna 16 Oct., 1681.

GARNIER, JEAN JACQUES, a French writer, born at Goron, in the Maine, 18 March, 1720. He became Hebrew professor in the royal college at Paris, till the Revolution compelled him to fly from that city. He died at Bougival 21 Feb., 1805. He wrote *L'Homme de Lettres*, 2 vols.; *Traité de la origine du gouvernement Française*; *De l'Education civile*; *De Commerce remis a sa place*; additional volumes to Velly and Villaret's History of France.

GARNIER, ROBERT, a French tragic poet, was born at Ferté Bernard, in the province of Maine, 1534, and died 15 Aug., 1590.

GARNIER-PAGES, ÉTIENNE JOSEPH LOUIS, a French politician, born at Marseilles 27 Dec., 1801; died at Paris 23 June, 1841.

GARRARD, or GERARDS, MARK, a painter, born at Bruges 1561. He was principal painter to Elizabeth queen of England, and also to Anne of Denmark, wife of James I. Died 1635.

GARRICK, DAVID, was the grandson of a French merchant, who settled in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The father of David was a captain in the army, who being on a recruiting party at Hereford, this son was born there, and baptized, 28 Feb., 1716. He received his education at the grammar school of Lichfield, and afterwards was placed under Samuel Johnson, with whom he came to London in 1735. Here Garrick embarked in the wine trade as partner with his brother Peter; but business not suiting his inclination, he turned his thoughts to the stage; and in 1741 made his first appearance under the assumed name of Lyddall, at Ipswich, in the character of Aboan in *Oroonoko*. On the 10th of Oct. the same year he came out in Richard III., at the theatre in Goodman's Fields; and here his popularity exceeded all that had ever been known in dramatic history. The other houses were deserted, which so provoked the patentees that they exerted their interest in getting the rival theatre suppressed. Garrick now entered into a contract with Fleetwood, of Drury Lane; and in the ensuing summer he was invited to Dublin, where the concourse of spectators was so great every night as to occasion a disorder, which went by the name of Garrick's fever. In 1747 he became a joint patentee of the theatre; and in 1749 married Mademoiselle Violetta, an Italian performer. In 1769 he projected an entertainment in honour of Shakespeare at Stratford-upon-Avon, called the Jubilee, which was admired by some, and ridiculed by more, as a silly piece of pageantry. On the death of Lacy, in 1773, he became sole patentee of the theatre, which he sold, in 1776, for £35,000, to Sheridan, Linley, and Ford. He died 20 Jan., 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He wrote several dramatic pieces, songs, prologues, and epilogues. Mrs. Garrick died, at the age of 98, on 16 Oct., 1822.

GARSAULT, FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE DE, a French writer on the horse, &c., died 1778, aged 85.

GARTH, SIR SAMUEL, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor of physic in 1691. Soon after this he became a fellow of the

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Royal College in London, which, at this time, was engaged in a charitable design of attending the sick poor gratis; but this benevolent scheme being thwarted by some mercenary men of the faculty, particularly the apothecaries, who thought that their craft was in danger, Dr. Garth drew his pen against these mercenarics, in a poem, entitled 'The Dispensary.' This gave him great popularity, which was increased by his zeal in providing a funeral for Dryden. He was one of the members of the Kit-Kat Club, the object of which was to promote the Hanoverian succession; for which he was knighted by George I., who made him his physician in ordinary, and also physician-general to the army. Died 18 Jan., 1718-19. Besides several miscellaneous poems he published a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

GARTHSHORE, MAXWELL, M.D., F.R.A.S., was born at Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, 28 Oct., 1732. At the age of fourteen he was placed with a surgeon and apothecary at Edinburgh, after which he entered into the medical service of the army. In 1756 he settled at Uppingham, in the county of Rutland; but in 1763 he removed to London, where he practised with great reputation for nearly half a century. He was physician to the lying-in hospital. Died 1 March, 1812. Some of his papers are in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and other journals.

GARZI, LOUIS, a painter, born 1640, at Rome, where he died 1721.

GARZONI, THOMAS, an Italian priest, author of several works, the best of which is entitled 'La Piazza universale di tutti le professioni del mondo.' Born 1549; died 8 June, 1689.

GASCOIGNE, SIR BERNARD, a military man, and a native of Tuscany, took up arms for Charles I. in his struggle with the parliament. King Charles II. granted him a pension. He died in or about Jan., 1686-7. His description of Germany is given in Brown's 'Miscellanea Aulica.'

GASCOIGNE, GEORGE, a poet, was the son of Sir John Gascoigne, and, it appears, a native of Westmoreland. He was educated under Stephen Nevyson, a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which society Gascoigne was also, in all probability, a member. On leaving the university he entered one of the inns of court, but his course of life was so dissolute and extravagant that he was disinherited by his father. Subsequently he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and in 1573 visited Holland, where he obtained a captain's commission under the prince of Orange, and acquired considerable military reputation. On his return to England he became an attendant at court, and accompanied the queen in some of her progresses, during which he wrote masques for her entertainment. He died at Stamford 7 Oct., 1577. A complete list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athen. Cantab.' Mr. Alexander Chalmers remarks:—'In smoothness and harmony of versification he yields to no poet of his own time, than those qualities were very common; but his higher merit is that in everything he discovers the powers and invention of a poet, a warmth of sentiment tender and natural, and a fertility of fancy, although not always free from the conceits of the Italian school.' It may be added that he was a good prose writer and a judicious critic.

GASCOIGNE, SIR WILLIAM, chief justice of the King's Bench, was born at Givthorpe, Yorkshire, about 1350. On the accession of Henry IV. he

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was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, from whence he was removed, in 1401, to the King's Bench. In this high office he distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly for refusing to pass sentence upon Archbishop Scroop as a traitor, by the king's commandment, as being contrary to law; and still more remarkably by committing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to prison, for striking him when on the bench. This last scene is admirably described by Shakspeare. Died 17 Dec., 1413.

GASCOYNE, WILLIAM, a mathematician of Middleton, Yorkshire, was slain at an early age, fighting for Charles I. at Marston Moor, 2 July, 1644. He invented methods of grinding glasses, and is stated to have been the first who used two convex glasses in the telescope. It is also generally admitted that he was the original inventor of the wire micrometer, of its application to the telescope, and of the application of the telescope to the quadrant, though the invention was not promulgated until after the independent inventions of Auzout and Picard had been announced.

GASKELL, ELIZABETH CLEGHORN, an English novelist, was born about 1820, her maiden name being Stevenson. She became the wife of a Unitarian minister at Manchester, and died 12 Nov., 1865. Her principal works are 'Mary Barton,' 'Ruth,' 'North and South,' and 'A Life of her friend, Charlotte Brontë.'

GASPARINI, FRANCESCO, a musical composer, born at Lucca about 1665; died at Rome April, 1737.

GASPARINO, surnamed *Barziza*, one of the restorers of learning, was born at Barziza, near Bergamo, 1370. He became a professor in several universities, and died at Milan 1430. His writings consist of treatises on grammar and rhetoric, orations, epistles, and poems.

GASSENDI, PIERRE, a French philosopher, born at Chantiers, near Digne, in Provence, 22 Jan., 1592. In his infancy he frequently amused himself by gazing at the moon and stars; and at school at Digne he far outstripped all his fellow-students in every branch of science. At sixteen he was made teacher of rhetoric, and three years after he removed to Aix, as professor of philosophy. His 'Paradoxical Exercitations' against Aristotle's philosophy gained the attention of Nicolas Peirese and of Joseph Walter, prior of Valette; and by their means he entered into orders, and became warden of Digne church, where he continued twenty years. He was, in 1645, appointed professor of mathematics at Paris, and in this office unfortunately contracted a cold, which assumed such unpleasant symptoms that he left Paris for his native air. His studious pursuits enfeebled his constitution, but he was in some degree relieved by phlebotomy. He had already undergone that operation nine times when he remonstrated; but one of his physicians prevailed upon the other two to assent to the necessity of a repetition of the bleeding, and the yielding patient submitted to it, even to a fourth time. He soon after sunk under his complaints, and placing the hand of his faithful amanuensis on his heart, after hearing that the motion of that spring of life was faint and fluttering, he exclaimed in these last words, 'You see what is man's life,' and immediately expired 22 Oct., 1655. His papers were left to the care of his friend Monmor, who deemed them all worthy of the name of the philosopher. These, therefore, with the books

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printed before, appeared uniformly in 6 vols. folio, at Leyden, 1658. This great man, who lived and died a Catholic, was the correspondent of Kepler, Longomontanus, Snellius, Hevelius, Galileo, Bulliald, Kercher, and other scholars; and to his genius, learning, and application, are owing in some degree the rapid changes in philosophy which banished the hypothesis of Aristotle from the schools of Europe.

GASSICOURT. See CADET.

GAST, JOHN, D.D., was born in Dublin 1715, and after passing through Trinity College, took orders, and became curate of the parish of St. John. In 1753 he published 'The Rudiments of Grecian History,' for which the university of Dublin presented him with his doctor's degree. In 1761 he was instituted to the living of Arlow, which he exchanged for that of St. Nicholas, Dublin. He was also appointed archdeacon of Glendalough. Died 1788. Besides the above work, he published 'A Protestant Clergyman's Letter to his Popish Parishioners.'

GASTAUD, FRANÇOIS, a French divine and lawyer, died 1732.

GASTON DE FOIX. See FOIX.

GASTRELL, FRANCIS, an English prelate, was born at Slapton, Northamptonshire, about 1662, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of divinity in 1694, and the same year became preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1700 he took his doctor's degree; and in 1702 obtained a canonry of Christ Church. He engaged in the controversy with Clarke, on the Trinity, in 1714, and the same year was advanced to the bishopric of Chester, where he contested the validity of the degrees conferred by the archbishop of Canterbury as legal qualifications for ecclesiastical preferments. The bishop also opposed the prosecution of Bishop Atterbury, in the House of Lords. Died 24 Nov., 1725. Besides his Boyle's Lectures, and book against Clarke, he published 'Christian Institutes.'

GATAKER, CHARLES, son of Thomas, mentioned below, was born at Rotherhithe about 1614, and took his degree of M.A. at Pembroke College, Oxford; after which he became rector of Hoggston, in Buckinghamshire, where he died 30 Nov., 1680. He wrote several treatises in favour of Calvinism, some of which were answered by Bishop Bull.

GATAKER, THOMAS, a divine, was born in London, 4 Sept., 1574. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to a fellowship in Sidney College. About 1601 he became preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1603 took his degree of bachelor of divinity. In 1611 he was presented to the living of Rotherhithe, in Surrey, where he published, in 1619, a 'Discourse of Lots,' which occasioned some controversy. He complied with the ruling powers in the Rebellion, and was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but disapproved the violent measures then carried on, and protested strongly against the trial of the king. Died 27 June, 1654. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote against the Antinomians, and published an edition of Marcus Antoninus's Meditations. His Opera Critica were published at Utrecht 1698.

GATES, JAMES, a scene-painter, whose artistic representations of fairyland and transformation-

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scenes made him very popular with the public. He died in London 30 June, 1808.

GAUBIL, ANTOINE, a French missionary in China, was born at Caillac, in 1708, and died at Pekin 24 July, 1759. He wrote the history of Gengis Khan, and translated the Chou King.

GAUBIUS, JEROME DAVID, a physician and medical writer, was born at Heidelberg 1705; became professor at Leyden; and died 29 November, 1780.

GAUCHER, CHARLES ÉTIENNE, a French engraver and writer on the fine arts, was born at Paris 1740, and died 28 Nov., 1803.

GAUDEN, JOHN, an English prelate, born at Mayfield, Essex, 1605, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts; after which he was presented to the vicarage of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, and the rectory of Brightwell, Berkshire. He now entered himself a member of Wadham College, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. 1641. At the beginning of the civil war he complied with the ruling party, was made dean of Bocking, and a member of the Westminster assembly, which, however, he did not attend. Having got into his possession the manuscript of the meditations of Charles I., he published them under the title of 'Icon Basilike, or the Portraiture of his sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings.' For this he was made bishop of Exeter at the Restoration, and, in 1662, was translated to Worcester, where he died on 20 Sept. the same year. The bishop published a number of books, and, among the rest, 'The Life of Bishop Brownrigg.'

GAUDENTIUS (St.), bishop of Brescia, died about 427.

GAUDICHAUD-BEAUPRÉ, CHARLES, a French botanist, born in Angoulême 4 Sept., 1789; died in Paris 26 Jan., 1854.

GAULL. See BACCICCO.

GAULMIN, GILBERT, a French counsellor of state, who wrote Notes on Psilus and Theod. Prodromus; Remarks on the false Callisthenes; Poems, &c. Born 1587; died 1667.

GAULTIER, ALOISIUS EDOUARD CAMILLE, a French abbe, who devoted himself with much success to the education of youth, both in France and London, on the mutual instruction system. He published a number of useful educational works. Born about 1745; died 19 Sept., 1818.

GAULTIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French priest, born at Louviers 1685; died 30 Oct., 1755. Among his works, which are numerous, is one charging Pope's 'Essay on Man' with impiety.

GAUPP, JOHN, a divine and mathematician of Lindau, in Swabia, born 1667; died 1738.

GAUSS, KARL FRIEDRICH, a German mathematician, born in Brunswick 30 April, 1777; died 23 Feb., 1855, at Göttingen, where he was professor of mathematics and director of the observatory. His profound works, though produced with a rapidity which astonished the savants of Europe, were elaborated with the greatest care, and many of them mark an era in the history of science.

GAVARD, HYACINTHE, a French anatomist, born 1753; died 1802.

GAVESTON, PETERS, a favourite of Edward II., king of England, was the son of a gentleman of Gascony who had rendered considerable services to Edward I. He was a worthless character, and after a great abuse of his power, and changes in his fortune, he was beheaded 19 June, 1312.

GAZA.

GAY, JOHN, a poet, was born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1688, and educated at the grammar school in that town; after which he was placed apprentice to a silk mercer in London, but that situation not proving agreeable, he obtained his discharge before the expiration of his indentures. He now amused himself with writing verses, which recommended him to Swift and Pope, to the latter of whom he dedicated his 'Rural Sports,' 1711. The year following he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth. About this time came out his burlesque poem, entitled 'Trivia; or the Art of Walking the Streets of London,' which was succeeded, in 1714, by the 'Shepherd's Week; a series of Pastorals,' in ridicule of Phillips. The same year he went to Hanover with the earl of Clarendon as secretary to the embassy, but though he had great expectations from the court, they were never realised. In 1720 he published his poems by subscription. They produced him a considerable sum of money, but he lost it all in the South Sea scheme. He next wrote 'The Captives,' a tragedy, which, being read to the princess of Wales, she desired Gay to compose some fables in verse for the use of the duke of Cumberland. With this request he complied, but the performance, though popular, failed in giving satisfaction at court. Out of resentment at this neglect, Gay wrote his 'Beggars' Opera,' the success of which exceeded anything that had ever been known in dramatic representation. The author followed up this attack on the Italian operas by a supplement called 'Polly,' which was not suffered to be performed; but it was published by subscription, and proved exceedingly lucrative. The cause of Gay was taken up by the duke and duchess of Queensbury, who gave him a residence in their house, where he died 11 Dec., 1732. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. An edition of his works was printed at London in 6 vols. 12mo., 1772-5.

GAY-LUSSAC, JOSEPH LOUIS, a celebrated French chemist, born at St. Léonard (Haut-Vienne) 6 Dec., 1788; died at Paris 9 May, 1850. In 1816 he was chosen professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic School, having previously distinguished himself by his aerial voyages, in company with M. Biot, for the observation of atmospheric phenomena at great heights. From 1832 till the time of his death he was professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes. There is scarcely a branch of physical or chemical science to which M. Gay-Lussac did not contribute some important discovery.

GAYOT DE PITAVALE, FRANÇOIS, a voluminous French writer, who was successively an abbe, a soldier, and an advocate. The best known of his works is a collection of 'Causes Célèbres,' in 20 vols. Born 1073; died 1743.

GAYTON, EDMUND, was born in London 1609, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became superior beadle of the university, but was ejected in 1647 by the parliamentary visitors. However, he recovered his place at the Restoration, and died 12 Dec., 1666. He wrote several books, the chief of which is entitled 'Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote.'

GAZA, THEODORE, was born at Thessalonica, in Greece, 1398. On the invasion of his country by the Turks in 1430 he went to Italy, and became one of the brightest ornaments to whom Europe

is indebted for the revival of learning. He settled in Rome 1450, and was engaged by Nicholas V. to translate Greek authors into Latin. On the death of that pontiff (1456) he went to the court of Alphonsus, king of Naples, but subsequently returned to Rome, where he died 1478. His principal works are 'Grammaticæ Græcæ libri quatuor,' written in Greek, and translated into Latin by Erasmus; 'Liber de Artibus Mensibus,' also written in Greek; and a translation into that language of Cicero 'De Senectute' and 'De Somnio Scipionis.' He likewise translated Aristotle's History of Animals, and other works, into Latin. Gaza's learning was so highly respected that Scaliger said there were but three scholars whom he was inclined to envy—Thodore Gaza, Angelus Politianus, and Picus of Mirandula.

GAZET, WILLIAM, *Gazæus*, a Flemish ecclesiastic, was born at Arras 1554, and died 25 Aug., 1612. He composed numerous works relating to the history of the Low Countries.

GAZOLA, JOSEPH, of Verona, a physician and medical writer, born 1661; died 14 Feb., 1715.

GEBELIN. See COBART.

GEBER, JOHN, a celebrated physician and astronomer of the ninth century, who composed, in Arabic, several works, which have been translated into the principal European languages.

GEBHARDI, JOHN LOUIS LEVIN, was born at Brunswick 1699, became professor of theology, &c., at Lunenburg, and died 10 Nov., 1764. He published some esteemed genealogical and historical works in German.

GED, WILLIAM, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who, in 1725, invented the method of printing called stereotype. To carry this method into effect he entered into partnership with a stationer in London, but the concern failed for want of encouragement, upon which Ged returned to Scotland, where he printed an edition of Sallust. Died 19 Oct., 1749.

GEDDES, ALEXANDER, LL.D., a divine of the Roman Church, was born at Ruthven, in the shire of Banff, in 1737. He was educated in the Scotch college at Paris, after which he officiated for some years as a priest in his native country, where he published a translation of the satires of Horace, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws. In 1780 he removed to London, and officiated in the Roman Catholic churches; but, in 1782, he relinquished the priestly function altogether. He now entered upon the great work of translating the Bible, and issued proposals for the undertaking, which met with encouragement; and Lord Petre allowed him a pension to carry it into effect. The first volume appeared in 1792, and the second in 1797; but much to the disappointment of those who had formed great expectations of it. In 1800 he published 'Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures;' in which he vilified Moses as a writer and a legislator to such a degree that even Priestley doubted whether Geddes could be a Christian. Died 26 Feb., 1802. After his death appeared his 'Translation of the Psalms.' His other tracts are not worth notice.

GEDDES, JAMES, a Scotch writer, born in the shire of Tweeddale 1710. He was educated at Edinburgh, after which he was admitted to the bar, but was cut off by a consumption in 1749. He was the author of 'An Essay on the composition and manner of writing of the ancients, particularly Plato,' 1748

GEDDES, JOHN, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Curridoun, in the Enzie, Banffshire, 9 Sept., 1735; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Hay, vicar-apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland, 30 Sept., 1779; consecrated bishop of Maroccochia, in Africa, 30 Nov., 1780, at Madrid; resigned the coadjutorship on account of paralytic attacks 1797; and died at Aberdeen 11 Feb., 1799.

GEDDES, MICHAEL, LL.D., an ecclesiastic, was born in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he became a member of Balliol College. In 1678 he went to Lisbon as chaplain to the English factory, but being prevented from exercising his function by the Inquisition, he returned to England, and, at the Revolution, was made chancellor of the church of Sarum, on which he took the degree of doctor of laws. He died before 1714. His works are—The Church History of Malabar; The Church History of Ethiopia; The Council of Trent no free assembly; Miscellaneous Tracts on Civil and Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols.; several Tracts against the Roman Church.

GEDIKE, FREDERICK, a German educationist, was born in Brandenburg 15 Jan., 1754, became inspector of schools in Prussia, and died 5 May, 1803.

GEDOYN, NICOLAS, a French priest, who published translations of Quintilian and Pausanias, and 'Oeuvres diverses,' or moral and literary essays. Born 1667; died 10 Aug., 1744.

GEER, CHARLES DE, a Swedish naturalist, born 1720; died 8 March, 1778.

GEIER, MARTIN, a Lutheran divine of Leipsic, who wrote Commentaries on the Old Testament, and a treatise on the Mourning of the Jews. Born 1614; died 22 Aug., 1681.

GEINOZ, FRANCIS, a classical antiquary, born in Switzerland 1666; died 1752.

GEISSEL, JOHN VON, cardinal, for twenty-three years archbishop of Cologne, died 8 Sept., 1804, aged 69. He was a man of great ability and integrity, and happily succeeded in terminating the serious conflicts which arose between the government of Frederick William III. and the Holy See under his predecessor archbishop Clemens Augustus.

GELASIUS I., succeeded Pope Felix II. March 1, 492; died 19 Nov., 496. This pontiff assembled a council of seventy bishops at Rome, in which the canon of Scripture was settled according to the form now received in the Catholic Church.

GELASIUS II., *John of Gaeta*, was elected Pope 25 Jan., 1118; and died 20 Jan., 1119.

GELASIUS, *the Elder*, bishop of Casarea, and nephew of Cyril of Jerusalem, wrote several works on ecclesiastical history, of which only fragments remain. He is to be distinguished from Gelasius of Cyzicus, a Greek author in the fifth century, who wrote a worthless history of the Nicene Council, held 325.

GELDENHAUR, GERARD EOBANUS, a divine and historian, born at Nimeguen 1482. After adopting the new doctrines he married, and was engaged in the education of youth at Worms, at Augsburg, and lastly at Marburg, where he died 10 Jan., 1542. He wrote histories of the Netherlands, of Holland, of the Bishops of Utrecht, and other works. Though a man of great ability, the freedom with which he inveighed against the Pope offended his friends, particularly Erasmus, who

GELÉE.

compared him to the traitor Judas, and spoke with contempt of his conduct.

GELÉE, CLAUDE. See **LORRAINE.**

GELONIUS, SIGISMUND, a learned German, born at Prague about 1498. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, who recommended him to Frobenius as corrector of his press. He died at Basle 1554 or 1555. He translated into Latin the works of several Greek authors, and compiled a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Slavonian.

GELL, Sir WILLIAM, a classical antiquary, was born 1777, being son of Philip Gell, Esq., of Hop-ton, Derbyshire. He received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1798; M.A. 1804), and was created a knight 1803, on his return from a mission to the Ionian Islands. In 1820 Queen Caroline appointed him one of her chamberlains, in which capacity he attended during her trial in the House of Lords. Subsequently to that period he resided altogether in Italy, sometimes at Rome, and sometimes at Naples, in which latter city he died 3 Feb., 1836. His learned and valuable works were produced in the following order:—The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity, 1804; The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca, 1808; The Itinerary of Greece, with a Commentary on Pausanias and Strabo, and an account of the monuments of antiquity at present existing in that country, 1810; The Itinerary of the Morea, 1817; Pompeiana, 1817—1819, written in collaboration with J. P. Gandy; Attica, 1817; Narrative of a Journey in the Morea, 1823; Topography of Rome.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT, a celebrated German poet, born at Haynichen, in Saxony, 4 July, 1715. He supported himself for many years as tutor in private families, but was afterwards professor of philosophy at Leipzig, where he died 13 Dec., 1769. He is best known by his 'Tales and Fables,' 'Didactic Poems,' and 'Sacred Songs.' His brother, *Christlieb Ehregott* (b. 1713; d. 1795), was distinguished as a metallurgist and chemist.

GELLI, JOHN BAPTIST, a tailor of Florence, eminent for his genius, and his works both in verse and prose. He became a member of the academy of Florence, and was acquainted with all the learned men of his time. His works comprise translations of Latin and Greek authors; dialogues after the manner of Lucian, which have been much censured for their indecency; 'La Circe,' and two comedies, 'La Sporta' and 'L'Error.'

GELLIBRAND, HENRY, a mathematician, born in London 1597. He went to Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1627 he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham College. He was brought into the high commission court 1631 for publishing an almanack, in which the names of the saints were changed for the Protestant martyrs. As, however, similar almanacks had been printed, the information was dismissed. In 1632 he completed his friend Briggs's 'Trigonometria Britannica,' which was printed at Gouda the year following. Died 1636. His own works are a Discourse on the Longitude; another on the Variation of the Magnetic Needle; 'An Institution Trigonometrical;' 'A Latin Oration in praise of the Astronomy of Gassendus;' and 'Diatriba Lunarum,' MS.

GELLIUS, AULUS. See **AULUS.**

GEMELLI-CARRERI, JOHN FRANCIS, an Italian,

GENGHIS KHAN.

was author of a voyage round the world between 1693 and 1698. Some imagine that this is a work of fiction. Born 1651; died 1725.

GEMINIANI, FRANCIS, a musician, born at Lucca about 1666. He came to England 1714, and was patronised by George I. Died at Dublin 17 Sept., 1762. He published 'Guida Armonica, or a Sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation,' 1742; 'The Art of Playing on the Violin;' 'Harpichord Pieces,' &c.

GEMISTUS, GEORGE, surnamed *Pletho*, a Platonic philosopher and mathematician, was born 1390 at Constantinople, but on the capture of that city by the Turks he went to Florence, where he greatly distinguished himself by his learning and talents. He died in his native city at the age of 101. His works include a commentary on the Magical Oracles of Zoroaster; and a treatise on the Difference between Plato and Aristotle.

GEMMA, REINIER, Frisius, a physician, born at Dockum, in Friesland, 1508; practised medicine at Louvain, where he died 1555. He wrote several works on astronomy and other branches of mathematics. His son *Cornelius* became royal professor of medicine at Louvain, and died 1577. His works are on mathematical and philosophical subjects. One *John Baptist Gemma*, a Venetian, and physician to Sigismund III. of Poland, wrote a treatise on Epidemics, printed in 1584.

GENCE, JEAN BAPTISTE MODESTE, a French writer, chiefly known by an able work on the authorship of the 'Imitation of Jesus Christ,' which he contends to have been written by the celebrate Gerson. Born 1755; died 17 Aug., 1840.

GENDALL, JOHN, an English painter, died at Exeter 7 March, 1865, aged 75.

GENDRE. See **LE GENDRE.**

GENDRON, CLAUDE DESHAIS, a French physician, born 1663; died 3 Sept., 1750.

GENEBRARD, GILBERT, a French Cluniac monk, sometime archbishop of Aix, was born about 1537, and died 16 Feb., 1597, at his priory of Semur. Among his works are a 'Sacred Chronology;' a Commentary on the Psalms; and a translation of Josephus. St. Francis de Sales gloried in having been his pupil.

GENESIUS, JOSEPHUS, a Byzantine historian, who flourished about 940.

GENEST, CHARLES CLAUDE, a French poet and abbe, born at Paris 17 Oct., 1636; died 19 Nov., 1719.

GENEVIEVE (St.), a virgin, celebrated for her piety and miracles, was born at Nanterre, near Paris, about 422, and died 3 Jan., 512. She is the patron saint of the city of Paris.

GENGA, JEROME, a painter and architect, born at Urbino about 1476; died 11 July, 1551. He was a friend, as well as fellow-townsmen, of the immortal Raffaele. His son *Bartholomew*, born 1518, was also celebrated for his skill in architecture. He superintended the fortifications at Malta, where he died 1558.

GENGHIS KHAN, son of a khan of the Moguls, was born 1164. He began his reign when he was only thirteen, and shortly after was compelled, by a general conspiracy of his subjects, to take shelter with Aventi Khan, a Tartar prince. This prince being deposed by his brother, Genghis Khan replaced him on the throne, and married his daughter. Aventi Khan afterwards attempted to destroy him, but he escaped, and having raised an army, defeated his father-in-law. Genghis Khan

GENLIS.

afterwards made himself master successively of Cathay, Corea, the greater part of China, and almost all Asia. He died 24 Aug., 1227.

GENLIS, STÉPHANIE FÉLICITÉ DUCREST DE SAINT AUBIN, Comtesse DE, a famous French writer, born 25 Jan., 1746, near Autun, in Burgundy. Her pretty figure and musical talents obtained for her at an early age the entrée into all the most distinguished salons of Paris, and her literary skill so captivated the Count de Genlis that he was induced to lead her to the altar. The duke de Chartres, afterwards duke of Orleans, was so enchanted by her wit and acquirements that he entrusted to her the education of his children, including Louis Philippe, who afterwards succeeded to the throne of France. While occupying this honourable situation she published several educational works, which became very popular—'Théâtre d'Education,' 'Adele et Theodore,' 'Les Vieilles du Château,' 'Les Annales de la Vertu.' The outbreak of the Revolution found Mme. de Genlis fully prepared to adopt its principles, and she did not fail to make profession of the most exalted patriotism. Being warned of the events which would occur in France, she prudently crossed over to London in company with Mdle. Adelaide d'Orléans. She was recalled to Paris by the duke of Orleans, but a few months afterwards was again obliged to quit France. She now fixed her abode at Tournai, where her adopted daughter Pamela was married to the ill-starred Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whose acquaintance she had made in London. Events afterwards compelled her to quit Belgium, and seek refuge in Switzerland. After the 18th Brumaire she obtained from the First Consul not merely permission to return to her native land, but also a pension of 6,000 francs and free apartments in the Arsenal. From this time she wrote of the head of the new government in terms of the grossest adulation, although on the restoration of 1814 she felt disposed, like so many other emigrants whom Napoleon had overwhelmed with favours, to repudiate the idol at whose shrine she had but recently offered incense. In the hope of retaining the pension she had enjoyed under the empire she wrote to Louis XVIII., but that monarch altogether declined to entertain the application. The duke of Orleans, however, allowed her a regular pension, and even honoured his former governess with occasional visits in private, but she was never received publicly at the Palais Royal. She died at Paris 31 Dec., 1831. The list of her works, which occupy no fewer than eighty-four duodecimo volumes, is far too long for insertion here. Among them may be mentioned 'Mémoires inédits sur le 18e siècle,' and 'La Revolution Française.'

GENNADIUS I., patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Anatolius 458, and died 471. Of his works only some fragments have been preserved.

GENNADIUS II. See SCHOLARIUS.

GENNADIUS, a celebrated priest of Marseilles, died about 492, leaving 'De illustribus Ecclesie Scriptoribus,' and 'De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis.' The latter may be found among St. Augustine's works.

GENNARI, CÆSAR and BENEDICT, two painters, who were the nephews and disciples of Guercino. After working together some years, Cæsar established himself at Bologna, and Benedict went to England, where he became painter to James II., on whose expulsion he returned to Italy. He died

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1715, aged 82. There was another artist of this family, Bartholomew Gennari, uncle to the preceding, and also a copyist of Guercino.

GENNARO, JOSEPH AURELIUS DE, a famous civilian of Naples, born 1701; died 8 Sept., 1761.

GENNINGS, JOHN, was born at Lichfield, and educated as a Puritan, but the execution, in 1501, of his brother Edmund, a Catholic priest, so deeply affected him with remorse and horror that he determined to join the church of Rome. He accordingly entered the English college at Douay, was ordained priest 1607, and in the year following returned to England. In 1614 he assumed the habit of St. Francis, and he became celebrated as the restorer of the English Franciscan province. He established a house of studies, with a novitiate, under the name of St. Bonaventure, at Douay, where he died 2 Nov., 1660, aged about 60. He published 'The Life and Death of Mr. Edmund Geninges, priest, crowned with martyrdom at London, the 10th day of November, in the year MDXCI,' St. Omers, a very rare work, eagerly sought after by bibliomaniacs; 'Institutio Missionariorum,' Douay, 1651.—Dodd; *Olivier*.

GENOVESI, ANTHONY, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Castiglione, near Salerno, 1 Nov., 1712. He acquired celebrity at Naples as lecturer on philosophy, but exposed himself to censure by his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. Though protected by the king of Naples, his application for the theological chair drew upon him from the clergy the ill-founded charge of heresy. He was afterwards professor of political economy, and died 22 Sept., 1769. He wrote Elements of Metaphysics; a System of Logic; Philosophical Meditations; and other works.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals, in Spain, died 477.

GENT, THOMAS, a printer, born at York 1601. In 1724 he began business for himself, in his native city, and died there 17 May, 1778. He published Ancient and Modern History of York; Compendious History of England and Rome, 2 vols.; Ancient and Modern History of Ripon; History of Kingston-upon-Hull; Life and Death of St. Robert of Knaresborough; The most delectable, scriptural, and pious History of the famous and magnificent great Eastern Window in St. Peter's Cathedral, York.

GENTILESCHI, HORATIO, a painter, born at Pisa 1563. He came to England in the reign of Charles I., who employed him in decorating the palace at Greenwich, and other public buildings, the ceilings of which he painted in a fine style. He died here 1657, leaving a daughter, Artemisia Gentileschi, who painted historical subjects in a manner equal to her father, while she excelled him in portraits. She resided chiefly at Naples, and died 1642.

GENTILIS, ALBERICUS, an Italian, who became professor of law at Oxford. He wrote 'Lectiones Virgilianæ,' 'De Jure Belli,' &c. Born 1550; died 1611.

GENTILIS, JOHN VALENTINE, was born in Calabria about 1520. Having embraced the Protestant doctrines, he quitted Italy for Geneva, where he learned Anianism, but to save himself from sharing the fate of Servetus, he subscribed the orthodox confession of faith. After going to several places, and suffering imprisonment more than once on account of his opinions, he was beheaded at Berne Sept., 1560.

GENTILIS.

GENTILIS, ROBERT, son of Albericus, born in London 1590, and educated at Oxford. He probably died after 1654. He translated Paul Servita's 'History of the Inquisition,' and other works.

GENTILIS, SCIPIO, brother of Albericus, was born 1565; became professor of civil law at Altorf; and died 1616. Besides some legal treatises he published 'Epic Paraphrases of twenty-five of David's Psalms,' and a translation into Latin verse of Tasso's Jerusalem.

GENTILLET, INNOCENT, a French Protestant writer, who died about 1595.

GENTLEMAN, FRANCIS, a poetical writer, was born in Ireland 23 Oct., 1728, and received his education at Dublin. He obtained a commission in the army; but being dismissed the service he took to the stage, and performed at Foote's theatre in the Haymarket. He afterwards returned to his own country, where he died 21 Dec., 1784. He wrote some dramatic pieces; a volume of 'Royal Fables' in verse, in imitation of Gay; and the 'Dramatic Censor,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1770.

GENTZ, FREDERICK VON, a German statesman and writer, born 1764; died 9 June, 1832.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, a British historian, was a native of the town from which he derived his name. It is supposed that he received his education in the Benedictine monastery at Monmouth. He became archdeacon of Monmouth, and in 1129 was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. Died about 1154. It is generally admitted that the 'History of Britain,' written by Geoffrey, was taken by him from a Welsh MS. of Tyssilio, bishop of St. Asaph; but that he made additions to it, particularly with regard to Merlin's prophecies. There are two editions of it in Latin, one printed at Paris 1517, and the other at Heidelberg 1587. An English version, by Aaron Thompson, appeared at London 1718.

GEOFFROY, ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS, a French physician, botanist, and writer on the *Materia Medica*, born 13 Feb., 1672; died 5 Jan., 1731. His son *Etienne Louis* (b. 1725; d. 1810) was also a distinguished physician and naturalist.

GEOFFROY, JULIEN LOUIS, a French dramatic critic, born 1743; died 26 Feb., 1814.

GEOGHEGAN, ARTHUR, an Irish Dominican, was condemned to death on account of his priestly character, and suffered at Tyburn, Michaelmas, 1633.

GEORGE, St., the patron of England, is supposed to have suffered martyrdom under Diocletian about 284. Of his history nothing is known, but he is honoured in the Catholic Church as one of the most illustrious martyrs of Christ, while the Greeks have long distinguished him by the title of the 'Great Martyr,' and kept his festival as a holiday of obligation. Festival, April 23.

GEORGE, the Cappadocian, was elected by the Arians bishop of Alexandria 354 after the expulsion of St. Athanasius. He rendered himself extremely odious to the people, and was assassinated about 361.

GEORGE OF TREBIZOND, *Trapexuntius*, a learned Greek, was born in the island of Crete about 1396, of a family which originally belonged to the city of Trebizond. He studied at Padua, and was for some time Greek professor at Vicenza; but afterwards he was called to Rome, and employed in translations, till he was banished for some offence taken at his version of the *Almagest* of Ptolemy. Though he was restored to his situa-

GERARD.

tion, he fell again into trouble and was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo. Died 1485, or 1486.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, son of Frederick III., king of Denmark, was born 1653. In 1683 he married Ann, daughter of the duke of York, afterwards James II., king of England. Prince George deserted his father-in-law, and espoused the cause of William of Orange, who on coming to the English throne created him duke of Cumberland. On his wife's succession to the throne Prince George was created lord high admiral of England, but he took no part in public affairs. He died at Kensington Palace 28 Oct., 1708.

GEORGE (LEWIS) I., king of Great Britain, was son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederick, Elector Palatine, and the grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was born 1660; created duke of Cambridge 1706; succeeded Queen Anne 1714; died 11 June, 1727.

GEORGE (AUGUSTUS) II., was born 1683; succeeded his father George I., 1727; died 25 Oct., 1760.

GEORGE (WILLIAM FREDERICK) III., grandson of the preceding, and eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales, was born 4 June, 1738; succeeded to the throne 1760; died 20 Jan., 1820.

GEORGE (FREDERICK AUGUSTUS) IV., son of the preceding, was born 12 Aug., 1762; succeeded his father 1820; died 26 June, 1830.

GEORGE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French diplomatist and historical writer, born 29 Jan., 1731; died 14 Nov., 1813.

GERANDO, JOSEPH MARIE, BARON DE, a French writer on philosophical and philanthropical subjects, born at Lyons 29 Feb., 1772; died 11 Nov., 1842.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, D.D., was born in Aberdeenshire 22 Feb., 1728. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, being chosen in 1750 professor of philosophy in the Marischal College in the former place. In 1759 he was ordained a minister, and the following year chosen professor of divinity. He was appointed theological professor in King's College 1771; and died 22 Feb., 1795. He wrote an *Essay on Taste*; *Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity*; an *Essay on Genius*; 2 vols. of *Sermons*; and a discourse on 'The Pastoral Care.'

GERARD, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French painter, born at Rome, of French parents 1770; died 11 of 12 Jan., 1837.

GERARD, GILBERT, son of Dr. Alexander Gerard, was born and educated at Aberdeen. On entering into the ministry he became pastor of the English church at Amsterdam, where he continued several years; and on his return was appointed professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen. He succeeded his father in the chair of divinity, was elected one of the ministers of Old Aberdeen, and made king's chaplain for Scotland. Died 28 Sept., 1815. Dr. Gerard published—'On Indifference with respect to Religious Truths,' a sermon; 'Institutes of Biblical Criticism.'

GERARD, JOHN, a Jesuit, was a native of Derbyshire. His father, Sir Thomas Gerard, was a great sufferer in person and property on account of his chivalrous devotion to Mary, queen of Scots. The son was sent to Exeter College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Rheims, where he determined to join the Society of Jesus. Previously to taking this step he returned to England for the

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purpose of arranging his worldly affairs; and after much vexatious opposition, and nearly three years imprisonment in the Marshalsea, for his attachment to the Catholic faith, he at last succeeded in regaining his liberty. He was admitted into the society 1588; and professed 1606. Father Gerard became the first rector of the English college at Liege, to the establishment of which he had himself greatly contributed. It has been erroneously stated that he was imprisoned in the Tower and tortured after the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. It is true, however, that he was tortured in the Tower, but he effected his escape therefrom in 1597. The last ten years of his life were spent in the English college at Rome, where he closed a long, arduous, and meritorious career 27 July, 1630, aged 73. He wrote 'The Exhortation of Jesus Christ to the Faithful Soul,' from the Latin of Lansberg; 'The Spiritual Combat,' from the Italian; Account of the Gunpowder Plot, MS.; 'Narratio de Rebus a se in Anglia gestis,' MS.—*Oliver*.

GERARD, JULES, the famous French traveller and lion-hunter, was born 1817, and drowned in crossing the Jeng river, in Upper Guinea, in Sept., 1864. His work 'Le Tueur de Lions' was published in 1857-8.

GERARD, LOUIS, a French physician and naturalist, of Cotignac, Département du Var, born 18 July, 1733; died 16 Nov., 1819.

GERARD THOM, or TENQUE, the founder and first grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born in the isle of Martigue, on the coast of Provence, about 1040, and died about 1121.

GERARDE, JOHN, a botanist, born at Nantwich, Cheshire, 1545. He practised surgery in London, where also he became gardener to Lord Burghley. Gerarde himself had a large botanic garden in Holborn, of which he published a catalogue 1596. But his great work is his Herbal, printed in 1597, and republished by Dr. Thomas Johnson in 1630. Gerarde died about 1607.

GERARDS, MARK. *See* GARRARD.

GERBALS, JEAN, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born 1629; died 14 April, 1699. He wrote several works in Latin and French on ecclesiastical subjects.

GERBELIUS, NICHOLAS, a German lawyer, professor at Strasburg, died 1560. He wrote a description of Greece; a history of the Anabaptists, &c.

GERBER, ERNEST LOUIS, a German organist and composer, born 29 Sept., 1746; died 30 July, 1819.

GERBERON, GABRIEL, a French Benedictine, born 28 Aug., 1628. He espoused the opinions of the Jansenists, and was consequently imprisoned for a time, though set at liberty on signing the formulary. Died 29 March, 1711. His chief work is the General History of Jansenism.

GERBERT, MARTIN, baron of Hornau, an Austrian Catholic prelate, was born 13 Aug., 1720; became prince-abbat of St. Blaise; and died 13 May, 1793. He published many learned antiquarian books, the most esteemed of which is a work on the history of music.

GERBIER, Sir BALTHASAR, a painter, born at Antwerp 1592. He came to England with Rubens, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., who made him his agent at Brussels, and employed him in different negotiations. In the civil wars he attempted, without effect, to

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establish an academy in London. Afterwards he went to Surinam; but was seized by the Dutch, and sent to Holland. At the Restoration he prepared the triumphal arches for the reception of the king. Died 1607.

GERBILLON, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit missionary in China, was born at Verdun 11 Jan., 1654. He wrote 'Observations on Great Tartary;' and an Account of his Travels is inserted in Du Halde's History of China. He was in great favour with the emperor, for whom he composed the Elements of Geometry, which were printed in the Chinese and Tartar languages. He died at Peking 25 March, 1707.

GERDES, DANIEL, a divine, born at Bremen 1698, was professor first at Duisburg and afterwards at Groningen, where he died 1765. He composed some theological works.

GERDIL, HYACINTH SIGISMOND, a cardinal, born at Samoens, in Piedmont, 23 June, 1718. He was of the Barnabite order; and in 1742 was chosen professor of philosophy at Macerata, from whence he removed to Turin, where he was appointed tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia. In 1777 he was made a cardinal. He treated the concordat proposed by Bonaparte as an hypocritical farce; and told the Pope that in signing it he had ruined religion. Died at Rome 12 Aug., 1802. The cardinal published—A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul; A Treatise on the Nature of Ideals; Introduction to the study of Religion; another against Duels; Reflections on Education, in confutation of Kousseau; The Phenomena of Capillary Tubes.

GERHARD, EPHRAIM, a lawyer, born in Silesia 1682; became professor at Altorf; and died 1718. He wrote 'Delimitatio Philosophiæ Rationalis.'

GERHARD, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, born at Quedlinburg, in Saxony, 1582. He was theological professor at Jena for many years, and died 17 Aug., 1637. His best known work, entitled 'Meditations' has been translated into English.

GERHARD, JOHN ERNEST, son of the preceding, was born at Jena 1621; became professor of history there; and died 24 Feb., 1688. Among his works are 'Harmonia Linguarum Orientalium;' and a treatise on the Coptic Church. His son of the same name became divinity professor at Giessen, where he died 18 March, 1707.

GERING, ULRIE, a native of the canton of Lucerne, who, with Martin Crantz and Michael Friburger, was invited from his native place to print at the Sorbonne, by the doctors of that house. They published their first impressions in 1469 and 1470. Gering died 23 Aug., 1510.

GERLACH, STEPHEN, a Lutheran divine, was a native of Swabia. He resided five years at Constantinople in the suite of the imperial ambassador; and on his return was appointed professor and dean of Tübingen. The most curious of his works is 'An Account of the Embassy to the Porte.' Born 26 Dec., 1546; died 30 Jan., 1612.

GERMANICUS, CÆSAR, was the son of Drusus, who was a son of Livia, the wife of Augustus. He was adopted by Tiberius, and gained several splendid victories, especially over the Germans, whence he was called Germanicus. By command of Tiberius, who had grown jealous of him, he was poisoned at Antioch A.D. 19, aged 34. He is known as a poet by his translation into Latin of the Phenomena of Aratus, and by some fragments, particularly of a poem entitled 'Diosemeis,' or

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'Prognostica.' The bodily and mental endowments of Germanicus are highly celebrated in history.

GERMON, BARTHÉLÉMI, a Jesuit of Orleans, who is principally known by his protracted quarrel with the Benedictines of St. Maur, on the subject of Mabillon's 'Diplomatique.' Born 1663; died 2 Oct., 1718.

GERMONIO, ANASTASIO, an Italian canonist and diplomatist, born at Sala 1551. He became archbishop of Tarantaise; and died 4 Aug., 1627. His works are, for the most part, on canon law.

GERSON, JEAN CHARLIER DE, an eminent divine, was born at Gerson, in Champagne, 14 Dec., 1363, and educated at Paris, of which church he became chancellor and canon. He distinguished himself at the councils of Pisa and Constance, and, on account of his learning and piety, obtained the designation of 'Doctor Christianissimus.' Died at Lyons 12 July, 1429. His works, which are numerous, have passed through many editions. To his pen some have attributed the celebrated 'Imitation of Jesus Christ,' which usually bears the name of Thomas à Kempis.

GERSTEN, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a mathematician, was born at Giessen 1701; became professor there; and died 1762.

GERVAISE, ARMAND FRANÇOIS, a French friar of the order of Barefooted Carmelites, which he quitted for that of La Trappe 1695, and insinuated himself so much into the favour of the celebrated de Rancé as to be appointed abbat of La Trappe on the death of Dom Zozima 1696. This office, however, he resigned. Subsequently he got embroiled with the Bernardines, who had him arrested and confined in the abbey of Notre Dame de Reclus, where he died 1755. He wrote A General History of the Cistercians; Life of St. Cyprian; Lives of Abelard and Heloise; History of the Abbé Segur; Life of St. Irenæus; Life of Rufinus; Life of the Apostle Paul; Letters on the English Ordinations against Courayer, &c.

GERVAISE, NICOLAS, a missionary, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris about 1662. Before he was twenty he went to Siam, where he remained four years; and on his return published the Natural and Civil History of that kingdom; also an Historical Description of the kingdom of Macassar. He was afterwards provost of the church of St. Martin, at Tours, which induced him to write the life of that saint. He next printed the 'Histoire de Boèce.' Being consecrated bishop of Horren, in Guiana, he went thither, but the Caribbees murdered him and all his clergy on their arrival 20 Nov., 1729.

GERVASE OF CANTERBURY, an historian of the thirteenth century, was a monk of Canterbury. He wrote a chronicle of the Kings of England from 1122 to 1200; also a History of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Augustine to Hubert, who died in 1205.

GERVASE OF TILBURY, an historian of the thirteenth century, so called from the place of his birth. He was nephew of Henry II., and became marshal of the kingdom of Arles. He wrote a commentary on Geoffrey of Monmouth's British History; also 'A tripartite History of England;' the 'History of the Holy Land;' 'Origines Burgundiorum;' 'Mirabilia Orbis;' and a chronicle entitled 'De Otii imperialibus.' The 'Liber Niger Scaccarii' has been ascribed to him, but erroneously.

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GESENIUS, FREDERICK HENRY WILLIAM, was born at Nordhausen 3 Feb., 1780, and in 1800 was appointed professor of ancient literature in the gymnasium of Heiligenstadt. He next became professor of theology at Halle; and died 23 Oct., 1842. Gesenius was the greatest scholar of modern times in his particular department of oriental literature. The best of his works are his Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the books of the Old Testament; his works on Hebrew Grammar; and his German translation of Isaiah, with a commentary.—*Nat. Cycl.*

GESNER, CONRAD, called the 'German Pliny,' was born at Zurich 26 March, 1516. He studied at Strasburgh, from whence he was called by the university of his native place, and appointed teacher of the public school. His original destination was the church; but having an inclination to medicine, he resigned his school, and went to Basle, where he entered on the study of the sciences connected with physic. While thus engaged he was invited to Lausanne to be Greek professor, the advantages of which situation enabled him to prosecute his researches into natural history, and to take his doctor's degree at Basle. He now returned to Zurich, where he was chosen professor of philosophy; but after filling that post twenty-four years, he was carried off by the plague 13 Dec., 1565. His works are—'Bibliotheca Universalis,' a catalogue of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew books; *Historiæ Animalium*, 3 vols.; *Aquatilium Animalium enumeratio juxta Plium;* *De Lacte;* *De Secretis Remediis Thesaurus*, i.e. a pharmacopœia; *De raris et admirandis herbis, quæ sive quod noctu luceant, sive alias ob causas, Lunariæ nominantur;* *De omni rerum Fossilium genere;* *De rerum Fossilium, Lapidum, et Gemmarum maxime figuris.*

GESNER, JOHN, a canon of Zurich, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in that university, was born 1709, and died 28 March, 1790. He published two dissertations on plants (1741), in which he announced the new system of Linnæus; eleven dissertations, published under the title of 'Phytographia Sacra' and other works.

GESNER, JOHN MATTHIAS, a learned critic, born near Newburg, in Germany, 1691. After studying at Anspach, he became master of the public school of Weinheim, and lastly settled at Gottingen as professor of the languages, librarian, and inspector of the schools. He died there 3 Aug., 1761. His greatest work is a Thesaurus of the Latin tongue, 4 vols. folio. He also published editions of Horace and Claudian, in Latin; and in the Greek, the Argonautics of Orpheus; with the tracts, 'De Lapidibus;' and the 'Hymns.' His brother, John James, who died in 1787, was an ingenious medallist, and published a very valuable work, entitled 'Thesaurus Numismatum.'

GESNER, SOLOMON, a Lutheran divine, of Wittenberg, born 1559; died 7 Feb., 1605. All his works are on theological subjects.

GESNER, SOLOMON, a poet and painter, born at Zurich 1730. He was placed under a bookseller at Berlin; but soon eloped from his master, and employed his time in painting and poetry. On his return to Zurich he published 'Daphnis;' which was followed by 'Inkle and Yarico;' but his fame was established by his pastorals. He next added to his celebrity by the very popular piece of 'The Death of Abel.' About his thirtieth year he married; and from this time carried on the various occupa-

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tions of poet, engraver, painter, and bookseller. The latter profession, however, devolved chiefly on Mrs. Gesner. In 1765 he was admitted a member of the great council of Zurich; and two years after to the lesser. He was appointed bailiff of Eilzbach 1768; and died 2 March, 1788. He published some plates, etched and engraved by himself, from his own landscapes.

GETA, SEPTIMIUS, son of the Emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, with whom he was declared Cæsar. Caracalla, who hated him, killed him in the arms of his mother at the age of 23, in the year 212.

GETHIN, LADY GRACE, was the daughter of Sir George Norton, of Abbotsleigh, Somersetshire, and born 1676. She married Sir Richard Getlin, bart., of Ireland, but died soon after on 11 Oct., 1697, and was buried, not in Westminster Abbey, but at Hollingbourne, Kent. There is, however, a beautiful monument to her memory in the abbey, where a sermon in commemoration of her is preached every Ash Wednesday. She wrote miscellaneous essays, published after her death under the title of 'Reliquiæ Gethinianæ.'

GETHING, RICHARD, a celebrated penman, was a native of Herefordshire. Settling in London, he opened a writing school in Fetter Lane, and published some fine works on calligraphy between 1616 and 1645.

GEUSS, JOHN MICHAEL, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, was born in Holstein 1745, and died there 1780.

GEVARTIUS, JOHN GASPARD, an eminent philologist at Antwerp, born 1593; died 23 March, 1666.

GHIBERTI, LORENZO, a sculptor, born at Florence 1378; died about 1456.

GHILINI, JEROME, an Italian writer, born 1589; died about 1670. His principal work is 'Teatro d'uomini letterati.'

GHIRLANDAIO, DOMENICO, a painter, whose family name was Curadi, born at Florence 1449; died 1493. Michael Angelo was one of his pupils. His son, *Ridolfo* (b. 1482; d. 1560), was an excellent artist, and highly esteemed by Raffaele.

GIANNI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, born at Rome 1759; died at Paris 17 Nov., 1822.

GIANNONE, PETER, an Italian historian, born 1676; died 7 March, 1748. His chief work, a History of the Kingdom of Naples, has been translated into English.

GIARDINI, FELICE, a violinist, born at Turin April, 1716; died at Moscow Sept., 1796. About thirty years of his life were spent in England.

GIB, ADAM, a divine, one of the founders of the Secession Church in Scotland, was born in Perthshire 1713, and educated at Edinburgh. He was dismissed from his pastoral charge 1733, and then formed a congregation of his own; but in 1746 a new schism arose respecting the oaths of the burghes, and from this time the Secession Church became divided into burghers and anti-burghers, of which latter party Mr. Gib was the advocate. Died 18 June, 1788. He wrote 'A Display of the Secession Testimony,' and 'Sacred Contemplations.' Appended to the latter work is an 'Essay on Liberty and Necessity,' in answer to Lord Kames.

GIBBON, EDWARD, the celebrated historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was the son of Edward Gibbon, Esq., of Putney, where he was born 27 April, 1737. He was sent to

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Westminster School, but being of a sickly constitution, was taken from thence, and placed under Philip Francis, the translator of Horace, by whose instructions he profited little. Yet, with a meagre stock of classical learning, he was sent, at the age of fifteen, to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he remained a little more than a year, having professed himself a convert to the Catholic religion. His father then placed him with a Calvinist minister at Lausanne, where he renounced the Roman faith, without taking up any other in its room. He made, however, a good proficiency in the classics, and also in the French language: While at Lausanne, he fell in love with Made-moiselle Curchod, but was prevented from marrying her by the interdict of his father; and the lady became the wife of the celebrated Necker. In 1758 he returned to England, and in 1761 published his first literary performance, entitled 'Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature.' About this time he obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia, and when the regiment was disbanded he resumed his studies, chiefly devoting his time to the Greek language, with a view to historical composition. In 1763 he went on his travels, and while sitting amidst the ruins of the Capitol at Rome, he formed the idea of writing the history of the decline and fall of that city. In the meantime, he joined M. Deyverdun in a journal called 'Memoires Littéraires de la Grand Bretagne,' which met with no success. The next production of Mr. Gibbon was entitled 'Critical Observations on the Sixth Æneid,' against Warburton. In 1770 he began his celebrated history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, the first volume of which, in quarto, appeared in 1776; but though greatly admired, it was immediately attacked on account of the offensive chapters in it respecting Christianity. To one of his assailants only, however, did Mr. Gibbon vouchsafe to make a reply; and that was Mr. Davis, who had charged him with falsifying his quotations. The remainder of the work came out at intervals, the sixth and last volume being published in 1788. Previous to this undertaking, Mr. Gibbon was chosen into parliament for Liskeard, and when hostilities commenced between this country and France, in 1778, he was employed to draw up the manifesto on that occasion; for which he was made commissioner of the Board of Trade, but lost the place on the change of administration in 1783. He then went to reside at Lausanne, where he continued till the French revolution obliged him to return to England; and here he died 16 Jan., 1794. His friend, Lord Sheffield, published, in 1799, the memoirs and miscellaneous works of Mr. Gibbon, in two vols. 4to., to which another volume of papers was afterwards added.

GIBBON, JOHN, was born in London 3 Nov., 1629, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, after which he became a soldier. Afterwards he obtained the post of Blue-Mantle pursuivant in the College of Arms; and died about 1700. He is exclusively remembered by his 'Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam, an Essay towards a more correct Blazon in Latin than formerly hath been used,' 1682. He was an ancestor of the historian.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, a carver and statuary, was a native of London. He gave to wood the lightness of flowers, and executed several fine works both in that way, in marble, and in bronze. The principal of his productions are, the wooden

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throne at Canterbury, the monument of Viscount Camden, at Exton in Rutlandshire, the font in St. James's church, the statue of Charles II. at Charing Cross, and that of James II. in the Privy Garden. Died 3 August, 1721.

GIBBONS, JOHN, a Jesuit, born at Wells, Somersetshire, 1544. He was educated at one of the English universities, and afterwards became a canon of Bonn, but resigned that preferment in order to embrace the institute of St. Ignatius. He died rector of the college at Triers 3 Dec., 1589. He wrote, *A Treatise on the Saints; The Confutation of George Schon's [a Calvinist minister at Heidelberg] Thesis, that the Pope was Anti-Christ; A Treatise on Communion in one kind, 1584.* He was also the principal compiler of the *'Concertatio Ecclesiarum Catholicarum in Anglia,'* Triers, 1583. It was re-edited with considerable additions the year following, by John Bridgewater; and again in 1598.—*Oliver; Dodd.*

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, a native of Cambridge, was appointed organist of the chapels royal 1604. In 1606 he was admitted bachelor of music at Cambridge, and was created doctor of music at Oxford 1622. Being commanded to Canterbury to attend the solemnization of the marriage of Charles I. with the Princess Henrietta Maria, he was seized with the smallpox, of which he died in that city 5 June, 1625. He was concerned, jointly with Dr. John Bull and William Byrd, in the composition of a music book for the virginal, entitled *'Parthenia.'* In 1612 he published Madrigals of five parts, for voices and viols. He also composed the tunes to the hymns and songs of the church, translated by George Withers. Numerous services and anthems of his are extant in the cathedral books, and some are printed in various collections. The service in F and his anthem of Hosanna are mentioned with great approbation by writers on music, who agree as to the superior excellence of his church music in general. One of his sons, *Christopher Gibbons, Mus. Doct. Oxon.,* was organist to Charles II., and many of his anthems are extant, though he was more celebrated for his skill in performing on the organ than for his compositions. He died 1676. *Edward Gibbons,* the brother of Orlando, was organist of Salisbury Cathedral, and the author of some madrigals.

GIBBONS, RICHARD, a Jesuit, brother of John, mentioned above, entered the Society at Rome 1573; and died at Douay 23 June, 1632, æt. 83. He published numerous works, but is chiefly known by his edition of Nicholas Harpsfield's *'Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica,'* folio, Douay, 1622; and his translations of De la Puente's Meditations on the Mysteries, and Louis de Granada's Memorial of a Christian Life.—*Oliver; Dodd.*

GIBBONS, THOMAS, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Swaffham, Norfolk, 31 May, 1720. He became pastor of an Independent meeting in Silver Street, London, 1743; but the next year removed to Haberdashers' Hall. In 1754 he became one of the tutors of the academy at Mile End, and in 1764 received the degree of doctor in divinity from Aberdeen. Died 22 Feb., 1785. Dr. Gibbons published—*Juvenilia;* or poems on several occasions; *Family Sermons;* *A System of Rhetoric;* *Female Worthies,* or the Lives of Pious Women, 2 vols.; *Memoirs of Dr. Isaac Watts.* After his death, three volumes of his sermons were published by subscription.

GIBERT.

GIBBS, JAMES, M.D., was born at Rouen about 1616, being son of William Gibbs, physician to Queen Mary, wife of King Charles I. At nine years of age he was brought to England, and after being initiated in the rudiments was sent to the English college at St. Omer. He next studied anatomy and medicine at Padua; and in 1644 removed to Rome, and became tutor to Almericus, son of Francis, duke of Modena. Having spent two years in this honourable employment, he was appointed physician to Cardinal Bernardini, after whose decease he was a domestic to Prince Giustiniani. In 1657 Pope Alexander VII. appointed him professor of rhetoric in the famous school *'Sapienza.'* Gibbs was much admired for his ingenious performances in poetry, and the Emperor Leopold honoured him with the title of poet-laureate 1667. He also received the degree of M.D. from Oxford, on which occasion some of the choicest wits of that university complimented him with Latin verses. Dr. Gibbs died at Rome 26 June, 1677, aged 66. He wrote *'Carminum pars lyrica, ad exemplum Quinti Horatii Flacci,'* &c., 8vo., Rome, 1668; *Carminum pars altera; Orationes et prelationes; Epistolæ; Pinacotheca Spadia, sive Pontinicum Romanorum series; De Medico, libri iii.*

GIBBS, JAMES, an architect, born at Aberdeen 1674, and educated at the Marischal College, where he took the degree of master of arts; after which he went to Holland, and entered into the service of a builder. Here he became known to the earl of Mar, who patronized him, and thus he was enabled to travel for improvement into Italy. About 1710 he came to England, where, by the interest of his noble friend, he was employed in planning and executing St. Martin's Church in the Fields, St. Mary's in the Strand, and other public works. After this he executed the Radcliff Library at Oxford, and the Senate House at Cambridge, where also he showed his abilities in King's College, and the Royal Library. Died 5 August, 1754.—In 1728 he published a folio volume of his designs.

GIBBS, SIR VICARY, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was the son of an apothecary at Exeter, and born there 1752. He received his education at Eton, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he was distinguished by his classical attainments, and in 1772 was elected to a Craven scholarship. While at college, he entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. Through the friendship of Dunning, he became a leading counsel on the western circuit; and on the death of Mr. Richard Burke was chosen recorder of Bristol. The trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, brought the talents of Mr. Gibbs still more conspicuously before the public, and soon afterwards he became king's counsel. He was also elected into parliament for the university of Cambridge; made chief justice of Chester; next solicitor and afterwards attorney-general, with the honour of knighthood. In 1813 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Common Pleas; and the year following chief of the same court. After discharging the duties of this office with the greatest reputation, he resigned it, at the end of 1818, on account of his increasing infirmities. Died 9 Feb., 1820.

GIBERT, BALTHASAR, a celebrated professor in the university of Paris, born at Aix 17 Jan., 1662;

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died 28 Oct., 1741. He published a Treatise on True Eloquence, and a great number of other works.

GIBERT, JEAN PIERRE, a cousin of the preceding, and able writer on canon law, was born at Aix 1660, and died at Paris 2 Nov., 1736.

GIBERTI, JOHN MATTHEW, was born at Palermo 1495; consecrated bishop of Verona 1524; died 30 Dec., 1543. The works of this learned and pious prelate, who rendered important services to the church, were published at Verona 1733.

GIBOUKS, PETER. See ANSELM, FATHER.

GIBSON, EDMUND, a bishop and antiquary, was born at Bampton, Westmerland, 1669. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, where he studied the northern languages. He also published new editions of Drummond's 'Polemio-Middiana,' and James V. of Scotland's 'Cantilena Rustica,' with notes. These works were followed by a Latin translation of the Saxon Chronicle, 1692, and a catalogue of MSS. in Tenison's Library, and those at Oxford which had belonged to Dugdale. In 1695 he published a new translation of Camden's 'Britannia,' with additions. Of this new edition appeared several years afterwards. In 1698 he edited Sir Henry Spelman's posthumous works, and about this time he became chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, who conferred on him the degree of D.D., the archdeaconry of Surrey, and the rectory of Lambeth. In 1713 he published his 'Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani,' 2 vols. folio. In 1715 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, whence, in 1720, he was translated to London. Died 6 Sept., 1748. Besides the works already noticed, he published several on the antiquities of Britain; the life of Sir Thomas Bodley; tracts on the convocation; sermons; and pastoral letters.

GIBSON, MATTHEW, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Comana 3 Sept., 1780, and appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern district. Died 19 May, 1790. He published A Pastoral Letter addressed to all the Clergy and Faithful of the Northern District on the New Oath framed for the Catholics of this Kingdom, &c., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1790. An answer to this, by a Protestant Catholic (to wit, Alexander Geddes), appeared the same year.

GIBSON, RICHARD, called 'the Dwarf,' an English painter, and the contemporary of Lely, whose manner he studied. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who put him under De Cleyn for instruction. Afterwards he became page to Charles I., and on marrying Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. They were of equal stature, each measuring three feet ten inches; but their children, five of whom arrived at maturity, were of the usual size. Gibson died in 1690, æt. 75, and his wife in 1709, aged 89. *William Gibson*, the nephew of Richard, was also a painter and copyist of Lely. He died 1702, aged 58. *Edward Gibson*, a member of the same family, painted portraits in oil and crayons.

GIBSON, THOMAS, a native of Morpeth, in Northumberland, was educated at Cambridge (M.B. 1511). He was noted for his extraordinary success in curing diseases, and also for his strong antipathy to the Catholic religion. For some years he carried on the business of a printer in London, where he died 1562. He wrote much, and with one exception, all the known productions of his

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press were compiled by himself. Among his works are 'The Concordance of the New Testament,' 1535; 'The Great Herball newly corrected,' 1539; 'A breve Cronycle of the Bysshope of Romes Blessynge, and of the Prelates Bynneicall and charitable rewardes from the tyme of King Heralde unto this day,' *no date*, in English rhyme. His Concordance is the first printed work of that kind in the English language.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GIBSON, THOMAS, an English painter, who died 28 April, 1751, aged about 71.

GIBSON, WILLIAM, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Acanthos 5 Dec., 1790, and appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern district. He died 9 June, 1821.

GIDDY. See GILBERT.

GIFFARD, BONAVENTURE, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, 1642. At an early age he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he remained till 1667, and then spent ten years in the university of Paris, where he was created D.D. James II., on ascending the throne, made him one of his chaplains; and he was promoted to the episcopal dignity, and consecrated 22 April, 1687, with the title of bishop of Madaura. At first he was vicar-apostolic of the midland district; but was transferred to the London district 1702. On the breaking out of the Revolution (1688) he was committed to Newgate, where he remained a prisoner about twelve months. After gaining his liberty he lived privately in London by connivance of the government, who gave him very little disturbance, being fully satisfied of the inoffensiveness of his behaviour. He died at Hammersmith 12 March, 1733-4, according to Dodd, though the inscription on his tombstone, in St. Pancras church, gives 12 March, 1736, as the date of his decease. He was author of A Sermon on the Nativity of our Lord, preach'd before the King and Queen at Whitehall, 1687, 4to., London, 1688; and in 1722 there was printed a Relation of a Conference between him and W. Jane, dean of Gloucester, concerning the Real Presence.

GIFFARD, WILLIAM, D.D., archbishop of Rheims, was born in Hampshire 1554 or 1555. At the proper age he was sent to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he pursued his studies for at least four years; and from thence proceeded to Louvain, where he went through a course of divinity under the celebrated Bellarmine, and was passed bachelor of that faculty. The degree of doctor was conferred upon him at Pont-à-Mousson 1584. For eleven years he worthily filled the chair of theology at Rheims. He was also rector of the university of Rheims, and dean of Lisle, in Flanders. About 1602 he entered the order of St. Benedict, on which occasion he assumed the name of *Gabriel à Sancta Maria*; and it was he who induced the cardinal of Lorraine to bestow Dieulwart on Englishmen of that order. He became prior of the Benedictine monastery at St. Malo; and in 1617 president of the English Benedictine province. In or about 1619 he was nominated coadjutor to the cardinal archbishop of Rheims, and consecrated as bishop of Archidapolis; and in 1622 he succeeded as archbishop and duke of Rheims, first peer of France, and legate born of the Holy Sec. This virtuous and learned prelate died 11 April, 1629. He assisted Dr. Anthony Champney in his 'Treatise on the Protestant Ordinations,' 1616; and his 'Sermons for Advent,' delivered in French, and trans-

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lated by himself into Latin, were published at Rheims 1625. He also completed the treatise 'Calvino-Turcismus,' which had been commenced by Dr. William Reynolds.—*Dodd; Obit.*

GIFFEN, HUBERT VAN, in Latin *Gifanius*, a jurist and philologist, born at Buren in Guelderland 1534; died at Prague 26 July, 1604.

GIFFORD, ANDREW, D.D., a Baptist minister, born at Bristol 17 Aug., 1700. In 1725 he became pastor of a congregation at Nottingham, whence he removed to the meeting in Eagle Street, London, and in 1754 obtained his doctor's degree from Aberdeen. In 1757 he was appointed assistant-librarian of the British Museum. He published some Sermons, and an edition of Folkes's Tables of Coins. Died 19 June, 1784.

GIFFORD, JOHN, a political writer, whose real name was *John Richard Green*, was born 1758. He was brought up by his grandfather, who left him some property, which enabled him to go to Oxford, where he became a commoner of St. John's College; but left the university without a degree. He now turned to the law as a profession; but having dissipated his little fortune, he was obliged to go abroad, under the assumed name, which he ever after retained. He returned in 1788, and, on the breaking out of the French revolution, devoted his pen to the defence of government in church and state. He contributed to the establishment of the 'British Critic,' and afterwards of the 'Anti-Jacobin Review,' which last arose out of a newspaper of the same name. Besides these concerns, and a number of pamphlets which he published, Mr. Gifford found time to compile some larger works; as—'The History of France,' 5 vols.; 'The Reign of Louis XVI.;' and 'History of the French Revolution;' 'History of the Political Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, 3 vols. For these services he was rewarded with a pension, and made a police magistrate. He died at Bromley, Kent, 6 March, 1818.

GIFFORD, RICHARD, after graduating as B.A. at Balliol College, Oxford, took orders and was appointed curate of Richard's Castle, Herefordshire. Afterwards he was appointed morning preacher at St. Anne's, Soho, and in 1758 chaplain to the marquis of Tweeddale. He was presented to the vicarage of Duffield, Derbyshire, 1759; to the rectory of North Okendon, Essex, 1772; and died 1 March, 1807, aged 82. Mr. Gifford published 'Remarks on Mr. Kennicott's Dissertation on the Tree of Life in Paradise;' 'Contemplations,' a poem; and 'Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit,' 1782.

GIFFORD, ROBERT, Lord Gifford, was born at Exeter 24 Feb., 1779, and at first articled to an attorney in that city, though he subsequently went to the bar. In 1817 he was appointed solicitor-general, and shortly afterwards took his seat in parliament for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk. He was advanced to the attorney-generalship 1819. In 1824 he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, and the same year the university of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. The same year, also, he was appointed deputy speaker of the House of Lords, being created a peer by the title of Baron Gifford, of St. Leonard's, co. Devon. He succeeded Sir Thomas Plumer as Master of the Rolls 1824; and died 4 Sept., 1826.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM, a critic and poet, born at

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Ashburton, Devonshire, April, 1756. He was left an orphan in early childhood, and apprenticed to a shoemaker. His master refused to allow him to lighten the drudgery of his occupation by reading, but he nevertheless contrived by stealth to acquire considerable knowledge of mathematics, and occasionally wrote verses. Some of the latter came into the hands of Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon, who raised a subscription to purchase his freedom. He was immediately put under the charge of a teacher, and although, with the exception of mathematics, his attainments were then almost nothing, in two years he was fitted for the university of Oxford, and entered Exeter College, where he was appointed Bible reader. Having accidentally fallen under the notice of Lord Grosvenor, he was invited by that nobleman to live with him, and subsequently spent many years on the Continent as travelling tutor to his son. After his return to England he published in 1791 his 'Baviad,' a paraphrase on the first satire of Persius, in which the popular Della Cruscan poetry of the day was happily ridiculed and effectually put down. This work was followed in 1795 by the 'Mæviad,' an imitation of Horace directed against the corruptions of the drama. His 'Epistle to Peter Pindar,' published in 1800, is one of the bitterest attacks ever directed against an opponent. Being now known as a keen political writer, he wrote with George Ellis and Frere for the 'Anti-Jacobin' upon its commencement by Canning, and from this connexion received two offices under government, which he held for life. He also translated Persius, and edited the dramatic works of Massinger, Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley. Upon the establishment of the Quarterly Review in 1809 he became its editor, a position he retained till about two years before his death, which event occurred in London 31 Dec., 1826.

GIGGEO, ANTHONY, a Milanese divine, who compiled a valuable Arabic-Latin Lexicon. Died 1632.

GILBERT, JAMES WILLIAM, F.R.S., a writer on banking, was born in London 21 March, 1794. He was for some years general manager of the London and Westminster Bank; and died 8 Aug., 1863. His principal works are an answer to Cobbett's History of the Reformation; 'Practical Treatise on Banking;' 'The History and Principles of Banking;' 'The History of Banking in Ireland;' 'The Logic of Banking;' 'Banking and the Currency;' 'History of Banking in America;' 'Logic for the Million.'

GILBERT, ST., the founder of the Gilbertin order, was born at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, and after a clerical education received ordination from the bishop of Lincoln. In 1123 he became parson of the united livings of Sempringham and Tirington. He gave a rule to seven holy virgins, who lived in strict enclosure in a house adjoining to the wall of his parish church of St. Andrew at Sempringham, and another afterwards to a community of men, who desired to live under his direction. Such was the origin of the order of the Gilbertins, the approbation of which he procured from Pope Eugenius III. He built nine monasteries of women, and four of canons regular, in which monasteries he left, at the time of his death, 1500 religious women, and 700 religious men. He died 3 Feb., 1189-90, being 106 years old, and was canonized by Innocent III. in 1202. Festival, Feb. 4.

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GILBERT, DAVIES, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., whose name was originally *Giddy*, was born at St. Erth, Cornwall, March, 1767, and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1789). In 1792 he served the office of high sheriff of his native county; and he also sat in parliament as member for Helston (1804-6), and for Bodmin (1806-1832). In 1808 he married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and he assumed the name of Gilbert only in 1817. Throughout life Mr. Gilbert was very fond of scientific pursuits, and for three years he held the honourable post of President of the Royal Society. The university of Oxford also honoured him with the degree of D.C.L. 1832. His published works, however, relate to antiquarian and not scientific subjects. The principal are:—'A Collection of ancient Christmas Carols, with the tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England,' 1823; 'Mount Calvary, or the History of the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; written in Cornish and interpreted in the English tongue by John Keigwin, gent., in 1682,' 1826; 'The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood, written in Cornish in 1611 by William Jordan, and translated by John Keigwin,' 1827; works on the history of St. Neot's, Cornwall; 'Parochial History of Cornwall, founded on the MS. Histories of Mr. Hals and Mr. Tonkin,' 4 vols. 8vo., London 1837-8. Dr. Gilbert died at Eastbourne 24 Dec., 1839.

GILBERT, Sir HUMPHREY, an enterprising but unfortunate navigator, was born in Devonshire 1539. He lost his father at an early age, and his mother married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. The subject of this article had his education at Eton and Oxford; after which he went, in a military character, to Ireland, where for his services he was knighted 1570. He returned soon after to England, and married a rich heiress, but lost a good part of his property in a speculating concern with Sir Thomas Smith, for converting iron into copper. He published, in 1576, a discourse to prove the practicability of a north-west passage to China; and in 1578 he sailed on a voyage of discovery himself to the coast of America. In a second voyage, in 1583, he took possession of Newfoundland; but his ship foundered in her passage to England 9 Sept., 1584. He was a good mathematician, and of an enterprising genius.

GILBERT, Sir JEFFREY, a judge, was, it is supposed, a native of Devonshire, and born 10 Oct., 1674. Of his education no particulars are recorded; but in 1715 he was appointed one of the judges in the Irish Court of King's Bench, from which he was removed to the situation of chief baron of the Exchequer in that kingdom. In 1722 he was recalled to England, and made a baron of the Exchequer; and, two years afterwards, he was one of the commissioners of the great seal, with Sir Joseph Jekill and Sir Robert Raymond. In 1725 he was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, but died 14 Oct., 1726, at Bath. He published a number of legal works and an abridgment of Locke on the Understanding.

GILBERT, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Colchester 1540. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; after which he travelled abroad. On his return he became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and settled in London, where he was greatly esteemed for his skill, and

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was appointed physician to Queen Elizabeth. In 1600 he published a work on the nature and properties of the loadstone, entitled, 'De Magnete, magneticisque corporibus, et de magno magnetæ Tellure, physiologia nova.' In this work he pointed out the variation of the magnet, and the uses to which it was to be applied in navigation; a discovery of great importance to mariners. He died at Colchester 30 Nov., 1603. After his death was printed another work of his, entitled, 'De mundi nostro sublunari philosophia nova.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

GILBERT, WILLIAM, B.D., a nonconformist divine, born in Shropshire 1613, and educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford. He went to Ireland, and, on his return, was presented by Lord Wharton to the living of Upper Winchington, Bucks; afterwards to the vicarage of St. Laurence, Reading; and, lastly, to the rectory of Edgemond, in his native county, from which he was ejected at the Restoration. He then officiated in conventicles at Oxford and London, and died at the former place 15 July, 1694. His works are, 'Vindiciæ supremi Dei domini,' against Dr. Owen; 'England's Passing Bell, a poem, written soon after the plague, the fire of London, and the Dutch war;' 'Super auspaticissimo regis Gul. in Hiberniam descensu;' 'Epitaphia diversa.' He also published a dialogue, called 'Julius Secundus,' which he ascribed to Erasmus.

GILBERTUS ANGLICUS, an English writer of the twelfth century. His principal work is entitled 'Compendium Medicinæ tam mortuum universalium quam particularium,' printed at Lyons, 1510.

GILCHRIST, EBENEZER, a physician, was born at Dumfries 1707. He studied at Edinburgh, London, and Paris, but took his doctor's degree at Rheims, after which he returned to his native country, where he practised till his death 1774. He wrote two dissertations on nervous fevers in the Edinburgh Medical Essays; and a separate treatise on the use of sea voyages in medicine.

GILCHRIST, JOHN BORTHWICK, LL.D., an orientalist, born at Edinburgh 1759. At an early age he went to Calcutta as assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service, and applied himself with ardour to the study of Hindostance, Sanscrit, Persian, and other languages. In 1787 he published, at Calcutta, an English and Hindostance Dictionary, which became a standard work. This was followed by various other introductory works on the languages of Hindostan and Persia. In 1800 he was appointed professor of the Hindostance and Persian languages in the college of Fort William, in Bengal. This situation he was obliged to resign, three years later, in consequence of failing health. Returning to Scotland in 1804, he took up his residence at Edinburgh, where, at one period, he endeavoured to establish a bank. About 1816 he settled in London, where he taught the oriental languages, at first in private, and afterwards at the Oriental Institution, Leicester Square. The latter years of his life were passed in retirement, and he died at Paris Jan., 1841.

GILCHRIST, OCTAVIUS, P.S.A., was born at Twickenham 1779, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He left the university to assist a friend engaged in trade at Stamford, and afterwards carried on the business for his own benefit. Mr. Gilchrist was a writer in the Quarterly Review, and contributed some notes to Gifford's

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edition of Ben Jonson. He likewise published 'Examination of the charges of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakspeare;' Bishop Corbet's Poems; and 'Letters to William Gilford on the late edition of Ford's Works.' He projected a Collection of Old Plays, but never carried out the idea. Died at Stamford 30 June, 1823.

GILDAN, surnamed *The Wise*, was a native of Wales, and born in 511, or, according to others, in 493. He appears to have been a monk; and, after residing in one of the small isles called the Holmes, in the Bristol Channel, retired to the Abbey of Glastonbury, where he died. This account is controverted by Dupin, who places him in a monastery in Venetia in Britain. The only book attributed to him, with certainty, is entitled 'Epistola de excidio Britanniar, et castigatione ordinis ecclesiastici,' printed at London in 1525, and, several times since, at other places. An English translation of it was published 1652.

GILDON, CHARLES, was born at Gillingham, Dorsetshire, 1665, educated at Douay. Having wasted his paternal estate, he turned dramatic writer, but without success. He was the friend of Charles Blount, whose works he published, and justified both his conduct and his sceptical principles. But at the close of life he altered his opinions, and printed a book called 'The Deist's Manual.' His other works are 'The Art of English Poetry,' of which his own productions proved miserable examples; An English Grammar; The Life of Betterton. Died 12 Jan., 1723-4.

GILES, of *Fuero*, an Italian cardinal and biblical commentator, died 12 Nov., 1532.

GILFILLAN, ROBERT, a minor Scotch poet, born in Dunfermline 7 July, 1798; died 4 Dec., 1850, at Leith, where he had been collector of the police rates since 1837. The fourth edition of his Songs was published shortly after his death.

GILL, ALEXANDER, was born in Lincolnshire 27 Feb., 1564. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. 1590). In 1608 he became master of St. Paul's School; and died 17 Nov., 1635. His works are—'Treatise concerning the Trinity;' 'Logonomia Anglica;' 'Sacred Philosophy of Holy Scripture, or a Commentary on the Creed.'

GILL, ALEXANDER, D.D., son and successor to the preceding, was born in London 1597. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, and, on taking his master's degree, was appointed usher in St. Paul's School, of which he became master in 1635, when he proceeded doctor in divinity. He was, however, dismissed five years afterwards, and then set up a private school in Aldersgate Street, where he died 1642. His Latin poems were printed with the title of 'Poetici Conatus,' 1632. He had the honour to instruct Milton, who respected him very much.

GILL, JOHN, D.D., a Baptist minister, born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, 23 Nov., 1697. His education was limited, owing to the contracted circumstances of his parents; but, by application, he became a good classical and oriental scholar. In 1718 he officiated at a congregation at Higham Ferrers, from whence he removed to a congregation at Horsleydown, in Southwark. In 1728 he published his 'Exposition of the Song of Solomon.' In 1735 appeared his 'Cause of God and Truth,' 4 vols., in which he defended Calvinism upon Supralapsarian principles. But his great work was a Commentary on the Scriptures, in 9 vols. folio,

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for which he was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Aberdeen. A new edition of this exposition subsequently appeared, in 10 vols. 4to. In 1797 Dr. Gill printed 'A Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Hebrew Language.' His last work was a body of doctrinal and practical divinity, 3 vols. 4to. Died 14 Oct., 1771.

GILLES, PIERRE, a French traveller and naturalist, born at Albi 1490; died at Rome 1555.

GILLESPIE, GEORGE, a Scotch divine, who was one of the commissioners from the Church of Scotland in the assembly at Westminster 1643. He wrote 'Aaron's Rod Blossoming;' 'Miscellaneous Questions,' &c.; and died 17 Dec., 1648.

GILLIES, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Brechin 18 Jan., 1747, and educated at Glasgow, after which he repaired to London. For some time he travelled on the Continent with the sons of Lord Hope, and on his return to England, about 1784, devoted himself to literary pursuits. On the death of Dr. Robertson he was appointed royal historiographer for Scotland. He died at Clapham 15 Feb., 1836. Dr. Gillies published a translation of the Orations of Isocrates and Lysias; History of Ancient Greece; View of the reign of Frederick II. of Prussia, with a parallel between that Prince and Philip II. of Macedon; a translation of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics; History of the World from Alexander to Augustus; and a translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric.

GILLIES, ROBERT PEARSE, a nephew of Lord Gillies and of Dr. John Gillies, mentioned above, received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the Scotch bar 1812. Throughout his life this gifted individual was afflicted with a tendency to mental depression and morbid sensibility. He died at Kensington 28 Nov., 1858. Mr. Gillies was a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine, and published an autobiographical work entitled 'Memoirs of a Literary Veteran,' 1851.

GILLIS, JAMES, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born 7 April, 1802, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, of Scottish parents, who returned home with him in 1816. He was ordained priest 1827; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Carruthers, vicar-apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland, 28 July, 1837; consecrated bishop of Limyra, in Lycia, 22 July, 1838; succeeded as third vicar-apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland 1852; and died near Edinburgh 24 Feb., 1864. Bishop Gillis published *A Discourse on the Mission and Influence of the Popes*, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1820; *Facts and Correspondence relating to the admission into the Catholic Church of Viscount and Viscountess Feilding*, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1850; *The Cholera, its premonitory symptoms and means of prevention*, being principally extracts from the second report by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission in 1848, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1853; *A Letter to D. McLaren, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the proposed 'Voluntary' Amendment of the Lord Advocate's Educational Bill for Scotland*, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1854; *A Lecture on Education*, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1850; *A paper on the subject of Burns' pistols*, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1859.

GILLOT, CLAUDE, a celebrated French engraver and painter, born 1673; died 1722.

GILLRAY, JAMES, an engraver and caricaturist, was born at Chelsea 1757, being the son of a Chelsea pensioner. He became a student in the Royal Academy, and about 1794 attracted notice

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as a skilful engraver. Between 1779 and 1811 he published twelve hundred caricatures, many of which were etched at once upon the copper, without the assistance of drawings. The royal family, the cabinet ministers, and the prominent politicians of the day were ridiculed by him without mercy. He died at London, of delirium tremens, 1 June, 1815. His works appeared singly, but a collection of them was published 1830. A new edition was subsequently issued by Bohn.

GILLY, WILLIAM STEPHEN, D.D., was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge. He was collated to the rectory of North Farnbridge, Essex, 1817; obtained a canonry of Durham, and the living of St. Margaret's in that city 1825; was presented in 1851 to the vicarage of Northam, Northumberland; and died 10 Sept., 1855, aged 66. His works are—'The Spirit of the Gospel; or the Four Evangelists elucidated by explanatory observations, historical references, and miscellaneous illustrations;' 'Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont in the year 1823, and Researches among the Vaudois or Waldenses, Protestant inhabitants of the Cottian Alps;' 'Horæ Catecheticæ;' 'Waldensian Researches;' a 'Second Visit to the Vaudois,' 1831; Memoir of Felix Neff; 'Our Protestant Forefathers;' 'Vigilantius and his Times;' 'The Roman Version of the Gospel according to St. John.'

GILPIN, BERNARD, styled 'The Apostle of the North,' was born at Kentmere, Westmoreland, 1517. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Christ Church, on the foundation of that house by Cardinal Wolsey. His first preferment was the vicarage of Norton, in the diocese of Durham, which he resigned on going to Paris, where he printed a book on the Eucharist, written by his relative, Bishop Tonstal, who gave him the manuscript for that purpose. After travelling three years he returned home, and was made archdeacon of Durham, to which was annexed the rectory of Easington, from whence he removed to Houghton-le-Spring. He was a warm partisan of the reformed doctrines, and in the reign of Elizabeth was offered the bishopric of Carlisle and the provostship of Queen's College, but refused both, contenting himself with Houghton, where he founded a school. Died 4 March, 1583. His brother, *George Gilpin*, translated from the Dutch that keen satire of Alegambe, *The Beehive of the Roman Church*.

GILPIN, RICHARD, a native of Cumberland, who took his degree of M.D. at Queen's College, Oxford; after which he was ordained, and had the living of Greystock, in his native county. Being silenced by the Act of Conformity, he resumed the practice of physic at Newcastle, where he died 1697. He wrote '*Demonologia Sacra, or a Treatise on Satan's Temptations*,' 1677, and other works.

GILPIN, SAWREY, brother of the Rev. William Gilpin, was born at Carlisle 1733. He was placed with a ship-painter, and his first works which attracted notice were some market groups, which he sketched from his window. He next applied to drawing of animals, particularly the horse, in which he excelled. He also etched the plates in his brother's works, and became a member of the Royal Academy. He died at Brompton 8 March, 1807.

GIOTTO.

GILPIN, WILLIAM, was a native of Carlisle, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts in 1748. He kept, for many years, a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. He died 5 April, 1804, aged 80. He published—*The Life of Bernard Gilpin; Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Cranmer; Lectures on the Catechism; Exposition of the New Testament; Observations on Picturesque Beauty; Tour to the Lakes; Remarks on Forest Scenery; Essay on Prints; Observations on the River Wye, &c.; Remarks on the Western Parts of England; Sermons; Moral Contrasts*. He left the profits of his publications for the endowment of a school at Boldre.

GIN, PIERRE LOUIS CLAUDE, a voluminous French writer and translator, born 1720 at Paris, where he died 19 Nov., 1807.

GINGUENE, PIERRE LOUIS, an active agent in the French Revolution, a poet, and a writer on criticism, was born at Rennes 25 April, 1748, and died at Paris 16 Nov., 1815. His great work is '*The Literary History of Italy*.'

GINKELL. See *ATHLONE, EARL OF*.

GINNANI FRANCIS, Count, an Italian naturalist, born at Ravenna 13 Dec., 1716, died 1765.

GIOBERTI, VINCENZO, an Italian statesman and political writer, born at Turin 5 April, 1801; died at Paris 26 Oct., 1852.

GIOCONDO, FRA GIOVANNI, an architect and antiquary of Verona, died about 1521.

GIOIA, FLAVIO, a Neapolitan, to whom has been erroneously ascribed the invention of the mariner's compass, was born about 1300 at Pastano, near Amalfi.

GIOJA, MELCHIOR, an Italian ecclesiastic and writer on political economy, born at Placenza 27 Sept., 1707; died at Milan 2 Jan., 1820.

GIORDANI, VITALE, a celebrated mathematician, born at Bitonto, in the kingdom of Naples, 13 Dec., 1633; died at Rome 3 Nov., 1711.

GIORDANO, LUCA, a painter, born at Naples 1620. He was the disciple of Spagnoletto, and afterwards of Pietro da Cortona; on leaving whose school he went to Lombardy, to study the works of Correggio, and then repaired to Venice for further improvement in colouring and composition. He imitated Titian so very closely, that his pictures are not easily distinguished from that master. He lived several years in Spain, where he was in high favour with King Philip, whom he accompanied to Naples, and died there in 1704 or 1705.

GIORGI, AUGUSTINE ANTHONY, an ecclesiastical antiquary and oriental scholar, professor of divinity in the college of La Sapienza at Rome, was born 1711, and died 4 May, 1797.

GIORGIONE, a painter, whose name was *Giorgio Barbarelli*, was born at Castel Franco, in Friuli, 1477. He became the scholar of Giovanni Bellini, but far surpassed him in design and execution. His style is supposed by some to resemble that of Leonardo da Vinci, but others think it approaches nearer to that of Correggio. Died 1511.

GIOTTO, an artist, born at Vespignano, near Florence, 1276. When a boy, he kept sheep, and his genius being discovered in that situation by Cimabue, he took him under his instruction. He acquired such a reputation that Benedict IX. sent for him to Rome, where, besides painting many pictures, he made a ship of mosaic, which is over

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the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's church, and still known by the name of Giotto's vessel. In 1334 he undertook the famous tower of Santa Maria del Fiore at Florence, for which he was made a citizen, and rewarded with a pension. Died 18 Jan., 1336. Petrarch and Dante were his particular friends.

GIOVIO, PAOLO, in Latin, *Paulus Jovius*, was born at Como 19 April, 1483. He studied physic, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty; but soon quitted the profession for literary pursuits. Leo X. gave him a pension, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. Adrian VI. presented him to a canonry in the cathedral of Como, and Clement VII. made him bishop of Nocera. Died 11 Dec., 1552. The historical works of Jovius have been printed in two vols. folio, Strasburg, 1556. His other books are 'De Piscibus Romanis,' Latin Poems; Lives of the twelve Visconti lords and dukes of Milan; 'Musæi Joviani Imagines,' Collection of Portraits with Inscriptions; Description of Great Britain, of Muscovy, and of the Lake of Como; and Eulogies of Warriors. His brother, *Benedict* (born 1471), wrote a history of Como; a Treatise on the Manners of the Swiss, &c.

GIRALDI CINTIO, JOHN BAPTIST, a poet and physician, born at Ferrara 1504; died 30 Dec., 1573. His principal work is 'Hecatommithi,' or a hundred novels in the manner of Boccaccio.

GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO, an eminent scholar and Latin poet, born at Ferrara 14 June, 1479; died Feb., 1552.

GIRALDUS DE BARRI, called from his native country *Cambrensis*, and by his enemies *Sylvester*, or the Savage, was born at the castle of Manorbeer, in Pembrokeshire, 1147. He was educated first under his uncle, the bishop of St. David's, and next at the university of Paris. On his return he entered into orders, and obtained several preferments. After his uncle's death the chapter of St. David's chose him bishop of that see, but he declined the appointment, knowing that the king would not confirm the election. He then revisited Paris to study the civil and canon law, in which he made a great proficiency. In 1180 he returned to his own country, which was in great confusion, the inhabitants and clergy having joined in expelling the bishop for arbitrary conduct. Girald was then chosen to superintend the diocese, which he governed for three years with great credit, and acquired popularity, though he introduced considerable innovations. The abdicated bishop, however, was restored, and Girald, having resigned his charge, accepted the invitation of Henry II. to be his chaplain. That monarch sent him to Ireland with his son John in 1185; and while there he collected materials for the history and topography of Ireland. In 1187 he returned to Wales, and the year following accompanied Archbishop Baldwin in a journey through the Principality, in order to preach up the crusade to the Holy Land. This was the occasion of his writing the 'Itinerarium Cambriæ.' In 1198 he was again chosen bishop of St. David's, but though he took three journeys to Rome, he could not procure the papal confirmation. Soon after this he retired from the world, and died about 1220. His printed works are — 'Topographia Hiberniæ,' 1602; 'Historia Vercinialis, de expugnatione Hiberniæ,' 1602—these two works are in Hollingshed and Camden; 'Itinerarium Cambriæ,' 1585—

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this has been translated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in 2 vols. 4to., 1809; 'De Laudibus Cambrorum,' 8vo., 1585; 'Gemma Ecclesiastica;' 'Liber secundus de descriptione Walliæ,' published by Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*. His works were edited by Mr. J. S. Brewer under the direction of the master of the Rolls, 3 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1861-3. In this edition the highly curious and interesting 'Gemma Ecclesiastica,' was printed for the first time.

GIRARD, GABRIEL, a French ecclesiastic, famous on account of his 'Synonymes Françaises,' and other works on the French language, was born about 1677, and died 4 Feb., 1748.

GIRARDIN, CÉCILE STANISLAS XAVIER, comte de, a French publicist, born at Lunéville 19 Jan., 1762; died 27 Feb., 1847.

GIRARDIN, MADAME DELPHINE DE, née Gay, a popular French romancist and miscellaneous writer, the wife of M. Émile de Girardin, was born 1805; and died 29 June, 1855.

GIRARDON, FRANÇOIS, a French sculptor, born 1628; died 1 Sept., 1715.

GIRAUD, Count JOHN, an Italian dramatist, born at Rome 1776; died 1 Oct., 1834.

GIRODET-TRIOSON, ANNE LOUIS, a French painter, born 5 Jan., 1767; died 9 Dec., 1824.

GIROUST, JACQUES, a French Jesuit, highly distinguished as a preacher, was born 1624; died 29 July, 1689.

GIRTIN, THOMAS, an artist, born in London 18 Feb., 1773; died 9 Nov., 1802.

GIRY, LOUIS, advocate to the parliament of Paris and to the council, and member of the French Academy, was born 1596 at Paris, where he died 1665. He published several translations. His son, *François Giry* (b. 1638; died 1688), became provincial of the Minims, and wrote a number of religious works, of which the chief is 'Les Vies des Saints.'

GISBERT, BLAISE, a French Jesuit, born at Cahors 21 Feb., 1657; died at Montpellier 27 Feb., 1731. He wrote on the education of a Prince, and on Christian Eloquence.

GISBERT, JEAN, a French Jesuit and theological writer, born at Cahors 1639; died 5 Aug., 1711.

GISBORNE, THOMAS, was born at Derby 31 Oct., 1758, and educated at Harrow School and St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1780; M.A. 1783). In the autumn of 1785 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Burton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, and the same year he removed to Yoxall Lodge, near Barton, where he resided till his death. He was appointed a prebendary of Durham 1826; and died 24 March, 1846. Mr. Gisborne wrote 'The Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated, and briefly applied to the constitution of civil society; together with remarks on the principle assumed by Mr. Paley as the basis of all moral conclusions; and on other positions of the same author;' 'Remarks on the late decision of the House of Commons respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade,' 1792; 'An Enquiry into the duties of men in the higher rank and middle classes of society in Great Britain, resulting from their respective stations, professions, and employments;' 'Walks in a Forest; or poems descriptive of scenery and incidents characteristic of a forest at different seasons of the year;' 'An Enquiry into the duties of the Female Sex;' 'A familiar Survey of the Christian Religion and History, as connected

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with the introduction of Christianity, and with its progress to the present time; 'Poems Sacred and Moral;' 'Ode to the memory of William Cowper;' 'Sermons;' 'Observations on the plan for training the people to the use of arms, with reference to the subject of Sunday drilling;' 'The Testimony of Natural Theology to Christianity;' 'An Enquiry respecting Love as one of the Divine Attributes.'

GIULIO ROMANO, whose family name was *Pippi*, an eminent painter, born at Rome 1492. He was the favourite disciple of Raffaele, some of whose works he completed, and who made him his heir. His style is bold and fierce, which led him to prefer warlike subjects. He painted chiefly in fresco, and most of his pictures have suffered by modern pencils. He died at Mantua 1546.

GIUSTINIANI, AGOSTINO, was born at Genoa in 1470. He became a Dominican, and was made bishop of Nebò, in the island of Corsica, by Leo X.; but the revenue being small, he went to France, where he was appointed almoner to the king, and professor of Hebrew at Paris. He was drowned in a voyage from Genoa to Corsica 1536. His principal works are—*Palterium Heb. Græc. Arabic. et Chald. cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus et glossis*; and *Annales de Republica Genoensis*.

GIUSTINIANI, BERNARDO, a Venetian statesman, born 1408; died 1489. He wrote a History of Venice, and the Life of his uncle, St. Laurence Justiniani.

GIUSTINIANI, FARIO, a Genoese, born 1568, became bishop of Ajaccio, in Corsica, where he died 3 Jan., 1627. He wrote 'Index universalis matericum Bibl.,' and 'Tobias explanatus.'

GIUSTINIANI, ST. LAURENCE. See LAURENCE.

GLABER, RODOLPH, a Benedictine of Cluny, who wrote a chronicle of France down to the year 1046.

GLANDORP, JOHN, a learned German writer, was professor of history at Marburg, where he died 1564.

GLANDORP, MATTHIAS LOUIS, a German physician, born at Cologne 1595; died at Bremen about 1660.

GLANVIL, BARTHOLOMEW, an English Minorite friar of the family of the earls of Suffolk, in the fourteenth century. He wrote a work entitled 'De propnetatibus rerum,' and also sermons printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

GLANVIL, Sir JOHN, was the son of John Glanvil of Tavistock, Devonshire, a judge of the Common Pleas, who died in 1600. He was educated at Oxford, after which he studied at Lincoln's Inn; and, in 1639, was made a serjeant. The year following he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1641 appointed one of the king's serjeants, and knighted. The ruling party, upon this, deprived him of his seat in parliament, and sent him to prison, where he remained till 1648. At the Restoration he was again made king's serjeant, and would have obtained higher promotion had he not been taken off by death 2 Oct., 1661. His works consist of speeches, arguments, and reports of cases of controverted elections.

GLANVIL, JOHN, grandson of the above, was born at Broad Hinton, Wiltshire, 1664. He received his education at Trinity College, Oxford; from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. He translated Fontenelle's *Plurality of Worlds*; and wrote some poems, the

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best of which may be seen in Nichols's Collection. Died 1735.

GLANVIL, JOSEPH, F.R.S., a divine, born 1636, at Plymouth. He took his first degree at Exeter College, and that of master at Lincoln College, Oxford, when he entered into orders. He became a zealous advocate of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen a member; and this connection procured him the rectory of the abbey church at Bath in 1666. To this preferment was afterwards added a prebend of Worcester, and the rectory of Street, in Somersetshire. He was also chaplain to Charles the Second; and would probably have obtained higher advancement, had he not been cut off by a fever 4 Nov., 1680. Besides several pieces in defence of the Royal Society, he published some on witchcraft and apparitions; an essay on preaching; sermons; and a treatise against infidelity. Several of his miscellaneous discourses were printed after his death by Dr. Horneck.

GLANVIL, RANULPH DE, chief justiciary of all England, was a grandson of a judge of the same name, who came over with the Conqueror. The second, Ranulph de Glanvil, after presiding in the court of Henry II., resigned his office, and, at the accession of Richard I. was sent to prison, for the purpose of extorting money from him. The fine paid by the judge is said to have amounted to fifteen thousand pounds, which is scarcely credible. He went afterwards with Richard to the Holy Land, and died there at a very advanced age in 1190. There is a work which goes under his name, entitled 'Tractatus de Legibus Consuetudinibus Regni Angliæ.' To him is attributed the famous writ of *assize*, or *de novel disseisin*.

GLAREANUS, HENRY LORIT, was born in the canton of Glaris 1488, and died at Friburg 28 May, 1563. He wrote discourses on classical subjects, and left notes on almost all the ancient poets and historians.

GLAS, JOHN, the founder of a sect, was born at Dundee 21 Sept., 1698. He was educated at St. Andrew's, after which he became minister of a country parish; but in 1727 he published a book, to prove that the civil establishment of religion is inconsistent with the Gospel, for which he was deposed by the general assembly. He now gathered followers, who were called by his name in Scotland; but in England they were denominated Sandemanians, from another leader. Glas died at Dundee in 1773. His works were published at Edinburgh in 4 vols. 8vo.

GLAS, JOHN, called also **GEORGE**, was born at Dundee 1725. He was brought up a surgeon, but afterwards became master of a merchant vessel, in which he traded to the West Indies. In a voyage from the Brazils to London, he was murdered with his wife and daughter, by his crew, who were executed for the same, at Dublin, in 1795. He printed 'A Description of the Island of Teneriffe.'

GLASSE, GEORGE HENRY, son of Samuel Glasse, D.D., was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1782), and in 1785 was collated to the rectory of Hanwell, Middlesex. He was domestic chaplain to the duke of Cambridge, and also to the earl of Sefton. Died 30 Oct., 1809, aged about 50. He published Greek metrical translations of Mason's 'Caractacus' and Milton's 'Samson Agonistes;' 'Contemplations on the Sacred History, altered from the Works of Bishop Hall,' 4 vols. 12mo., 1792; and a number of single discourses.

GLASSIUS.

GLASSIUS, SOLOMON, a Lutheran divine, was professor of theology at Jena, and afterwards inspector-general of the churches and schools in Saxe Gotha. He left several works in Latin, the principal being his 'Sacred Philosophy.' Born 1593; died 27 July, 1656.

GLAUBER, JOHN, called *Polydore*, a landscape painter, born at Utrecht 1646; died at Amsterdam 1726.

GLAUBER, JOHN GOTTLIEB, brother of the above, was also celebrated for his landscapes. He was born at Utrecht 1656, and died at Breslauer 1703.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a chemist of Amsterdam, who, in the vain search for the philosopher's stone, made some important discoveries respecting the composition and analysis of metals, inflammable substances and salts. There is a salt still called after him. Born 1604; died 1668.

GLEDITSCH, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a writer on natural history, was born at Leipzig 5 Feb., 1714; became professor of botany, physiology, and medicine, at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; died 5 Oct., 1786.

GLEICHEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM VON, a German naturalist and chemist, born at Bayreuth 1714; died 16 June, 1783.

GLEIG, GEORGE, LL.D., bishop of Brechin (1808), and primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church (1816), died at Stirling 9 March, 1840, aged 87. He wrote Papers on Morals and Metaphysics; Life and Opinions of Archibald, Earl of Kellie; Life of William Robertson, D.D.; Supplement to the 3rd edit. of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; Directions for the Study of Theology, &c.

GLEIM, JOHN WILLIAM LOUIS, a German poet, born at Ermsleben 2 April, 1719; died 18 Feb., 1805. His martial songs, in which he celebrates the triumphs of the Prussian arms, are highly esteemed by his countrymen.

GLEN, JOHN, a printer and wood engraver, was a native of Liège. He published 'The Wonders of the City of Rome,' 1631; and a work on ancient and modern Dresses, 1601, with 103 plates.

GLENBERVIE, SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, LORD, was born of a noble family in the county of Aberdeen 24 May, 1743. After receiving a liberal education near the place of his nativity, he entered one of the English inns of court, was called to the bar, and received a silk gown. His first situation under government was that of secretary to the earl of Westmorland, when lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1800 he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, but soon relinquished that situation, and in the same year was created Baron Glenbervie of Kincardine. In 1801 he was appointed joint paymaster-general of the forces; and in 1803 surveyor-general of the king's woods and forests. Died 2 May, 1833. He wrote 'An Account of the Wines of Hungary,' in Phil. Trans., 1773; 'History of the Cases of Controverted Elections,' 4 vols.; 'Reports of Cases determined in the court of King's Bench,' 2 vols.; 'Ricciardetto,' a humorous poem, translated from the Italian of Fortiguerra, with an introduction, 1822. He also edited Mr. Mercer's 'Lyric Poems.'

GLENDOWER, OWEN, a Welsh chieftain, who opposed Henry IV. for fourteen years, declaring him to be a usurper of the English throne. Born about 1359; died 20 Sept., 1415.

GLENIE, JAMES, a mathematician, was born in Scotland in 1750, and educated at St. Andrew's, from whence he removed to a cadetship at Wool-

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wich. He served in America during the war, and while acting as lieutenant of the artillery, communicated papers to the Royal Society, for which he was elected a member without fees. He was one of the most active opponents of Sir Joseph Banks in 1784. The next year he encountered the duke of Richmond's plan of fortifications, and thus not only was stopped in his career of promotion, but lost the situation which he had hitherto held. He then went to America, and was employed some time on the works of Halifax; but here also he became involved in disputes, and was obliged to return to Europe. After this he was appointed preceptor in the military academy of the East India Company; which place he also lost by his indiscretion, and died in poor circumstances 23 Nov., 1817. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published 'A History of Gunnery,' 8vo.; 'The Doctrine of Universal Comparison and General Proportion,' 4to.; 'The Antecedental Calculus,' 4to.; 'Observations on Construction,' 8vo.; &c.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, M.D., a physician, born at Rampisham, Dorsetshire, in 1596, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree 1634. He was appointed regius professor of physic, which office he held forty years. On the breaking out of the civil war he settled at Colchester, from whence he removed to London, and became president of the College of Physicians. Died 1677. His works are—De Rachitidis; De Lymphædicitis; De Anatomia prolegomena et Anatomia Hepatis; De naturæ substantia energetica; a Treatise of the Stomach and Intestines.

GLOUCESTER, ROBERT OF. *See* ROBERT.

GLOUCESTER, PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK OF BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG, second DUKE OF, was born at Rome 15 Jan., 1776, being the only son of William Henry duke of Gloucester, third son of Frederick prince of Wales. On leaving the university of Cambridge he entered the army, in which, of course, he gained rapid promotion. He succeeded to the title on his father's death 1805; was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge 1811; married the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., 23 July, 1816; and died at Bagshot Park 30 Nov., 1834.

GLOVER, JOHN, an English painter, died 9 Dec., 1849, aged 82.

GLOVER, RICHARD, was born in London in 1712. He had his education at Chesham School, and, in his sixteenth year, wrote a poem in honour of Sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to Pemberton's view of that great man's philosophy. In 1737 he published his epic of 'Leonidas,' in nine books, which, afterwards, he extended to twelve. This performance procured him many friends among the great, particularly Frederick prince of Wales. He now distinguished himself as a politician, and was employed by the merchants of London to conduct their application to parliament on the subject of the neglect of trade. In 1744 the duchess of Marlborough bequeathed £500 to Mr. Glover, and a like sum to Mallet, on condition of their writing the life of her husband. Glover renounced his share in the concern and the legacy, but Mallet took the money, and never wrote a line for it. In 1751 our author having sustained losses as a merchant, stood candidate for the chamberlainship, but without success. Two years after this he wrote his tragedy of 'Boadicea,' which was performed only nine nights. His next attempt at

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dramatic composition was a tragedy called 'Medea,' which met with no better reception. Mr. Glover now obtained a seat in parliament, where he made a considerable figure on commercial subjects, for which the West Indian merchants presented him a valuable piece of plate. Died 25 Nov., 1785. After his death were published another epic of his called 'Athenaid,' being a supplement to 'Leonidas;' and his diary, entitled 'Memoirs of a distinguished literary and political Character.' This was followed by an attempt to show that Glover was the author of Junius's letters.

GLOVER, THOMAS, an heraldic writer, was born in 1543, at Ashford, in Kent. He was made portcullis pursuivant at arms, and afterwards Somerset herald, in which capacity he attended Lord Willoughby with the Order of the Garter to Frederick II. of Denmark, as he also did the earl of Derby on a similar occasion to France. Died 10 or 14 April, 1588. Glover assisted Camden in his pedigrees, and left two treatises, one 'De Nobilitate politica, vel civili,' the other 'A Catalogue of Honour,' published by his nephew, Thomas Miller, the first in 1608, and the second in 1610, folio. Other works of his remain in manuscript. His Ordinary of Arms was augmented and improved by Edmondson, who published it in his *Body of Heraldry*.

GLUCK, CHRISTOPHER WILLIBALD VON, a musician, born in Bohemia 1716. After visiting Italy he came to England in 1745, and composed here three operas, with little success. He then returned to the Continent, and in 1764 produced his 'Orfeo,' which had a great run. This was followed by other pieces of equal popularity: and on going to Paris, Gluck had the honour of introducing a new style of music in that capital. He died at Vienna 25 Nov., 1787. Besides his operas he wrote letters on music.

GLYCAS, MICHAEL, a Byzantine historian, whose 'Annals' terminate with the reign of Alexis Comnenus, who died 1118.

GLYNN, ROBERT, M.D., a physician and poet, born at Cambridge in 1718, and educated at Eton and King's College, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine in 1752. He continued to reside in his college universally respected for his wit and learning, and died 8 Feb., 1800. Dr. Glynn wrote a poem on the Day of Judgment, which obtained the Scatonian prize in 1757.

GMLIN, JOHN FREDERICK, a physician and chemist, born at Tubingen 8 Aug., 1748, became professor of chemistry and natural history at Göttingen. He published several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' of Linnæus. He was also the author of 'A History of Chemistry;' and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes. Died 1 Nov., 1804.

GMLIN, JOHN GEORGE, a physician and botanist, was a native of Tubingen, became professor at St. Petersburg, and was sent to explore the boundaries of Siberia. He published 'Flora Siberia,' and Travels through Siberia. Born 1709; died 20 May, 1755.

GMLIN, SAMUEL GOTTLIEB, nephew of the preceding, was born at Tubingen 23 June, 1745, became professor at St. Petersburg, and died in prison in Tartary 21 June, 1774. His works are 'Historia Fucorum;' Travels in Russia; A Journey from Astracan to Czarizyn.

GODDEN.

GOAD, JOHN, B.D., was born in London 15 Feb., 1615, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He also became vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford, and afterwards of Yarnton. In 1661 he was made master of Merchant Taylors' School, but was deprived of that place on turning Catholic 1681. He then kept a private seminary, and died 28 Oct., 1689. He published 'Genealogicon Latinum,' a small dictionary for the use of Merchant Taylors' School; 'Astro-Meteorologica, or Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies celestial, their natures and influences,' 1686. The latter work gained him great reputation. The subject of it is a kind of astrology, founded, for the most part, on reason and experiment. After his death was published 'Astro-Meteorologica sana,' 1690.

GOADBY, ROBERT, a printer of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, born 1721; died 12 Aug., 1778. He compiled an Illustration of the Scriptures, 3 vols.; The Universe Displayed; Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars; and other works.

GOAR, JACQUES, a French Dominican, sometime prior of a convent in the Isle of Chios, was a correspondent of Archbishop Usher, and published several works on the doctrine and ritual of the Eastern Church. Born 1601; died 23 Sept., 1653.

GOBBO, ANDREA, an Italian painter, died 1527.

GOBBO, PIETRO PAOLO CORTONESE, a native of Cortona, eminent as a painter of fruit and landscape, died 1640, aged 60.

GOELENUS, CONRAD, was born in Westphalia 1485, and became professor at Bois le Duc, where he died 25 Jan., 1539. He wrote notes on Cicero's Offices; and published an edition of Lucan, and a Latin translation of Lucian's 'Hermotinus.'

GODDARD, JONATHAN, M.D., was born at Greenwich about 1617. He became a commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but took his degrees at Cambridge, after which he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, where he was appointed lecturer in anatomy. Cromwell, to whom he was attached, made him warden of Merton College, Oxford, from which place he was removed at the Restoration, when he settled at Gresham College, where he had been previously elected professor of physic. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and died in London, 24 March, 1674. It is said that he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. He wrote 'A Discourse setting forth the Unhappy Condition of the Practice of Physic in London,' 1669.

GODDEN, THOMAS, D.D., whose real name was *Filden*, received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A., but being converted to the Catholic religion, he went to Lisbon. There he was created D.D., and chosen president of the English college 1656, which dignity he possessed for several years. Returning to England about the time of the Restoration, he was made chaplain and preacher to Queen Catharine. At the time of Oates's plot he retired to Paris, where he remained about three years. In the reign of James II. he was settled in Somerset House, where he acted as almoner to the queen dowager, and chaplain, as formerly. He continued in that post during the remainder of his days, and died Dec., 1688. He wrote 'Catholics no Idolaters. Or a full refutation of Dr. Stillingfleet's unjust charge of idolatry against the Church of Rome,' 1672; 'A just discharge of Dr. Stilling-

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fleet's unjust charge of Idolatry; with a discovery of the vanity of his late defence, in a pretended answer to a book, intitled: *Catholicks no Idolaters*: in a dialogue between Eunuomius, a conformist, and Catharinus, a nonconformist, 8vo., Paris, 1677; Sermon at Somerset House, 20 June, 1686; Treatise concerning the Oath of Supremacy, Ms.

GODEAU, ANTOINE, bishop successively of Grasse and Vence, died 21 April, 1672, aged 67, leaving a great number of works, one of the principal being an Ecclesiastical History. His 'Christian Morals' was translated into English by Basil Kennet.

GODEFROY, DENIS, a jurist, born at Paris 1549. He was a counsellor in the parliament, but becoming a Protestant, he went to Strasburg, where he died 7 Sept., 1622. His works are numerous and valuable. His eldest son, *Theodore*, turned Catholic, and became counsellor of state in France. He died at Munster 5 Oct., 1649. He wrote several genealogical works. *Jacques Godefroy*, another son of Denis, adhered to the religion of his father, and became professor of law at Geneva, and a member of the council. He died 24 June, 1652. He wrote some learned treatises on law and general literature. *Denis Godefroy*, son of *Theodore*, wrote 'Memoires et Instructions pour servir dans les Negotiations et les Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi.' He died 9 June, 1681. *Jean Godefroy*, son of the last-mentioned, died Feb., 1732. He edited Philip de Comines's Memoirs; also the Journal de Henri III.; and wrote the Memoirs of Queen Margaret.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, an illustrious chieftain during the crusades, was born about 1058. After the fall of Jerusalem he was elected king of that city, but from motives of humility he declined the lofty title, being satisfied with the appellation of duke of the Holy Sepulchre. He defeated the Egyptian sultan, and made himself master of all the Holy Land. He made an excellent code of laws for his subjects, and died 18 July, 1100, after enjoying his dignity little more than a year. He is one of the heroes of Tasso's poem.

GODFREY OF VITERBO, chaplain and secretary to Conrad III. and the emperors Frederick and Henry VI., compiled a chronicle from the creation of the world to the year 1186. It was first printed at Basle 1559.

GODFREY, Sir EDMUND BURY, a London magistrate, who had exerted himself in the business of the Popish Plot, was found pierced with his own sword, and several marks of violence on his body, 17 Oct., 1678. His death, which was imputed to the Catholics, who were then supposed to be the authors of all mischief, was generally deemed a much stronger proof of the reality of the plot than anything which the miscreant Oates either did, or could, swear.

GODFREY, THOMAS, a native of Philadelphia, who suggested an improvement in the quadrant, for which he obtained a present of £200 from the Royal Society of London. Died 1749.

GODOLPHIN, JOHN, D.C.L., was born 20 Nov., 1617, at Godolphin, in the Scilly Isles, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He became judge of the admiralty in the time of the usurpation, and afterwards judge-advocate. Died 4 April, 1678. His works are—*The Holy Limbeck*: *The Holy Harbour*, or a *Body of Divinity*; *A View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction*; *The Orphan's Legacy*,

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&c., treating of last Wills and Testaments; *Reperitorium Canonium*.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, a poet, born in Cornwall 1610, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In the rebellion he joined the king's army, and fell in an engagement at Chagford, Devonshire, in 1643. Besides several poems, he translated *The Passion of Dido for Æneas*, from Virgil, printed in 1658. Hobbes gives him a high character in his *Leviathan*.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, earl of Godolphin, and lord high treasurer of England, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He was employed in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., though he had voted for the exclusion of the latter in 1680. In the debate concerning the vacancy of the throne, in the convention parliament, he voted for a regency, notwithstanding which he was made first commissioner of the treasury, and on the accession of Queen Anne was placed at the head of that office, which situation he discharged to the public satisfaction. In 1704 he was honoured with the Order of the Garter, and two years after was raised to an earldom, but in 1710 he was removed from his post. Died 15 Sept., 1712.

GODWIN, FRANCIS, son of Thomas, bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Havington, Northamptonshire, 1561. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and on entering into orders, obtained preferment at Salisbury and Exeter, which enabled him to pursue his favourite subject of ecclesiastical antiquities. In 1601 he published 'A Catalogue of the Bishops of England,' which he dedicated to Lord Buckhurst, by whose interest he procured the bishopric of Landaff, from whence he was translated to Hereford in 1617. Died April, 1633. He published an enlarged edition of his Catalogue in Latin, and in 1743 it was reprinted, with additions and a continuation by Dr. Richardson. His other works are—*The Man in the Moon*, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonzales; *Nunciatus Inanimatus*, or the Inanimate Messenger; *Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII., Edwardo VI., et Maria regnantibus, Annales*; *A Computation of the Value of the Roman Sesterce and Attic Talent*. *Dr. Morgan Godwin*, archdeacon of Shropshire, the bishop's son, was deprived for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died 1645.

GODWIN, MARY, better known by her maiden name of Woolstonecraft, was born near London 27 April, 1759. After keeping a boarding school she went to Lisbon as companion to a lady. On her return she had recourse to her pen, and produced some translations from the French, and also an essay on female education. Her principal performance, however, was a 'Vindication of the Rights of Women,' a strange book, in which all sight of what is most amiable in the sex is lost. She now fell in love with Fuseli, the painter, though a married man, and not meeting with any return to her passion she went to France, where she formed a connection with one Imlay, an American, who afterwards abandoned her. She next became attached to William Godwin, whom she afterwards married. She died 10 Sept., 1797.

GODWIN, THOMAS, a bishop, born at Oakingham, Berkshire, 1217. After being fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and master of Brackley School, he practised physic till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when he entered into orders, was made successively dean of Christ Church, next of Canter-

GODWIN.

bury, and lastly bishop of Bath and Wells. Soon after this last preferment he fell into disgrace for marrying a second wife, which the queen could not forgive. He died at Oakingham 19 Nov., 1590. None of his works have been printed.

GODWIN, THOMAS, D.D., was born in Somersetshire 1587, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1609 he became master of the school at Abingdon, Berkshire, for the use of which he published 'Romanae Historiae Anthologia,' or an Exposition of Roman Antiquities; and in 1616 appeared his 'Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum.' At this time he resigned his school, and obtained the rectory of Brightwell, where he died 1642-3. Besides the above works he wrote Moses and Aaron, or the Kites of the Ancient Hebrews.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, 3 March, 1756. His father was a dissenting clergyman, and he was bred to the same profession. For a time he officiated to a congregation in the vicinity of London, but soon quitted the pulpit for the more congenial pursuit of literature and politics, with regard to which he held very extreme opinions. His 'Political Justice' (1793) created a sensation; and in the following year his reputation as a writer of fiction was firmly established by his novel 'Caleb Williams.' In 1797 he married Mary Woolstonecraft, with whom he had previously cohabited. [See GODWIN, MARY.] She died, however, the same year, and Godwin soon afterwards published her biography. He remarried in 1801, and afterwards carried on business as a bookseller in Skinner Street, though his pen continued to be wielded as actively and vigorously as ever. After Lord Grey's accession to office, Godwin was appointed yeoman usher of the exchequer, and he died 7 April, 1836. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote 'The Enquirer,' a series of essays, 2 vols.; 'St. Leon: a Tale of the sixteenth century'; 'St. Godwin, a Tale'; 'Life of Chaucer'; 'Fleetwood; or the new Man of Feeling'; 'Essay on Sepulchres'; 'Lives of Edward and John Philips, nephews and pupils of Milton'; 'Mandeville: a Tale of the 17th century'; 'Of Population, in answer to Malthus'; 'Cloudesley, a tale'; 'Thoughts on Man'; 'Deloraine, a novel'; 'Lives of the Necromancers'; and some school books published under the name of Edward Baldwin.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, adopted the profession of journalism, became a reporter on the parliamentary staff of the 'Morning Chronicle,' and contributed some clever papers to the periodicals. Died 1832.

GOEKINGK, LEOPOLD FREDERICK GUNTHER VON, a German poet, born at Gröningen 1745; died 18 Feb., 1828.

GOEKKE, WILLIAM, a bookseller of Amsterdam, author of a History of the Jewish Church, &c., was born 1635, and died 3 May, 1711.

GORERTZ, GEORGE HENRY DE, baron de Schlitz, a Swedish nobleman of great talents and ambition, was a native of Holstein. He became the favourite and minister of Charles XII., to gratify whose passion for war he had recourse to the most oppressive measures. On the death of that monarch he was beheaded, 2 March, 1719.

GOES, DAMIAN DE, a Portuguese historian and traveller, born 1501; died Dec., 1560.

GOES, HUGO VANDER, a celebrated Flemish painter, flourished about 1470.

GOETHE.

GOES, WILLIAM VANDER, *Goetius*, a jurist and philologist of Leyden, whose notes on Petronius are much admired. Born 1611; died 13 Oct., 1686.

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON, the greatest of German writers, was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine 28 Aug., 1749. His father was in respectable circumstances, and had a taste for literature and art. Religion, music, drawing, languages, and poetry occupied his thoughts at a very early age, and produced in him some interesting individual manifestations. Being sent to the university of Leipsic, instead of studying jurisprudence, he gave all his attention to poetry. A little piece called 'The Lover's Humour,' and a comedy entitled 'The Accomplices' next appeared. Having made some attempts at etching, the acid exhalations injured his health, and in order to recover it he was sent to the residence of a lady named Klettenberg, the 'fair saint,' whose confessions are recorded in 'Wilhelm Meister.' Under her influence Goethe became a mystic, and had actually some thoughts of founding a new religion on the basis of the Alexandrian philosophy. He was thus led to the study of natural science, and when he went to Strasburg in 1768, to finish his legal studies, he really attended only to anatomy and chemistry. In 1773, having returned home, he published his play of 'Götz Von Berlichingen,' and in the following year the novel of 'Werther,' and became at once famous. The prince of Weimar invited him to his court in 1775, made him a privy councillor in 1779, took him with him to Switzerland, and ultimately included him in his ministry. In 1786 Goethe went to Italy, and stayed there two years. He declined honourable marks of distinction from different sovereigns, and died 22 March, 1832, after a long life devoted almost entirely to literature, science, and art. Goethe's chief works may be thus briefly noticed. 'Werther' was occasioned by the suicide of a young gentleman, and the English translation gives but little notion of its immense power and energy. 'Götz von Berlichingen' has for its subject the times of the Emperor Maximilian, and introduces the Fehmgericht, or secret tribunal of the Middle Ages. The drama of 'Egmont' is immortalised by an exquisite female character, 'Clara.' Goethe also wrote 'Clavigo,' a domestic tragedy, and 'Stella,' a sentimental comedy. 'Iphigenia auf Tauris' belongs to a class of works that he wrote later in life on classic models, and is a masterpiece of its kind. 'Torquato Tasso' belongs to the same division. 'Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship' is a novel of a remarkable and indescribable kind, containing much admirable criticism, and the character of 'Mignon,' the original of Scott's 'Fenella' and Victor Hugo's 'Esmeralda.' 'Hermann and Dorothea' is a charming story of humble life told in hexameter verse. 'Faust,' the most memorable of all Goethe's works, represents the agony of a student toiling after inaccessible knowledge, and then, in despair, plunging into sensuality. Goethe is the author of numerous other works, as well as a great number of small poems, critical papers, &c. In natural science he was equally distinguished. His correspondence with Schiller, Zelter, and Bettine Brentano (a child), forms another interesting class of illustrations of his wonderfully rich, universal, and profound mind. He may be almost considered as the creator of German literature, and his life as its

GOETZE.

history to the year 1832. English translations of his principal works have been published in Bohn's 'Standard Library.'—*Nat. Cycl.*

GOETZE, GEORGE HENRY, a Protestant divine, born at Leipzig 1668; died at Lubec 1728 or 1729. He published several collections of literary anecdotes, and other works.

GOETZE, JOHN AUGUSTUS EPHRAIM, a naturalist, who distinguished himself by his microscopical discoveries, was born at Ascherleben 28 May, 1731, and became a minister at Quedlinburg, where he died 27 June, 1793.

GOFFE, THOMAS, a divine and poet, was born in Essex about 1592, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he went to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D., and was presented to the living of East Clandon, in Surrey, where he died 26 July, 1629. He published sermons, and two Latin orations, one at the funeral of Sir Henry Savile, and the other at that of Dr. Godwin, canon of Christchurch. Five of his tragedies were printed after his death.

GOGUET, ANTOINE YVES, a councillor to the parliament of Paris, was born in that city 18 Jan., 1716, and died 2 May, 1758, just after the publication of his 'Origines des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leurs Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples.' This ingenious work was translated into English by Dr. Thompson, 3 vols., 1761.

GOLDAST, VON HEMINGSFELD MELCHIOR, a Swiss author, who published a number of historical collections. He was born near Bischofszell 6 Jan., 1576, and died at Bremen 11 Aug., 1635.

GOLDING, ARTHUR, a poet and translator, was son of John Golding, esq., of Essex, and was born in London in or about 1536. It is probable that he received his education in Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1563 he was receiver for his nephew, Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, and no doubt resided with that nobleman at Cecil House, in the Strand. He died after 1605. Golding was, perhaps, the most voluminous translator of his age, and his metrical versions are so excellent that it is to be regretted he did not turn his attention to original composition. His principal work is 'The XV. Bookes of P. Ovidius Naso, entytuled Metamorphosis, translated out of Latin into English meter,' 1565.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GOLDMAN, NICHOLAS, a mathematician, born at Breslau 1623; died at Leyden 1669.

GOLDONI, CHARLES, a celebrated comic poet, was born at Venice in 1707. His father intended him for his own profession, which was that of a physician, but the youth being averse from that study, was placed with a lawyer, whom he soon quitted. On becoming possessed of a good fortune, he devoted himself wholly to theatrical pursuits, and produced a number of comedies, which were extremely well received. He reformed the Italian stage, after which he went to Paris, where he had the grant of a pension, and wrote some comedies in the French language. He was also appointed Italian teacher to the Princesses Elizabeth and Clotilde. Died 8 Jan., 1793. An edition of his works was printed at Leghorn in 1791, in 31 vols. 8vo. An interesting biography of this writer, by Edward Copping, was published at London in 1866.

GOLDSBOROUGH, GODFREY, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Trinity College under Archbishop Whitgift. He was appointed bishop of Gloucester 1598, and died 24 May, 1604.

GOMAR.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, the second son of a clergyman of the established church in Ireland, was born at Fermoy, co. Longford, 29 Nov., 1728. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his bachelor's degree 1749, after which he went to Edinburgh, and next to Leyden, from whence he travelled into Italy. Where he obtained his degree of bachelor of medicine is not known; but in 1756 he arrived in London, and became usher in a school; afterwards an assistant to a chemist; and lastly an author by profession. One of his first performances was an 'Essay on the present State of polite Literature,' 1759. After this he published a great number of works, the principal of which were, 'A History of England in a series of Letters;' 'The Traveller, a Poem;' the novel of 'The Vicar of Wakefield;' and the 'Deserted Village,' a poem. He now turned his attention to the drama, and brought out his comedy of 'The Good-natured Man,' which was followed by 'She Stoops to Conquer,' both performed with applause. One of his last publications was 'The History of the Earth and Animated Nature,' an elegantly written, but incorrect, performance. Besides these works, original and compiled, he was the author of a Life of Parnell; another of Bolingbroke; and one of Beau Nash; an ingenious paper called the Citizen of the World; and the Histories of Rome and Greece. Goldsmith was the friend of Johnson, Reynolds, and Burke, and a member of the Literary Club established by the former. He died at his chambers, in the Temple, 4 April, 1774, and was buried in the church-yard of the Temple, but a monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

GOLIUS, JAMES, an illustrious scholar, born at the Hague 1596. He was educated at Leyden, and in 1622 went as interpreter to the Dutch embassy in Morocco. On his return home he was appointed professor of Arabic at Leyden, which university gave him permission to travel four years in the Levant. In consideration of his extraordinary merit he was also nominated professor of mathematics, and interpreter of the oriental languages to the United States. Died 28 Sept., 1667. His works are—An Arabic Lexicon, with a new edition of Erpenius's Grammar; an Arabic Version of the Protestant Confession of Faith, &c.; A Persian Dictionary; History of the Saracens, translated from Elmacin; Life of Tamerlane; Alragan's Astronomy, with a commentary.

GOLIUS, PETER, brother of the preceding, embraced the Catholic religion, and became a Carmelite. He went into Syria, where he founded a monastery on Mount Libanus, but afterwards returned to Rome, and assisted in printing the Arabic Bible. He then went to India as a missionary, and died at Surat about 1673. He translated the 'Imitation of Christ' into Arabic.

GOLTZIUS, HENRY, a painter and engraver, born at Mulbrecht, in the duchy of Juliers, 1558; died at Haarlem 1 Jan., 1617.

GOLTZIUS, HUBERT, a German painter and numismatist, born at Venloo 30 Oct., 1526; died at Bruges 24 March, 1583.

GOMAR, FRANCIS, a Calvinistic divine, born at Bruges 30 Jan., 1563, and after studying at Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Oxford, and Cambridge, was appointed theological professor at Leyden 1594. He had a great contest with his colleague, James Arminius, concerning predestination and grace; and, being unable to hinder Vorstius from being

GOMBAULD:

substituted in the place of Arminius, quitted Leyden, and retired, in 1611, to Middleburg, where he was minister and professor. Gomar taught afterwards at Saumur and Groningen, where he died 11 Jan., 1641. He married three times, but had children only by his second wife. He had a great share in the decisions of the synod of Dort; and his followers, who were numerous, were called 'Gomarists,' 'Rigid Calvinists,' and 'Counter Remonstrants.' His works were printed at Amsterdam, folio, 1664.

GOMBAULD, JEAN OGIER DE, a French poet, one of the first members of the French Academy, was born at St. Just-de-Lussac, in Saintonge, about 1576, and died at Paris 1666.

GOMBERVILLE, MARIN LE ROI DE, a French writer of poetry, history, and romances, was born at Paris 1600, and died 14 June, 1674. He was one of the original members of the Academy.

GOMERSAL, ROBERT, a divine and poet, born in London 1600. He became a student of Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded B.D. 1627; after which he was presented to the vicarage of Thorncombe, Devon. Died 1646. His works are 'Sermons,' 1634; a tragedy called 'Lodowick Sforza, duke of Milan,' 1632; and 'The Levite's Revenge,' a poem.

GOMEZ, MADELAINE ANGLIQUE POISSON DE, a French romanticist, born at Paris 22 Nov., 1684; died at St. Germain-en-Laye 28 Dec., 1770. The best known of her works are 'Les Journées Amusantes;' 'Anecdotes Persanes;' 'Les cent Nouvelles nouvelles;' 'La Belle Assemblée.'

GOMEZ, SEBASTIAN, a painter, was born at Seville about 1616, being the son of a negro slave of the celebrated Murillo, who, noticing his talents, granted him his liberty, and allowed him to become one of his pupils. He survived his master, and died about 1685.

GOMEZ DE CASTRO, ALVAREZ, a Spanish writer, was born near Toledo 1515; died 30 Nov., 1580. He was patronised by Philip II., at whose command he prepared an edition of the works of St. Isidore; but his principal performance is the *Life of Cardinal Ximenes*.

GOMEZ DE CIUDAD REAL, ALVAREZ, a Spanish poet, born at Guadalajara 1488; died 24 July, 1538. The best of his works, which are in Latin, is a poem on the Order of the Golden Fleece.

GOMPERTZ, BENJAMIN, F.R.S., an English mathematician, for many years actuary of the Alliance Life Office, died in London 14 July, 1865, aged 67. Several papers by him are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

GONÇALVES, JOAQUIM AFFONSO, a Portuguese missionary to China, born 1780; died at Macao 3 Oct., 1841. He composed a valuable grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language.

GONDI. See **RETZ**.

GONET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a learned Dominican of Beziers, in France, died 24 Jan., 1621, aged 65. His chief work is a system of divinity, entitled '*Clypeus Theologiæ Thomisticæ*.'

GONÇORA Y ARGOTE, LOUISA, a celebrated Spanish poet, born 1561, at Cordova, where he died 24 May, 1627. He took orders late in life, and became a prebendary in the cathedral of his native city. His poetry is characterised by affectation in the use of figures, a false sublime, and an obscure and embarrassed diction.

GONTHIER, JOHN, a German physician, born

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at Andernach 1487; died at Strasburg 4 Oct., 1574.

GONZAGA, LUCRETIA, a learned lady, who, at the age of fourteen, married John Paul Manfroni, one of the conspirators against the duke of Ferrara, for which he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Lucretia made uncommon exertions to procure his pardon, but in vain, and he died in prison, in 1552. An edition of her letters was printed at Venice in 1552, from which it appears that she understood the learned languages. She died at Mantua 1576.

GONZALES, THYRSIS, a Spanish Jesuit, general of his order, died at Rome 24 Oct., 1705. He wrote a treatise on Probabilities, &c.

GONZALO HERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, sur-named the *Great Captain*, was descended from one of the noblest families in Spain, and born 1453. The resources of his genius were immense. After important services rendered to Ferdinand V. of Arragon, both in Spain and Italy, that prince, who was envious and ungrateful, listened to his enemies, and Gonzalo died in retirement in Grenada 2 Dec., 1515.

GOOCH, SIR THOMAS, a bishop and baronet, was a native of Great Yarmouth, and received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Fellowship. Becoming chaplain to Compton, bishop of London, that prelate collated him to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Organs, London. About 1713 he was nominated chaplain in ordinary to Queen Anne, and the next year installed archdeacon of Essex. In 1716 he was elected master of Caius College, and he served the office of vice-chancellor of the university for three years in succession—1717, 1718, 1719. Subsequently he was appointed canon residentiary of Chichester, and in 1720 prebendary of Canterbury. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol 1737, and translated to Norwich the following year, on which occasion he resigned all his other preferments except the mastership of Caius College. He was translated to the see of Ely, Mar. 6, 1747-8, and died 14 Feb., 1754. He only published two detached sermons.—*Cole's MSS.*

GOOD, JOHN MASON, M.D., was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born at Epping, Essex, 25 May, 1764. Bred to the medical profession, he started as a general practitioner at Sudbury, in Suffolk, but in 1793 removed to Guildford Street, London, where he gradually acquired a high reputation both as a physician and man of letters. He received the degree of M.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, and died at Shepperton, Middlesex, 2 Jan., 1827. So persevering and industrious was he, that he not only amassed a fortune by the practice of his profession, but also published a large number of works of great merit, besides contributing constantly to magazines and newspapers. Among his works are 'The Book of Nature,' 3 vols., 1820; a translation of Lucretius; 'Song of Songs; or Sacred Idyls; translated from the original Hebrew, with notes critical and explanatory;' 'Memoirs of Dr. Geddes;' 'The Book of Job, literally translated from the original Hebrew, and restored to its natural arrangement.' The best of his professional publications are 'The Study of Medicine,' 4 vols.; and his 'Physiological System of Nosology.' In conjunction with Dr. O. Gregory (who afterwards became his biographer) and Mr. N. Bosworth, he edited 'Panta-

logia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words,' 12 vols.

GOOD, WILLIAM, a Jesuit, was a native of Glastonbury, Somersetshire. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth he renounced his ecclesiastical preferments, and going to Tournay, joined the Society of Jesus 1562. He afterwards laboured in Ireland, Belgium, and Rome, being appointed confessor to the English college in the latter city. Died at Naples 5 July, 1586. He published 'Ecclesie Anglicane Trophæa,' Rome, 1584; and left in MS. An Abstract of the Lives of the British Saints.—*Obit.*

GOODAL, WALTER, a Scotch antiquary, born in Bantshire about 1706. After studying at Aberdeen, he was appointed sub-librarian in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. He edited Crawford's 'Memoirs,' Fordun's 'Scotchichronicon,' and other works, but his chief publication is 'An Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to James Earl of Bothwell.' Died 28 July, 1766.

GOODALL, EDWARD, an eminent engraver, born at Leeds Sept., 1795; died in London 27 Dec., 1868.

GOODE, FRANCIS, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow (B.A. 1820; M.A. 1823). Taking orders, he was appointed evening lecturer at Clapham, and in 1834 elected preacher at the Female Orphan Asylum. Died 19 Nov., 1842, aged 45. Besides some detached sermons, he published 'Sermons on Christian Doctrines, Practice, and Experience;' and 'The Better Covenant practically considered, from Hebrews, vii. 6, 10—12, with a Supplement on Phil. ii. 12, 13.'

GOODE, WILLIAM, D.D., dean of Ripon, held a distinguished place in the State Church of England, both as a writer and preacher. The son of the Rev. William Goode, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Ann's, Blackfriars, he was born 1800, and educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1822). He took orders in 1825, and held in succession three livings in the city of London, the last being St. Margaret's, Lothbury. For many years he was editor of the *Christian Observer*, being a strenuous advocate of evangelical principles. He was promoted by Lord Palmerston to the deanery of Ripon 1860; and died 13 Aug., 1868.

GOODEN, JAMES, an English mathematician, entered the Society of Jesus 1680, and was professed 1707. For several years he taught philosophy and mathematics at Liege, and he was rector of St. Omer's from 1722 till 1728, when he was declared superior of the House of Probation at Ghent. Died 11 Oct., 1730, aged 60. He published 'Trigonometria plana et spherica,' 12mo., Liege, 1704.—*Obit.*

GOODEN, PETER, a Catholic divine, was born near Manchester, and educated in the English college at Lisbon. Being ordained priest, he was sent to England on the mission, and resided for the most part at Audcliff, near Lancaster. In the reign of James II. he was appointed chaplain to the duke of Berwick's regiment, and held frequent conferences with several learned divines of the Anglican communion, especially Dr. Stillingfleet and Dr. Clegg. The resolution of 1688 obliged Mr. Gooden to retire to his old place of abode in Lancashire, where he died 29 Dec., 1692. He wrote *Controversial Letters* against Mr. Birch, par-

son of Preston; and An Account of a Conference with Dr. Stillingfleet.

GOODMAN, CHRISTOPHER, a Puritan, born at Chester about 1520. He was educated at Oxford, but, on the accession of Mary, he went abroad, and was one of the exiles at Geneva who joined Knox in opposing the use of the English liturgy. When Elizabeth came to the throne he went to Scotland, where he was appointed minister of St. Andrew's till 1615, when he returned to England, and soon came into trouble for publishing a book exciting subjects to rebellion against ungodly princes. After recanting his errors he went to Chester, where he died in 1601 or 1602. He also wrote a 'Commentary on Amos.'

GOODMAN, GODFREY, an English prelate, born at Ruthin, Denbighshire, 1583. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1620 he was made dean of Rochester, and, in 1625, bishop of Gloucester; but, being suspected of Catholicism, he was suspended by Archbishop Laud. After the rebellion he avowed himself a Catholic, and died in that communion 19 Jan., 1655. He wrote 'Arguments against Hakewil's Apology for Providence;' a 'Discourse on the Trinity;' an Account of his Sufferings; and Sermons.

GOODRICH, THOMAS, an English bishop, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was chosen bishop of Ely in March, 1533-4, and proved a zealous promoter of the Reformation. He was made lord chancellor 1551, and, though the seals were taken from him by Mary, he was suffered to retain his bishopric. Died 10 May, 1554.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GOODWIN, IGNATIUS, an English Jesuit, who died in London 26 Nov., 1667, aged 65, was author of 'Lapis Lydius Controversiarum,' 24mo., Liege, 1656; and 'Pia Exercitatio Divini Amoris,' 1656.—*Obit.*

GOODWIN, JOHN, was born in 1593, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1635 he became vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London, from which he was ejected in 1645 for refusing to administer baptism and the Lord's Supper promiscuously. Though a zealous Arminian, he justified the murder of Charles I., for which, at the Restoration, he was exempted from pardon, but no measures were taken against him. Died 1665. His principal works are 'Redemption Redeemed,' and 'The Divine Authority of the Scriptures.'

GOODWIN, THOMAS, a nonconformist of the Independent persuasion, was brother of the preceding, and born at Rolesby, Norfolk, 1600. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards of Catherine Hall, where he obtained a fellowship; but, in 1634, he went to Holland, and became master of the Independent congregation at Arnheim. When parliament put down the church, he returned, was made a member of the Westminster Assembly and president of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a great favourite with Cromwell, whom he attended in his last moments. At the Restoration he was deprived of his place at Oxford, on which he removed to London, and died 23 Feb., 1678-9. His works, which are rigidly Calvinistic, were printed in 5 vols. folio.

GOOGE, BARNABY, son of Robert Googe, rector of Lincoln, was born in or about 1540, at Alvingham, Lincolnshire. He was educated at

Christ's College, Cambridge, and New College, Oxford. Afterwards he travelled through France and Spain, returning to England about 1562, and becoming a retainer of Sir William Cecil, to whom he was related. He was one of the queen's gentlemen-pensioners in 1563. In that year much controversy was occasioned by his attempt to marry Mary, the daughter of Thomas Darrell, esq., without her parents' consent, and it being alleged that she was under a previous contract to marry Sampson Lennard. In consequence of Sir William Cecil's interposition with Archbishop Parker, that prelate decided the case summarily, and, it seems, in Googe's favour, as he eventually married the lady. Googe resided at Staple Inn in 1570. In 1573 Lord Burghley sent him over to Ireland as his 'intelligencer,' or letter-writer, to keep him informed of the doings of the earl of Essex. In 1582 he was provost-marshal of the Presidency Court of Connaught. He appears to have been living in 1588, but the date of his decease has not been ascertained. He published the 'Zodiacke of Life,' translated from Marcellus Palingenius; 'Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonnettes;' 'The Popish Kingdome, or reign of Antichrist. Written in Latine Verse by Naoegeorgus [i.e. Kirchmaier], and englyshed by Barnabe Googe,' 1570; 'The Spiritual Husbandrie of Thomas Naoegeorgus;' 'Foure Bookes of Husbandrie,' from the Latin; and some minor works.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GOOL, JOHN VAN, a painter, born at the Hague 1685; died 1757.

GORDIAN I., born A.D. 157, was proclaimed emperor of Rome 238, together with his son, Gordian II.; but they both died the same year, and were succeeded by Gordian III., who reigned till his death in 244.

GORDON, SIR ADAM, a baronet and divine, born in Scotland 1745. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1777. On entering into orders he served the curacy of St. Mary-le-Bone; after which he obtained the rectory of Hinckworth, in Hertfordshire, and that of West Tilbury, in Essex, to which was added a prebend at Bristol. Late in life he succeeded to the title of baronet. He died in 1817. Sir Adam published 'The Contrast, or an Antidote to Lord Chesterfield's Letters,' 2 vols.; 'Plain Sermons on Practical Subjects,' 2 vols.; 'Sermons on the Fasts and Festivals,' 8vo.; 'Homilies of the Church of England modernized,' 2 vols.; 'Miscellaneous Sermons and Tracts.'

GORDON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquary, who lived many years in Italy, and, in 1736, was appointed secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning. In 1741 he went to Carolina, where he held several offices, and had some grants of land. Died about 1750. His works are Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a Journey through Scotland; The Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia; A History of Amphitheatres; Essay explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of an Ancient Mummy; Twenty-five plates of Egyptian Antiquities.

GORDON, ANDREW, professor of philosophy in the Scotch monastery of Benedictines at Erfurt, was born 1712, near Aberdeen, and died 1751. His works are 'Phænomena Electricitatis Exposita;' 'Philosophia utilis et jucunda,' 3 vols.; Impartial Account of the Origin of the War in Great Britain in 1745; 'Physicæ experimentalis Elementa.' He

was the first who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus.

GORDON, GEORGE, commonly called Lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, and born in Dec., 1750. He entered the navy when young, but quitted it on account of some dispute with Lord Sandwich. He afterwards sat in parliament for Ludgershall, and distinguished himself by some strange speeches against the ministers. But what chiefly brought him into notice was his opposition to the bill for granting further toleration to Catholics. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the riots in 1780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for not appearing as a witness in a cause. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. A little after this he returned to England, and was taken in the disguise of a Jew, which profession he had adopted, and was committed to Newgate, where he died 1 Nov., 1793. His last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the Jews, although he had zealously performed the rites and duties of their religion.

GORDON, JAMES, D.D., a Scotch Jesuit, born 1541, being the fifth son of George fourth earl of Huntly. Leaving Scotland, he repaired to Rome, and there joined the Society of Jesus 1563. After filling the highest offices in various colleges of the society in France, he was appointed nunciatus apostolicus for Ireland, and prefect of the Scotch mission. His death occurred 16 April, 1620, at Paris. Father Gordon wrote 'Controversiarum Christianæ Fidei adversus hujus temporis Hæreticos Epitome.'—*Oliver; Anderson; Dodd.*

GORDON, JAMES, another Scotch Jesuit, admitted into the Society, at Paris, 1573. After teaching theology with distinguished reputation, he was appointed rector of Toulouse and then of Bordeaux College; and in his old age he was summoned to court to be confessor to Louis XIII. Died at Paris 17 Nov., 1641, æt. 88. He wrote 'Opus Chronologicum, Annorum seriem, Regnorum mutationes, et Rerum toto orbe gestarum memorabilium Seriem Annuque a Mundi exordio ad nostra usque tempora complectens,' 2 vols. folio, 1613 and 1614; 'De Catholica veritate,' 1623; 'Biblia Sacra, cum Commentariis,' 3 vols. folio, Paris, 1632; 'Opuscula tria, Chronologicum, Historicum, Geographicum,' 1636.—*Ibid.*

GORDON, JAMES, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at the Enzie, Banffshire, 1664. He was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Nicholson, vicar-apostolic of Scotland, 1705; consecrated bishop of Nicopolis, in Armenia Minor, 11 April, 1706, at Montefascone, in Italy, by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, bishop of Palestrina; and succeeded as sole vicar-apostolic of Scotland Oct., 1718. On the subdivision of the kingdom into two distinct vicariates, in Feb., 1731, Bishop Gordon became the first vicar-apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland. He died at Drummond Castle, Perthshire, 18 Feb. (N.S. 1 March), 1746.

GORDON, JOHN, D.D., son of Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway, was born in Scotland 1544, and educated at St. Andrews, Oxford, Paris, and Orleans. He resided for many years in France, where he obtained notoriety on account of his zeal for the reformed religion. James I., soon after his accession to the English crown, made him dean of Salisbury, with episcopal jurisdiction over eighty

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parishes. Died 3 Sept., 1619. He wrote several polemical works.

GORDON, JOHN, D.D., of the family of Coldwells, Aberdeenshire, was royal chaplain at New York, when, on a vacancy in the see of Galloway, a *congé d'élire* was issued 3 Dec., 1687. Gordon was accordingly elected bishop 4 Feb., 1687-8, and consecrated at Glasgow by Archbishop Paterson. At the Revolution the new bishop followed King James II. to Ireland and France, and while residing at St. Germain's he read the liturgy of the Church of England to such British Protestants as resorted to his lodgings. Subsequently, however, he was introduced to the illustrious Bossuet, who converted him to the Catholic religion. It appears that he was privately received into the Roman Church during his sojourn in France, though at a later period he made a public abjuration of Protestantism before Sacripanti, the cardinal protector of the Scotch nation. At his conditional baptism the quondam bishop took the additional name of the reigning pontiff, for he ever afterwards signed himself John Clement Gordon. The Pope, wishing to confer some benefice pension on the new convert, caused the Congregation of the Holy Office to institute an inquiry into the validity of Gordon's Protestant orders. A long investigation took place in consequence, the result being that his orders were declared null from the beginning. This decree of the Holy Office was issued 17 April, 1704. After this Gordon received the sacrament of confirmation, and Clement XI. conferred on him the tonsure, giving him the benefice of the abbey of St. Clement, by reason of which Gordon commonly went by the name of the Abate Clemente. It is observable that he never received other than minor orders. Died at Rome 1726, aged 82. He was author of a controversial piece entitled 'Pax Vobis, or Gospel Liberty.'

GORDON, SIR JOHN WATSON, a Scottish painter, was born at Edinburgh 1790, being eldest son of Captain James Watson, R.N. He studied in the Trustees' Academy, and devoted himself to portrait-painting, in which he attained a high degree of excellence. In 1850 he was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. He died at Edinburgh 1 June, 1864.

GORDON, LUCY LADY DUFF, daughter of Mrs. Austin, and formerly known by her maiden name of Lucy Austin, became the wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart. Inheriting, on the maternal side, much of the literary ability of the Taylors of Norwich, she for many years followed in the footsteps of her mother as a careful translator, and introduced some valuable works to English readers. Among these were Niebuhr's 'Greek Legends,' 'The Amber Witch,' 'The French in Algiers,' 'an abridgment of Feuerbach's 'Criminal Trials,' Ranke's 'History of Prussia,' 'Stella and Vanessa,' a novel from the French of Léon de Wailly; 'Ferdinand and Maximilian,' by Ranke; 'The Village Doctor,' by the countess d'Arbouville; and Moltke's 'Russian Campaigns of 1828-9 on the Danube.' Lady Gordon's original works are 'Letters from the Cape,' published in 'Vacation Tourists,' 1864; and 'Letters from Egypt,' 1865. She died at Cairo 14 July, 1869.

GORDON, SIR ROBERT, Bart., of Gordonstoun, a Scotch antiquary, born 14 May, 1580; died 1656. His 'Genealogical History of the Family of Sutherland' was printed in 1813.

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GORDON, ROBERT, of Straloch, in Scotland, a geographical and antiquarian writer, was born 14 Sept., 1580, and died August, 1661. He undertook the supervision and correction of an atlas of Scotland, published under the title of 'Theatrum Scotiae.' Some of his antiquarian pieces have been printed by the Spalding Club.

GORDON, THOMAS, a political writer, born at Kirkcudbright, Scotland. He became a teacher of languages in London, and afterwards amanuensis to Trenchard, with whom he published a work called 'Cato's Letters,' and also another periodical work entitled 'The Independent Whig'—two publications tending to bring religion into contempt. After Trenchard's death, Gordon married his widow, and got possession of her estate. He was also made commissioner of wine licences, and received many favours from Walpole, whose measures he defended. Died 28 July, 1750. Besides the above works, he published a translation of Tacitus, and another of Sallust. Two collections of his tracts have been also printed, with the titles of 'The Cordial for Low Spirits,' and 'The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken.'

GORDON, WILLIAM, an Independent minister, born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, 1729. After presiding over a congregation at Ipswich he went to New England in 1772, and during the revolutionary struggle took a very active part against his native country. Died 19 Oct., 1807. He wrote 'The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America,' 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1788.

GORDONIO, BERNARDUS DE, a French physician, who flourished at Montpellier about 1305.

GORE, Mrs. CATHARINE GRACE FRANCES, a distinguished English novelist and dramatist, was born 1799, and became the wife of Capt. C. A. Gore, of the 1st Life Guards, who died in 1846. She died at Linwood, Lyndhurst, 29 Jan., 1861. Mrs. Gore published between sixty and seventy separate works, extending to nearly two hundred volumes. The best of these are novels of fashionable life.

GORE, THOMAS, a writer on heraldry, born at Alderton, Wilts, 1631, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He died at Alderton 31 March, 1684. His works are, A Table, showing how to blazon a coat ten several ways; Series Alphabetica, Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gentilium, sive cognominum plurimarum familiarum quae multos per annos in Anglia flouere; Catalogus in certa capita, seu classes, alphabetico ordine conninctas plerumque omnium auctorum (tam antiquorum quam recentiorum), qui de Re Heraldica Latine, Gallice, Ital., Hisp. &c.; Nomenclator Geographicus.

GORGIIAS, of Leontine, in Sicily, a celebrated orator and sophist, died about 380 B.C.

GORHAM, GEORGE CORNELIUS, an English divine and topographer, received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, and became fellow and tutor of that society. He graduated B.A. 1809; was elected fellow 12 Jan., 1810; and proceeded M.A. 1812; B.D. 1821. In 1846 the lord chancellor presented him to the vicarage of St. Just, Cornwall, and he was admitted to the benefice as a matter of course by the bishop of Exeter. But in the following year, when Mr. Gorham was presented by the lord chancellor to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, Devonshire, the bishop declined to admit him, on the ground that he held hetero-

dox opinions respecting the sacrament of baptism. This led to protracted litigation, and the cause of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter' is one of the most celebrated in the recent history of the Church of England 'as by law established.' Originally commenced in the Arches Court (1848), it was carried before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the final authority concerning the doctrines of the Established Church. This august tribunal solemnly decided in 1850, that to hold that spiritual regeneration is not given in the holy sacrament of baptism is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the church of England. Mr. Gorham accordingly triumphed, and was admitted to the living, but another result of the judgment was the secession to the Roman Church of many conscientious Anglican clergymen. Mr. Gorham died in June, 1857. He published several treatises on theology and polemics. Among them are 'An Essay on Public Worship,' 8vo., Camb., 1808; and a 'Statement submitted to the Members of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the unlawfulness of circulating the Apocryphal Books indiscriminately mingled with the Inspired Writings,' 1825. He will, however, be chiefly remembered hereafter as an antiquarian writer. His principal work in this department is the 'History and Antiquities of Eynesbury and St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and of St. Neot's in Cornwall; with critical remarks respecting the two Saxon Saints from whom these places derived their names,' 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1824. He also published 'Memoirs of J. Martyn, F.R.S., and of T. Martyn, B.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge,' 8vo., Lond., 1830; and contributed several interesting papers to the 'Bibl. Topog. et Geneal.'

GORI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, a Florentine antiquary, born 9 Dec., 1691; died 20 Jan., 1757.

GÖRLÆUS, ABRAHAM, an eminent antiquary, born at Antwerp 1549; died at Delft 1609.

GORRIS, JEAN DE, *Gorræus*, a physician, born at Paris 1505; died 1577.

GORTER, JOHN VAN, a Dutch physician and medical writer, born 19 Feb., 1688; died 11 Sept., 1762.

GORTON, WILLIAM, editor of a Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland; a Dictionary of Biography, &c.; died 1835.

GORTSCHAKOFF, PRINCE MICHAEL, a famous Russian general, who commanded the imperial troops during the Crimean war in 1855-6. He was born 1795, and died at Warsaw 30 May, 1861.

GOSELLINI, JULIAN, an Italian writer in prose and verse, born 1525; died 1587.

GOSSEE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, a musical composer, born at Vergeries, in Hainault, 17 Jan., 1733; died at Passy 16 Feb., 1829.

GOSSELIN, PASCAL FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, a French geographer, born at Lille 6 Dec., 1751; died 8 Feb., 1830.

GOSSON, STEPHEN, was born in Kent 1554, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without any degree, and became tutor in a private family. Afterwards he entered into orders, and had the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, where he died 13 Feb., 1623. He wrote three dramatic pieces; notwithstanding which he published 'Play confuted in five several Actions,' 1580; and 'The School of Abuse,' against poets and actors.

GÖTHER. *See* GOETHE.

GÖTHER, JOHN, a Catholic writer of great

eminence, was a native of Southampton, and brought up in the Anglican communion, but being converted to the Roman Church, he was sent over to the English College at Lisbon. After receiving priest's orders he returned to England on the mission. He resided chiefly in London, and appeared at the head of the controversial writers, on the Catholic side, in the reign of James II. Some affairs of the clergy requiring his presence at Lisbon, he was prevailed upon to undertake the voyage, but died on the passage 2 Oct., 1704. The list of his writings is extremely long; but his principal works are:—'Reason and Authority. Or the motives of a late Protestant's reconciliation to the Catholic Church,' 1687; 'A Papist misrepresented, and represented; or, a two-fold character of Popery,' 1685; 'Nubes Testium; or a collection of the primitive Fathers, giving testimony of the faith once delivered to the saints,' 1686; 'Pius IV.'s profession of faith vindicated from novelty in additional articles,' 1687; 'Transubstantiation defended,' 1687; 'The Sincere Christian's Guide in the choice of Religion,' 1734; 'Instructions on the Epistles and Gospels of the whole year'; 'Instructions for the whole year, being practical thoughts on all the Feasts'; 'Instructions and Devotions for hearing Mass'; 'A Practical Catechism.' Most of Mr. Gother's controversial pieces elicited replies from eminent divines of the church of England.

GOTTESCHALCUS, or FULGENTIUS, a German ecclesiastic of the ninth century. He left the monastery of Fulda about 846, and went into Dalmatia, where he propagated the doctrines of absolute election and grace; for which he was censured in a synod at Mentz, and persecuted by Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, who degraded him from the priesthood, and sentenced him to perpetual imprisonment. He was also severely scourged in the presence of the Emperor Charles and several bishops. He died 867.

GOTTI, VINCENT LOUIS, a cardinal, and writer on divinity, born at Bologna 1604; died at Rome 18 Sept., 1742.

GOTTIGNIES, GILLES FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit, born at Brussels 1630, taught mathematics at Rome, where he died 6 April, 1689. He published some mathematical works.

GOTTLEBER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned German critic, born at Chemnitz 1733; died at Meissen 1 May, 1785.

GOTTSCHEV, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, was born at Königsberg 1700. He became professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics at Leipsic, where he died 12 Sept., 1766. His principal works are:—'Essay towards a History of Poetry'; 'The Death of Cato, a tragedy'; 'A Critical History of the German Language'; 'Introduction to Dramatic Poetry'; 'The German Poets'; 'Principles of Philosophy.' His wife, *Lousia Maria*, published a translation of Pope's Rape of the Lock, and a collection of her letters was published after her death, which occurred 26 June, 1762.

GOUDELIN, or GOUDOULI, PIERRE, the first of the poets of Languedoc, was born at Toulouse 1579, and died there 1649.

GOUDIMEL, CLAUDE, a French musician, born about 1510, was put to death at Lyons during the excitement produced by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL AUGUSTE LAURENT, comte de Choiseul, was born 1752. At the age

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of twenty-two he travelled into the Levant, the result of which he published in a work, entitled 'Voyage en Grèce,' folio, 1782. This performance procured him admission into the Academy of Belles Lettres, and also into the French Academy. In 1784 he was appointed ambassador to the Porte, where he established a printing-office in his palace, and took several men of letters and artists into his service, for the purpose of illustrating the antiquities of Asia and Greece. The French Revolution having disarranged his plans, he went to Russia, where he was made a privy councillor, director of the Academy of Arts, and superintendent of the Imperial Libraries. In 1802, his name being erased from the list of emigrants, he returned to France; and the year following was chosen a member of the National Institute. He now published a continuation of his work upon Greece, but became involved in disputes with Le Chevalier and Cassis, who had, as he conceived, injured him by sending to the press their works on the same subject, after having been employed in his service. On the return of Louis XVIII. our author was made a peer of France. He died at Aix 22 June, 1817.

GOUGE, THOMAS, son of William, mentioned below, was born at Bow 12 Sept., 1005. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1038 he obtained the living of St. Sepulchre's, London, but at the Restoration he was ejected for non-conformity, on which he exerted himself in promoting Christian knowledge in Wales. He died 29 Oct., 1681, and his funeral-sermon was preached by Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Tillotson. His practical tracts were collected into one volume, 1706.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, was born at Bow, Middlesex, 1 Nov., 1575. He was educated at Eton, and became fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 1608 he obtained the living of St. Anne, Blackfriars, where he was very popular. In 1643 he was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster; but he protested against the violent proceedings of the parliament, and endeavoured to prevent the trial of the king. Died 12 Dec., 1653. His works were collected into one folio volume. He was also concerned in the 'Assembly's Annotations on the Bible.'

GOUGES, MARIE OLYMPE DE, a French woman of letters, who attained to considerable celebrity at the time of the first revolution, was born at Montauban 1755, and died on the scaffold at Paris 4 Nov., 1793.

GOUGH, RICHARD, the illustrious antiquary, was the son of Henry Gough, esq., an East India director, and was born in London 21 Oct., 1735. He received a private education, and at the age of eleven years translated from the French a History of the Birole, of which twenty-five copies were printed at the expense of his mother, who made presents of them to her friends. This was followed by a translation of Fleury's treatise on 'the Customs of the Israelites,' which was also printed for gratuitous distribution, when he was only fifteen. Besides these proofs of early application, he drew up a work of great labour, entitled 'Atlas Renovatus, or Geography modernised,' a manuscript, in folio. In 1752, Mr. Gough became a student of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he laid the plan of his British Topography; but he left the university without taking a degree, and devoted the rest of his life to antiquarian researches.

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He died at Enfield, 20 Feb., 1800. Besides many papers in the Archaeologia, the Bibliotheca Topographica, and the Gentleman's Magazine, he published:—Anecdotes of British Topography, 2 vols.; The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, 2 vols. folio; a new edition of Camden's Britannia, 3 vols. folio; an Account of the Missal presented to Henry VI. by the duchess of Bedford; The History of Pleshy in Essex; Plates of the Coins of the Seleucidae. He bequeathed his books on Saxon and northern literature, together with all his manuscripts and works relative to British topography, to the university of Oxford.

GOUJET, CLAUDE PIERRE, canon of St. Jacques de l'Hôpital, one of the most industrious antiquaries of the eighteenth century, was born 19 Oct., 1607, at Paris, where he died 1 Feb., 1767. The most remarkable of his many works are:—'Les Vies des Saints,' 7 vols.; 'Bibliothèque des auteurs ecclésiastiques du XVIII. Siècle,' supplement to Moreri's Dictionary; 'Bibliothèque Française,' 21 vols.; 'De l'Etat des Sciences en France,' an edition of Richlet's Dictionary, 3 vols. folio; 'L'Histoire du Collège Royal de France;' 'Hist. du Pontificat de Paul V.'

GOUJON, or GOUGEON, JEAN, a French sculptor and architect in the reign of Francis I. He was also a good medallist, and his works in this branch of art are scarce and valuable. Being a Protestant, he was shot in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

GOULART, SIMON, a native of Senlis, studied divinity at Geneva, and succeeded Calvin in the ministry. He gained great reputation among the Protestants by his works, among which are a History of the League; and 'Recueil d'Histoires mémorables de notre temps.' Born 1543; died 3 Feb., 1628.

GOULD, ROBERT, an English poet, died 1700. His works were collected the same year, and published in 2 vols. 8vo.

GOULIN, JEAN, a French writer on the history of medical science, was born at Rheims 10 Feb., 1728, and died 30 April, 1799.

GOULSTON, or GULSTON, THEODORE, M.D., was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree 1610, after which he became fellow and censor of the College of Physicians. He practised in London with great reputation, and founded a lecture to be delivered yearly in the college. Died 4 May, 1632. His works are Versio Latina et paraphrasis in Aristotelis rhetoricam; Aristotelis de Poetice liber Latine conversus et analyticâ methodo illustratus; Versio, variæ Lectiones, et Annotationes criticae in opuscula varia Galeni.

GOULU, JEAN, Galenus, a French ecclesiastic, who translated many Greek works into his native tongue, but is chiefly known by his controversy with Balzac. Born 25 Aug., 1570; died 5 Jan., 1629.

GOURNAY, MARIE LE JARS DE, was born at Paris, of a noble family, in 1565. She adopted Montagne as her father, and edited his works. She died unmarried at Paris 13 July, 1645. Her works, in prose and verse, were published 1636.

GOURVILLE, JEAN HÉRAULD, Sieur DE, a French historian, born at Rochefoucault 11 July, 1625. He was in the service of the celebrated duke of his native place as valet de chambre, but afterwards became his confidential friend, as he also was of the great Conde and the Superintendent

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Fouquet. He died 1705, leaving 'Memoirs of his Life.'

GOUSSSET, JACQUES, a French Protestant divine and orientalist, was born at Blois 1635, and died at Groningen, where he was professor of Greek and divinity, 4 Nov., 1704.

GOUSSIER, LOUIS JACQUES, physician and mathematician, of Paris, born 1722; died Oct., 1799.

GOUTHIERES, JACQUES, *Gutherius*, a French jurist, died 1638, aged 70.

GOUVEA, ANTHONY, *Goveanus*, a Portuguese Jesuit, born at Beja 1505. He became professor of law at Toulouse, and afterwards at Turin, where he died 1565. His works on law were published in one volume folio, 1562. He also wrote a discourse against Calvin, who had accused him of atheism; and he published likewise editions of Virgil and Terence with notes. He had two brothers, who were men of learning: *Martial Gouvea* was a Latin poet, and published a grammar at Paris. *Andrew Gouvea* became principal of the College of St. Barbe, at Paris, afterwards of that at Bordeaux, and lastly head of the university of Coimbra, where he died 1548. He was the friend of Buchanan.

GOUVION SAINT CYR, LAURENT, marquis DE, a celebrated marshal of France, born 1764; died 17 March, 1830.

GOUYE, THOMAS, a French Jesuit and astronomer, born at Dicppe 18 Sept., 1650; died at Paris 24 March, 1725.

GOUYE DE LONGUEMARE, a French advocate and historian, born 1715; died 11 Aug., 1763.

GOUZ DE LA BOULAYE, FRANÇOIS LE, a celebrated French traveller, son of a gentleman of Baugé, in Anjou, was born about 1610. He visited most parts of the world, and published an account of his travels 1653. When he returned from his first voyage, he was so altered that his mother would not own him, and he was obliged to commence a suit against her to recover the right of eldership. Being sent ambassador to the Turks and the Great Mogul in 1668, he died in Persia during his journey.

GOVEANUS. See GOUVEA.

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet, was probably a native of Yorkshire, though Caxton says he was born in Wales, where, at this day, is a tract of land called by his name. He studied the law, and was a member of the Middle Temple, where he contracted an intimacy with Chaucer. The first work of Gower was entitled '*Speculum Meditantis*,' of which there are two copies in the Bodleian Library. His next was the '*Vox Clamantis*,' in Latin, of which also there are many copies extant; but the work on which his fame rests is the '*Confessio Amantis*,' first printed by Caxton in 1493. This is an English poem, of a moral nature, and very severe on the vices of the times. Gower died 1402, and was buried in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

GOZZI, CHARLES, count, an Italian poet and dramatist, born 1702; died 1806.

GOZZI, GASPAR, count, a nobleman of Venice, and brother of the preceding, was born 1713, and died 26 Dec., 1786. He published a periodical work, called '*L'Osservatore*,' similar to the Spectator, and several poems of considerable merit.

GOZZOLI, BENEZZO, a painter, born at Florence in 1400; died at Pisa 1478.

GRAAF, REGNIER DE, a Dutch physician and medical writer, born 1641; died 17 Aug., 1673.

GRAFTON.

GRAAT, or GRAET, BARENT, a painter of Amsterdam, died 4 Nov., 1700, aged 81.

GRAAW, HENRY, a Dutch painter, died 1682, aged 55.

GRABE, JOHN ERNEST, D.D., was born 1666, at Königsberg in Prussia, where his father was professor of divinity and history. After taking his degree of master of arts in that university, he studied the writings of the Fathers, which made him dissatisfied with Lutheranism, on account of the want of an episcopal succession in that communion. His first idea was to join the Church of Rome; but at the persuasion of some friends he altered his mind, and came to England, where King William settled a pension upon him, which was continued by Queen Anne, who employed him in editing the Septuagint from the Alexandrian manuscript in the royal library. In 1706 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity; and in 1711 he published an answer to Whiston, on the subject of two Arabic manuscripts in the British Museum. Though Dr. Grabe took orders in the Church of England, he joined the nonjurors, as drawing nearer the primitive ages in some points. Died 3 Nov., 1711. Besides his edition of the Septuagint, he published *Spicilegium SS. Patrum*; Justin Martyr's Apology; the Works of Irenæus; the Latin works of Bishop Bull. After his death appeared *Liturgia Græca*; *De forma consecrationis Eucharistiae*; Some instances of the defects and omissions in Mr. Whiston's collection of Testimonies, &c.

GRACIAN, BALTASAR, a Spanish Jesuit, rector of the college of Tarragona, was the author of several works, two of which, '*The Courtier*,' and '*The Art of Prudence*,' have been translated into English. Born 1584; died 6 Dec., 1658.

GRADWELL, ROBERT, an English Catholic prelate. In 1818 he was appointed rector of the English College at Rome; and in 1828 appointed coadjutor to Dr. Bramston, vicar apostolic of the London district, being consecrated bishop of Lydda *in partibus* on the 24 June in that year. Died 15 March, 1833.

GRAEME, JOHN, a minor Scotch poet, born 1748; died 26 July, 1772.

GRÆVIUS, JOHN GEORGE, was born at Naumburg, in Saxony, 29 Jan., 1632. He succeeded Gronovius in the professorship of history at Deventer, from whence he was invited to Utrecht, where he died 11 Jan., 1703. He published several editions of the classics; but his greatest works are his *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum*, 12 vols. folio, and *Thes. Antiquit. Italiae*, 6 vols. folio.

GRAFFIGNY, FRANÇOISE D'ISSEMBOURG D'APPOUCOURT, dame DE, a French lady, author of the '*Peruvian Letters*,' &c., was born 1694, and died 12 Dec., 1758.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, DUKE OF K.G., was born 28 Sept., 1736. He was educated under Dr. Newcombe at Hackney, and next at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1757; and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the Treasury, which post he held till 1770. During his administration he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated by personal enmity. In 1771, the duke was nominated Lord Privy Seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was

GRAFTON.

again in place for a short time. After this, he was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death, 14 March, 1811. Though his grace was an avowed Socinian, and regularly attended the meeting-house in Essex Street, Strand, he was chancellor of the university of Cambridge, to which dignity he was elected in 1768. He was the author of—'Hints submitted to the serious attention of the clergy, nobility, and gentry newly associated,' 1780; and 'Apeleutherus, a volume of essays on theological subjects.' He was at the expense of reprinting an edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament.

GRAFTON, RICHARD, a printer, who carried on an extensive business in London in the sixteenth century. He compiled the greater part of Hall's chronicle, and wrote besides 'The Union of the families of Lancaster and York.' In 1562 he published 'An Abridgement of the Chronicles of England,' of which he afterwards wrote a compendium against Stowe. His large Chronicle appeared in 1609. He was a great promoter of the Reformation, by printing Bibles. He was living in 1572.

GRAHAM, Mrs. CATHARINE. See **MACAULAY.**

GRAHAM, GEORGE, F.R.S., an ingenious mechanic, born at Horsgills in the parish of Kirklington, Cumberland, 1675; died in Fleet Street, London, 20 Nov., 1751. He lived with Tompion, the watchmaker, and succeeded him in his business, but excelled him in scientific knowledge. He constructed many astronomical instruments, particularly the great mural arch in the Observatory at Greenwich. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.

GRAHAM, JAMES, marquis of Montrose. See **MONTROSE.**

GRAHAM, Sir JAMES GEORGE ROBERT, Bart., an English statesman, born at Naworth 1 June, 1792, being the eldest son of Sir James Graham, the first baronet. From Westminster School he proceeded to Queen's College, Cambridge, and travelling afterwards abroad he became private secretary to Lord Montgomerie, the British minister in Sicily, during the most critical period of the war. Lord Montgomerie soon afterwards fell ill, and the entire management of the mission devolved upon his secretary, who worked indefatigably, and performed several important services in this capacity. On the termination of the war he returned home, and in 1818 was chosen M.P. for Hull, after a sharp contest, he having declared himself in favour of parliamentary reform, the abolition of unnecessary places and pensions, and the suppression of the slave trade. In 1820 he lost his seat for Hull, but he subsequently became member for Carlisle, and took a high position in politics, on the strength of his pamphlet on 'Corn and Currency,' in which he pronounced in favour of 'the free importation of corn with a moderate protective duty.' In 1824 he succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, and two years later he was returned for Carlisle on Whig principles. In 1830 he was elected for Cumberland, and he was one of the most strenuous and zealous advocates of the Reform Bill, as he had previously been of the Test Act and Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's administration, he was created first lord of the Admiralty. After the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, he was elected for the eastern division of Cumberland, which he represented till 1837. In 1834 dissensions in Earl Grey's

GRAINDORGE.

cabinet arose on the Irish Church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James Graham, together with Lord Stanley (now earl of Derby), the late duke of Richmond, and the late earl of Ripon. The Whig party who thus voluntarily displaced themselves formed a small party intermediate between the Grey and Russell Whigs and the Conservatives led by Peel, and were known to joke as the 'Derby Dilly.' Finally, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and most of their friends joined the Conservative party. At the general election of 1837 he had the mortification of being rejected by his former constituents, and he remained out of the House of Commons till the following session, when he was elected for Pembroke. In 1841 he was returned for Dorchester. That year, when Sir Robert Peel was called upon to form a ministry, Sir James Graham took office under him as secretary of state for the Home Department, a post which he held till the dissolution of the government in 1846. Steady, industrious, a ready and full debater, he became Peel's right-hand man, and his rule at the Home Office was a model of administrative ability. Yet with all his great talents, he was almost as much a weakness as a strength to his party, for he never had the faculty of making himself popular. From 1847 to 1852 he was representative for the borough of Ripon, and in the latter year he was elected for Carlisle, which city he represented till his decease. On the earl of Aberdeen coming into power in 1852, he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty. He remained with the earl's ministry till the vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, 'that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army,' when Sir James Graham, Sir Sidney Herbert, and the duke of Newcastle, considering themselves as put on their defence, resigned their offices. Soon afterwards Sir James retired from public life. He died at Netherby 25 Oct., 1891.

GRAHAM, JOHN, Viscount Dundee. See **DUNDEE.**

GRAHAM, JOHN, an English prelate, was born in the city of Durham 23 Feb., 1704, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor, and eventually master. He was also prebendary of Lincoln, and chaplain to Prince Albert. He was consecrated bishop of Chester 1848; appointed clerk of the closet to the Queen 1849; and died 15 June, 1865. His only published work is a small volume of 'Sermons on the Commandments,' 1826.

GRAHAM, Mrs. MARIA. See **CALLCOTT.**

GRAHAME, JAMES, a poet, born at Glasgow 22 April, 1765. After practising some years as a writer to the signet and an advocate, he forsook the law, and took orders according to the form of the church of England, after which he accepted the curacy of Sedgfield, Durham, where he died 14 Sept., 1811. His principal pieces are 'The Sabbath,' 'The Birds of Scotland,' and 'British Georgics.'

GRAINDORGE, ANDRÉ, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Caen in the sixteenth century. He discovered the art of weaving diaper cloth, commonly called damask.

GRAINDORGE, ANDRÉ, a French physician and naturalist, born at Caen 1616; died 13 Jan., 1676.

GRAINGER, JAMES, M.D., a poet and physician, born at Dunse, Berwickshire, 1724. After serving his time as a surgeon at Edinburgh, he served in that capacity in the army, but on the restoration of peace in 1748, he took his doctor's degree, and settled as a physician in London; where, however, he principally supported himself by writing for the booksellers. In 1758 he published a translation of Tibullus, which involved him in a dispute with Smollett, who, for some private reasons, defamed him and his work in the Critical Review. Soon after this, Dr. Grainger went to the island of St. Christopher in the West Indies, and while there married a lady of fortune. On his return to England, in 1764, he published his poem entitled 'The Sugar Cane,' which was well received. The same year he printed 'An Essay on West India Diseases.' After a short residence in England, he returned to St. Christopher's, where he resumed practice. He died at Basseterre 24 Dec., 1767. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote an 'Ode to Solitude;' the ballad of Bryan and Perence; a Latin treatise entitled 'Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ,' &c.

GRAINGER, RICHARD, an architect and builder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to whom that town almost owes its reconstruction, was born 1798, and died 4 July, 1861.

GRAINGER, RICHARD DUGARD, F.R.S., lecturer at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, wrote several works on anatomy; died 1 Feb., 1865, aged 63.

GRAMAYE, JOHN BAPTIST, a Flemish historian, antiquary, and poet, president of the college of Louvain, was born at Antwerp about 1580, and died 1645.

GRAMM, JOHN, a Danish antiquary, born 1685; died 1748.

GRAMMONT, GABRIEL DE BARTHELEMI, seigneur de Gramulus, a French historian, died 1654. In one of his works he apologises for the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

GRAMONT, ANTOINE, DUKE DE, a marshal of France in the reign of Louis XIV., died 12 July, 1678, aged 74. His Memoirs have been published.

GRAMONT, PHILIBERT, count of, son of Anthony, duke of Gramont, was born 1621. After serving in the army under Condé and Turenne, he came to England in the early part of the reign of Charles II., with whom he became a great favourite, as he also was with the whole court, particularly the ladies. He married the daughter of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the earl of Abercorn, and died 10 Jan., 1707. His memoirs were written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, commonly called Count Hamilton, who adhered to James II., and died in the French service in 1730. The memoirs of Gramont exhibit a curious but disgusting picture of the intrigues and amusements of the fashionable world.

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, MARQUIS OF, son of John duke of Rutland, was born 1721. He raised a regiment of foot in the Rebellion, and in 1758, being then lieutenant-general, was sent to Germany, where he served under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick with great renown as general of the British forces at the battles of Minden, Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, &c. He died at Scarborough 19 Oct., 1770.

GRANCOLAS, JEAN, doctor of the Sorbonne, and an ecclesiastical antiquary, died at Paris 1 Aug., 1732.

GRAND. See **LEGRAND.**

GRANDET, JOSEPH, a French biographer, curate of St. Croix at Angers, died 1 Dec., 1724, aged 78.

GRANDI, GUIDO, an Italian monk, celebrated for his acquirements in mathematics. He corresponded with Newton, Leibnitz, and Bernoulli, and published several works, the chief of which is a treatise 'De Infinitis Innitiorum.' Born 1671; died 4 July, 1742.

GRANDIER, URBAIN, a priest whose tragical end disgraced France in the seventeenth century. He was born at Bouvere, near Sablé, and on obtaining the living of Loudun became so very popular as a preacher that the envy of the monks was excited against him. He was accused of incontinency, and acquitted. After this, his enemies instigated some nuns to play the part of persons possessed, and in their convulsions to charge Grandier with being the cause of their visitation. For this he was tried, and, on no other evidence, burnt alive, 18 April, 1634.

GRANDIN, MARTIN, professor of divinity at the Sorbonne, Paris, died 16 Nov., 1691, aged 87, leaving a 'System of Divinity.'

GRANET, FRANÇOIS, a French critic, translator, and miscellaneous writer, born 1692; died 2 April, 1741.

GRANET, FRANÇOIS MARIE, a French painter, born 1775; died 21 Nov., 1849.

GRANGER, JAMES, a biographer, was a native of Berkshire. He studied some time at Christ Church, Oxford, but without taking a degree; and on entering into orders was presented to the vicarage of Shiplake in Oxfordshire, where he discharged the parochial duties with great fidelity, and died of an apoplectic fit, while administering 'the sacrament,' on Sunday, 14 April, 1776. His death was similar to that of the cardinal de Beraluc. Mr. Granger printed two sermons, but is best known by his 'Biographical History of England,' published in 4 small vols. in 4to., and afterwards in 8vo. It is a catalogue of portraits, enlivened with biographical sketches.

GRANT, MRS. ANNE, of Laggan, whose maiden name was M'Vicar, was born in Glasgow 1755. Her father was an officer in the British army, who, shortly after her birth, went with his regiment to America, with the intention of settling there. His wife and infant daughter soon after followed him thither. Owing to bad health, Mr. Grant was obliged to leave America, with his wife and child, in 1768, and a few years afterwards he was appointed barrack-master of Fort Augustus. Here Miss M'Vicar formed the acquaintance of the Rev. James Grant, afterwards minister of Laggan, Inverness-shire, whose wife she became in 1779. She lost her husband 1801, and subsequently removed to Stirling, where she endeavoured to provide for her young family. She had always found delight in the pursuits of literature, and had been accustomed to compose verses, a collection of which was published by subscription 1803, and met with extraordinary success. In 1806 appeared her 'Letters from the Mountains;' and in 1810 she removed to Edinburgh, where she resided during the remainder of her life. She received from government a pension of £100 from the year 1825 till her death, which occurred 7 Nov., 1838. In addition to the works already mentioned, she was author of 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' 1808; 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland,' 1811; 'Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen,'

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a poem, 1814; 'Popular Models and Impressive Warnings for the Sons and Daughters of Industry,' 1815.—*Anderson*.

GRANT, CHARLES, a philanthropist and statesman, born in Scotland 1740. Going to India, he was, in 1773, promoted to the rank of factor at Calcutta, and shortly afterwards appointed secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1781 he was stationed as commercial resident in charge of the Company's silk factory at Malda; in 1784 he obtained the rank of senior merchant; and in 1787 he was recalled to Calcutta to occupy the seat of the fourth member of the Board of Trade. About three years later he quitted India, where he had been noted for his zeal in promoting the Protestant form of Christianity. In 1794 he was elected one of the directors of the East India Company, of which body he ultimately became the chairman. He sat for several years in the House of Commons, where his opinions on Indian affairs were received with great attention. The plan of Haileybury College is said to have originated with him. Died 31 Oct., 1823. He wrote 'Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain,' 1702.

GRANT, or GRAUNT, EDWARD, a schoolmaster, was born in London, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. He became master of the school in which he had been brought up, and in 1577 was made prebendary of Westminster. In 1591 he resigned his mastership, and died 4 Aug., 1601. He published the Letters of Ascham, with a Latin oration of his own upon that elegant scholar. There are also several Latin poems of his extant.

GRANT, SIR FRANCIS, Lord Cullen, a Scotch judge, born about 1660. He studied at Leyden under Voet, and on his return home was admitted an advocate. He distinguished himself by his publications in favour of the Revolution, for which he was well rewarded. In 1705 he was made a baronet, and soon after appointed one of the judges or senators in the College of Justice, when he took the title of Lord Cullen. Died 16 March, 1726.

GRANT, JAMES, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born in the Enzie, Banffshire, 1710; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Smith, vicar-apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland, 21 Feb., 1755; consecrated bishop of Sinita, in Armenia, 13 Nov., 1755, at Edinburgh; succeeded as third vicar-apostolic of the Lowland district 1766; died at Aberdeen 2 Dec., 1778.

GRANT, JAMES, a Scotch advocate, born 1743; died 1835. He was distinguished for his liberal principles, and was author of 'Essays on the Origin of Society, Language, Property, Government, Jurisdiction, Contracts, and Marriage; interspersed with Illustrations from the Greek and Gaelic languages,' 1785.

GRANT, PATRICK, a Scotch judge, by the title of Lord Preston-Grange, was born at Edinburgh, and studied at Glasgow, Paris, and Leyden. He was in 1746 lord-advocate, and in 1754 advanced to the bench. He wrote some ingenious pieces against the rebellion of 1745, and died at Edinburgh 1762, aged 64.

GRANT, SIR WILLIAM, was born at Elchies, co. Moray, 1754. After completing his studies at King's College, Aberdeen, he entered Lincoln's Inn, but before being called to the bar was ap-

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pointed attorney-general of Canada. Returning at the end of some years to England, he was called to the bar, and in 1790 was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury, and in the House of Commons soon distinguished himself as a powerful coadjutor of Mr. Pitt. Subsequently he sat as representative for Windsor and Banffshire. He was appointed chief justice of Chester 1798; solicitor-general 1799; master of the Rolls 1801. The latter office he held about sixteen years; and died 25 May, 1832.—*Anderson*.

GRANVILLE, ANTOINE PERRENOT, CARDINAL DE, born 20 Aug., 1517, at Ornans in Burgundy, was preferred at an early age to the bishopric of Arras, in which capacity he spoke very forcibly at the council of Trent. He next served the Emperor Charles V. in several embassies to France, England, and elsewhere. On Charles's abdication, he entered the service of his successor, Philip II., who consulted him on all his affairs, private as well as public. Granville was subsequently appointed archbishop of Mechlin, was created a cardinal 1561, and eventually became chief councillor to Margaret of Parma, governess of the Netherlands. Philip II. called him a second time to court, and entrusted him with all the affairs of the Spanish monarchy. The cardinal died at Madrid, in the height of glory, 21 Sept., 1586, after having been nominated archbishop of Besançon.

GRANVILLE, GEORGE, LORD LANSDOWNE. *See* LANSDOWNE.

GRANVILLE, GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, EARL, third son of the first marquis of Stafford, was born 12 Oct., 1773. He was returned to parliament for Lichfield 1795, but in 1799 he resigned that seat in order to stand for the county of Stafford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Pitt became his political patron, and in 1800 created him a lord of the Treasury, which office he held till 1802. After acting as ambassador at St. Petersburg, the Hague, and Paris, he was rewarded with a viscounty in 1815, and an earldom in 1833. Died 8 Jan., 1846.

GRANVILLE, JOHN CARTERET, EARL, was born 22 April, 1690. He was the eldest son of George, Lord Carteret, whom he succeeded at the age of five years. He received his education at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, after which he took his seat in the House of Lords, and distinguished himself so much by his earnestness for the Protestant succession, that George I. gave him several places. In 1719 he went ambassador to Sweden, and mediated the treaty between that power and Denmark. In 1721 he became secretary of state; and in 1724 viceroy of Ireland, where his administration was generally applauded. He was again nominated to that high office, after the accession of George II., and remained there till 1730. He opposed Sir Robert Walpole, and on his removal became secretary of state. He succeeded to the titles of Viscount Carteret and Earl Granville 1744. Died 2 Jan., 1763. He was a patron of literature, and among others who were indebted to him for assistance and support were Mr. Lye, the editor of Junius's *Ethimologicon*, and Dr. Taylor, the publisher of *Demesthicon*. Dean Swift and Dr. Bentley were among his particular friends.

GRASWINKEL, THEODORE, a civilian, born at Delft in 1600; died at Mechlin 12 Oct., 1666.

GRATAROLUS.

GRATAROLUS, WILLIAM, a physician, born at Bergamo. He practised physic with great success at Padua, till he was converted to the Protestant religion, when he retired to Basle, and died there 16 April, 1568, aged 52. He was a voluminous writer. Among his works is a curious treatise on topical memory.

GRATIAN, a Roman emperor, son of Valentinian I., was born 359; succeeded to the throne 367; died 383.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine in the twelfth century, was a native of Chiusi in Tuscany. He employed twenty-four years in compiling an abridgment of the canon law, commonly called Gratian's Decretal, which he published at Rome about the middle of the twelfth century, and which has been several times printed.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, a Roman poet of the first century. His 'Cynegeticon, or a Poem of Hunting with Dogs,' was translated into English by C. Wase 1654.

GRATIUS, or GRAES, ORTUINUS, a learned German divine and writer, whose attachment to the Catholic religion drew upon him the ill-will of the Reuchlin, Hutten, and others, who to ridicule the style of the Catholic divines and some religious ceremonies, published 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum ad Dominum Magistrum Ortuinum Gratium,' 1516-17. Gratius taught ethics and philosophy at Cologne, and became principal of a college in that city, where he died 22 May, 1542.

GRATTAN, HENRY, a statesman, was born about 1750 in Dublin, of which city his father was recorder. He studied at Trinity College, and next in one of the inns of court, where he was called to the bar, but relinquished that profession for the senate. He was elected into the Irish parliament in 1775; and by his powerful remonstrances obtained for his country a participation in the commerce of Britain, for which he was rewarded with a vote of fifty thousand pounds. In 1790 he was returned for the city of Dublin, and from that time was the active leader of the opposition till the Union, which measure he resisted with all his eloquence; but when it was effected he accepted a seat in the imperial parliament for Malton. During the war he supported government with great ability; but his principal exertions were called forth in advocating the Catholic claims, to which cause he fell a martyr by leaving Ireland in an exhausted state to carry the petition with which he was entrusted to England. He died soon after his arrival 14 May, 1820; and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY, was born in the county of Kildare 1796, and was educated with a view to his entering the army, but in the end he devoted himself to literature. He resided during a great part of his life on the continent, and was very intimate with Leopold I., king of the Belgians, who obtained for him the British consularship at Boston, U.S. In 1845 or 1846 he returned to England, and from thenceforward resided principally in London, where he died 4 July, 1864. He will be chiefly remembered by his work entitled 'Highways and Byways.' The other productions of his pen are 'Philibert,' a poetical romance; 'History of the Netherlands,' published in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia; 'Traits of Travel; 'The Heiress of Bruzes,' 'Jacqueline of Holland; 'Legends of the Rhine; 'Aguës of Mansfeldt;

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'Civilized America; 'Beaten Paths, and those who tread them,' a collection of personal reminiscences; and a tragedy entitled 'Ben Nazir, the Saracen.' Mr. Grattan also contributed extensively to the periodicals of the day.

GRAUNT, EDWARD. See GRANT.

GRAUNT, JOHN, F.R.S., was born in London 24 April, 1620. He was bred a haberdasher, which business he carried on with reputation. In 1661 he published 'Observations on the Bills of Mortality;' a work of extraordinary value, for which he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. After this he relinquished trade; and in 1666 became one of the trustees of the New River Company. In this office, it has been reported by Burnet that he was guilty of a most diabolical crime, by stopping all the cocks which conveyed water from Islington to London, the night before the Great Fire which consumed the city. The accusation, however, is false, as he was not admitted among the trustees until twenty-three days after the conflagration happened; and the malevolent report arose only after his death, and probably owed its origin to his change of religious principles, as about 1667 he reconciled himself to the tenets of the church of Rome. Died 18 April, 1674.

GRAVELOT, HUBERT FRANÇOIS BOURGUIGNON, a French engraver, who resided in England for many years, was born 1699 at Paris, where he died 20 April, 1773.

GRAVEROL, FRANÇOIS, a French advocate and antiquary, born at Nîmes 11 Jan., 1644; died 10 Sept., 1694. His works are very numerous.

GRAVEROL, JEAN, brother of the preceding, was born at Nîmes 11 Sept., 1636. He became a minister of the reformed religion at Lyons, but left the place on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Amsterdam and afterwards to London, where he died 1718. Like his brother, he was a voluminous author. His principal work is 'Moses Vindicatus,' 1694, written in defence of the Mosaic account of the creation against Dr. Thos. Burnet.

GRAVES, RICHARD, was born at Mickleton, Gloucestershire, 1715. He became a student of Pembroke College, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at All Souls. In 1750 he was presented to the rectory of Claverton, near Bath; to which Mr. Allen, of Prior Park, added, in 1763, that of Kilmersdon. Died 23 Nov., 1804. His works are—'The Feastoon, or Epigrams; Lucubrations in prose and rhyme; 'The Spiritual Quixote, a novel; Columella, or the distressed Anchorer; Euphrosyne, a collection of poems; Eugenius, or the Golden Vale; Recollections of particulars in the life of Shenstone; Plexippus, or the aspiring Plebeian; The Reveries of Solitude; The Coalition, a comedy; Sermons; The Farmer's Son, a moral tale; The Invalid, with the means of enjoying long Life; Senilities. Besides these publications, he translated Marcus Antoninus' Meditations and other books from the Greek.

GRAVES, RICHARD, D.D., dean of Ardagh, and divinity professor at Dublin, was born 1763, and died 1829. His principal works are 'Lectures on the four last Books of the Pentateuch, designed to show the divine Origin of the Jewish Religion;' and 'An Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists, designed to prove that they were not Enthusiasts.'

GRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JAMES S', a Dutch mathematician, professor at Leyden, where he

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introduced the Newtonian system, was born 1688, and died 28 Feb., 1742.

GRAVINA, JOHN VINCENT, an eminent lawyer, was born at Roggiano, in Italy, 18 Feb., 1664. He was professor of canon law in the college of Sapienza at Rome, where he died 6 Jan., 1718. A complete edition of all his writings was published at Naples 1756. Metastasio was his favourite pupil.

GRAVINA, PETER, a Latin poet, was a native of Palermo. He became canon of Naples; and died at Rome 1528.

GRAY, ALEXIA, an English lady, was a religious in the Benedictine nunnery at Ghent. Her translation of the Rule of St. Benedict was printed in that city 1632.

GRAY, DAVID, a Scotch poet, was born at Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow, 29 Jan., 1838, and brought up to the trade of a hand-loom weaver. Fired with ambition, he came to London, in the hope of being able to support himself by his pen, but being disappointed, returned to his native village, where he died 3 Dec., 1861. Shortly afterwards 'The Luggie, and other Poems,' by him, was published, with an introduction by Mr. Milnes, and a short memoir.

GRAY, THOMAS, was born 20 Dec., 1716, in Cornhill, London, where his father was a money scrivener. He received his education at Eton, from whence he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1734. In 1740 he accompanied Horace Walpole on his travels through France and Italy; but at Reggio they parted, and Gray returned to England the year following, soon after which his father died, and left him a small fortune. He now took his degree of LL.B., and amused himself with writing poetry, particularly the 'Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College,' which was published 1747. In 1749 he finished his 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' which, however, was only circulated among his friends, till it was added to the Strawberry Hill impression of his poems, illustrated with the designs of Bentley. In 1756 he became a member of Pembroke Hall, and in 1768 was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge, by the duke of Grafton, for whose installation as chancellor of the university he wrote the ode performed on that occasion. He died 30 July, 1771, and was buried in the churchyard of Stoke Poges, Bucks. After his death Mr. Mason published his life and works; and subsequently a more elegant edition was given by Mr. Mathias.

GRAZIANI, JEROME, an Italian poet, born 1604; died 10 Sept., 1675.

GRAZZINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1503; died Feb., 1583.

GREATOREX, THOMAS, an eminent musical performer and composer, born at North Winfield, Derbyshire, 1728; died 18 July, 1831.

GREATRAKES, VALENTINE, an empiric, born at Affane, co. Waterford, 1628. He received his education in Devonshire, after which he returned to Ireland, was made a justice of the peace, and clerk for the co. Cork. At the Restoration he pretended to the power of healing desperate diseases, by stroking the affected parts with his hands. Some cures were performed, and even the great Boyle himself was deceived by them. He died about 1682.

GREAVES, SIR EDWARD, M.D., younger brother of John, hereafter mentioned, was born in Surrey, and educated at Oxford. He attained distinction

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as a physician, was created a baronet by Charles II., and died in London 11 Nov., 1680. He wrote 'Morbus Epidemicus ann. 1643; or the New Disease, with signs, causes, remedies, &c.'

GREAVES, JOHN, a mathematician, born at Colmore, Hants, 1602. After taking his bachelor's degree at Balliol College, Oxford, he obtained a fellowship in Merton College. In 1630 he was elected professor of geometry at Gresham College. He next went to Leyden, where he studied the Arabic language under Golius, after which he travelled into the Levant to purchase manuscripts for Archbishop Laud. He also visited Egypt, and made a survey of the Pyramids, and in 1640 returned to England, when he was deprived of his Gresham professorship; but the king gave him that of astronomy at Oxford, which he also lost on the ruin of the royal cause. Died 8 Oct., 1652. His miscellaneous works were collected and published in two vols. 1737. The principal is his 'Pyramidographia,' or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt, printed first in 1646.

GREAVES, THOMAS, D.D., brother of John, above mentioned, became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, deputy-reader of Arabic in that university, prebendary of Peterborough, and rector of Benefield, Norfolk. He published 'De Linguæ Arabicæ utilitate;' 'Observationes in Persicam Pentateuchi versionem;' 'Annotationes in Persicam interpretationem Evangeliorum.' Died 23 May, 1676, aged 64.

GRÉCOURT, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH VILLART DE, a French poet, born at Tours 1684; died 2 April, 1743.

GREEN, GEORGE SMITH, an eccentric watchmaker of Oxford, brought out a prose version of Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' It was entitled 'The State of Innocence,' and was first published in 1745. Green was also author of two unacted plays, 'Oliver Cromwell,' 8vo., 1752, and 'The Nice Lady,' 8vo., 1762; also of a poem entitled 'The Parson's Parlour,' 8vo., 1756.

GREEN, HUGH, who was also known by the name of *Ferdinand Brooks*, was born in London about 1584, and after an academical education at Cambridge became a convert to the Catholic faith, and went to the English college at Douay. He was ordained priest 1612, and afterwards laboured for many years on the English mission, his residence being at Chidoick, Dorsetshire, the seat of Lady Arundel. At length he was apprehended and executed at Dorchester 19 Aug., 1642, under peculiarly revolting circumstances.

GREEN, JOHN, an English prelate, born about 1706, at Beverley, Yorkshire, and admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1744 he was appointed chaplain to the duke of Somerset, who gave him the living of Borough Green, near Newmarket. In 1748 he was elected regius professor of divinity, and two years later master of Corpus Christi College. In 1756 he became dean of Lincoln, and afterwards bishop of that see. In 1771 he obtained the deanery of St. Paul's. Died 25 April, 1779. He was one of the writers of the Athenian Letters; besides which he published some sermons, and a tract on Enthusiasm.

GREEN, JOHN RICHARD. See GIFFORD.

GREEN, JOSEPH HENRY, F.R.S., an English surgeon, author of 'Vital Dynamics,' and 'Mental Dynamics,' was born 1791, and died 13 Dec., 1863.

GREEN.

GREEN, MATTHEW, a poet, of whom nothing more is known than that he was brought up among the dissenters, was a native of London, and had a situation in the Custom House. He died 1737, aged 41. His poem, entitled 'The Splicen,' is a very ingenious performance.

GREEN, VALENTINE, an engraver, born in Warwickshire 1739; died 1813.

GREEN, WILLIAM, an English divine, was fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and rector of Hardingham, in Norfolk. He died 1794. His works are The song of Deborah, reduced to metre; with a Translation and Commentary; a Translation of the prayer of Habakkuk, the prayer of Moses, and the 139th psalm with a Commentary; a new translation of the Psalms, with notes; a new Translation of Isaiah, from the seventh to the fifty-third chapter, with notes; Poetical parts of the Old Testament, translated from the Hebrew, with notes.

GREENE, EDWARD BURNABY, author of some poetical works, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He translated Anacreon, Apollonius Rhodius, and part of Pindar, and paraphrased Persius. Died 1788.

GREENE, MARTIN, a Jesuit, was born in Kent 1616, studied at St. Omer, and died at Watten 2 Oct., 1667. He wrote 'An Accounte of the Jesuites Life and Doctrine,' 1661; An Answer to the Provincial Letters, translated from the French; 'Vox Veritatis, seu Via Regia duccens ad veram Pacem.' He was also engaged on a Church History, which, however, was left unfinished at the time of his death.—*Olicer.*

GREENE, MAURICE, MUS. D., was the son of the Rev. Thomas Greene, vicar of St. Olave, Old Jewry. He was born 1696, and brought up in the choir of St. Paul's, of which cathedral he became organist, and also of St. Andrew, Holborn. In 1726 he was appointed to the same situation in the Chapel Royal, and in 1730 obtained the degree of doctor in music, at Cambridge, where he was chosen professor in that faculty. Died 1 Sept., 1755.

GREENE, ROBERT, a poet, was born at Norwich about 1560, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1578-9). Having migrated to Clare Hall, he took his M.A. degree as a member of that house 1583. The interval between these dates he spent on the Continent, where he probably acquired those dissolute habits which afterwards rendered him so notorious. Adopting literature as a profession, he settled in London; and here his life was one unbroken round of dissipation and vice, Marlow, Peele, Nash, and Lodge being his principal associates. When his purse was empty, he replenished it with the proceeds of a pamphlet or a play. He speedily became the most popular writer of his day, and his fame even extended to Holland. At last he was reduced to a state of degradation and poverty. Died 3 Sept., 1592. His dramatic works, with a selection from his poems, were printed at London in 2 vols. 8vo., 1831, and the titles of all his literary productions are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

GREENE, THOMAS, an English prelate, born at Norwich 1658. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, who gave him the living of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, and conferred on him his doctor's degree. In 1698 he was elected

GREGORIO.

master of Corpus Christi College. In 1721 he was made bishop of Norwich, and in 1723 was translated to Ely. Died 18 May, 1738. Bishop Greene published 'Four Discourses on the four last Things,' and some tracts and sermons.

GREENFIELD. See GROENVELT.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM, superintendent of the editorial department of the British and Foreign Bible Society, died at Islington 5 Nov., 1831, aged 32. He published 'The Comprehensive Bible,' 1827; 'The Book of Genesis in English Hebrew,' accompanied by an interlinear translation, 1828; 'A Defence of the Serampore Mahratra Version of the New Testament, in reply to the animadversions of an anonymous writer in the Asiatic Journal for Sept., 1820,' 8vo., 1830; 'A Defence of the Surinam Negro-English Version of the New Testament, in reply to the animadversions of an anonymous writer in the Edinburgh Christian Instructor,' 1830.

GREENHILL, JOHN, a painter, was born at Salisbury, and became a disciple of Lely, to whom he was afterwards a powerful rival. He led a very irregular life, and died 19 May, 1676.

GREENOUGH, HORATIO, an American sculptor, born at Boston 6 Sept., 1805; died at Somerville, near Boston, 18 Dec., 1852.

GREENVILLE, Sir BEVIL, grandson of Sir Richard, was born 1596. He received his education at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he became a member of parliament. At the commencement of the civil war he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and was killed at the battle of Lansdowne 5 July, 1643. Lord Clarendon gives him a most exalted character.

GREENVILLE, DENIS, D.D., son of Sir Bevil Greenville, and brother to the first earl of Bath, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. 1660; D.D. 1679). He married a daughter of Bishop Cosin, of Durham, who gave him a prebend in that church, with the rectories of Easington and Sedgefield. In 1684 he was installed dean of Durham; but lost that and his other preferments at the Revolution, for not taking the oaths. He then went to France, and died there 7 April, 1703 n.s. He published some tracts and sermons.

GREENVILLE, Sir RICHARD, was born at Exton in the parish of Kilkhampton, in Cornwall, about 1540. He entered early into the military life; and after serving as a volunteer against the Turks went to Ireland. He next joined Sir Walter Raleigh in his expedition to America; and in 1591 became vice-admiral under Sir Thomas Howard, who was sent out to the Azores to intercept the Plate fleet. The Spaniards, however, being apprised of the design, despatched a powerful squadron, which succeeded in cutting off Greenville's ship from the rest; and he died of his wounds, after an obstinate contest.

GREENWOOD, JOHN, was matriculated as a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1558; removed to Catherine Hall; and proceeded B.A. 1561-2; M.A. 1565. He became master of the grammar-school at Brentwood, Essex, where he appears to have died at an advanced age, in 1600. His only work is 'Syntaxis et Prosodia, versiculis compositæ,' 8vo., Camb., 1590.—*MS. additions to Athen. Cantab.*

GREGORIO, ROSARIO, an ecclesiastic of Palermo, eminent as an historian and antiquary, was born 1753, and died 1809.

GREGORY I.

GREGORY I., *St., The Great*, was born at Rome about 544; was elected to the chair of St. Peter 3 Sept., 590; died 12 March, 604. It was this Pontiff who sent St. Augustine, the monk, in 596, to preach the Gospel to the English people.

GREGORY II., *St.*, a Roman, who succeeded Pope Constantine 715; and died 12 Feb., 731.

GREGORY III., *St.*, a Syrian, elected Pope 731; died 28 Nov., 741.

GREGORY IV., a Roman, succeeded Pope Valentine 828, and died 25 Jan., 844.

GREGORY V., *Bruno*, succeeded John XV. 996, and died 18 Feb., 999.

GREGORY VI., *John Gratian*, became Pope 1044, but abdicated two years afterwards.

GREGORY VII., *Hildebrand*, succeeded Alexander II. in the pontificate 1073, and died 24 May, 1085.

GREGORY VIII., *Albert di Mora*, was elected Pope 20 Oct., 1187, and died 17 Dec. following.

GREGORY IX., *Ugolino de' Conti di Segni*, elected Pope 1227; died 21 Aug., 1241.

GREGORY X., *Theobald Visconti*, elected Pope 1271; died 10 Jan., 1276.

GREGORY XI., *Peter Roger de Montroux*, elected Pope 1370; died 28 March, 1378.

GREGORY XII., *Angeli Corario*, elected Pope 1406; died 18 Oct., 1417.

GREGORY XIII., *Hugh Buoncompagno*, succeeded Pius V. 1572, and died 10 April, 1585, aged 83.

GREGORY XIV., *Nicholas Sfondrati*, was elected Pope 1590, and died 15 Oct., 1591.

GREGORY XV., *Alexander Ludovisio*, succeeded Paul V. 1621, and died 8 July, 1623.

GREGORY XVI., *Mauro Capellari*, born at Belluno 18 Sept., 1765; elected to the pontifical chair 2 Feb., 1831; died 1 June, 1846.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, *St.*, an illustrious doctor of the Greek Church, was born near Nazianzus, in Cappadocia, about 328, being son of St. Gregory, bishop of that city. He finished his studies at Athens with St. Basil, who was his dearest friend. Repairing afterwards to Constantinople, he placed himself at the head of the Catholics, and was consecrated bishop of that city 379, but the people would not acknowledge him. He resigned his see 382; and died 9 May, 391. His works, consisting of fifty-five Discourses or Sermons, several poetical pieces, and numerous letters, have been printed in Greek and Latin.

GREGORY OF NYSSA, *St.*, a doctor of the Church, brother of St. Basil the Great, St. Peter, bishop of Sebastia, and St. Macrina. Born in Cappadocia about 331; he was elected bishop of Nyssa 372, and died 9 March, 396. There are several editions of his works.

GREGORY OF RIMINI, a scholastic divine, styled the *Authentic Doctor*, was general of the Augustinians 1357; and died 1358.

GREGORY OF ST. VINCENT. *See St. VINCENT.*

GREGORY THAUMATURGUS, *St.*, so called from the miracles which he wrought, was a disciple of Origen. About 240 he was elected bishop of Neocæsarea, his native place; and died 17 Nov., 265, leaving several works, which have been printed in Greek and Latin.

GREGORY OF TOURS, *St.*, born in Auvergne 544, was chosen bishop of Tours 573; and died 27 Nov., 595. He was author of a History of the Franks, &c.

GREGORY, DAVID, elder brother of James

GREGORY.

Gregory, F.R.S., was born 1627 or 1628. He was bred to trade, which he abandoned and went to reside upon his estate of Kinardie, where he practised medicine gratuitously, and constructed a barometer, which brought upon him the charge of being a conjuror. After living there some years, he settled in Aberdeen, with a family of thirty-two children. At the age of eighty he contrived a model to make the shot of great guns more destructive, which, however, was never carried into effect. He died about 1720.

GREGORY, DAVID, M.D., son of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen 24 June, 1661. He completed his education at Edinburgh, and in 1684 obtained the professorship of mathematics in that university. In 1691 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. In 1695 he published his '*Catoptrica et Dioptrica Spherica Elementa*;' and in 1702 his '*Astronomia Physica et Geometrica Elementa*,' folio, which was afterwards translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1703 he published Euclid's works, in folio. He died while engaged in superintending an edition of Apollonius's Conics 10 Oct., 1708. After his death appeared a treatise on Logarithms, and another on Practical Geometry. His son, *David Gregory*, D.D., became dean of Christ Church, and died in 1767. *James*, the brother of the Savilian professor, succeeded him in the chair at Edinburgh, which he held thirty-three years. His other brother, *Charles*, was professor of mathematics at St. Andrews thirty-two years, and was succeeded by his son, David, who published a system of arithmetic and algebra in Latin. He died in 1763.

GREGORY, DUNCAN FARQUHARSON, youngest son of James Gregory, M.D., of Edinburgh, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. (fifth wrangler) 1837, and being subsequently fellow of the college and M.A. He died at Edinburgh 23 Feb., 1844, aged 30. He was the chief projector of the Cambridge Mathematical Journal. His mathematical writings, edited by William Walton, M.A., with a biographical memoir by the late Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., were published in 1865.

GREGORY, EDMUND, author of the '*Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy*;' and of a '*Meditation on Job*;' was of Trinity College, Oxford, and died 1650.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D.D., was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, and born 14 April, 1754. He was educated at Liverpool for the counting-house, in which he spent some years; but at length applied for and obtained orders in the Established Church. In 1782 he settled in London, where he became evening preacher at the Foundling, and lastly vicar of Westham, in Essex, for which preferment he was indebted to Mr. Addington, who employed him to defend his administration. Died 12 March, 1808. Dr. Gregory, for he had obtained a degree from Scotland, published *Essays, historical and moral*; a Translation of Lowth's Lectures; Church History; The Life of Chatterton; The Economy of Nature; Sermons. He left for the press '*Letters on Philosophy*,' 2 vols.; and '*Letters to his Son*,' 2 vols.

GREGORY, JAMES, F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Aberdeen Nov., 1638. He received his education in the Marischal College of his native place, where he published (1663) his *Treatise on Optics*, in which he imparted his invention of the

GREY.

Until Pitt's death Mr. Grey continued one of that statesman's most strenuous opponents. In Jan., 1806, Pitt died, and Fox was called to the administration of public affairs. Mr. Grey, who, by the elevation of his father to the peerage, had become Lord Howick, was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the cabinet. In October following, when the country was deprived of the services of Mr. Fox, Lord Howick became leader of the House of Commons, and secretary of state for foreign affairs. The sovereign soon took alarm at the attempt of the ministers to remove some of the disabilities on the Catholics, and they were dismissed. Parliament was dissolved, and Lord Howick was returned to the new parliament by the borough of Appleby. The death of his father, in 1807, removed him to the Upper House. He held no office till the sudden termination of the Wellington administration, in 1830, brought him forth from his comparative retirement to assume the reins of government. During the four years he continued in office he carried parliamentary reform and the abolition of slavery. He retired from public life 1834; and died 17 July, 1845.

GREY, LADY JANE, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Lady Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk; so that she was royally descended on both sides. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate, her father's seat in Leicestershire; and early in life gave proofs of an uncommon genius. She worked admirably with her needle; wrote an incomparable hand; played well on different instruments; and acquired a knowledge of the Greek and Latin, as well as of the French and Italian languages. In 1551 her father was created duke of Suffolk; and at this time Lady Jane Grey was much at court, where the ambitious duke of Northumberland projected a marriage between her and his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, which took place at the end of May, 1553. Soon after this Edward VI. died, having been prevailed upon in his last illness to settle the crown upon the Lady Jane, who, sorely against her will, was proclaimed with great pomp. This gleam of royalty, however, was of short duration. The kingdom was dissatisfied and the nobility indignant at the presumption of Northumberland; so that Mary soon overcame her enemies, and she was not backward in taking ample revenge. Lady Jane and her husband, after being confined in the Tower some months, were arraigned and condemned to death 3 Nov., 1553. This sentence, however, was not carried into execution till the 12th of Feb., 1553-4, when Lord Guilford suffered first, and his lady immediately afterwards on the same scaffold. Her 'Literary Remains,' with a memoir by Sir N. H. Nicolas, were published in 1825, and again in 1832.

GREY, or GRAY, NICHOLAS, was born in London 1590. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1614 he was appointed master of the Charterhouse School, which he relinquished on marrying; and in 1624 was chosen master of Merchant Taylors' School. In 1631 he resigned that situation also, and was elected head master of Eton, from which place he was ejected in the Rebellion, and then went to Tunbridge, where he remained till the Restoration, when he was restored; but died in Oct., 1660. He published—A Dictionary in Latin and English; *Luculentia e Sacra Scriptura testimonia*, ad

GRIERSON.

Hugonis Grotii baptizatorum puerorum institutionem; Parabolæ Evangelicæ, Lat. redditæ carmine paraphrastico varii generis in usum Scholæ Tunbrigensis.

GREY, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1094. He became a member of Lincoln College, Oxford (M.A. 1718-9), after which he was appointed chaplain and secretary to Crew, bishop of Durham, who gave him the rectory of Hinton, Northamptonshire; to which was afterwards added that of Kimcote, Leicestershire. He was also prebendary of St. Paul's and commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester. In 1731 he published 'A System of Ecclesiastical Law,' abridged from Gibson's Codex, for which the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. Died 28 Feb., 1771. His other works are—*Memoria Technica*, or a new Method of Artificinal Memory; The miserable and distracted State of Religion in England; A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew without Points; *Historia Josephi*; et *Paradigmata verborum*; *Liber Jobi*; An Answer to Warburton; several sermons and tracts.

GREY, ZACHARY, LL.D., was born in Yorkshire 1687. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor of laws 1720. He became rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, and vicar of St. Peter's and St. Giles's parishes in Cambridge. He died at Ampt-hill 25 Nov., 1766. Besides several tracts against the Dissenters, he published—A Defence of our ancient and modern Historians, in two parts, in answer to Oldmixon, 1725; *The Spirit of Inidelity detected*, with a Defence of Dr. Waterland; An impartial Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans, 3 vols.; An Examination of Sir Isaac Newton's Observations upon Daniel; An Attempt towards the character of Charles I.; *Hudibras*, with large annotations, 2 vols.; Remarks upon a late edition of Shakspeare; *Critical and Historical Notes on Shakspeare*, 2 vols.; *Chronological Account of Earthquakes*. Dr. Grey originated the method of illustrating old poets by contemporary writers; and his edition of *Hudibras* is invaluable.

GRIBALDUS, MATTHEW, surnamed Mofa, left Italy in 1557, to profess the Protestant religion at Tubingen, where he was appointed to the chair of civil law, till he was compelled to leave the university on account of his having embraced the Arian heresy. He died in prison at Berne Sept., 1504. His writings are all on legal subjects.

GRIENER, MICHAEL HENRY, professor of law at Leipsic, his native place, was born 1682, and died 1734.

GRIBOJEDOV, ALEXANDER, a Russian statesman and poet, born 1795; died 12 Feb., 1829.

GRIERSON, CONSTANTIA, was born in the county of Kilkenny, and became the wife of Mr. George Grierson, printer, in Dublin. She understood Latin and Greek well, as appeared in her editions of Tacitus and Terence. Mrs. Pilkington says that she was brought up to the profession of midwifery, and that her parents were in very humble circumstances. When Lord Carteret was viceroy he obtained a patent for Mr. Grierson to be the king's printer, and as a special favour, her name was included in the patent. She wrote elegantly both in prose and verse; but died at the age of twenty-seven, in 1733. Her son, who was

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also the king's printer, and an excellent scholar, died in Germany at the same age.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JACOB, learned critic and divine, was born 4 Jan., 1745, at Buzbach, in Hesse Darmstadt, where his father was a minister. The son was educated at Frankfurt, afterwards at Tübingen, next at Halle, and lastly at Leipsic. In 1773 he was appointed professor extraordinary of divinity at Halle, where, in 1775, he published his edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings. This inestimable edition passed through several impressions; one of which was taken off at the expense of the duke of Grafton. Professor Griesbach was called to the divinity chair at Jena; where also he became rector of the university, and privy counsellor for ecclesiastical affairs to the duke of Saxe Weimar. His critical notes upon the Scriptures are very valuable; but his publications are too numerous to admit of a list in this place. He died at Jena 24 March, 1812.

GRIFFET, HENRI, a French Jesuit, author of numerous esteemed historical works, was born at Moulins 1698. On the suppression of the society he retired to Brussels, where he died 22 Feb., 1771.

GRIFFIER, JOHN, a landscape painter, born at Amsterdam 1645. He settled in England, and drew many views in this country in a very finished style. He died 1718. His son, Robert, called the young Griffier, painted in the same manner as his father. His views on the Rhine are much admired. He died about 1720.

GRIFFIN, GERALD, a novelist and poet, was born in the city of Limerick 12 Dec., 1803. After adopting literature as a profession, he spent several years in London, but ultimately joined the order of the Christian Brothers at Cork, where he died 12 June, 1840. 'The Collegians' is his best novel. He also composed some short poems which possess great merit.

GRIFFITH, ELIZABETH, was of Welsh descent. Early in life she married Richard Griffith, a gentleman of small fortune in Ireland; and in conjunction with him published some novels which were once popular, as 'The Letters of Henry and Frances,' in 4 vols.; 'Delicate Distress,' 2 vols.; and the 'Gordian-Knot,' 12mo. Mrs. Griffith also wrote some plays; and a book of more merit, entitled 'The Morality of Shakspeare's Drama illustrated,' 8vo. She died 3 Jan., 1793.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, an English naturalist who was employed in several scientific missions in India, died at Malacca 9 Feb., 1845, aged 35.

GRIFFITHS, DAVID, a Welsh Independent minister, who laboured for some years as a missionary in the island of Madagascar, was born in Carmarthenshire 20 Dec., 1792, and died at Macynlleth 21 March, 1863. He wrote a History of Madagascar in Welsh, and translated the Bible and some religious tracts into the Malagasy language.

GRIFFITHS, MICHAEL, a *nom de plume* of Michael Alford, the Jesuit—*q. v.*

GRIFFITHS, RALPH, LL.D., the original institutor of the 'Monthly Review,' which, with unremitting perseverance, he conducted for fifty-four years, died at Turnham Green, Middlesex, 28 Sept., 1803, *æt.* 83.

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Olena 28 Oct., 1833, being appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district. He died 12 Aug., 1847.

GRIMM.

GRIGNION, CHARLES, an engraver, studied at Paris under Le Bas, after which he settled in England, where he was most extensively employed for above half a century, till his old-fashioned manner was superseded by the more imposing style. This revolution in the art threw him into obscurity; and, in his latter years, a subscription was formed for his support. He died at Kentish Town, aged 94, in 1810.

GRIGNON, CHARLES, an English painter, born in London 1754; died at Leghorn 29 Oct., 1804.

GRIJALVA, JUAN DE, a Spanish navigator, who discovered Mexico in 1518.

GRIMALDE, NICHOLAS, a poet, was born in Huntingdonshire 1510, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; after which he removed to Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton College, and lastly reader of rhetoric at Christ Church. Ultimately he became one of Bishop Ridley's chaplains, and he was imprisoned for heresy in the reign of Queer Mary, but it is said that he secretly recanted, and was employed as a spy on his fellow-prisoners. He died in or about 1563. He wrote blank verse, and some lyrical pieces, of great merit, in rhyme. He was also the author of a Latin tragedy, entitled 'Archiphrota, sive Joannes Baptista,' printed at Cologne in 1548, 8vo. His translation of Tully's Offices was printed at London 1553.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GRIMALDI, JOHN FRANCIS, a celebrated painter and engraver, surnamed *Bolognese*, was born 1606 at Bologna. He was a relation and pupil of Carraccio, and esteemed by Pope Innocent X., Alexander VII., and Clement IX. Cardinal Mazzarini invited him to France, and employed him in embellishing his palace and the Louvre. This artist especially excelled in landscapes. He died at Rome 1680.

GRIMALDI, JOSEPH, the celebrated clown, was born 18 Dec., 1779, in London, where he died 31 May, 1837.

GRIMALDI, STACEY, F.S.A., a solicitor of London, eminent as a genealogist and antiquary, died 28 March, 1863, aged 72. He wrote 'Origines Genealogicæ,' 1828, and several smaller works.

GRIMANI, DOMINIC, an Italian cardinal and patron of men of letters, was born at Venice 1460, and died 1523.

GRIMAUD, JEAN CHARLES MAGUERITE GUILLAUME DE, a French physician, professor at Montpellier, born 1750; died 5 Aug., 1789.

GRIMM, FREDERIC MELCHIOR, BARON DE, was born 26 Dec., 1723, at Ratisbon, of humble parents, who, however, took care to give him a good education. At an early age he produced a tragedy, 'Banise,' which turned out a complete failure. The count de Schomberg having entrusted him with the education of his two sons, he proceeded with them to Paris. He afterwards became reader to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and next secretary to the count de Fries. By Rousseau he was introduced to all the leading philosophers and litterateurs of the day, and when a dispute arose as to the relative merits of French and Italian music, he became noted as one of the most zealous and able defenders of the Italians. Afterwards he entered into a literary correspondence with several German princes, particularly the duke of Saxe-Gotha, who in 1776 appointed Grimm his minister plenipotentiary at the court of France. He also received marks of esteem from Frederick II., Gustavus III., and Catharine II., who in 1795 appointed

GREGORY.

reflecting telescope. About 1665 he went to Padua, where he printed his book on the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola; to which he afterwards added, in a new edition, a piece on the Transmutation of Curves. These works were all in Latin. On his return from his travels he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and about the same time had a controversy with Huygens on the subject of the quadrature. His merit now procured him the mathematical chair at St. Andrew's. In 1672 he had a friendly dispute with Newton respecting the construction of the telescope. In 1674 he removed to Edinburgh, on being appointed to the mathematical professorship; but while showing the satellites of Jupiter to some pupils, in Oct., 1675, he was suddenly struck blind, and died a few days after.

GREGORY, JOHN, was born 10 Nov., 1607, at Agmondesham, in Bucks. He became a servitor at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1631). Taking orders, he was appointed chaplain of his college by Dr. Duppa, who on his advancement to the see of Chichester gave him a prebend in that cathedral, as he afterwards did in that of Salisbury. In the Rebellion he lost all his preferments; and died 13 March, 1646. He published 'Notes and Observations on the Scripture,' 4to., which, with some other tracts, were reprinted after his death. He was also the author of a treatise entitled 'Alkibla,' on worshipping towards the East.

GREGORY, JOHN, M.D., was born 1724, at Aberdeen, where his father, Dr. James Gregory, was professor of medicine in King's College. After studying at his native place he removed to Edinburgh, and from thence to Leyden. In 1746 he obtained the degree of doctor of physic, and became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, which chair he exchanged, in 1756, for that of physic. In 1766 he removed to Edinburgh, where he was elected professor of physic. Died 10 Feb., 1773. His works are—Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with those of the Animal World; Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician; Elements of the Practice of Physic. After his death appeared a little piece of his, entitled, 'A Father's Legacy to his Daughters;' and in 1788 the whole of his works were collected in 4 vols. 8vo.

GREGORY, OLINTHUS GILBERT, LL.D., was born at Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, 20 Jan., 1774. In 1802 he was appointed mathematical master in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and ultimately became professor in that institution. He received the degrees of M.A. and LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen. He died 2 Feb., 1841, having resigned his professorship three years previously. Dr. Gregory's principal works are—Lessons, Astronomical and Philosophical, for the Amusement and Instruction of British Youth; Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 1816; Mathematics for Practical Men, 1825; Hutton's Mathematical Tables; with seven additional Tables, 1830; a new edition of Hutton's Course of Mathematics, 2 vols., 1836-7; Letters to a Friend on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion, 2 vols., 1815; Memoirs of Dr. John Mison Good, 1828.

GREGORY, PIERRE, a learned lawyer of Toulouse, died at Pont-à-Mousson 1507.

GRENADA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish Dominican, one of the greatest masters of the spiritual life, died 31 Dec., 1588, aged 84.

GRENVILLE.

GRENFELL, PASCOE, D.C.L., was born at Marazion, Cornwall, 1762, and represented Marlow and Penrhyn in the House of Commons from 1806 to 1826. He distinguished himself by his zeal for the abolition of slavery, and his mastery of financial questions. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford. Died 23 Jan., 1838.

GRENIER, JACQUES RAIMOND, vicomte DE, a French naval officer and hydrographer, born 1736; died Jan., 1803.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, born 1712, is known in parliamentary history for his two bills for the more regular payment of the navy, passed in 1757, and for the trial of contested elections, passed in 1770. In 1754 he was made treasurer of the navy, and he became first lord of the Treasury in 1763, but resigned two years afterwards to Lord Rockingham. Died 13 Nov., 1770.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE NUGENT, LORD NUGENT. See NUGENT.

GRENVILLE, THOMAS, a statesman and book-collector, was born 31 Dec., 1755. Entering parliament, he became a supporter of Mr. Fox, but subsequently transferred his political allegiance to the Tory party. In 1795 he was accredited as minister extraordinary to Berlin, with a view of engaging the king of Prussia to unite with England and her allies in resistance to the aggressions of the French Republic. This mission, however, proved a failure. In 1800 the government rewarded Mr. Grenville's services by giving him the valuable sinecure office of Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent. After the dissolution of Mr. Pitt's administration he ceased to support the Tory party; and in 1806 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, in the coalition ministry, but only held this post—the most exalted he ever attained—for the space of seven months. The remainder of his life he spent in intellectual luxury and personal ease. As a politician he has long passed out of remembrance, but his name will always be associated with the famous Grenville Library, consisting of 20,000 volumes, which he bequeathed to the British Museum. Died 17 Dec., 1846.

GRENVILLE, WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Lord Grenville, was born 25 Oct., 1759, being the third son of the right hon. George Grenville, prime minister of England. From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1782 he entered parliament for Buckingham. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mr. Burke as paymaster of the army. In 1784 he was chosen one of the members for Bucks, and he was re-elected in 1790, but before the close of that year he was removed to the House of Lords. In 1789 he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, and a few months later became home secretary. Being removed to the House of Lords, by a patent of peerage, dated 25 Nov., 1790, he thenceforward became the representative and echo of Mr. Pitt in the Upper House. In 1791 he exchanged the seals of home secretary for those of the foreign office. He took an active part with Mr. Pitt in promoting the union with Ireland, and shared with him in giving the intimations on which the Catholics of that country founded their claims to emancipation. When it was ascertained that the king was unwilling to forward those views, the ministry felt themselves obliged to resign their offices. Mr. Pitt, however, again took his seat as first lord of the Treasury, in May, 1804, without having stipulated for Catholic

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emancipation. Lord Grenville, with Mr. Windham, refused to join him, and from that time till the death of Pitt, in 1800, his lordship took a prominent place in the ranks of the opposition. On Pitt's decease he became premier, but his administration, which was called 'All the Talents,' only lasted thirteen months. During that time Lord Grenville suffered not a little in his popularity by obtaining an act of parliament enabling him to hold with the premierships the profitable but nearly sinecure office of auditor of the exchequer, which had been conferred upon him in 1795, and which he retained till his death on 12 Jan., 1834.

GREPPI, CHARLES, an Italian dramatist, born at Bologna 1751; died Jan., 1811.

GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS, was the younger son of Sir Richard Gresham, lord mayor of London, who died in 1548. Sir John Gresham, the brother of Sir Richard, was also an opulent merchant, and served the first offices of the city of London. He founded a grammar-school at Holt, in Norfolk; and died in 1556. Sir Thomas was born in London 1519, and received his education at Gonville Hall, now Caius College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he entered into trade, and became a member of the Mercers' Company. In 1551 he settled at Antwerp, as the king's commercial agent. Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and in 1570, when Sir Thomas had completed his building, called the Bourse, she attended the opening of it in person, with a great train, and gave it the name of the Royal Exchange. Her majesty also visited Sir Thomas at Osterley Park, near Brentford, and was entertained there with all her court two days in a most splendid manner. He died of an apoplexy, at his house in Bishopsgate Street, 21 Nov., 1579. By his will he gave one moiety of the Exchange to the corporation of London; and the other he devised to the Mercers' Company, in trust for the payment of the salaries of seven lecturers in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric. He also left his house for the residence of these professors; but it has since been pulled down, and the lectures are now delivered in a room over the Royal Exchange. This munificent patron of letters, who obtained in his life-time the appellation of 'The Royal Merchant,' founded several almshouses, and left considerable sums for yearly distribution to various charitable objects.

GRESSET, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, was born 1709, at Amiens. He was educated under the Jesuits, and became a member of that society; but quitted it in 1736, about which time he published his admirable poem of 'Vert Vert.' He was admitted into the French Academy in 1748, after which he devoted himself to religious works. Died 16 June, 1777. His other pieces are, 'Le Lutrin vivant,' 'Les Ombres,' Epistles; a tragedy, entitled 'Edward III.,' and two comedies, 'Sidney,' and 'Le Méchant.'

GRESTER, JAMES, a German Jesuit, was born at Maredorf 1661. He became a professor at Ingolstadt, where he died 20 Jan., 1625. This learned man spent his whole life in writing against the Protestant religion; and his works make no fewer than 17 vols. folio.

GRESWELL, EDWARD, D.D., was born at Manchester 1707, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow and vice-president of Corpus Christi College. He published 'Harmonia Evan-

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gelica;' 'Prolegomena' to the same; 'Dissertations on the Gospels;' 'Fasti Temporis Catholici,' a valuable treatise on sacred chronology; 'Origines Kalendarie,' or the history of the primitive calendar among the Greeks, before and after the time of Solon; 'Origines Kalendarie Italice,' showing the early calendars of Romulus, of Numa Pompilius, and of the Decemvirs. He also translated into Greek verse the 'Comus' and 'Samson Agonistes' of Milton. Dr. Grewell died at Oxford 29 June, 1809.

GRÉTRY, ANDRÉ ERNEST MODESTE, a celebrated musical composer, was born at Liege 11 Feb., 1741, and after studying at Rome settled in Paris, where between 1769 and 1800 he brought out at the Opera Comique and the Grand Opéra no fewer than forty-four pieces, which procured for him a wide-spread reputation. This great musician, who was a member of the Institute and of the Legion of Honour, died at Montmorency 24 Sept., 1813.

GREUZE, JEAN BAPTISTE, one of the most distinguished painters of the French school, was born at Tournus 1726, and died 21 March, 1805.

GREVILLE, ALGERNON FREDERICK, the well-known private secretary to the duke of Wellington and Bath king-at-arms, was born 1798, and died 15 Dec., 1864.

GREVILLE, FULKE, LORD BROOKE. See BROOKE.

GREVIN, JACQUES, a French poet and physician, who was in the service of Marguerite of France, duchess of Savoy. Born about 1540; died 5 Nov., 1570.

GREW, NEHEMIAH, M.D., F.R.S., son of Obadiah, was born at Coventry 1628. He studied physic in a foreign university, and in 1672 settled in London, where he became a fellow of the Royal Society; which learned body, in 1677, appointed him their secretary. Died 25 March, 1711. His principal works are—The Anatomy of Plants; A Catalogue of Rarities belonging to the Royal Society; Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe.

GREW, OBADIAH, D.D., was born Nov., 1607, at Atherston in the parish of Manceter, Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford. In the civil war he joined the Presbyterians, and was chosen minister of St. Michael's, Coventry. In 1654 he was appointed one of the committee for ejecting those called scandalous ministers. He lost his living at the Restoration; and died at Coventry 22 Oct., 1689. He published several sermons.

GREY, CHARLES, second Earl Grey, K.G., was born at Falldon, near Alnwick, 15 March, 1764, being the eldest son of Sir Charles (afterwards Earl) Grey. From Eton he passed to King's College, Cambridge, and in 1786 he was returned to parliament for Northumberland. He at once joined the Whig party under Mr. Fox, and in his very first session secured a foremost position in the House. Subsequently he identified himself with the cause of parliamentary reform, and in 1797 brought forward a scheme embodying his views on this subject. He proposed to give the county of York four new members, and to divide each county into two districts, each returning a member. The right of voting was to be granted to copyholders and leaseholders as well as freeholders. In cities and boroughs the elective franchise was to be extended to all householders paying taxes. Lastly, parliaments were to be triennial. His motion was negatived by one hundred and forty-nine votes.

him 'ner minister at Hamburg—a post which he occupied until ill-health compelled him to resign it. He died at Gotha 19 Dec., 1807. There have been several editions of his 'Literary Correspondence.'

GRIMM, JACOB LUDWIG CARL, a renowned philologist, born at Hainau, in Hesse Cassel, 4 Jan., 1785. He studied at Marburg with his brother William, and the two were through life associated in their studies and labours. From youth to old age they had all things in common, books, money, and dwelling. They studied together, and wrote together in the same works, so that their respective shares could hardly be distinguished in the great result of the united task, and the 'Brothers Grimm' became a recognized duality in literature. In 1806 Jacob was a clerk in the bureau of the Hessian secretary of war, and when Hesse was incorporated in the new kingdom of Westphalia he became keeper of the private library of the new monarch. In 1813, when the kingdom of Westphalia was swept away and the elector restored, Grimm was sent to Paris as secretary of legation, charged with the special mission of reclaiming the volumes; and the library was returned as part of the restitution on which the allies insisted in 1814. Subsequently both Jacob and William were retained in charge of it; but in 1829 they removed to Göttingen, where Jacob was appointed professor, and William sub-librarian of the university. In 1827 they were dismissed from their posts, and they resided at Cassel till 1841, when the king of Prussia invited them to Berlin. There they were both appointed professors, and continued to reside for the remainder of their lives. Jacob died 29 Sept., 1863. His greatest work is his German Grammar. The archaeological works of Grimm are of unrivalled importance in the whole department of German literature and antiquities. The constant aim of his researches has been to trace the spiritual life of the Germanic nations as revealed in their language, laws, customs, faiths, and poetry, and his works are mines of curious erudition.

GRIMOARD, PHILIPPE HENRI, Comte DE, a French general officer, the author of a large number of works on military science and history, was born 1750, and died 1815.

GRIMSTON, Sir HARBOTTLE, was born at Bradfield Hall, near Manningtree, Essex, about 1594. He studied in Lincoln's Inn, and in 1638 became recorder of Colchester, for which place he was also returned to Parliament in 1640. He acted for some time in opposition to the king, but at length became more moderate; and when that monarch was murdered he went abroad. In 1660 he was chosen speaker of what was called 'The Healing Parliament,' and he was also one of the commissioners who waited on Charles II. at Breda. On the restoration of that king he was made master of the Rolls, which office he discharged with great reputation, and died 31 Dec., 1683. He published the Reports of Sir George Croke, whose daughter he married.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1519 at Hensingham, in the parish of St. Bees, Cumberland. He received his education first in Magdalen College, Cambridge, but removed from thence to Christ's College, and next to Pembroke Hall, of which house he was chosen fellow in 1538. In 1549 he became president or vicemaster of his college, and soon after was chosen

Lady Margaret's public preacher at Cambridge, Bishop Ridley appointed him his chaplain, and made him precentor of St. Paul's. In 1552 he became prebendary of Westminster; but on the death of King Edward he went to Germany, and resided at Strasburg till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, who nominated him to the see of London (1559), and employed him much in the settlement of the church, though he incurred some censure for his indulgences to the Puritans. In 1570 he was translated to the archbishopric of York, from whence, on the death of Parker, in 1575, he was elevated to the see of Canterbury. Soon after this he fell under the queen's displeasure for the favour shown by him to what were called prophesyings, that is, the assemblies of the clergy for the discussion of Scriptural subjects; but which were considered as tending to faction. The archbishop, however, having refused to suppress these exercises, was himself suspended, and confined to his house for some time. At length his sequestration was taken off, and he continued in his office till the latter end of 1582, when he made a voluntary resignation of it on account of his blindness and other infirmities. He died at Croydon 6 July, 1583. The archbishop assisted Fox in his Acts and Monuments, in which is a dialogue of his writing upon Custom and Truth. He first brought the tamarisk into England. This archbishop founded the celebrated school of St. Bee's in Cumberland. —*Athen. Cantab.*

GRINFIELD, EDWARD WILLIAM, a biblical scholar, born in or about 1780, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. After studying in the Temple he became minister of Laura Chapel, Bath; but he subsequently removed to London, preaching occasionally at Kensington, and writing articles for magazines and reviews. His death occurred at Brighton 9 July, 1864. He published several theological works, the principal being the 'Novum Testamentum Græcum. Editio Hellenistica,' published with the design of showing the close connection between the LXX. and the New Testament. Mr. Grinfield founded and endowed a lecture at Oxford on the LXX. in 1850.

GRINGORE, PIERRE, a French poet, who died 1547 or 1548.

GRISAR, ALBERT, a musical composer, born at Antwerp 1808; died at Paris June, 1869.

GRISAUNT, WILLIAM, an English physician in the fourteenth century, was a member of Merton College, Oxford, where he became suspected of magical practices, on which account he went to France, where he died about 1350. His son arrived at the pontificate, by the name of Urban V.

GRISCOM, JOHN, LL.D., an American educationist, born in New Jersey 27 Sept., 1774; died 26 Fev., 1852.

GRIVE. See LAGRIVE.

GROCYN, WILLIAM, an eminent grammarian, was born at Bristol 1442, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, by which society he was presented to the rectory of Newton Longville, Bucks. He also became divinity reader at Magdalen College, and in 1485 prebendary of Lincoln. In 1488 he went to Italy to perfect himself in the Greek language, which, on his return, he taught at Oxford, where he entertained Erasmus, who acknowledges the obligations he was under to

Grocyn for his hospitality and instructions. About 1509 he was made master of the college at Maidstone, and died there in 1519. The only thing of his in print is a Latin epistle to Aldus Minutius, prefixed to Linacre's translation of Procius 'de Sphæra.'

GROENVELT, John, a Dutch physician, who practised in London under the name of *Greenfield*, published some Latin works on lithotomy and the use of cantharides. He flourished about 1688.

GROHMANN, JOHN GODFREY, an industrious translator and compiler, was born at Gusswitz, in Upper Lusatia, 13 July, 1703, and taught philosophy at Leipzig from 1794 till his death, 12 March, 1803.

GROLLIER, JEAN, a patron of learned men, born at Lyons 1479. He was grand treasurer to Francis I., who sent him on an embassy to Rome, where he employed the Alduses to print for him an edition of Terence, 1521, and another of Budæus's treatise, 'De Assè,' 1522. He made a large collection of valuable books, and settled pensions on many eminent scholars. Died 22 Oct., 1565.

GRONOVIVS, JOHN FREDERICK, was born at Hamburg 10 Sept., 1611. He travelled into France and Italy, after which he was chosen professor of the belles lettres at Deventer, from whence he was invited to Leyden on the death of Daniel Heinsius, and died there 28 Dec., 1671. His works, which are very numerous, consist chiefly of illustrations of the classics, epistles, and observations on ancient coins. His son, *James Gronovius*, was born at Deventer 20 Oct., 1645. He was educated entirely under his father, whom he soon surpassed in learning, though he fell short of him in modesty and liberality. After studying the civil law he visited England, where he resided some months in both universities, and on his return to Leyden published an edition of Macrobius, and another of Polybius. In 1672 he went to France, and from thence to Italy, where he received many marks of favour, particularly from the grand duke of Tuscany, who gave him a pension and a professorship at Pisa, which he held two years, and then quitted it to return to Leyden. In 1679 he obtained the chair of history in that university, to which was afterwards added that of geography. He died there of grief, occasioned by the loss of a favourite daughter, 21 Oct., 1716. He left two sons, the eldest of whom was a physician, and the youngest professor of history at Utrecht. The works of James Gronovius exhibit a stupendous monument of learning and industry, and his editions of Greek and Latin authors, except that of Herodotus, are held in high estimation. He was, however, too dogmatical, and inexcusably severe upon those who differed from him in opinion. His greatest undertaking was the '*Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum*,' 13 vols. folio.

GRONOVIVS, JOHN FREDERICK, a physician and naturalist, of Leyden, born 1690; died 1762. His son, *Laurence Theodore Gronovius* (b. 1730; d. 1777), was a distinguished botanist and zoologist.

GRONOW, REES HOWELL, was born 1794, and educated at Eton. He entered the army, and was promoted to the rank of captain 1815. In 1822 he retired from the service, after having served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. For a short time he represented Stafford in Parliament. Died at Paris 22 Nov., 1865. Captain Gronow wrote several volumes of very amusing anecdotes.

GROS. See LEGROS.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, Baron, a celebrated historical painter, born at Paris 16 March, 1771; died 26 June, 1835.

GROSE, FRANCIS, was born 1731, at Richmond, Surrey. His father was a jeweller, and left him a good fortune, which he dissipated by his extravagance. After enjoying for some time a place in the College of Arms, he resigned it, and became adjutant and paymaster in the Surrey militia. His imprudence, however, involved him in great difficulties, to clear himself from which he published his '*Views of Antiquities in England and Wales*,' 8 vols. 4to. The success of this elegant work induced him to make a tour of Scotland with the same object; and before he had completed this publication he went to Ireland with the design of surveying and sketching the antiquities of that kingdom; but while thus employed he died of an apoplexy, in Dublin, 6 May, 1791. He was a man of innate humour, and, both in wit and person, might have been compared to Falstaff. His other works are—A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons; Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 8vo., a very indecent performance; Military Antiquities, 2 vols. 4to.; The History of Dover Castle; A Provincial Glossary; Rules for drawing Caricatures; A Guide to Health, Beauty, &c.; The Olio, a Collection of Essays. His Antiquities of Ireland were published by Mr. Ledwich in 2 vols.

GROSE, SIR NASH, justice of the court of King's Bench, died 31 May, 1814, at 74.

GROSLEY, PIERRE JEAN, a French advocate and litterateur, born 1718; died 4 Nov., 1785. His entertaining book on London was translated into English by Dr. Nugent.

GROSSETESTE, ROBERT, an English prelate, born at Stradbroke, Suffolk, about 1175. He studied at Oxford, where he acquired a great knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages, after which he went to Paris. On his return he taught divinity in the Franciscan school at Oxford, till 1235, when he was elected to the bishopric of Lincoln, where he acted with vigilance in reforming ecclesiastical abuses, and in repelling the papal claims. Complaints were, of course, alleged against him to the court of Rome; and in his old age he was obliged to meet the Pope at Lyons, where he defended himself stoutly, but without effect. His fortitude, however, continued unshaken, and he went on in the same course, for which sentence of excommunication was pronounced against him. But even this could not daunt him, and he persevered in his episcopal functions as if nothing had happened. He died at Buckden 9 Oct., 1253. He wrote a great number of books, which remain in manuscript except one, '*De Sphæra*,' and another, '*De Cessatione Legalium*,' which have been printed.

GROSSMANN, GUSTAV FREDERICK WILLIAM, a German actor and dramatist, born at Berlin 30 Nov., 1746; died 20 May, 1796.

GROSVENOR, BENJAMIN, a dissenting minister of London, who, besides some sermons, published two popular books, one entitled '*An Essay on Health*;' and the other, '*The Mourner*.' Born 1 Jan., 1675; died 27 Aug., 1758.

GROTEFEND, GEORG FREDRICH, a German philologist and archæologist, born at Münden 9 June, 1775. He studied at Göttingen, officiated for some time as rector of the gymna-

sium of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and founded in 1817 the Gelehrten-Verein für deutsche Sprache. Afterwards he was director of the lyceum of Hanover 1821-49. He was a contributor to Ersch and Gruber's Cyclopaedia, wrote on German philology and poetry, and extensively on the ancient languages and the geography of Italy, prepared several Latin grammars for the use of schools, and was the first to question the genuineness of Wagenfeld's alleged discovery of Sanchoniathon's original history of the Phœnicians. He gained a high reputation at home and abroad, chiefly by his successful attempts in deciphering the Pehivic inscriptions of the Sassanides, at Naksh-i-Rustam, near Persepolis, which were published in Heeren's works in 1815, and in English in 1833. Died 15 Dec., 1853.

GROTESTE, CLAUDE, sieur de la Mothe, a Protestant minister, born at Paris 1647. Coming to London, he was appointed minister of the Savoy Chapel 1694, and held that situation till his death 30 Sept., 1713. He published 'Traité de l'Inspiration des Livres Sacrés,' and several sermons.

GROTIUS, or DE GROOT, HUGO, was the son of a burgo-master of Delft, whose wife was a lady of fine accomplishments and noble origin, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. Hugo was born at Delft 10 April, 1583; and after studying under Utenbogard, was sent to Leyden, where he had Francis Junius for his tutor. At the age of fifteen he went in the suite of the Dutch embassy to Paris; and being introduced to Henry IV. was presented by that monarch with his picture and a gold chain. On his return, in 1599, he published an edition of 'Martianus Capella.' Having taken his doctor's degree in civil law, he commenced advocate, and pleaded his first cause, at Delft, with great applause. But while thus employed he did not neglect his other studies; the fruits of which appeared in a translation of Stevin's Treatise on Navigation, and an edition of the 'Phænomena of Aratus.' He also wrote Latin poems, and three tragedies in the same language. In 1603 he was appointed by the States to write the history of the war with Spain; and he was also made advocate-general for Holland and Zealand. In 1608 he married, on which occasion his father wrote an epithalamium; as likewise did Heinsius. He was at this time engaged upon his 'Mare liberum,' or the Freedom of the Sea, which was printed in 1609; and answered by Selden, in his 'Mare Clausum.' The next year Grotius published his treatise 'De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ,' for which he received the thanks of the government. In 1613 he was chosen pensionary of Rotterdam, which gave him a seat in the assembly of the States of Holland, and afterwards in that of the States-general. A dispute having arisen between the English and Dutch governments respecting the whale fishery, Grotius was sent as one of the commissioners to settle the dispute in London, where he met with a flattering reception. Hitherto his life had been marked by splendour, but now it began to be clouded by the part which he took in the Arminian controversy. This religious contention had nearly involved Holland in a civil war, till the activity of Maurice and the assembly at Dort decided the matter in favour of Calvinism. But this triumph was the ruin of Grotius and his friend Barneveldt, the latter of whom fell upon the scaffold, and the former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment

in the castle of Louvestein. After a confinement of nearly two years, during which he wrote his treatise on the Christian religion, and other works, he eluded the vigilance of his keepers, by the management of his wife, and was carried out of the castle in a chest that had been used for the conveyance of books and linen. Being now at liberty he went to Antwerp, and from thence to Paris, where the king granted him a pension. In 1622 he printed his apology, which was proscribed by the States General as a libel upon their government; and an edict was issued, ordering that Grotius should be seized wherever he could be found. While in France, he wrote his great work 'On the Rights of War and Peace,' the publication of which added to his glory, and increased the shame of his persecutors. Yet Grotius still longed for his native country, and endeavoured to promote her good, while he was banished from her bosom on account of his religious opinions; but no solicitations of himself or his friends could procure his recall. He, however, went thither privately; but was soon obliged to withdraw to Hamburg, and from thence to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he met Oxenstiern, the chancellor of Sweden, by whose interest he was appointed ambassador of that kingdom to the court of France, in 1636, and continued there till 1644. On his journey to Sweden he passed through Holland, and was entertained at Amsterdam in a magnificent manner. His reception at Stockholm was equally gratifying; but the air of that country not agreeing with him, he obtained leave to go to Lübeck. The voyage, however, was boisterous, so that the vessel in which he had embarked was obliged to take shelter on the coast of Pomerania, from whence Grotius set out by land; but fell ill at Rostock, and died there 28 Aug., 1645. Besides the works already mentioned, and some others of less note, he wrote, 'Historia Gothorum,' a Commentary on the Old and New Testament, 3 vols. folio; illustrations of the classics and epistles. His celebrated book on the Truth of the Christian Religion has been translated into Arabic; and his treatise on War and Peace, into most of the European languages. His brother, William, was a lawyer, and a man of erudition. The two sons of Grotius, Cornelius and Dietrich, followed the military profession; but Peter was bred to the law, and became pensionary of Amsterdam.

GROTTO, LOUIS, surnamed *The Blind*, an Italian poet, born 1541; died 13 Dec., 1585.

GROU, JEAN NICOLAS, a French priest, born 24 Nov., 1731. On the breaking out of the Revolution he found an asylum at Lullworth Castle, Dorsetshire, where he died 13 Dec., 1803. He was author of several literary and spiritual works, some of which have been translated into English.

GROUCHY, EMANUEL, a French general, born at Paris, 23 Oct., 1766; died 29 May, 1847.

GROUCHY, NICHOLAS, *Gruchius*, an eminent French philologist, died at Rochelle, 1574, leaving a treatise 'De Comitibus Romanorum,' and many other works of merit.

GROVE, HENRY, a dissenting minister, born at Taunton, Somersetshire, 4 Jan., 1683. He received his education at the academy of his native place, kept by Mr. Warren, a nonconformist; after which he completed his theological studies under the Rev. Mr. Rowe, in London, where he formed an intimacy with Dr. Isaac Watts. At the age of twenty-two he entered into the ministry, and

soon afterwards succeeded his tutor in the direction of the academy at Taunton. He also officiated to a congregation in the neighbourhood of that town, and next to another at Fulwood. Died 27 Feb., 1737-8. His works are—*The Regulation of Diversions*; four papers in the *Spectator*; *An Essay towards a Demonstration of the Soul's Immortality*; *Essay on the Terms of Christian Communion*; *The Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection*; *Some Thoughts concerning the Proof of a Future State from Reason*; *A Discourse on the Lord's Supper*; *Wisdom the first Spring of Action in the Deity*; *A Discourse on Saving Faith*; single sermons; *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*. After his death came out his '*Posthumous Works*,' 4 vols.

GROVE, JOSEPH, author of a *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, and of the *Lives of the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire*, died 1764.

GRUBER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, a German author and cyclopædist, professor of philosophy at Halle, was born at Naumburg 29 Nov., 1774, and died at Halle 7 Aug., 1851. He wrote nearly thirty works on different subjects, historical, critical, and imaginative, and was joint editor, with Ersch, of the '*Universal Cyclopædia of Sciences and Arts*.' His '*Life of Wieland*' is much esteemed.

GRUCHIUS. See GROUCHY.

GRUDIUS, NICHOLAS EVERARD, treasurer of Brabant, died 1571. He wrote sacred and profane poetry in Latin.

GRUNER, JOHN FREDERICK, was born at Coburg 1723, and became in 1764 divinity professor at Halle, where he died 29 March, 1778. He published an *Introduction to Roman Antiquities*; *Miscellanea Sacra*; *Critical Remarks on the Classics*; besides editions of *Cælius Sædulus*, *Eutropius*, *Paterculus*, &c.

GRUTER, JANUS, or JOHN, was born 3 Dec., 1560, at Antwerp, where his father was burgo-master; but for signing the petition against the duchess of Parma, was banished; on which he came to England and settled at Norwich. Young Gruter was educated under his mother, who was a very learned woman, and afterwards he became a student at Cambridge, till his parents removed to Middleburg, when he entered the university of Leyden, and took there his doctor's degree in law. He now went to Antwerp, but was soon obliged to quit that city when it was besieged by the duke of Parma, in 1684. After this he became professor at Kostock, and next at Wittemberg; from whence he removed to Heidelberg, where he lost a noble library, when that place was taken by count de Tilly. He died near that city 20 Sept., 1627. His works are—*Notes upon the Roman Historians*; an edition of *Cicero*; *Florilegium Magnum*, seu *Polyanthæa*; *Chronicon Chronicorum*; *Thesaurus Criticus*, 6 vols. 8vo., since enlarged to 7 vols.; *Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum, Belgarum*, 9 vols.; *Inscriptiones Romanæ*, 2 vols. folio afterwards enlarged to 4 vols.

GRUTER, PETER, a physician, who died at Amsterdam 1634, published '*A Century of Latin Letters*,' &c.

GRYNÆUS, JOHN JAMES, a Protestant divine of Basle, born 1540; died 30 Aug., 1617. He published notes on several of the Fathers; an *Ecclesiastical History*, &c.

GRYNÆUS, SIMON, a learned German, who published valuable editions of several ancient works, particularly Ptolemy's *Almagest*. Born 1493; died 1 Aug., 1541.

GRYPHIUS, ANDREW, called the Cornelle of Germany, was born at Glogaw 1616. He is highly extolled by the Germans as a tragic writer, and he showed his talent for satire in a critique on the ancient comedies of his countrymen. Died 1664. His son, *Christian Gryphius* (born 1649; died 1706), was professor at Breslau, principal of Magdalen College, and librarian of the university. He was the author of German poems; a treatise on the German language; a dissertation on the historical writers of the 17th century, &c.

GRYPHIUS, SEBASTIAN, a celebrated printer of Lyons, was born in Swabia 1493, and died 7 Sept., 1556. The books printed by him are much admired, especially his Hebrew, Greek, and Latin editions, and above all his Latin Bible in 2 vols., folio, 1550.

GUA DE MALVES, JEAN PAUL DE, a French priest, who conceived the idea of the great Encyclopædia, which was so successfully executed by d'Alembert and others. He published '*Usage de l'Analyse de Descartes*,' &c.; and composed a poem consisting wholly of monosyllables. Born 1712; died 1786.

GUADAGNOLO, PHILIP, an Italian ecclesiastic and orientalist, born at Magliano about 1506. He studied Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Persian, and particularly Arabic, which he taught for many years at Rome. He translated the Holy Scriptures into Arabic, and published several works against Mahomedanism. Died 27 March, 1666.

GUADET, MARGUERITE ELIE, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Girondists during the French Revolution, was born 1758, and was executed at Bordeaux 17 July, 1794.

GUAGNINO, ALEXANDER, an historian, author of '*Kerum Polonicarum*, lib. iii.;

'*Sarmatiæ Europææ Descriptio*,' &c.; was born at Verona 1538, and died at Cracow 1614.

GUALDO PRIORATO, GALEAZZO, an historian, born 1606, at Vincenza, where he died 1678. He was historiographer to the Emperor, and wrote the *History of Ferdinand II. and III.*, and of Leopold; *The Troubles of France from 1648 to 1654*, &c.

GUALTER, RODOLPH, one of the Reformers, was born at Zurich 1519, and died 24 Dec., 1586. He wrote commentaries on the Bible, and some Latin poems.

GUALTER, RODOLPH, son of the preceding, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards became minister of St. Peter's Church at Zurich, where he died 1577. He wrote some Latin poems.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GUARIN, PIERRE, a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born near Rouen 1678, and died 29 Dec., 1720. He wrote a Hebrew and Chaldee grammar and lexicon, which are highly esteemed.

GUARINI, or GUARINO, an eminent scholar, born at Verona 1370. He went to Constantinople to learn Greek, and was the first who taught that language in Italy. He was professor of Greek and Latin at Ferrara, and translated some of the ancient authors, particularly Strabo and Plutarch. Died 4 Dec., 1400.

GUARINI, BATTISTA, a poet, was descended from Guarino of Verona, and born at Ferrara 10 Dec., 1537. He became professor of the belles lettres in 1563, after which he entered into the service of the grand Duke Alphonso II., who employed him on several embassies. In 1585 he published his '*Pastor Fido*,' which obtained uni-

GUARINI.

versal applause; and yet the author had the affection to be ashamed of the appellation of poet, as beneath the rank of a gentleman. He died at Venice 6 Oct., 1612. He wrote many other pieces besides the 'Pastor Fido,' which, however, is his principal work.

GUARINI, CAMILLO GUARINO, a Theatine monk, renowned for his skill in architecture, born at Modena 1624; died at Milan 6 March, 1683. He designed a great number of edifices, both public and private, in Milan, Modena, Messina, Prague, Lisbon, and Paris.

GUASCO, OCTAVIAN, a writer of considerable merit, was born at Pignerol 1712, and died at Verona 10 March, 1781.

GUAZZO, MARK, an Italian, eminent both in arms and learning, died 1556, aged about 60. He wrote several histories and some poetical pieces.

GUAZZO, STEPHEN, an Italian writer, born 1530, and died at Pavia 6 Dec., 1593.

GUDIN DE LA BRENELLERIE, PAUL PHILIPPE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born 6 June, 1738, at Paris, where he died 26 Feb., 1812.

GUDIUS, GOTTLÖB FREDERICK, a Lutheran minister, author of some valuable works—On the difficulty of learning Hebrew; Remarks on the Emperor Julian; a Life of Hoffmann, &c. Born at Lauban 1701; died 1756.

GUDIUS, MARQUARD, a learned critic, was born at Rensberg 1 Feb., 1635. Having studied at Rensberg and Jena, he went to Holland, where he contracted a friendship with Samuel Schas, who at his death left Gudius his whole fortune. Died 26 Nov., 1689.

GUEDIER. See ST. AUBIN.

GUERARD, BENJAMIN EDME CHARLES, a French archaeologist, born 1797; died 10 March, 1854.

GUERARD, ROBERT, a Benedictine, born at Rouen 1641. He was imprisoned and afterwards banished, for being concerned in a book entitled 'L'Abbé Commandataire.' He assisted Delfau in his edition of St. Augustine, and wrote an abridged History of the Bible. Died 1715.

GUËRCHY, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS LOUIS REGNIER, comte DE, a French general, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Flanders, and afterwards came to England, as ambassador from his court. Born 1715; died 1767.

GUERCINO. See BARBIERI.

GUERET, GABRIEL, eminent as an advocate and as an author, was born 1641 at Paris, where he died 22 April, 1682. He wrote 'Les Sept Sages de la Grèce;' 'Le Parnasse réformé;' and several other facetious and satirical works.

GUERICKE, OTTO VON, burgo-master of Magdeburg, was born 1602, and died 11 May, 1686. He invented the air-pump and hygroscope. He also published 'Experimenta Magdeburgica.'

GUÉRIN, PIERRE NARCISSE, a French painter, born at Paris 13 May, 1774; died at Rome 16 July, 1833.

GURSCLIN. See DUGUESCLIN.

GUETTARD, JEAN ETIENNE, a French physician and naturalist, born 22 Sept., 1715; died 8 Jan., 1786.

GUEVARA, ANTHONY DE, a Spanish writer, was born at Alaba 1490, and brought up in the court of Isabella, queen of Castile, on whose death he became a Franciscan. Charles V. appointed him his preacher and historiographer. He was also made bishop of Guadix, and afterwards of Mon-

GUIDO RENI.

doneo in Galicia. Guevara wrote 'The Dial of Princes;' or the Life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus,' a kind of moral romance. His Epistles have been both praised and censured beyond what they deserve. Died 10 April, 1544.

GUEVARA, LOUIS VELEZ DE LAS DUENAS Y, a Spanish dramatist, born at Ecija Jan., 1574; died at Madrid Jan., 1646. His principal piece, entitled 'El Diabolo Cojuelo,' was translated by Le Sage, and is well known in English under the name of 'The Devil on Two Sticks.'

GUGLIELMINI, DOMINIC, a mathematician, who was professor at Bologna, his native city, and afterwards at Padua. Born 1655; died 21 July, 1710.

GUIBERT, a famous anti-pope, was a native of Parma. He was a chancellor to the Emperor Henry IV., who caused him to be elected archbishop of Ravenna, and afterwards Pope in 1050. Guibert took the name of Clement III., and died miserably 1099.

GUIBERT, a French Benedictine, born 1053, became abbat of Nogent-sous-Couci, where he died 1124. He wrote 'Trois Livres de sa Vic.' in imitation of St. Augustine's Confessions; a History of the Crusades, &c.

GUIBERT, JACQUES ANTOINE HIPPOLYTE, comte DE, was born at Montauban 12 Nov., 1743. He served in the German wars, and became a colonel in Corsica. On his return to France he published his 'Essai de Tactique Générale,' a work of reputation. He was also the author of some tragedies and panegyrics; 'Histoire de la Milice Française;' a Tour in Germany, &c. He was a member of the Academy; and died 6 May, 1790.

GUICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO, a celebrated historian, born at Florence, 1482. After receiving a liberal education, he practised the law, and held some offices of importance, and then devoted himself to the public affairs of his native city. From Florence he went to Rome, and was highly honoured by Leo X. and his two successors, who employed him in a high civil and military capacity, and trusted much to his integrity. Died 27 May, 1540. His History of Italy, in Italian, is a performance about which his countrymen deservedly pride themselves.

GUICCIARDINI, LUDOVICO, nephew of the above, was a writer of great fidelity. He was born at Florence 19 Aug., 1521, and died at Antwerp 1589. Of his valuable works the most esteemed is his description of the Low Countries.

GUICHARD, CLAUDE, historiographer to the duke of Savoy, was the author of a curious work on the modes of conducting funerals among the ancients. He died at Turin 15 May, 1607.

GUICHENON, SAMUEL, a French advocate and historian, born at Mâcon 1607; died 8 Sept., 1664. His 'Genealogical History of the Royal House of Savoy' is highly praised by Bayle and others.

GUIDI, CHARLES ALEXANDER, an Italian lyric poet, born at Pavia 1650; died at Frascati 12 June, 1712. His poems were published in a collected form at Parma 1681.

GUIDICIONI, GIOVANNI, was born at Lucca 1480. He became governor of Rome, bishop of Fossombroni, and, in 1535, was sent as nuncio to the Emperor Charles V., after which he was made governor of the Marche. Died Aug., 1541. His letters and poems have been printed in 2 vols. 4to.

GUIDO RENI, a painter, born at Bologna about

GUIDOTTO BORGHESI.

1574. He was the pupil of Denis Calvert, and afterwards studied in the school of the Carracci, where he excited the jealousy of his masters by his astonishing proficiency. He struck out a style peculiar to himself, full of grace and sweetness, particularly in the representation of females. His early performances, however, are superior to those of his latter years, owing to his incurable habit of gaming, which made him indifferent to everything else. Died 18 Aug., 1642.

GUIDOTTO BORGHESI. See BORGHESI.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, was born at Pontolse 10 Oct., 1721. He studied the oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and was appointed king's interpreter in 1741. He became a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1753; but after a life devoted to literature he was reduced to poverty in his old age by the sanguinary Revolution. He died at Paris 10 March, 1800. His works comprise a Life of Stephen Fourmont; A History of the Huns, Turks, Mogols, and other oriental Tartars; a Memoir to prove that the Chinese were an Egyptian colony; and essays on typography. His son, *Christophe Louis Joseph*, also a distinguished orientalist, was born 1759, and died 9 March, 1845.

GUILANDINUS, MELCHIOR, a physician and botanist of Königsberg, died 24 Dec., 1689.

GUILBERT DE PIXÈRE-COURT. See PIXÈRE-COURT.

GUILD, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Aberdeen 1586. On entering into orders he obtained a living in the country, from whence he removed to Aberdeen, where he had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him, and became principal of King's College. He endowed a hospital in 1633, and bestowed many other benefactions on his native city, where he died in Aug., 1657. He wrote some expository books on the Scriptures, and a treatise entitled 'Moses unveiled.'

GUILFORD, FRANCIS NORTH, LORD, was the second son of Dudley Lord North, and born about 1640. He received his education at Bury St. Edmund's School, and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. In 1671 he was knighted and made solicitor-general; in 1673, attorney-general; and the year following, chief-justice of the Common Pleas. In 1683 he was appointed lord-keeper of the great seal, with the title of Baron Guilford. Died 5 Sept., 1685. He wrote *An Alphabetical Index of Verbs Neuter*; *A Philosophical Essay on Music*; and several papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*.

GUILFORD, FREDERICK NORTH, SECOND EARL OF, K.G., eldest son of Francis, the first earl, was born 1732. He was educated at Eton, and next at Trinity College, Oxford, after which he went to Leipsic. On his return home he was elected into parliament, and in 1759 became a commissioner of the Treasury. In 1763 he succeeded Lord Bute as the head of the board, but resigned his seat in 1765, and the year following he became joint receiver and paymaster-general of the forces. In 1767 he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1770 first lord of the Treasury, both which offices he held during the American war till 1782. Not long after this the same statesmen who had repeatedly threatened his lordship with an impeachment formed a coalition with him; but this motley administration lasted only a few months. In 1790 Lord North succeeded his father in the

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earldom, and died 5 April, 1792, having been blind for some years previous.

GUILLEMIN, SIMON, a sculptor of Paris, born 1581; died 1658.

GUILLEMEAU, JACQUES, a surgeon, was a native of Orleans, and a pupil of Ambrose Paré. He became the professional attendant of Charles IX. and Henry IV., who both placed implicit confidence in his skill. He died at Paris, 13 March, 1613, leaving several works on professional subjects.

GUILLET DE ST. GEORGE, GEORGE, the first historiographer to the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in Paris, was born in Auvergne about 1625, and died in Paris 16 April, 1705. He wrote, among other things, *Ancient and Modern Athens*; *Ancient and Modern Lacedæmon*; *History of Mahomet II.*; *History of the Grand Vizier Caproglu.* The latter work was translated into English by Evelyn.

GUILIM, JOHN, was born in Herefordshire about 1565. He became a student of Brasenose College, Oxford; after which he settled in London as a member of the College of Arms, where he obtained the office of *rouge croix* pursuivant in ordinary. Died 7 May, 1621. The 'Display of Heraldry,' first printed in 1610, and lastly in 1724, gives him a place here; though in reality the work was the production of Dean Barkham, who made Guillim a present of the manuscript. See BARKHAM.

GUILLOTIN, JOSEPH IGNACE, a physician, born at Saintes 1738. At the Revolution he was deputy in the national assembly from Paris. In making a report on the penal code he recommended an instrument of death which might be more expeditious, and inflict on the sufferers less pain, than either the halter or the wheel; and this new machine, so fatally used during the civil dissensions of the State, has immortalised the name of its author. Though it has been reported that he perished under his guillotine, it is certain that he died a natural death, 26 May, 1814. He was the founder of the Academy of Medicine.

GUINThER. See GONThIER.

GUIRAN, GAILLARD, a lawyer and antiquary of Nîmes, born 1600; died 16 Dec., 1680.

GUISCHARDT, CHARLES GOTTLIEB, a military writer, born at Magdeburg 1724. He entered into the service of Holland, from which he removed into that of Prussia, where Frederick the Great honoured him with the appellation of *Quintus Icilus*. Died 15 May, 1775. His works are 'Memoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains;' 'Memoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs points d'Antiquites militaires.'

GUISE, CHARLES, DUKE OF, eldest son of Henry, was arrested on his father's murder, and confined at Tours, from whence he escaped 1592. His partisans received him with open arms; but he afterwards had the good sense to be reconciled to the king, and might have lived in security had not Richelieu's jealousy driven him from the kingdom. He fled to Italy, and died at Cuna 1640, aged 69.

GUISE, CLAUDE DE LORRAINE, DUKE OF, fifth son of Duke René II. of Lorraine, settled in France. At the battle of Marignan he displayed such valour that he received more than twenty wounds. He died 1550.

GUISE, FRANCIS, DUKE OF, son of the preceding, was a man of talents and extensive influence in France. In him began the factions of Condé and

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Guise. He was at the head of the Catholic party, and died by a pistol-shot from the hand of Poltrot de Mére, a Protestant gentleman, 1563, aged 44.

GUISE, HENRY, DUKE OF, eldest son of Francis, was born in 1550. Brave as a soldier, he was turbulent, imperious, and violent as a subject, and at the head of the party called the League, and formed by the intrigues of his brother the cardinal under the pretence of supporting the Catholic religion and the State, he long overawed the king, Henry III., and prevented his appearance at Paris. After massacring the Huguenots, and filling the streets of Paris with blood, on the famous day called the Day of Barricades, Guise considered his success secure; but Henry, escaping his guards, fled to Blois, where he called an assembly of the States. Guise appeared there; but a forced reconciliation with the king was followed by the assassination of the demagogue, 23 Dec., 1588, and on the morrow the cardinal shared the fate of his brother.

GUISE, HENRY (II.) OF LORRAINE, DUKE OF, grandson of Henry I., was remarkable for his intrigues with Bouillon and the court of Soissons, which obliged him to fly from France to Rome. During his exile the revolt of the Neapolitans from the Spanish power called him into the field; but while, flushed with victory, he regarded the crown of Naples as already within his reach, he was taken prisoner at Abruzzo and carried to Spain. After four years' imprisonment he was liberated. He died 1664, aged 50, leaving memoirs of his Neapolitan enterprise.

GUISE, LOUIS DE LORRAINE, cardinal of, son of Henry, was illustrious as well in arms as in the arts of peace. He was with Louis XIII. in Poitou, where he signalized himself, and died at Saintes 1621.

GUISE, WILLIAM, a divine, born near Gloucester 1653, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All Souls, where he took his master's degree in 1677. Died 3 Sept., 1684. He published, with a commentary, Dr. Bernard's work, entitled 'Misæ pars ordinis primi Zeræim Tituli Septem,' and a tract 'De Victimis Humanis.' His son John was the celebrated General Guise, who left his collection of paintings to Christ Church, Oxford. He died 1766.

GUITTONI D'AREZZO, founder of a monastery at Florence, died there 1293. His letters and poems are curious.

GUIZOT, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE DE MEULAN, a French lady, known by her writings for the instruction of youth, was born at Paris 2 Nov., 1773. She was married in 1812 to M. Guizot, who has since risen to such eminence as a statesman, and died 1 Aug., 1827, while her husband was reading to her a sermon by Bossuet on the Immortality of the Soul. Her principal works are 'Les Enfants, contes à l'usage de la jeunesse;' 'L'Écolier, ou Raoul et Victor;' 'Nouveaux Contes;' and 'Education Domestique.'

GULDENSTAEDT, JOHN ANTHONY, a naturalist, was born at Riga 1745; became professor at St. Petersburg; and died 23 March, 1781.

GULONIUS. See GOULU.

GUNDLING, NICHOLAS JEROME, was born near Nuremberg 25 Feb., 1671, and became professor of eloquence, civil law, and philosophy at Halle, on which subjects he wrote some valuable works. His reputation for sagacity and knowledge was

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such that he was often consulted at Berlin by the court. His 'Course of Philosophy,' 'Course of Literary History,' and 'History of Moral Philosophy,' are esteemed. He died rector of the university of Halle, 16 Dec., 1729.

GUNNER, JOHN ERNEST, a Norwegian botanist, was bishop of Drontheim, where he founded a society for the encouragement of Natural History Born 1718; died 23 Sept., 1773.

GUNNING, HENRY, was born 13 Feb., 1768, at Newton, near Cambridge, of which parish his father was vicar. He received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1788; M.A. 1791), and in 1789 was elected one of the esquire bedells of the university, an office which he worthily filled till his death on 4 Jan., 1854. Mr. Gunning's works are 'The Ceremonies observed in the Senate House of the University of Cambridge: with the forms of proceeding to all degrees, the manner of electing officers, tables of fees, and other articles relating to the university. By Adam Wall, M.A. A new edition by Henry Gunning,' 8vo., Camb., 1828; 'Thoughts on Compositions for Degrees' (1850); 'Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge, from the year 1780,' 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1854.

GUNNING, PETER, D.D., was born at Hoo, Kent, 1613, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and Clare Hall, Cambridge. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he distinguished himself by his zeal for the Established Church and the king. In 1660 he was elected master of Corpus Christi College, and afterwards of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was made bishop of Chichester 1669, translated to Ely 1674, and died 6 July, 1684. His published writings are: 'A contention for truth, in two public disputations upon infant baptism, between him and Mr. Henry Denne, in the church of St. Clement Danes;' 'Schism unmasked, or a late conference between him and Mr. John Peirson, minister, of the one part, and two disputants of the Romish Persuasion, on the other, in May, 1657;' 'A View and Correction of the Common Prayer;' and 'The Paschal, or Lent Fast, Apostolical and Perpetual.'

GUNTER, EDMUND, a mathematician, born in Herefordshire 1581. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1615 he proceeded to his degree of B.D., and in 1619 was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College, where he died 10 Dec., 1626. He invented a portable quadrant for astronomical purposes, and the rule of proportions, or line of numbers, called from him 'Gunter's Scale.' He also discovered a new variation in the magnetic needle of the mariner's compass. His works were published by Leybourn, 1674.

GURNEY, HUDSON, poet and antiquary, born at Norwich 1775, successively represented in parliament Shaftesbury and Newtown, in the Isle of Wight. He retired from public life on the disfranchisement of the latter borough in 1831, and thenceforward diligently pursued the study of antiquities and literature. Besides many papers in the 'Archæologia,' he wrote 'Cupid and Psyche: a Mythological Tale, from the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius,' and a translation of the Orlando Furioso. Died 9 Nov., 1864.

GURNEY, JOSEPH JOHN, a banker of Norwich,

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who distinguished himself as a minister among the Quakers, and as an ardent supporter of various philanthropic schemes. He accompanied his sister, Mrs. Fry, on several of her journeys undertaken for the purpose of investigating the state of the prisons in this country, the continent of Europe, and the United States. He was born 2 Aug., 1788, at Earlhram, near Norwich, where he died 4 Jan., 1847. Among his numerous works are 'Observations on the Distinguishing Views and Practices of the Society of Friends;' 'Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operation of Christianity;' 'Biblical Notes and Dissertations;' 'Hints on the Portable Evidences of Christianity;' 'The Accordance of Geology with Natural and Revealed Religion.'

GURNEY, THOMAS, an eminent stenographer, born 1705. He practised the art of shorthand writing in London, and for many years wrote the 'Sessions Paper,' containing accounts of the trials at the Old Bailey. In 1753 he published his 'Brachygraphy,' or system of shorthand, which became very popular, and ran through many editions. The method, however, was not original, being merely a modification of that published by Mason in 1707. This system of stenography (a little work on which was published a few years ago by the present writer) is still much used by professional shorthand writers, and is justly admired for its simplicity and legibility. Mr. Gurney died 22 June, 1770.

GURTLE, NICHOLAS, a Protestant divine, born at Basle, 8 Dec., 1644, occupied in succession the divinity chairs at Hanau, Bremen, and Franeker; and died 28 Sept., 1711. He published a Latin, German, Greek, and French Dictionary; *Historia Templariorum*; *Systema Theologiæ Propheticae*, &c.

GURWOOD, COLONEL JOHN, C.B., deputy-lieutenant of the Tower of London, the editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches, committed suicide at Brighton 25 Dec., 1845.

GUSTAVUS I., *Faisa*, king of Sweden, was born 1490; ascended the throne 1523; died 29 Sept. 1560.

GUSTAVUS II., *Adolphus*, was born 1594; ascended the throne of Sweden 1611; died 16 Nov., 1632.

GUSTAVUS III., was born 1746; commenced his reign 1771; died 29 March, 1792.

GUSTAVUS IV., son of the preceding, was born 1778; succeeded his father 1792; died March, 1837.

GUTCH, JOHN, F.S.A., a worthy clergyman of Oxford, some time registrar of that university, and for sixty-two years chaplain of All Souls' College. He edited several of the works of Anthony à Wood, and published 'Collectanea Curiosa; or miscellaneous tracts relating to the history and antiquities of England and Ireland, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a variety of other subjects,' 2 vols., 1781. Born 1745; died 1 July, 1831.

GUTENBERG, JOHN, was born near Mentz, 1397. He was bred a merchant, which profession he followed at Strasburg, and also at Mentz, alternately. He is believed to have discovered the art of printing with movable types, about 1439; and it is certain that he entered into partnership with Fust, for the prosecution of the art, before 1455, in which year the celebrated Bible was executed by them. Gutenberg died 24 Feb., 1468.

GUYON.

GUTHERIUS. See GOUTHIERES.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, born at Pitforthly, in the shire of Angus, in 1020, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he studied under Samuel Rutherford. In 1644 he was presented to the church of Finwick, where he continued till 1664, when he was ejected for being a presbyterian. Died 10 Oct., 1665. His treatise, entitled 'The Christian's great Interest,' is a standard work in Scotland.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, was born at Brichen, co. Angus, 1701 or 1708, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen. From thence he removed to London, where he was employed in compiling parliamentary debates; and, among other works, published a History of the Peerage; a General History of the World, 13 vols.; a History of England, 3 vols., folio; and the popular 'Geographical Grammar,' though this last is said to have been written by Knox, the bookseller. Besides these he translated Quintilian; Cicero's Offices; and Cicero's Epistles to Atticus. His other works are, 'The Friends, a novel; and Remarks on English Tragedy. He had a pension from government, and died 5 March, 1770.

GUTHRY, HENRY, a native of Cupar-Angus, in Forfarshire, was appointed bishop of Dunkeld 1665, and died 1676, leaving behind him a MS. History of His Own Time, which was published in 1748.

GUTZLAFF, CHARLES, D.D., a Pomeranian by birth, was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827, and, after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he went in 1831 to China, where he spent the remainder of his life in missionary labour. At the time of his death, which occurred at Victoria, Hong Kong, 6 Aug., 1851, he was secretary to the British Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade. Dr. Gutzlaff published a number of works on the history and topography of China.

GUY, JOSEPH, an English writer of school books, died at Kentish Town 16 Jan., 1867, æt. 83.

GUY, THOMAS, the founder of the hospital which bears his name, was the son of a lighterman in Southwark, and born 1644. He was bound apprentice to a bookseller, and when his time was expired, he set up for himself, in the angle formed by Cornhill and Lombard Street. He dealt largely in the importation of Bibles from Holland, and afterwards contracted with Oxford for those printed at the press of that university. His principal gains, however, arose from the purchase of seamen's prize-tickets, in Queen Anne's war, and by South Sea stock, in 1720. His habits also were most penurious, and thus he realised near half a million sterling, of which he expended above two hundred thousand pounds in the building and endowing his hospital in Southwark. He also erected an almshouse at Tamworth, and left large sums to various charities. Died 17 Dec., 1724.

GUYARD DE BERVILLE, a French author, born at Paris 1697; died 1770. He wrote the histories of Bayard and Duguesclin.

GUYET, FRANÇOIS, a French philologist, and Latin poet, born at Angus 1575; died at Paris 12 April, 1655.

GUYON, CLAUDE MARIE, a French historian, born at Lons-le-Saunier 13 Dec., 1699; died 1771.

GUYON, JEANNE BOUVIER DE LA MOTTE, a

French lady, born at Montargis, 1648. She wished to take the veil, but her friends made her marry, and she became, at twenty-eight, a widow. Abandoning the care of her family, she devoted herself to the mysteries of quietism, which Molinos, a Spanish Jesuit at Rome, had imposed upon the world. Wavering in her opinions, and inconstant in her temper, she, however, endured persecution for her tenets, and when she declared herself the pregnant woman mentioned in the Apocalypse, and threatened the peace of the kingdom by the number of her followers, she was imprisoned in the Bastille. Fenelon undertook her defence, but Bossuet procured the condemnation of her works on the subject. After her death, which occurred at Blois 9 June, 1717, her verses were published, as were likewise some of her mystical reveries.

GUYS, PIERRE AUGUSTIN, a merchant of Marseilles, author of 'Voyage Littéraire en Grèce,' and other works of merit, was born 1722, and died 1801.

GUYSÉ JOHN, D.D., a Dissenting minister, born at Hertford 1686. After officiating some years at his native place he removed to London, where he became pastor of the congregation in New Broad Street, and lecturer at Pinner's Hall. He also obtained the degree of doctor in divinity from a Scotch university, and died, after having lost his sight, 22 Nov., 1791. He was a Calvinist in sentiment. His works are Sermons on the Divinity of Christ and the Holy Ghost; Sermons to Young Persons; Paraphrase on the New Testament.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, a distinguished French chemist, born at Dijon 4 Jan., 1737; died 2 Jan., 1816.

GWILT, CHARLES PERKINS, eldest son of Joseph Gwilt, mentioned below, was born 4 Jan., 1809. From Westminster School he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1831), and next entered the Middle Temple; but his promising career was terminated by death 22 Dec., 1835. He wrote 'Notices relating to Thomas Smith of Campden, and to Henry Smith, sometime Alderman of London,' privately printed, 8vo., Lond., 1836, under the editorship of his father.

GWILT, GEORGE, an English architect, died 9 Dec., 1807. He was surveyor for the county of Surrey, and among his professional works are Horsemonger Lane Gaol and Newington Sessions House.

GWILT, GEORGE, F.S.A., an English architect, son of the preceding, died in London 26 June, 1856, aged 82. His chief work is the restoration of the choir and tower of St. Mary Overy's Church.

GWILT, JOSEPH, F.R.S., F.S.A., an architect, and Anglo-Saxon scholar, brother of the preceding, was born in London 11 Jan., 1784; died 14 Sept., 1863. The principal building erected from his designs is Markree Castle, near Sligo. He published 'Notitia Architectonica Italiana; or Concise Notices of the Buildings and Architects of Italy,' an edition of Sir W. Chambers' 'Treatise on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture'; a translation of Vitruvius; 'Treatise on the Rudiments of Architecture'; 'Encyclopædia of Architecture'; 'Rudiments of a Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue'; and a treatise on Music in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.'

GWILYM, DAVID AP, a Welsh bard, who died about 1400.

GWYN, ROBERT, a Welshman, was educated at Oxford, but on determining to profess the Catholic religion, he passed over to Douay, and after being ordained priest there was sent back on the mission 1576. He thenceforward resided chiefly in Wales, where he was much esteemed for his talent in preaching. He published a Welsh translation of Father Persons's 'Christian Directory;' and some other treatises in the same language.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he went to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. After taking his degrees he commenced practice in the university; but on the settlement of Gresham College, he was chosen professor of physic there, and in 1605 appointed physician to the Tower. When James I. visited Oxford, Dr. Gwinne distinguished himself by an oration against tobacco, in compliment to his majesty, who mortally hated that weed. He also wrote a comedy called 'Vertumnus,' which was performed before the king at St. John's College. Died 1627. His other works are—Orations; Epicedium in obit. Henrici Comitiss Derbeiensis; Nero, tragedia nova; 'Aurum non aurum,' against Dr. Anthony's quack medicine; Verses in English, French, and Italian; A book of Travels; Letters on Chemical and Magical Secrets.

GWYNN, ELEANOR, one of the mistresses of Charles II., was born in London 2 Feb., 1650; and died Nov., 1687. She bore him two sons, from one of whom the present duke of St. Albans is descended; the other died in infancy.

GYLLENBORG, CHARLES, COUNT, a Swedish nobleman, who, at the beginning of the reign of George I., came to England as ambassador from his court; but being detected in a plot to set the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain, he was sent out of the kingdom in 1717. After this he was made chancellor of Sweden, and received other marks of distinction. He died 14 Dec., 1746, leaving to the university of Upsal, of which he had been chancellor, his cabinet of natural history. He translated Sherlock on Death into Swedish.

H.

HAAK, THEODORE, was born 1605, at Newhausen, in the Palatinate. He studied at Oxford, after which he was ordained deacon, but relinquished the ministry, and in the rebellion adhered to the Parliament. He was one of the institutors of the Royal Society, and died in London 9 May, 1690. He translated the Dutch Annotations of the Bible, in 2 vols., 1657. He also translated into Dutch several English books of practical divinity, and one half of Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'

HAAS, WILLIAM, a Swiss type-founder and printer, born 1741; died June, 1800.

HABERKORN, PETER, a Lutheran divine, was born at Butzbach, in Germany, 9 May, 1604, and died professor of divinity at Giessen, April, 1676. His works are valued by the members of his communion.

HABERT, FRANÇOIS, a French poet, born at Issoudun about 1520; died after 1561.

HABERT.

HABERT, GERMAIN, a French poet, and abbat of Notre Dame de Cerisy, was one of the first members of the Academy. His principal poem is 'La Metamorphose des Yeux d'Iris changes en Astres.' Born 1610; died 1655.

HABERT, ISAAC, bishop of Vabres, in France, died 15 Sept., 1608. He wrote against Jansenius, and left a translation of the pontical of the Greek Church, 1643, some Latin poems, and other works. His aunt, *Suzanne Habert*, was a learned woman, and understood several modern, as well as the learned languages. She died in 1633. *Louis Habert*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Blois in 1630, and died 7 April, 1718. His works are—'A Complete System of Divinity,' and 'La Pratique de la Penitence.'

HABINGTON, THOMAS, an historian, was born at Thorpe, Surrey, 1500; studied at Oxford, and afterwards visited Rheims and Paris. He held the manor of Hindlip, in Worcestershire; but on engaging in a plot to release Mary, queen of Scots, he was imprisoned six years, which he devoted to study. He afterwards fell into trouble for concealing some of the agents in the gunpowder treason, and was sentenced to death, but obtained a pardon through the intercession of his relation, Lord Morley, who discovered the plot by the letter which Mrs. Habington is supposed to have written. He was restrained, however, from ever going out of Worcestershire; on which he employed the rest of his life in collecting those materials which have since formed the foundation of Dr. Nash's History of that county. Died 1647.

HABINGTON, WILLIAM, a poet, son of the preceding, was born at Hindlip 5 Nov., 1605, and educated first at St. Omer's, and next at Paris, among the Jesuits. On his return he married the daughter of the first Lord Powis, and in 1635 published a volume of poems under the title of 'Castara'; a better edition of which appeared in 1646. It was republished with a preface essay and notes by Sir C. A. Elton, 12mo., Bristol, 1812. His other works are—'The Queen of Arragon,' a tragedy-comedy; 'Observations upon History,' 8vo.; 'A History of Edward IV.,' folio, 1640, which Lord Lytton says is 'one of the most elegant compositions in the language, though incorrect as a history.' Mr. Hallam remarks: 'The poetry of Habington is that of a pure and amiable mind, turned to versification by the custom of the age, during a real passion for a lady of birth and virtue, the Castara, whom he afterwards married; but it displays no great original power, nor is it by any means exempt from the ordinary blemishes of hyperbolic compliment and far-fetched imagery.'

HACHETTE, JEAN NICOLAS PIERRE, a French mathematician, born 6 May, 1769; died 16 Jan., 1834.

HACHETTE, LOUIS, an eminent Paris publisher, born 5 May, 1800; died 31 July, 1864.

HACKART, JOHN, a painter, born at Amsterdam about 1635.

HACKERT, PETER, a Prussian landscape painter, born 1737; died 1807.

HACKET, JOHN, an English prelate, born in London 1 Sept., 1592. He was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and wrote a Latin play called 'Lovola,' which was acted before James I. On taking orders he became chaplain to the Lord Keeper Williams, bishop of Lincoln.

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In 1623 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Lincoln. The next year he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn, with which he held that of Cheam, in Surrey. He took his D.D. degree 1628, and in 1631 was made archdeacon of Bedford. In 1641 he made a speech before the House of Lords, against taking away deans and chapters, for which the king nominated him to a residency of St. Paul's. He was, however, deprived of this, and also of the living of St. Andrew's, in the Rebellion. After the Restoration he was made bishop of Lichfield; which cathedral he nearly rebuilt, partly at his own expense, and partly by subscription. He also gave several benefactions to the university of Cambridge. Died 21 Oct., 1670. His works are—'A Century of Sermons,' and 'The Life of Archbishop Williams.'

HACKSPAN, THEODORE, a Lutheran divine and eminent Oriental scholar, was born at Weimar 1607; became divinity professor at Altdorf 1654; died 19 Jan., 1659.

HACQUET, BALTHAZAR, a French naturalist, born in Brittany 1740. He spent most of his life in Austria, and died in the capital of that country 10 Jan., 1815.

HADDOCK, RICHARD, D.D., an English Catholic divine, was educated at Douay, Rheims, and Rome, and sent upon the mission 1580. The latter part of his life was spent at Rome, where he died 1605. He translated Bellarmine's Large Catechism, 8vo., Douay, 1604. His brother, *George*, also took holy orders in the Church of Rome, and was executed at Tyburn on account of his priestly character 12 Feb., 1583-4.

HADDOCK, SIR RICHARD, an English admiral, who distinguished himself in many actions in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Died 1714.

HADDON, WALTER, LL.D., a civilian, was born in Buckinghamshire 1516. From Eton he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law, and read lectures in that faculty. He was also professor of rhetoric, and orator of the university, and master of Trinity Hall till 1552, when he was chosen president of Magdalen College, Oxford, of which situation he was deprived in the reign of Queen Mary. In that of Elizabeth he was made master of the Court of Requests, and employed on some foreign missions. He also represented several boroughs in Parliament. He died in London 21 Jan., 1571-2. He had a share in drawing up the 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum,' &c.; and he also published a defence of Queen Elizabeth against Osorius. His other prose works were collected and published in 1597, with the title of 'Lucubrations.' His 'Poemata' were printed with his life, 1576.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HADLEY, JOHN, F.R.S., the reputed inventor of the sextant which bears his name, died 15 Feb., 1744. He was upon intimate terms with Newton, from whom it is supposed he borrowed, without acknowledgment, the idea of the sextant. It is now generally believed that Newton and Godfrey were the original and independent inventors of that instrument. Hadley gave an account of it in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1731; but Newton, previous to his death in 1727, had given a description of the instrument to Dr. Halley, by whom it was, for some unknown reason, suppressed, though it was communicated to the Royal Society in 1742, after Halley's death, by his executor. Mr. Jones.—*Nat. Cycl.*

HAEN.

HAEN, ANTHONY, a physician and medical writer, born at Leyden 1704, obtained a professorship at Vienna, and died 5 Sept., 1776.

HAERLEM, THEODORE VAN, a painter, born in the town of the same name about 1410; died 1470.

HAFIZ, MOHAMMED SHEMS EDDIN, a celebrated Persian poet, was a native of Shiraz, and died about 1380.

HAGEDORN, CHRISTIAN LOUIS VON, was born at Hamburg 1713, and died at Dresden 24 Jan., 1780. He was counsellor of legation, and director of the Academy of Arts, in Saxony. He wrote a work entitled 'Meditations on Painting,' and some other pieces on the same subject.

HAGEDORN, FREDERICK, brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg 25 April, 1708. He was educated in the college of his native city, where, in 1728, he published a collection of poems. Soon after this he came to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador, and in 1733 was appointed secretary to the English factory at Hamburg. He died there 28 Oct., 1724. His other works are 'Fables;' 'The Philosopher,' a satire; a poem 'On Happiness;' and 'Odes and Songs,' in German; all marked by originality and imagination. His moral poems, however, are the most esteemed.

HAGER, JOSEPH, a Chinese scholar, was born at Milan, of German parents, 1750, and died 1819 at Pavia, where he was professor of the Oriental tongues.

HAGGARD, JOHN, LL.D., fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, a distinguished advocate and author of Reports of Cases in the Ecclesiastical Courts, died 1856.

HAGUE, CHARLES, MUS.D., an eminent composer, born at Tadcaster, Yorkshire, 1769; elected professor of music at Yorkridge 1799; died 18 June, 1821.

HAGUENOT, HENRI, a physician and medical writer, of Montpellier, born 26 Jan., 1687; died 11 Dec., 1775.

HAHN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, a German philologist, born at Heidelberg 14 July, 1807; died at Vienna 20 Feb., 1857.

HAHN, SIMON FREDERICK, an historian, born at Bergen, in Hanover, 1692; died 18 Feb., 1729.

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, the founder of the homœopathic system of medicine, was born 10 April, 1755, at Meissen, in Saxony, being the son of a painter employed in the porcelain manufactory in that town. From the High School at Meissen he proceeded to the university of Leipzig, where he maintained himself by giving lessons in German and French, and translating books from the English. For two years he studied medicine there, and then went to Vienna, where he gained the friendship of Baron Quarin, through whose instrumentality he procured the situation of family medical attendant and librarian to Baron von Brückenthal, governor of Siebenbürgen, then residing at Hermannstadt. He soon acquired a considerable practice in this populous town, but not being yet doctor of medicine he retired to Germany at the expiration of two years, and in 1779 graduated at the university of Erlangen. He next went to Dessau, where he married, but left that place on his appointment as district physician at Gornern, near Magdeburg. In 1789 he established himself at Leipzig, where he translated Cullen's 'Materia Medica.' Dissatisfied with the explanation given by that author of the anti-pyretic

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action of Peruvian bark, Hahnemann endeavoured to find out by experience in what the special property of that valuable drug consists. Taking a considerable dose of it, he discovered that in a healthy frame it produced shiverings analogous to those experienced in intermittent fevers. This led him to regard the treatment of diseases from a new point of view; and from this period dates his new curative method, to which he gave the name of Homœopathic Medicine. Duke Ernest having established at Georgenstadt a hospital for insane persons, Hahnemann was appointed physician in the new establishment, where he put his new system into practice with considerable success. The numerous cures which he subsequently wrought at Brunswick and Königstutter drew upon him the persecution of the physicians and also of the druggists, whose interests were especially affected by the new system, which only admitted simple medicines in almost infinitesimal doses. The complaints of these persons induced the authorities to prohibit Hahnemann from administering medicines himself. He was thus forced to quit the country; and he was by the same means subsequently driven from Hamburg and Eilenburg. Settling next at Torgau, he there published the complete development of his system in a work entitled 'The Organon of the Healing Art,' which gave rise to a controversy of more than twelve years' duration. In 1835 Hahnemann re-married, and went to Paris, where he resided till his death, on 3 July, 1843. He published a large number of works.

HAILES, LORD. Sir David Dalrymple, better known by his titular designation of Lord Hailes, was a brother of Sir Alexander Dalrymple, who has been noticed in a former part of this work. He was born at Edinburgh 28 Oct., 1726, and educated at Eton School, whence he went to Utrecht, where he remained till 1746. Two years afterwards he was called to the Scotch bar, and in 1766 appointed one of the judges of the Court of Session, when he took the title of Lord Hailes. In 1776 he became a commissioner of justiciary on the resignation of Lord Coakston, his wife's father. Died 29 Nov., 1792. He published several works, the chief of which are: Sacred Poems by various Authors; A Sermon on Shipwrecks; Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reigns of James I. and Charles I., 2 vols. 4to.; Historical Memorials concerning the Councils of the Scottish Clergy; Annals of Scotland, 2 vols. 4to.; Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons; Remains of Christian Antiquity, 3 vols.; Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church; The Lives of John Barclay, John Hamilton, Sir James Ramsay, George Leslie, and Mark Alexander Boyd; An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes of the Progress of Christianity.

HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD Seigneur DU, a French historian, born at Bordeaux 1535; died at Paris 23 Nov., 1610. He was historiographer royal to Charles IX. and Henry III.

HAILSTONE, SAMUEL, a solicitor of Bradford, Yorkshire, who was distinguished by his attainments in botany, geology, and the study of antiquities. To Whittaker's History of Craven he contributed a list of rare plants growing in the district, and he also formed a large collection of MSS. relating to Bradford, which were made use of by Mr. James in compiling his history of that

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borough. Mr. Hailstone was born at Hoxton, near London, 1768; and died at Horton Hall 26 Dec., 1851.

HAINES, JOSEPH, nicknamed 'Count Haines,' a comedian, who received a liberal education, and was for some time Latin secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state. Died 1701.

HAKEWILL, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Exeter 1579. He studied at Alban Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Exeter College. In 1616 he was made chaplain to Prince Charles, and archdeacon of Surrey, but never rose higher in the church, owing to his writing a tract against the proposed marriage of his patron with the infant of Spain. For this he was sent to prison, but soon obtained his release. He was, however, elected rector of Exeter College, with which he held the living of Heanton, Devonshire, where he died in 1649. His greatest work is entitled 'An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World.' His brother, *William Hakewell*, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and the author of *The Old Manner of holding Parliaments in England*; *The Manner how Statutes are enacted in Parliament*; and *The Liberty of the Subject against the pretended Power of Impositions*.

HAKEWILL, HENRY JAMES, an English sculptor, died 13 March, 1834.

HAKEWILL, JAMES, an English architect, died in London 28 May, 1843. He published some esteemed works on architectural antiquities and the fine arts. The best-known of these are 'The History of Windsor and its Neighbourhood,' 1813; 'A Picturesque Tour of Italy, from Drawings made in 1810-17, by J. Hakewill and J. M. W. Turner,' 1820; 'A Picturesque Tour in the Island of Jamaica.' In early life Mr. Hakewill published 'Cerebs Suted,' a novel.

HAKLUYT, RICHARD, a naval historian, born at Exton, Herefordshire, about 1553. He received his education at Westminster School; from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he made cosmography his favourite study, and read lectures on it. In 1582 he published, in folio, a collection of voyages, to which he subsequently added two more volumes. About 1584 he went to Paris, as chaplain to the English ambassador, and, during his absence, was made prebendary of Bristol. On his return to England he published several works, particularly a translation from the Spanish of 'Leo's Geographical History of Africa,' and Peter Martyr's 'History of the West Indies.' In 1605 he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, and the rectory of Wetheringset, in Suffolk. He died 23 Nov., 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His manuscripts were made use of by Purchas in his *Pilgrimage*, 5 vols. folio.

HALDANE, JAMES ALEXANDER, was born at Dundee 14 July, 1768, and after receiving a liberal education in the university of Edinburgh he went to sea, and for several years commanded a ship belonging to the East India Company. In 1794 he retired from this employment, and devoted the remainder of his life to the promotion of religion in his native country by field-preaching and the composition of devotional books. Died 8 Feb., 1851. His brother, *Robert* (b. 1764; d. 12 Dec., 1842), was also a noted itinerant preacher and writer on religious subjects.

HALDE. See *DUALDE*.

HALE, SIR MATTHEW, was born at Alderley, 643

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Gloucestershire, 1 Nov., 1600. His father was a barrister, but quitted the profession from scruples of conscience, and died at his seat 1614. The son was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; from whence, in 1629, he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied with such diligence as procured him the friendship of Noy and Selden, the last of whom made him his executor. A little before the civil wars he was called to the bar, and soon rose to considerable eminence, being chosen counsel for the earl of Stratford, Archbishop Laud, and even for the king. He was also employed to defend the duke of Hamilton, and other unfortunate loyalists; notwithstanding which he took the covenant and engagement, and sometimes appeared as a lay member of the assembly of divines. In 1654 he was made serjeant-at-law, and acted as a judge under Cromwell; but being dissatisfied with his commission, he gave it up. At the Restoration he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, and soon after was made chief baron of the Exchequer, from which court he was called, in 1671, to preside in that of the King's Bench. He died 25 Dec., 1676. The works of this excellent judge are on various subjects; but it is remarkable that he published himself only one in the line of his profession, viz., 'London Liberty, or an Argument of Law and Reason.' His other publications are *An Essay on the Gravitation or Non-gravitation of Fluid Bodies*; *Difficiles Nuzæ, or Observations touching the Torricellian Experiment*; *Observations on the principles of Natural Motion, &c.*; *Contemplations, Moral and Divine*; *The Primitive Origination of Mankind*. After his death appeared his *Judgment of the Nature of true Religion*; and several Religious Tracts and Letters, which have since been collected in 2 vols. 8vo. His legal works are *The Pleas of the Crown*; *Treatise on Conveyance of Lands*; *Tractatus de Successionibus apud Anglos*; *A Treatise on the original Institution of Parliaments*; *Analysis of the Law*; *History of the Common Law of England*; *Historia Placitorum Coronæ, or History of the Pleas of the Crown*.

HALES, ALEXANDER, a scholastic divine of the thirteenth century, was born in Gloucestershire, or, according to other accounts, in Norfolk. He had his education at Oxford, and next at Paris, where he obtained the titles of the 'Irrefragable Doctor,' and the 'Fountain of Life.' He entered into the order of Friars Minims, and died at Paris 27 Aug., 1245. Hales wrote a Commentary on the four books of sentences, printed at Nuremberg in 1482. Other works are also ascribed to him, but their authenticity is doubtful.

HALES, or HAYLES, JOHN, was a native of Halden, Kent. In the reign of Henry VIII. he was clerk of the hanaper, and a commissioner to inquire into the state of inclosures, for Oxford, Berkshire, and other counties. Being a zealous Protestant, he was obliged to go into Germany during the reign of Mary, but returned at the accession of Elizabeth, to whom he addressed an oration in manuscript. Afterwards he fell into disgrace for writing a book on the hereditary right of the house of Suffolk to the succession, and was sent to the Tower. Died 28 Jan., 1572. He published 'Introductiones ad Grammaticam,' for the use of the school at Coventry, which he founded; 'The Highway to Nobility;' and *Plutarch's Precepts of Health*.

HALES, JOHN, called the 'Ever memorable,'

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was born at Bath 19 April, 1584. At the age of fifteen he entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Merton, and, in 1606, was elected to a fellowship. In 1609 he proceeded master of arts, and in 1613 pronounced the oration at the interment of Sir Thomas Bodley. The same year he quitted Merton College for a fellowship of Eton; and in 1618 he accompanied Sir Dudley Carleton to the synod of Dort, of the proceedings of which assembly he wrote an account in his correspondence. Here he changed his opinions from Calvinism to Arminianism, which has induced some writers to charge him, though unjustly, with having embraced the Socinian tenets. In 1639 he was installed canon of Windsor, but lost that situation and his fellowship in the Rebellion. Died 19 May, 1656. In 1659 a collection of his works was published, with the title of 'Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales;' and in 1677 another collection was printed, consisting of several tracts, among which is one on schism and schismatics. In 1705 Lord Hales published an edition of his works.

HALES, STEPHEN, D.D., F.R.S., was born at Beckesbourn, Kent, 17 Sept., 1677. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1711 he took his degree of bachelor in divinity; but that of doctor was conferred on him by the university of Oxford in 1733. During his residence at Cambridge he applied himself diligently to botany, anatomy, and natural philosophy, having Dr. Stukely for his friend and companion in these pursuits. He was successively presented to the livings of Teddington, Middlesex; Portlock, Somersetshire; and Faringdon, Hampshire. He resided at the first of those places till his death, which happened 4 Jan., 1761. Dr. Hales was a man of great science, humility, and piety. He rebuilt the tower of Teddington Church at his own expense, and refused a canonry of Windsor. The princess dowager of Wales made him clerk of her closet, and erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, though he lies interred at the entrance of his parish church. As a fellow of the Royal Society, he communicated several papers to their Transactions. He also published 'Vegetable Statics,' and 'Vegetable Essays,' in 2 vols. 8vo.; and a 'Friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin and other Spirituous Liquors.' In 1741 he communicated to the world a method of ventilating ships and granaries where corn is kept. On the death of Sir Hans Sloane he was chosen a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences. His experiments in vegetable physiology prepared the way for those of Du Hamel, Bonnet, and other naturalists.

HALEVY, JACQUES ELIE FROMENTAL, an eminent musical composer, born at Paris 27 May, 1799; died 19 March, 1802.

HALFORD, SIR HENRY, M.D., was born 2 Oct., 1766, being the second son of John Vaughan, M.D., of Leicester, by Hester, second daughter of John Smalley, alderman of that town, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Halford, bart. From Rugby School he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, after which he studied at Edinburgh; and in 1794, on being elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, he settled in London, where he rose by degrees to the highest eminence in his profession. Appointed physician to George III. when that monarch was insane, he gave such satisfaction that the prince of Wales named him one of his

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physicians in ordinary. This confidence was continued when the prince became George IV., and thence descended to William IV., and to Queen Victoria. Dr. Vaughan was created a baronet 1809, and assumed the name of Halford by Act of Parliament 1815. He was first chosen president of the College of Physicians 1820, and from that time was annually re-elected until his death, which occurred 9 March, 1844. Sir Henry was proud of his literary productions, which are 'Oratio Harveiana habita 18 Oct., 1800;' 'An Account of what appeared on opening the coffin of King Charles the First, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the presence of the Prince Regent,' 1813; 'Essays and Orations read at the Royal College of Physicians,' 1831, and again 1842; 'The Deaths of some Eminent Persons of Modern Times,' 1835; 'Nugæ Metricæ,' 1842.

HALHED, NATHANIEL BRASSEY, an orientalist, born 1751. He started in life as a civil servant of the East India Company, at Bengal, and published the following works relating to the East:—'A Code of Gentoo Laws, or Ordinations of the Pundits from a Persian translation;' 'A Grammar of the Bengal Language;' and 'Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal relative to the Mahratta Empire since July, 1777,' 8vo., 1779. On his return to England he was returned to the House of Commons for Lymington, and he represented that borough till the dissolution of 1796, when he retired from public life. He died in London 18 Feb., 1830. Besides the above-mentioned works he published 'Imitations of the Epigrams of Martial,' and a number of pieces in support of the pretended mission of Brothers, 'the Prophet,' he being the avowed champion of that miserable fanatic. Mr. Halhed collected in India a number of oriental MSS., which are now in the British Museum.

HALIBURTON, THOMAS CHANDLER, was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, 1796, and going to the bar he became chief justice of the Common Pleas, and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. His earliest literary work—'The Lucubrations of Sam Slick, the Clockmaker,' attracted much attention. In 1842 he came to this country, and his observations on the aspects of British society were published soon afterwards under the title of 'The Attache; or, Sam Slick in England.' He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford 1838, and in the following year was elected M.P. for Launceston, on Conservative principles. His death took place at Isleworth 27 Aug., 1865. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote—'Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia;' 'Letters to Lord Durham;' 'Bubbles of Canada;' 'The Letter-Bag of the Great Western;' 'The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony;' 'Rule and Misrule of the English in America;' 'Nature and Human Nature;' 'Wise Saws.'

HALIFAX, CHARLES MONTAGUE, EARL OF, K.G., was born at Horton, Northamptonshire, 1661. He was grandson of the earl of Manchester, and received his education at Westminster School; from whence he removed from Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1687 he and Prior wrote 'The City Mouse and Country Mouse,' as a burlesque of Dryden's Hind and Panther. In 1691 Mr. Montague was appointed a commissioner of the Treasury; and in 1694 chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office he rendered such service, by raising the

credit of the Bank, as procured him a parliamentary vote of approbation. In 1698 he was placed at the head of the Treasury; and the year following was created Lord Halifax. However, he could not escape envy in such times, and he was twice impeached, but the articles were dismissed on both occasions by the Lords. At the accession of George I. he was created an earl, and made knight of the Garter. Died 19 May, 1715. His poems, speeches, and life were printed together the same year.

HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILE, MARQUIS OF, a statesman, born in Yorkshire about 1630. He was created a peer for his loyalty at the Restoration; and in 1682 raised to the dignity of a marquis, soon after which he was made lord privy seal. At the beginning of the reign of James II. he was appointed president of the council; but, on refusing his consent to the repeal of the test acts, was dismissed. In the convention parliament he sat as speaker of the House of Lords, and concurred in all the measures of the revolution; but afterwards he joined the opposition. He died in April, 1695. The marquis wrote several pieces, which were printed together after his death, in one vol., 8vo.; and in 1750 another collection was published. He also left memoirs of his life, which Lady Burlington destroyed by the advice of Pope. The marquis had a son, named *William*, who succeeded him, and died in 1699.

HALKET, LADY ANNE, the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, of the Tullibardin family, was born in London 4 Jan., 1622. Her father was preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards provost of Eton College; and her mother was sub-governess to the duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth. Anne received a liberal education; but theology and physic were her favourite studies. She had great skill in surgery, and performed many cures, so that persons came from Holland for her advice. She married Sir James Halket, by whom she had four children; and survived him twenty-eight years. Died 22 April, 1699. A volume of her 'Meditations' was printed at Edinburgh, 1701.

HALL, ANTHONY, D.D., was born at Kirkbridge, Cumberland, 1679. From the school at Carlisle, he went to Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was chosen a fellow. He married the widow of Dr. Hudson; and, in 1720, was presented to the rectory of Hampton-Poyle, Oxfordshire. Died April, 1723. Dr. Hall published an edition of Leland 'De Scripturis,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1709; also N. Triveti Annales, with the continuation, 1718-1722. He was likewise the author of the description of Berkshire in the Magna Britannia.

HALL, BASIL, CAPT., R.N., second son of Sir James Hall, mentioned below, was born at Edinburgh 1788. He entered the navy 1802, and in 1813 accompanied Admiral Sir Samuel Hood in a journey over the greater part of the island of Java. Having been appointed to the command of the gun-brig *Lyra*, he accompanied the expedition which took out Lord Amherst as ambassador to China 1816. On this occasion he visited the places of greatest interest in the adjacent seas, and on his return to England published 'A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, and the great Loo-Choo Island, and the Japan Sea.' He was next employed on the South American station, in command of the *Conway*. The Spanish colonies of South America were then in the midst of

their struggle for independence; and on his return to England in 1823 he published extracts from his journal written while on that station. Subsequently he visited America, and published an account of his travels. A visit to the Countess Purgstall at her castle near Gratz led to the publication by him of 'Schloss Heinfeld, or a Winter in Lower Styria,' 1836. His last work, entitled 'Patchwork,' appeared in 1841. Being seized in the following year with mental aberration, he was placed in the Royal Hospital, Haslar, Portsmouth, where he died 11 Sept., 1844.—*Anderson*.

HALL, EDWARD, a lawyer and historian, born in London, and educated at Eton; from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1517-18). He afterwards studied in Gray's Inn, was called to the bar, made a serjeant-at-law, and judge in the sheriff's court. He was also a member of the House of Commons, and voted for the establishment of the six articles. He complied with the times, and was a fulsome flatterer of Henry VIII. Died 1547. His chronicle, entitled 'The Union of the two noble and illustrious families of Yorke and Lancaster,' was printed at London in 1542, folio. It was continued by Grafton in 1550, and reprinted at London in 1800.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HALL, SIR JAMES, bart., of Duglass, in East Lothian, was eminent for his attainments in geological and chemical science, and author of a popular 'Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture.' He was born 17 Jan., 1761; succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death 1776; died 23 June, 1812.

HALL, or HALLE, JOHN, an English surgeon and poet, was born 1529 or 1530, and practised his profession at Maidstone, in Kent. He published 'Certayne Chapters taken out of the Proverbs of Solomon, with other Chapters of the Holy Scripture, and certayne Psalmes of David, translated into English Metre,' 1550; 'The Court of Virtue, containing many Holy or Spritual Songs, Sonnettes, Psalmes, Balletts, and Shorte Sentences, as well as of Holy Scripture as others, with Music Notes,' 16mo., Lond., 1565; and 'A very frutefull and necessary briefe worke of Anatomie,' 1565, appended to his translation of Lanfranc's 'Chirurgia Parva.' To the latter work is also appended a curious treatise by Hall, which has been reprinted in the 11th vol. of the Publications of the Percy Society, under the editorship of T. J. Pettigrew. It is entitled 'An Historiall Expostulation: against the beastlye Abusers, bothe of Chyrurgerie, and Physyke, in oure tyme: with a goodlye Doctrine and Instruction, necessarye to be marked and folowed, of all true Chirurrgiens.'

HALL, JOHN, a poet, was born at Durham August, 1627. He studied about a year at St. John's College, Cambridge, and then removed to Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar, but died of intemperance, in the prime of life, at Durham 1 Aug., 1656. His works are—'Horæ Vacivæ, or Essayes,' 1646; Poems, 1646; a translation of Longinus, 1652; Hierocles on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, 1657.

HALL, JOSEPH, a prelate, born 1 July, 1574, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, of which town his father held the government, under Henry, earl of Huntingdon, president of the north. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship 1595. The year following he took his master's degree,

and, in 1597, published his *Virgideiarnum* (or a gathering of rods), in six books; first three of toothless satyrs, poetical, academical, and moral. In 1598 he printed 'The three last books of byting Satyres;' and both parts were reprinted together in 1599. On entering into orders he was appointed master of Blunell's School at Tiverton; but, being at the same time offered the rectory of Halsted, in Suffolk, he accepted the living, and declined the school. He afterwards resigned Halsted, and was presented to Waltham Holy Cross, Essex. He was also made chaplain to Prince Henry, and prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. In 1612 he took his D.D. degree; and in 1616 was made dean of Worcester. In 1618 he was sent to the synod of Dort; before which assembly he preached a Latin sermon, and, at his departure, was presented with a golden medal, which is represented hanging at his breast in some of his portraits. In 1624 he refused the bishopric of Gloucester, but, three years afterwards, accepted that of Exeter; from which see he was removed in 1641 to that of Norwich. But a few weeks after his translation he was sent to the Tower, with twelve other prelates, for protesting against any laws passed in Parliament during their forced absence from the House. In June 1642 he obtained his release; but the next year he suffered much persecution from the Puritans, who plundered his house, and despoiled the cathedral. His estate also was sequestered; and thus in his old age he was reduced to poverty, which he endured with fortitude, and continued still to preach occasionally. He died at Higham, near Norwich, 8 Sept., 1656. His works, which for depth of thought and elegance of language, have procured the author the title of the Christian Seneca, were published in 3 vols. folio; and have been since reprinted in 10 vols. 8vo. He had a large family, and one of his sons, *George Hall*, became bishop of Chester at the Restoration, but was killed by a knife which happened to be open in his pocket, when he fell in his garden at Wigan, in 1668.

HALL, MARSHALL, M.D., was born at Basford, Nottinghamshire, 1709, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree 1812. After officiating for two years as house physician at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, he visited the medical schools of Paris, Berlin, and Göttingen, and settled in Nottingham 1815. He soon obtained a large and lucrative practice, and was appointed physician to the General Hospital in that town. At the same time he became a valuable contributor to the literature of his profession. His 'Treatise on Diagnosis' made its appearance in 1817, and was followed ten years later by his 'Commentaries on various Diseases peculiar to Women,' which still retains its place as a standard book of reference. In 1826 he removed to London, in order that he might prosecute his studies with greater facility. After establishing the important physiological rule that the capillary vessels are distinct in structure and function from the smallest arteries or veins, he proceeded to the discoveries which are the chief glory of his professional career. In the words of a writer in the *Lancet*—'The establishment of the reflex functions of the spinal cord, in short, the whole of the excito-motor physiology of the nervous system, is the sole work of Dr. Marshall Hall. And not only this, but he has shown that there are in reality three great classes into which the

various parts of the nervous system resolve themselves: the cerebral or sentient-voluntary; the true spinal or excito-motor; and the ganglionic. This was the real unravelling of the perplexed and tangled web which none had before been able to accomplish. The true idea of a nervous centre could never be said to have existed before the time of Marshall Hall.' Though the Royal Society deemed his memoirs 'On the true Spinal Marrow, and the Excito-Motor System of Nerves' unworthy of publication, the principal scientific bodies of Europe fully appreciated his services to science, and besides being chosen a foreign associate of the Royal Academy of Medicine at Paris, he had the rare honour of an election by an almost unanimous vote into the Institute of France. Among his most important and practical discoveries must be mentioned the method now known by his name for treating asphyxia, the superiority of which over that formerly in use has been tested by innumerable cases in many parts of the world. He visited the United States of America and Cuba, in 1833-4; and died at Brighton 11 Aug., 1857. In addition to the above-mentioned works he published 'The Twofold Slavery of the United States;' 'Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine;' 'Observations and Suggestions in Medicine;' and several treatises on the nervous system.

HALL, RICHARD, D.D., a native of Lincolnshire or Yorkshire, was matriculated as a member of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1552. Migrating to Christ's College, he proceeded B.A. 1555-6. In 1556 he was elected a fellow of Pembroke Hall, and in 1559 commenced M.A. Being attached to the Catholic religion, he left England and arrived at Douay 1572. Thence he proceeded to Italy, where he resumed his studies, and was created D.D. Afterwards he returned to the university of Douay, and for a short time acted as professor and regent of Marchienne College, but vacated that office on being appointed, in conjunction with Dr. Richard Bristow, to read a lesson of Scripture in the English College. At the same period he was made a canon of St. Gery's in Cambrai. On the invitation of the bishop of St. Omer, who had heard of his learning and zeal, he was made a canon of St. Omer, and official of the diocese. Died 26 Feb., 1603-4. He was the author of several learned works, the chief of which is an interesting *Life of Bishop Fisher*, and printed under the name of Thomas Baily, D.D., who introduced into it many unwarrantable alterations of his own. Various MS. copies of Hall's original work are, however, fortunately in existence.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HALL, ROBERT, a dissenting preacher and author, born at Arnsby, Leicestershire, 2 May, 1764, being the son of a Baptist minister. He received his academical education at Aberdeen, where he enjoyed the teachings of Beattie and Campbell, and became the friend of Mackintosh. In 1783, while still pursuing his studies at Aberdeen, he became assistant-pastor of Broadmead Chapel, Bristol. In 1790 he removed to Cambridge, where he became successor to the Rev. Mr. Robinson in the Baptist meeting-house; and here by his elaborate and brilliant discourses he rose at once to the highest rank among British preachers. Ill health compelled him to resign his charge at Cambridge in 1804. On his recovery he officiated to a congregation at Leicester, and thence removed (1809) to Bristol, where he died 21 Feb., 1831. His works,

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edited, with a memoir, by Olinthus Gregory, appeared at London, 6 vols. 8vo., 1831-3. 'Whoever,' remarks Dugald Stewart, 'wishes to see the English language in its perfection must read the writings of the great divine, Robert Hall. He combines the beauties of Johnson, Addison, and Burke, without their imperfections.'

HALL, WILLIAM, a Londoner, was educated in the English college at Lisbon, where he was ordained priest. He was appointed one of King James II.'s chaplains, but left England at the Revolution, and joined the Carthusian order at Nicuport, where he died about 1718. He was the author of Sermons, one of which was preached before the queen dowager 9 May, 1686; and he left in MS. Collections of Historical Matters. His brother, *Thomas Hall, D.D.*, was also in holy orders of the Church of Rome, and died at Paris about 1719, leaving several works in MS.

HALLAM, ARTHUR HENRY, son of Henry Hallam, the historian, was born in London 1 Feb., 1811, and after passing through Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered the office of a conveyancer in London. When on a tour with his father in Germany he was suddenly attacked with illness, and died 15 Sept., 1833, leaving a number of pieces in prose and verse, which were printed by his father for private circulation in 1834, and reprinted for publication in 1893.

HALLAM, HENRY, an historical writer, born at Windsor 1777. His father was dean of Bristol. From Eton he proceeded to the university of Oxford, where he graduated 1799. He pursued the study of the law, but never engaged to any extent in its practice. Mr. Hallam was the personal and political friend of the distinguished liberal statesmen of his time, and was among the early contributors to the 'Edinburgh Review.' His articles in that trimestral publication gave him a recognized place among the liberal and impartial thinkers and writers in this country in the first and second decades of the present century. At length, in 1818, being now forty years of age, after mature preparation and laborious study, he gave to the world his first elaborate historical work, the 'View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,' 2 vols. 4to. After an interval of nine years Mr. Hallam published his second great work, 'The Constitutional History of England from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II.' 2 vols. 4to., 1827. His third and last great work, the 'Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries,' appeared in 4 vols. 8vo., 1837-9. Mr. Hallam received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford 1848; and died at Penshurst, Kent, 21 Jan., 1859.

HALLE, CLAUDE GUI, a painter of Paris, born 1652; died 1736. His son, *Noel* (b. 1711; d. 1781), was also a good painter.

HALLE, PIERRE, a poet and jurist, born at Bayeux 8 Sept., 1611; died at Paris 27 Dec., 1689.

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE, an American poet, died at Guilford, Connecticut, 19 Nov., 1867, æt. 73.

HALLER, ALBERT VON, was born at Berne 16 Oct., 1708. He was the son of Nicholas von Haller, an eminent advocate, who died when Albert was only thirteen years of age. He received his education partly at home and partly at the public school of Berne; but in his sixteenth year he began the study of medicine at Tubingen,

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from whence he removed to Leyden. In 1727 he visited England, after which he went to Paris, but was obliged to leave that place for having dissected some dead bodies. On his return home he was appointed keeper of a public library at Berne, but soon after removed to Göttingen, where he was nominated to a professorship by George II., who procured for him letters of nobility from the emperor. On the death of Dillenius the university of Oxford offered Haller the botanical professorship; and at the same time the States of Holland invited him to the chair of anatomy, while the king of Prussia was desirous of having him as the successor of Maupertuis. All these offers he declined, and many other marks of distinction, equally flattering, from Russia and the principal sovereigns of Europe. After raising the medical school of Göttingen to a high reputation, and founding the Academy of Sciences, he resigned his professorship, and went to Berne, where he established the Economical Society and Orphan Hospital. Died 12 Dec., 1777. Baron Haller was not only a profound philosopher, physician, and botanist, but a man of general knowledge and an admirable poet. The principal of his scientific works are *Enumeratio methodica Stirpium Helvætiæ indigenarum*; *Icones anatomicae*; *Præmiæ Linææ Physiologia in usum Prælectioinum academicarum*; *Opuscula Botanica*; *Disputationes Chirurgicæ selectæ*; *Elementa Physiologiae Corporis Humani*; *Opera anatomica minora*; *Bibliotheca Botanica*; *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*; *Bibliotheca Anatomica*; *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*. His miscellaneous works are, *A poem on the Alps*; *Ethic Epistles*; *Satires, Pastorals, and Elegies*; *Letters to his Daughter on the Truth of the Christian Religion*, which have been translated into English; *Letters against the Free-Thinkers*. He was three times married, and left eight children, four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, *Gottlieb Emanuel von Haller*, became a member of the council of Berne, and died 9 April, 1786. He was the author of several works on the history of Switzerland, particularly one entitled 'The Swiss Library,' and another on Swiss Coins and Medals.

HALLER, JOHN, a sculptor, born at Innsbruck 1792; died 1826.

HALLET, JOSEPH, a dissenting divine, born 1692 at Exeter, where his father was pastor of a respectable congregation. Joseph was educated under the learned Mr. James Pierce, his father's colleague, and, in 1713, was ordained as associate in the same congregational charge. He succeeded his father 1722, and died 1744. Besides some tracts, he published three volumes of notes on difficult passages of Scripture.

HALLEY, EDMUND, LL.D., F.R.S., was born in London 29 Oct., 1686. He received his education in St. Paul's School, and next at Queen's College, Oxford, where he made so great a proficiency in his mathematical studies, that in 1676 he published observations on a spot in the sun, by which the motion of that body on its axis was determined. The same year he went to St. Helena, where he determined the position of 350 stars, which procured him the name of the Southern Tycho. On his return to England he was created master of arts, and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; which learned body deputed him to go to Dantzic, to adjust a dispute between Hooke and Hevelius, respecting the proper glasses for astronomical purposes. In 1686 he made the tour of Europe with Mr. Noison;

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and on the passage to Calais was the first to observe the great comet. After his return to England he turned his attention to the theory of the planetary motions, which brought him acquainted with Isaac Newton, who entrusted to him the publication of his *Principia*. To ascertain exactly the cause of the variation of the compass, he was made commander of a ship in 1698, and sent to the Western Ocean; but his crew being mutinous he was obliged to return. The year following he sailed again, and proceeded as far south as the ice would permit; the result of which observations he published in a general chart. Soon after this he was employed to observe the course of the tides in the Channel; and to make a correct chart of the same. Having accomplished this object, he went to make a survey of the coast of Dalmatia, for the Emperor. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws. In 1710 he published an edition of the works of Apollonius of Perga; and in 1719 was appointed astronomer royal. He was also chosen a foreign member of the French Academy of Sciences. Dr. Halley died at Greenwich 14 Jan., 1741-2. His astronomical tables were published 1749.

HALLIDAY, SIR ANDREW, an eminent physician, born in Dumfriesshire 1783; died at Dumfries 7 Sept., 1839. In addition to some professional works, he published 'Memoir of the Campaign of 1815;' 'History of the House of Guelph;' 'Annals of the House of Hanover;' and 'The West Indies: the Natural and Physical History of the Windward and Leeward Islands.'

HALLIDAY, MICHAEL FREDERIC, an English painter, died 1 June, 1869. His principal works are—'Measuring for the Wedding King,' and 'The Blind Basket Maker's First Child.'

HALLIER, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French theologian, was born 1595; became bishop of Cavailhon 1626; and died 1659. Most of his writings are directed against the five propositions of Jansenius.

HALLIFAX, SAMUEL, an English prelate, born at Mansfield, Derbyshire, 18 Jan., 1733. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained the chancellor's medal for classical learning. On taking his degrees in arts, he removed to a fellowship in Trinity Hall, and there completed his degrees in civil law 1761. In 1768 he was elected professor of Arabic; which chair he resigned 1770, on being made regius professor of civil law. In 1775 he was created D.D. by mandate, and soon after became master of the faculties in Doctors' Commons. In 1781 he was made bishop of Gloucester, from whence he was removed to St. Asaph 1789. He died 4 March, 1790. Besides several single sermons, he published—'An Analysis of the Roman Civil Law; Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies; An Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analogy.' He was also the editor of Ogden's sermons.

HALLOIX, PIERRE, a Jesuit, born at Liege 1572; died 1656. His principal works are 'Anthologia Poetica, Gr. Lat.,' and 'Illustrium Ecclesie Orientalis Scriptorum Vitæ et Documenta.'

HALS, FRANCIS, a portrait painter of great celebrity, born at Mechlin 1584; died 1666. His brother, Dirk Hals, painted animals, merry-makings, and subjects of drollery. He died 1656, aged 67.

HALLYBURTON, THOMAS, a divine, was born

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at Duplin in the parish of Aberdalgy, near Perth, 25 Dec., 1674. He was first educated in Holland, and, on his return to Scotland, became a student at St. Andrew's, where he obtained the professorship of divinity 1710, but did not long enjoy it, dying there 23 Sept., 1712. His works are—'The great Concern of Salvation; Ten Sermons on the Lord's Supper; 'Natural Religion insufficient; and Revealed necessary to Man's Happiness.'

HAMBERGER, GEORGE ALBERT, a mathematician, born in Franconia 1662; died at Jena, where he was professor 13 Feb., 1716. He wrote on optics, &c. His son and successor, George Edward Hamberger, born 1697, quitted the professorship of mathematics for that of physic, which he held till his death 22 July, 1755. He wrote several medical works in Latin.

HAMBERGER, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, a voluminous German writer, who is best known as the editor of the works of Orpheus. He was a member of the university of Göttingen; and died 8 Feb., 1773, aged 47.

HAMEL. See DUHAMEL.

HAMEL, DR. JAMES, a Russian, distinguished by his acquirements in science, was born 1788, and died in London 22 Sept., 1862. In 1820 he made a well-known ascent of Mont Blanc, when he lost several of his guides. It was through his exertions that the Lancasterian system of education was introduced into Russia, and also that the first industrial exhibition took place at Moscow. For his services he was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy. He wrote histories of the steam-engine and electric telegraph.

HAMILTON. See BELHAVEN, LORD.

HAMILTON, ANTHONY, COUNT, was of an ancient Scotch family, but born, in 1646, in Ireland; from whence he was taken to France, when a child, by his parents, who were attached to Charles the Second. At the Restoration he returned to England, but was again obliged to remove when James the Second abdicated the throne in 1688. The count died at St. Germain's 21 April, 1720. His works have been published in 6 vols. 12mo. and 3 vols. 8vo. The principal are his 'Fairy Tales;' and above all the rest 'The Memoirs of Grammont;' which exhibit an admirable portraiture of the court of Charles II.

HAMILTON, DAVID, a Scotch architect, born 11 May, 1768, at Glasgow, where he died 5 Dec., 1843.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, was born at Belfast 25 July, 1758. On losing her parents in her infancy, she was taken by an uncle and aunt near Stirling, at whose death she came into the possession of a small estate. In 1792 she met with a great misfortune in the death of her brother, Charles Hamilton, who had risen to eminence in the service of the East India Company, and was employed by the court of directors in editing the *Hedaya*. Miss Hamilton remained single through life, which ended in a most exemplary manner, at Harrogate, 23 July, 1816. Her works are—'The Letters of a Hindoo Rajah; Memoirs of Modern Philosophers; Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education; Life of Agrippina, wife of Germanicus; Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle; The Cottagers of Glenberrie; Rules of the Annuity Fund for the benefit of Governesses; Exercises on Religious Knowledge; Popular Essays; Hints addressed to the Patrons of Public Schools. After her death ap-

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peared her Memoirs, with a Selection from her Correspondence, and other writings, edited by Miss Bengier.

HAMILTON, FRANCIS, M.D. See BUCHANAN.

HAMILTON, GAVIN, an historical painter, born at Lanark, Scotland; died at Rome, where he chiefly resided, in 1797. At the close of life Hamilton employed himself chiefly in the discovery of antiquities. He was the author of 'Schola Italica Pictura.'

HAMILTON, GEORGE, EARL OF ORKNEY. See ORKNEY.

HAMILTON, HUGH, a learned prelate, born in the county of Dublin 26 March, 1729. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1751, he obtained a fellowship. In 1758 appeared his treatise 'De Sectioibus Conicis'; and the next year he was elected Erasmus Smith's professor of natural philosophy. In 1764 he accepted a college living, and thereby vacated his fellowship. After this he obtained the rectory of St. Anne's, Dublin; but relinquished it on being promoted to the deanery of Armagh. In 1796 he was consecrated bishop of Clontarf; from whence, in 1799, he was translated to Ossory, where he died 1 Dec., 1805. His works and life were published in 1809, in 2 vols. 8vo.

HAMILTON, JAMES, duke of Châtelherault and earl of Arran, succeeded his father, James, the first earl of Arran, 1529. In the reign of Mary queen of Scots, he is frequently mentioned as being the next heir to the Scotch throne, and his title had been frequently recognized by Parliament. His title arose from his descent from a daughter of James II., king of Scotland, by James Hamilton. He was appointed regent during the minority of Mary. His title of Châtelherault he received from Henry II., king of France, in 1548, and with it a pension of 12,000 livres per annum. Died 22 Jan., 1574-5.

HAMILTON, JAMES, DUKE OF, was the eldest son of James, marquis of Hamilton, by Lady Anne Cunningham, daughter of James, earl of Glencairn, and born in Scotland 19 June, 1606. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and at the age of eighteen succeeded to his father's title. He now rose in high favour at court, but gained little credit by an expedition into Germany, to assist Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, 1630. When the troubles broke out in Scotland, the marquis had the command of the fleet, and in 1643 was created a duke; but soon afterwards his loyalty became suspected, and he was sent prisoner to Pendennis Castle, and next to that of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. There he remained till 1646, when he regained his liberty and went to Scotland, where he was accused of having betrayed the king, and received a share of the money. To wipe off this disgrace, he raised some forces, and entered England, but was defeated at Preston, in Lancashire, 17 Aug., 1648, and sent to Windsor Castle. After a summary trial before Bradshaw, he was sentenced to be beheaded, which was put in execution 9 March, 1648-9. His brother, William, who succeeded him in the title, died of wounds received at the battle of Worcester, 12 Sept., 1651.

HAMILTON, PATRICK, the first Scotch Reformer, nephew to James, earl of Arran, was born about 1505. He was educated at St. Andrews; after which he went abroad, where he imbibed the opinions of Luther. On his return home he was

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made abbat of Ferne, in the shire of Ross, where he promulgated the new doctrines with so much zeal as to excite the wrath of the clergy, who caused him to be apprehended and sent to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's. After a long examination he was declared contumacious, and burnt at a stake opposite St. Salvador's College 1 March, 1527. A treatise of his, entitled 'Patrick's Places,' was printed in English, by John Frith, and is inserted in Fox's Acts and Monuments.

HAMILTON, ROBERT, M.D., was born at Edinburgh 6 Dec., 1721. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, he settled at Lynn, Norfolk, where he died 9 Nov., 1793. His works are—'A Treatise on the Scrofula,' 'Observations on the marsh remittent Fever,' and some papers in the transactions of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

HAMILTON, THOMAS, brother of Sir William Hamilton, the metaphysician, was for some time a captain in the army. He wrote 'The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton,' a novel, 1827; 'Men and Manners in America,' 1833; 'Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns,' &c. Born 1789; died 7 Dec., 1842.

HAMILTON, WALTER KERR, an English prelate, was born in London Nov., 1808; received his education at Eton and Oxford; was appointed bishop of Salisbury 1854; and died 1 Aug., 1869. Dr. Hamilton, who belonged to the extreme High Church, or 'Catholic' section of the Anglican Church, published a volume or two of Family Prayers; some periodical Charges and occasional sermons; and a Letter on Cathedral Reform.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was born at Bangour, Ayrshire, 1704. He joined the Pretender 1745, and narrowly escaped being taken after the battle of Culloden. However, he received a pardon, and died in France 25 March, 1754. Some of his poems were published at Glasgow in 1748; but the best edition is that of 1760.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, R.A., an English historical painter, born 1750; died 2 Dec., 1801.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, K.B., was born in Scotland 13 Dec., 1730. His mother was nurse to King George III., who, when prince of Wales, made the subject of this article his equerry; and in 1764 appointed him ambassador to the court of Naples, where he continued with great reputation till the year 1800, when he returned to England, and died 6 April, 1803. Sir William made numerous observations on Mount Vesuvius, Ætna, and other volcanoes in the Mediterranean, the particulars of which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, and in a work entitled 'Campi Phlegraei,' 3 vols. folio. He also furnished D'Hancarville with the materials of his magnificent publication, the 'Antiquities Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines.' Besides these proofs of his taste and industry, he wrote a memoir on the discoveries made in Pompeii, inserted in the Archaeologia; and made some valuable presents of books, manuscripts, and mineralogical curiosities to the British Museum. His unrivalled collection of vases was purchased for that national institution by parliament. In 1791 he took for his second wife Emma Lyons, alias Harte, originally a servant in a low tavern, afterwards the goddess Hygeia of the eccentric empiric Dr. Graham, and better known as the fascinating and licentious Lady Hamilton, celebrated for her connection with Lord Nelson. She died 15 Jan., 1815.

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HAMILTON, Sir WILLIAM, Bart., the most learned of Scotch metaphysicians, was born at Glasgow March, 1788, and at the age of twelve entered the university in that city. Having obtained one of the Snell exhibitions, he went in 1809 to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took first-class honours. In 1812 he went to Edinburgh, and having devoted himself to the study of the law, passed advocate at the Scotch bar 1813. In 1816 he made good his claim to a baronetcy, and in 1821 he was elected to the chair of universal history at Edinburgh. He first distinguished himself by a remarkable series of contributions to the Edinburgh Review, extending from 1826 to 1839; from 1826 to 1828 he wrote elaborate papers against phrenology, and George Combe, and Dr. Spurzheim; and in preparing for them dissected several hundred different brains. In 1829 he wrote his famous article on Cousin and the Philosophy of the Unconditioned; in 1830 his article on Perception, and on Reid and Brown, and in 1833 that on Whately and Logic. These and others were published in a collected form in 1852, under the title of 'Discussions in Philosophy and Literature, Education, and University Reform.' These essays are in an especial degree distinguished by vigour and originality of thought, not less than for vast and varied learning. In 1836 Sir William was appointed professor of logic at Edinburgh, and under him the class, which had long been a mere appendage to the theological course, assumed a new importance, and Scotland as a school of metaphysics regained the renown it had enjoyed in the days of Dugald Stewart. Having begun to prelect on Dr. Thomas Reid in his class, he was led to prepare an edition of Reid's works, which, however, was never completed, though a part of it appeared in 1846. Sir William held the office of her majesty's solicitor of tinds for Scotland, and was a member of various learned societies. Previous to his death he was engaged in editing the works of Dugald Stewart. His own lectures, edited by Professors Mansel and Veitch, were published after his death, which occurred at Edinburgh 6 May, 1856.—*Anderson.*

HAMILTON, WILLIAM GERARD, a politician, was born 28 Jan., 1728-9, in Lincoln's Inn, where his father was a barrister. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at Oriel College, Oxford; after which he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, but was never called to the bar. In 1754 he was elected into parliament for Petersfield, and the year following delivered a speech, which, for its impressive eloquence, procured him the name of 'Single Speech Hamilton.' However, he made another after this, and with such effect, as to be appointed one of the lords of trade. In 1761 he went to Ireland as secretary to Lord Halifax, and in the parliament of that kingdom he confirmed the reputation which he had gained in England by his oratory. He was above twenty years chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, but retired from public life in 1784. He died in London 16 July, 1796. His works, consisting of 'Parliamentary Logic,' Two Speeches, &c., were printed in 1808, with the life of the author prefixed. Among the many to whom the Letters of Junius were once ascribed, Mr. Hamilton was one, but upon no grounds whatever.

HAMILTON, Sir WILLIAM ROWAN, a noted Irish mathematician, born 1805; died at Dublin 2 Sept., 1865. He was educated at Trinity Col-

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lege, Dublin, and at the early age of twenty-two was appointed Andrew's professor of astronomy and superintendent of the observatory near Dublin. He subsequently became astronomer royal for Ireland, and received the honour of knighthood. He wrote 'Lectures on Quaternions,' and other mathematical works.

HAMMOND, ANTHONY, was born at Somersham Place, Huntingdonshire, 1668. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became a member of parliament, where his eloquence procured him the name of 'Silver Tongue.' He was also a commissioner of the navy, but died a prisoner in the Fleet 1738. Mr. Hammond published 'A Miscellany of Original Poems,' and wrote the Life of Mr. Moyle, prefixed to his works.

HAMMOND, HENRY, D.D., was born at Chertsey, Surrey, 18 Aug., 1605. He was the youngest son of Dr. John Hammond, physician to Henry, prince of Wales, who was his godfather, and gave him his own name. He was educated at Eton, and next at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, on which he quitted college, and went to reside on his living. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester, and was nominated one of the assembly of divines, which he refused to attend. His loyalty having rendered him obnoxious to the parliament, he was obliged to retire to Oxford, where he published his 'Practical Catechism.' Dr. Hammond was greatly esteemed by Charles I., by whose desire he assisted at the treaty of Uxbridge, where he disputed with Richard Vines, the Presbyterian. A few days after this the king gave him a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, and the university elected him their public orator. He attended the king in his several confinements, till the end of 1647, when all the royal servants being dismissed, the doctor returned to Oxford, where he was chosen subdean of Christ Church, of which office he was deprived in 1648 by the parliamentary visitors. He was also put under arrest, but in 1649 regained his liberty. He then went to reside with Sir John Pakington, in Worcestershire, where he finished his Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament; after which he began a similar work on the Old Testament, but completed only the book of Psalms, which was printed in folio. At the Restoration he was designed for the bishopric of Worcester, but died before consecration 25 April, 1660. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several books of controversy, and sermons, which were published together in four folio volumes.

HAMMOND, JAMES, son of Anthony, mentioned above, was born about 1710, and educated at Westminster School. He became equerry to Frederick, prince of Wales, and in 1741 was chosen into parliament for Truro; but died 2 June, 1742. His 'Love Elegies,' edited by Lord Chesterfield, were once very popular.

HAMON, JEAN, a French physician, born at Cherbourg about 1618. He wrote several books on religious subjects; and died 22 Feb., 1687.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, the illustrious patriot, was born in London, of a Buckinghamshire family, 1594. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court, to study the law. He obtained a

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seat in the second parliament of Charles I., but made no figure till the year 1636, when his resistance to the tax called ship-money drew upon him the eyes of all men, and he became the leading patriot of the disaffected. He was one of the first who took up arms against the king; and it is not a little remarkable that he fell in the very same field where he mustered the militia, near Brill, in Buckinghamshire, 18 June, 1643.

HAMPDEN, RENN DICKSON, an English prelate, born in the island of Barbadoes 1793. He was brought to England when six years of age, and after a preliminary training under Dr. Rowlandson, vicar of Warminster, Wilts, entered Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a fellowship, which, however, he afterwards vacated by marriage. For some time he officiated as curate of Faringdon, Berks, but returning to Oxford in 1829, he acted between that date and 1833 as tutor of his college. In 1832 he was selected to preach the Bampton Lectures, when he chose for his subject 'The Scholastic Philosophy considered in its relation to Christian Theology.' These lectures gave great offence to the High Church party, who declared them to be heretical and Arian in their tendency. Throughout his career indeed Dr. Hampden was constantly in hot water on account of his theological opinions. He was nominated principal of St. Mary's Hall 1833; professor of moral philosophy 1834; regius professor of divinity 1836; bishop of Hereford 1847; and died 23 April, 1868. Besides the Bampton Lectures, he wrote the article on St. Thomas Aquinas in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana'; the articles on Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica'; 'The Philosophical Evidence of Christianity'; 'Lectures introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy'; and Sermons.

HAMPER, WILLIAM, F.S.A., was born at Birmingham 12 Dec., 1776, and died at Highgate, near that town, 3 May, 1831. Though engaged in commercial pursuits, he found time to study antiquarian subjects, and to contribute a number of papers to the 'Archæologia,' besides publishing 'The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale,' 4to., 1827.

HANCKIUS, MARTIN, a learned philologist of Breslau, born 1633; died 24 April, 1709.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK, was born at Halle, in the duchy of Magdeburg, 24 Feb., 1684. His father was a physician at that place, and Handel, who was the issue of a second marriage, was intended for the profession of the law. But, while a child, the propensity to music appeared so strong that all instruments were interdicted the house. He contrived, however, to secure a little clavichord, with which he amused himself in the garret when the rest of the family were asleep. At the age of seven his father took him to the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, where it being impossible to keep the boy from musical instruments, he indulged his inclination to the utmost. One morning, the duke going into the church, was surprised at hearing some person playing on the organ; and more so at finding that it was a child of seven years old, the brother of his own valet. Upon this he reasoned in strong terms with the father, who agreed to place his son under Zuckau, the organist of the cathedral at Halle, a man equally capable, and disposed, to do justice to so promising a pupil. At the age of nine Handel composed the church service, for voices and

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instruments; and when he was fourteen he went to Berlin, where the sovereign made him liberal presents. From thence he proceeded to Hamburg, and obtained there a place in the orchestra; but the favour shown him excited the envy of one of the masters, who, one evening, made a thrust at him with his sword, which was prevented from piercing the heart by a musical book, or, as Dr. Burney says, by a metal button. Here Handel composed 'Almeria,' which was his first opera. After residing at Hamburg about four years, he went to Italy, and remained there about six years. In 1710 he came to England, and met with a very flattering reception from Queen Anne, who would have detained him by a pension, which he could not accept, being under a previous engagement to the elector of Hanover. In 1712 he returned, with the consent of his highness, on condition that his stay should be limited; but Handel forgot his promise; in consequence of which, when the prince came to the throne, the musician was afraid to go to court. By the contrivance of a noble friend, however, Handel obtained his pardon, and an additional pension, which was afterwards doubled. A scheme was now set on foot for erecting an academy in the Haymarket, to secure a constant supply of operas, to be composed by Handel. This society was called 'The Royal Academy,' which lasted about ten years; when the popularity of this great artist declined, and the Italian music prevailed. In 1741 he went to Dublin, where he was well received, and began to repair his fortune. On his return he commenced his oratorios at Covent Garden, and continued them with glory till his death, which happened suddenly 13 April, 1759. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

HANMER, JONATHAN, a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, about 1605, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Bishop's Tawton, and the lectureship of Barnstaple, from which he was ejected 1662. Died 1687. He wrote a Discourse on Confirmation, and a View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity.

HANMER, MEREDITH, D.D., was born at Porington, Shropshire, 1543. He became chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and on taking orders was presented to the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. He afterwards obtained the living of Islington, and lastly, went to Dublin, where he was appointed treasurer of the church of Holy Trinity. Died 1604. His works are—'A Chronography,' a translation of the Ecclesiastical Historians; 'The Chronicle of Ireland; and a Sermon on the Baptism of a Turk.

HANMER, SIR THOMAS, Bart., was born about 1676, and educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons 1713, and died 5 April, 1746. Sir Thomas published an edition of Shakspeare with notes, 6 vols. 4to., 1744.

HANNECKEN, MEMNON, a Lutheran divine, professor of the oriental languages at Marburg, was born 1595; and died 17 Feb., 1671. He wrote a Hebrew grammar, &c. His son, Philip Louis, died professor of Hebrew at Wittenburg 1706.

HANNEMAN, ADRIAN, a painter of history and portraits, born at the Hague 1611; died about 1680. He spent several years in this country in the reign of Charles I

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HANNIBAL, the celebrated Carthaginian general, died B.C. 183, aged 64.

HANNO, a Carthaginian navigator, who flourished about 570 B.C.

HANSARD, LUKE, the well-known printer to the House of Commons, was born at Norwich 5 July, 1752, and died 29 Oct., 1828.

HANVILL, JOHN, a Benedictine monk of St. Albans, in the twelfth century. He wrote 'Architrenus,' a Latin poem, printed at Paris 1517.

HANWAY, JONAS, a philanthropist, born at Portsmouth 1712. Being bred a merchant, he formed a connection with a commercial house at St. Petersburg, in consequence of which he travelled into Persia, and published an account of that country. On settling in London he devoted much of his time to the advancement of benevolent projects, and was the principal institutor of the Marine Society, and of the Magdalen Hospital. For these exertions he was made a commissioner of the navy; and when he resigned his seat at the board his salary was continued. Died 5 Sept., 1786. He wrote several religious books, the most popular of which is entitled 'Domestic Happiness Promoted.'

HARCOURT, HARRIET EUSEBIA, was the daughter of a gentleman of large estate at Richmond, Yorkshire, where she was born 1705. She received a learned education from her father, whom she accompanied in his travels over Europe, and at his death she inherited his estates. In 1733 she returned to England, having lost her father at Constantinople. Having brought with her several ladies from abroad, she formed with them a kind of convent on her estate in Yorkshire, and another in one of the western isles of Scotland, but without any vows or austerity. Died 1745. Her romantic institutions ceased after her death.

HARCOURT, THOMAS, whose real name was *Whitbread*, was born in Essex 1618. He entered the Society of Jesus as a novice at the age of 17; was numbered among the professed fathers 1652; and became provincial of his order 1678. In the first year of his superiority he was seized in the house of Count Egmont, the Spanish ambassador in London, thrown into Newgate, and fell one of the innocent victims of Oates's perjuries 30 June, n.s., 1679. His two short poems—'To Death,' and 'To his Soul,' are preserved in the 'Remembrance of Piety and Innocence,' 1683.—*Oliver*.

HARDER, JOHN JAMES, count, professor of medicine, anatomy, and botany at Basle, was born there 1656, and died 28 April, 1711.

HARDIME, PETER, a flower-painter of Antwerp, born 1673; died 1748. His brother, *Simon*, was also a good flower-painter, and died in London 1737.

HARDING, GEORGE PERFECT, an English portrait painter, died in London 23 Dec., 1853.

HARDING, JAMES DUFFIELD, an artist, born at Deptford 1798; died at Barnes, Surrey, 4 Dec., 1863. Although a facile and popular painter, he was best known in connection with his elementary publications on art, which contain many admirable lithographic prints of familiar objects in nature, from sketches made by himself. His 'Lessons on Art;' 'Lessons on Trees;' 'Principles and Practice of Art,' and other treatises for beginners obtained a wide popularity.

HARDING, or HARDYNG, JOHN, an English historian, born 1378. He served Henry Percy,

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commonly called Harry Hotspur, and was with him in all his battles. After the death of his patron, Harding enlisted under Sir Robert Umfraville, and was appointed by him constable of Warkworth Castle. In 1415 he attended the king to Harfleur; and was with the duke of Bedford in his sea-fight of the Seine. In 1424 he went to Rome; but soon after he was employed in collecting documents to ascertain the fealty due from the Scottish kings, for which he obtained various grants from the crown. He was living in 1405. His Chronicle of England, to the reign of Edward IV., is in verse, and was first printed by Grafton in 1543; and reprinted in 1812, with a biographical preface.

HARDING, THOMAS, D.D., a Catholic divine, born at Combe Martin, Devonshire, 1512. He was educated at Barnstaple, next at Winchester, and lastly at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1542 he was chosen Hebrew professor, and conformed to the established religion during that reign and the next. He was also tutor to Lady Jane Grey, whom he instructed in the Protestant faith. But on the accession of Mary he joined the church of Rome. In 1554 he took his doctor's degree, and was made prebendary of Winchester and treasurer of Salisbury. When Elizabeth came to the crown, Harding went to Louvain, where he carried on a warm controversy with his schoolfellow, Bishop Jewel. He died there 16 Sept., 1572.

HARDINGE, GEORGE, son of Nicholas, mentioned below, was born 1744, and after receiving his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar. He was made senior justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor 1787; solicitor-general to the queen 1789; and died 26 April, 1816. His *Miscellaneous Works*, in prose and verse, were published in 3 vols., 1818.

HARDINGE, HENRY, VISCOUNT HARDINGE, an English field marshal, was born at Wrotham, Kent, 30 March, 1785. He entered the army at an early age, and served under the duke of Wellington throughout the peninsular war, being part of the time on the staff of the commander-in-chief. On the retreat to Corunna, he attracted the attention of Marshal Beresford, who gave him a brigade in the Portuguese service, which was afterwards commuted for British rank. From 1809 to 1813 he was deputy quartermaster-general of the Portuguese army; and he was present at all the great engagements in the peninsula. On the renewal of hostilities in 1815, he was again on the staff of Wellington. At the battle of Ligny, where he acted as brigadier-general with the Prussian army, he lost his left arm, and was thus prevented from being present at Waterloo. On his return to England he received the usual pension for his wounds, and was made a K.C.B. At this time he was looked upon as one of the best of Wellington's tried officers. His next prominent appearance was in civil life, as M.P. for Durham, to which position he was elected 1820, and re-elected 1826. In 1823 he officiated as clerk of the ordnance, and in 1828, when Wellington came into power, he was made secretary of war, which office he exchanged for the chief secretaryship of Ireland two years later. When Wellington went out, Hardinge resigned, but he was reinstated in office by Sir Robert Peel during his two terms of power in 1834-5 and 1841-4. In April, 1844, he was

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appointed to succeed Lord Ellenborough as governor-general of India, and in July following he entered into office at Calcutta. During the four years that he administered the government of India he was ceaseless in his endeavours to reform its abuses, and to develop the legitimate resources of the country. He originated the policy which ended in the annexation of Oude, under his successor Lord Dalhousie. But in the midst of seeming prosperity, the Sikhs were preparing an invasion of British territory from Lahore. The governor-general having received timely information of their plans collected a force of 32,000 men and 68 guns, and marched with it in person towards the threatened portion of the territory. On 13 Dec., 1845, learning that a large Sikh army had crossed the Sutlej, he issued a proclamation, and followed it up by attacking the invaders. The battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, and Aliwal closed this short but hard-fought campaign of about six weeks, during which Hardinge, unwilling to snatch the honours of the field from his seniors in military rank, served as a volunteer under Sir Hugh Gough. For his services in this war he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a pension of 3,000*l.* a-year, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. The East India Company also voted him a pension of 5,000*l.* a-year. In Jan., 1848, he was superseded in the Indian government by Lord Dalhousie. In Feb., 1852, he was appointed master of the ordnance by Lord Derby, and on the death of the duke of Wellington in September of the same year he became commander-in-chief of the forces. He was advanced to the rank of field-marshal 1855; and died at Southport, near Tunbridge Wells, 24 Sept., 1856.

HARDINGE, NICHOLAS, a poet, was fellow of King's College, Cambridge, M.P. for Eye, in Suffolk, and secretary to the treasury. Some of his Latin poems are in the 'Musa Anglicanae,' and his English ones in other collections. Born 1700; died 9 April, 1758.

HARDION, JACQUES, a French writer, was a native of Tours, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He wrote a Treatise on Poetry and Rhetoric; and a Universal History, in 18 vols. Born 1686; died 18 Sept., 1766.

HARDT, HERMANN VON DER, a German philologist, born in Westphalia 1660; died 28 Feb., 1746.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF, was the son of an attorney at Dover, and born there 1 Dec., 1690. He received a private education; after which he studied in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1714. In 1720 he was appointed solicitor-general; and in 1724 attorney-general. In 1733 he was made chief justice of the king's Bench, and created a peer, by the title of Baron Hardwicke. In 1737 he became lord chancellor; and in 1754 was created an earl. He resigned the great seal in 1756; and died 6 March, 1764. Lord Hardwicke wrote a paper in the Spectator; and a piece entitled 'The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated.'

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF, eldest son of the preceding, was born 20 Dec., 1720. He was educated under Dr. Newcome, of Hackney, and next at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer; and in 1764 succeeded

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his father in the earldom. Died 10 May, 1790. Lord Hardwicke wrote a poem on the death of Queen Caroline; and with his brother, the Honourable Charles Yorke, projected the 'Athenian Letters, or the Epistolatory Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War.' A few copies of this work only were printed in 1741; and another impression in the same private manner was executed in 1782; but in 1798 an elegant edition was given to the public in 2 vols. 4to. Lord Hardwicke also printed 'The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, in the reign of James I.,' and 'Miscellaneous State Papers from 1501 to 1726.'

HARDOUIN, JEAN, a famous Jesuit, born at Quimper, in Brittany 1647. He published in 1684 'Nummi antiqui populorum et urbium illustrati;' and the same year, in conjunction with Petavius, edited 'Themistius,' with notes. In 1685 Father Hardouin printed, for the use of the dauphin 'Plinii Historiæ Naturalis,' 5 vols. 4to.; afterwards reprinted in 3 vols. folio. In 1693 came out his 'Chronologiæ ex nummis antiquis restitutæ prolusio, de Nummis Herodiadum,' 2 vols. 4to.; in which he unfolded his hypothesis, that the greater part of the writings ascribed to Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, &c., are forgeries of monks in the thirteenth century. He excepts only the works of Cicero, Pliny's Natural History, Virgil's Georgics, and Horace's Satires and Epistles. In the same stretch of the imagination, he makes the Æneas in Virgil to be Jesus Christ, and the Lalage of Horace, the Christian religion. This work was suppressed by authority; as also were some other books, in which he supported the same notions. In 1700 there was published at Amsterdam a folio volume, entitled 'Joannis Hardouini opera selecta;' containing most of those treatises for which he was obliged to make an apology and retraction. He was afterwards employed in preparing a new edition of 'The Councils,' which appeared in 12 vols. folio, 1705. Father Hardouin died at Paris 3 Sept., 1729; and after his death a folio volume of his 'Opuscula,' was printed.

HARDY, ALEXANDRE, a French dramatist, who died 1631 or 1632.

HARDY, SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN, a British admiral, born near Dorchester 1769; died at Greenwich Hospital, of which he was governor, Sept., 1839.

HARE, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, fellow of New College, Oxford, was collated to the rectory of Alton Barnes, Wilts, 1829; and died at Rome 18 Feb., 1834. He wrote, conjointly with his brother, Guesses at Truth; and after his death appeared 'Sermons to a Country Congregation,' 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1837.

HARE, FRANCIS, a prelate of the church of England, was a native of London. He was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. From being dean of Worcester, and of St. Paul's, he was raised in 1727 to the bishopric of St. Asaph, and in 1731 was translated to the see of Chichester, which he held, with the deanery of St. Paul's, till his death, 26 April, 1740. He wrote some tracts against Bishop Hoadly, and published an edition of Terence. He also reduced the book of Psalms to a metrical order, which system was completely refuted by Dr. Lowth.

HARE.

HARE, HENRY, LORD COLERAINE. See COLERAINE.

HARE, JULIUS CHARLES, a divine, brother of Augustus William, above-mentioned, was born at Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, 13 Sept., 1795, being a grandson of Bishop Hare. After passing much of his time on the continent, he studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow and assistant-tutor. He was appointed rector of Hurstmonceaux 1832; archdeacon of Lewes 1840; chaplain to the queen 1853; died 23 Jan., 1855. Mr. Hare, who was regarded as the leader of the 'broad' section of the Anglican Church, wrote a great number of pieces on the controversies of his day. He also published 'Guesses at Truth,' conjointly with his brother; a translation, undertaken in collaboration with Thirlwall, of the first two volumes of the second edition of Niebuhr's 'History of Rome;' and an edition of the 'Essays and Tales of John Stirling, with a Memoir,' which gave so little satisfaction to Mr. Carlyle that he wrote a rival Life of Stirling.

HARE, ROBERT, second son of Sir Nicholas Hare, speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards master of the Rolls, was educated at Gouville, and Caius College, Cambridge, and on leaving the university was appointed clerk of the Pells. He 'was an esquire of good worship and wealth, a great lover and preserver (properties never perverted) of antiquities. He carefully collected the precious monuments of both universities, caused them to be fairly transcribed, and freely bestowed a duplicate or double copy on each of them; a gift worthy the giver and the receiver, as of no less cost and pains to the one, than credit and profit to the other.' The compilations above referred to are of the highest value, and prove Mr. Hare to have been an antiquary of the first rank. He was a Catholic, and left to colleges at Cambridge many valuable MSS., which had formerly belonged to religious houses, on the condition that they should be returned to the original owners when England was brought back to the old faith. He died 2 Nov. 1611.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 47.

HARGRAVE, FRANCIS, a learned king's counsel and recorder of Liverpool, died 16 Aug., 1821, aged 80. He published several excellent legal works including 'Collection of State Trials,' 11 vols. folio, 1781; and 'Collection of Tracts relative to the Laws of England, from MSS.,' 1787. In 1813 Parliament purchased his law library for 8,000*l.*, and it is now deposited in Lincoln's Inn.

HARINGTON, SIR JOHN, was born at Kelston, or Kelweston, near Bath, 1561. Queen Elizabeth was his godmother, and he received his education at Eton, whence he removed to Christ's College, Cambridge. He next became a student of Lincoln's Inn, though he confesses he 'studied Lyttelton but to the title of discontinuance.' The queen's court was the arena in which he was destined to distinguish himself. There his wit and accomplishments gained him general esteem. In 1597 he published his translation of Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso,' by which he acquired a high literary reputation. On the appointment of the earl of Essex to the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, 1599, Harington was made a commander of horse in his service, and the earl subsequently knighted him in the field. The statement that he was created a knight of the Bath in the reign of James I. is without foundation. He died at

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Kelston 20 November, 1612. Besides the work already mentioned Sir John wrote 'The Englishman's Doctor; or the Schoole of Salerne,' in ten line stanzas; 'A Briefe View of the State of the Church of England;' 'Epigrams,' and some minor pieces printed in the 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' edited by Henry Harington, M.A. He is to be distinguished from Sir John Harington, K.B., afterwards second Lord Harington of Exton, who was the companion and correspondent of Henry, prince of Wales, the son of James I., and who died 27 Feb., 1613-4, at the early age of 22.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii.

HARLAND, JOHN, F.S.A., was born at Hull 1806, and apprenticed to a letter-press printer. He acquired a knowledge of shorthand, and soon became one of the most trustworthy reporters on the provincial press. In 1830 he removed to Manchester, and took a position on the 'Guardian' there. He was a close observer of the political and social events which occurred in the first part of his Manchester life, and was able to add greatly to the value of the journal with which he was connected at a time when the city where it was published was rapidly increasing in size and in political importance. He continued his labours upon the paper until 1860, when he was forced to retire by illness. Besides work which proves sufficiently exhaustive for most men, Mr. Harland acquired and disseminated considerable information respecting the antiquities of Lancashire. He edited several volumes for the Chetham Society, besides independent volumes of old Lancashire ballads and Lancashire lyrics; and amongst his latest labours was the production, in conjunction with Mr. Alderman Wilkinson, of Burley, of an interesting volume of Lancashire folk-lore. At the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1868, he was engaged upon a new edition of Baines's 'Lancashire.'

HARLES, THEOPHILUS CHRISTOPHER, a German editor, born at Culmbach, in Swabia, 1758; died 2 Nov., 1815. His edition of Fabricius's 'Bibliotheca Græca,' 12 vols., Hamburg, 1790-1812, is highly esteemed by scholars.

HARLEY, EARLS OF OXFORD. See OXFORD.

HARLEY, LADY BRILLIANA, second daughter of Sir Edward Conway, afterwards Baron Conway and Viscount Killutagh, was born about 1600, and in 1623 became the wife of Sir Robert Harley. She died Oct., 1643. She wrote a valuable series of letters, which were edited for the Camden Society 1854, by the Rev. Thomas Taylor Lewis.

HARLOW, GEORGE HENRY, a painter, was born in the parish of Westminster in 1787. He was a posthumous child, but his mother took great care of his education, and allowed him to follow the bent of his inclination for the arts, which he studied, first under Drummond, and next under Sir Thomas Lawrence, after which he went to Italy. Previous, however, to his going abroad he painted some historical pictures of great merit, particularly one of Henry VIII., Queen Catharine, and Cardinal Wolsey. During his residence at Rome, in 1818, he made a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, and executed a composition of his own, which was exhibited by Canova, and afterwards at the academy of St. Luke's. This promising artist died soon after his return to England 28 Jan., 1819.

HARMAR, JOHN, a learned divine, was the son of Dr. John Harmar, warden of Winchester, who

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died in 1613. The son was born about 1594, at Churchdowne, Gloucestershire, and educated at Winchester School, and Magdalen College, Oxford. He afterwards became master of the school at St. Alban's, and in 1650 was made Greek professor at Oxford. In 1669 he was presented to the rectory of Ewhurst, Hampshire, but was deprived of that and his professorship at the Restoration. Died 1 Nov., 1670. He wrote Latin and Greek panegyrics on Oliver Cromwell, Richard, his son, and Charles II. He also translated part of Butler's *Hudibras* into Latin. His chief publications are—'Praxis Grammatica,' 'Janua Linguarum,' *Lexicon Etymologicum Græcum*.

HARMER, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, was born at Norwich 1715, and after receiving a suitable education, settled as pastor of a congregation at Wattlefield, Suffolk. He published 'Observations on Divers Passages of Scripture, illustrated by the Accounts of Travellers in the East,' 4 vols.; 'Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song,' &c. Died Nov., 1788.

HAROLD I., king of England, died 1039, in the fifth year of his reign.

HAROLD II., was slain at the battle of Hastings 1066.

HAROUN AL RASCHID, the fifth caliph of the race of Abassides, was born 765, and ascended the throne 780. He is celebrated as much for his bravery, his love of the arts, and his magnanimity, as for the cruelty and perfidy he displayed on several occasions. It was he who caused the destruction of the unfortunate family of the Barmecides. Haroun subjugated a great part of Asia, Europe, and Africa. Died 802.

HARPALUS, an astronomer of Greece, who flourished about 480 B.C.

HARPE. See *LA HARPE*.

HARPOCRATION, VALERIUS, a rhetorician of Alexandria, flourished A.D. 300.

HARPSFELD, JOHN, D.D., dean of Norwich, was born in London, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he was admitted to a fellowship in 1534. He became chaplain to Bonner, who made him archdeacon of London, and gave him the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, which he resigned for that of Layndon, in Essex. A few months before the death of Queen Mary he was made dean of Norwich, which preferment he lost in the next reign, and was sent to the Fleet Prison, but recovered his liberty, and died in London 1578. He wrote Homilies; and a Chronology, from the Deluge to 1559.

HARPSFELD, NICHOLAS, LL.D., brother of the preceding, was professor of Greek at Oxford, fellow of New College, archdeacon of Canterbury, and prebendary of St. Paul's. But on the accession of Queen Elizabeth he lost his preferments, and was kept in confinement at Lambeth for some years. Died 1583. His works are—*Dialogi sex contra summi pontificatus, monasticæ vitæ, sanctorum sacrorum imaginum, oppugnatores et pseudo-martyres*, 4to.; *Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica*, folio; *Historia hæresis Wickliffianæ*.

HARRINGTON, HENRY, M.D., a descendant of Sir John Harrington, was born at Kelston, Somersetshire, 29 Sept., 1729. He had a private education, after which he went to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered upon the study of physic. He proceeded to his doctor's degree in that faculty in 1762, and

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about the same time settled at Wells; from whence he removed to Bath, where he continued to practise with reputation till his death, 15 Jan., 1816. Dr. Harrington was an excellent classical scholar, a good poet, and devotedly attached to music. He composed several admirable catches, and other pieces of a higher description in his favourite science. His other publications are—*An Ode to Harmony*; *An Ode to Discord*; *The Witch of Wokey*, a ballad in the old English style; *The Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity*. He was the father of the corporation of Bath, in which city he founded a musical club, called the Harmonic Society.

HARRINGTON, JAMES, a political writer, born at Upton, Northamptonshire, Jan., 1611. He became a pupil of Chillingworth at Trinity College, Oxford, and on leaving the university went abroad. While in the Netherlands he entered into the military service, and was afterwards attached to the queen of Bohemia, and her son, the prince elector. On his return to England he took the side of the parliament against the king; but afterwards he became a domestic to his majesty, whom he attended on the scaffold. Notwithstanding this he was a determined republican, as appears in his political romance, 'Oceana,' printed in 1656, and dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. Harrington formed a society, in order to carry his scheme of a republic into effect, which association was called the Rota Club. In 1661 our author was sent to the Tower, and removed from thence to St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth; but being in a state of insanity, his friends obtained his discharge, on giving security for his behaviour. Died 11 Sept., 1677. His works were published by Toland, in one volume folio, 1700; and again by Birch, 1737.

HARRINGTON, SIR JOHN. See *HARRINGTON*.

HARRIOT, THOMAS, a mathematician, was born at Oxford, or, as Anthony à Wood expresses it, 'tumbled out of his mother's womb in the lap of the Oxonian Muses,' in 1560. He became a commoner of St. Mary Hall (B.A. 1579), after which he was taken into the family of Sir Walter Raleigh, and assisted him in the study of the mathematics. In 1585 Sir Walter sent him to Virginia, of which settlement he published an account. On his return to England he was patronised by the earl of Northumberland, who settled a pension on him of 120*l.* a-year. Harriot died 2 July, 1621. His '*Artis Analyticæ Præx*' was printed after his death; and it is put beyond all doubt that Des Cartes stole from it, without acknowledgment, those improvements in algebra which he published as his own.

HARRIS, GEORGE, D.C.L., a civilian, was the son of Dr. John Harris, bishop of Llandaff, who died in 1738. The son became a member of Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree 1750, at which time he was admitted into the college of advocates. Died 19 April, 1796. His works are—*Observations on the English Language*; *Justiniani Institutiones*, with an English translation, and notes.

HARRIS, GEORGE, Lord Harris, a British general, born 18 March, 1746, at Beasted, Kent. After serving with distinction in America, he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Madras. In 1798 his military talents pointed him out to the discriminating eye of the Marquis Wellesley as the fittest person to command the

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army against the formidable power of Tippon Sultan. The forces under his command exceeded 50,000 men, and the object of the expedition was accomplished by the capture of Seringapatam, the death of Tippon, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire. The conqueror was raised to the rank of general 1812; and in 1815 created a peer by the title of Lord Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore, and of Belmont, in Kent. Died May, 1829.

HARRIS, JAMES, was born at Salisbury 20 July, 1709, his mother being sister to the celebrated author of the *Characteristics*. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native city, and from thence went to Wadham College, Oxford, after which he entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1744 he published 'Three Treatises. The first concerning Art; the second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; the third concerning Happiness.' The year after this Mr. Harris married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Clarke, esq., of Sandford, in Somersetshire. By this union he had five children, of whom two daughters and a son, afterwards Lord Malmesbury, survived him. In 1751 he published another work, entitled 'Hermes, or a philosophical Enquiry concerning universal Grammar.' In 1761 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Christ Church, which he continued to represent to his death. The next year he was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty, from which board he removed in 1763 to that of the Treasury, where he remained till the change of ministry in 1765, when he went out of office. In 1774 he became secretary and comptroller to the queen, who delighted much in his conversation. Mr. Harris published in 1775 his 'Philosophical Arrangements,' which volume was followed by his 'Philological Inquiries,' printed in 1780, but not published till after his death, an event that happened 22 Dec., 1780. All his works were published by his son, in 2 vols. 4to., with a memoir prefixed.

HARRIS, JAMES, EARL OF MALMESBURY. See MALMESBURY.

HARRIS, JOHN, D.D., was born about 1667, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was first instituted to the rectory of Barming, in Kent, which he resigned for St. Mildred, Bread Street, London. He had also the perpetual curacy of Stroud, in Kent, and a prebend in Rochester Cathedral; notwithstanding which preferences, he died very poor 7 Sept., 1719. His works are—Sermons preached at the Boyle's Lecture; A Collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. folio, 1704—this was afterwards improved by Dr. Campbell; Treatise on the Theory of the Earth; Treatise on Algebra; Translation of Pardie on Geometry; Astronomical Dialogues; Lexicon Technicum, or a Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 vols. folio, 1708, afterwards enlarged to 3 vols.—this was the foundation of all our Cyclopaedias; A History of Kent. Dr. Harris was secretary and vice-president of the Royal Society.

HARRIS, ROBERT, D.D., was born at Broad Campden, Gloucestershire, 1578. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he had the living of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire; but in the Rebellion he joined the ruling powers, and became one of the reformers of the university, where he was admitted D.D., and president of

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Trinity College. Died 11 Dec., 1658. His works were published in one volume folio, 1654.

HARRIS, WALTER, M.D., was born at Gloucester about 1647, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, as being of the founder's kin. On embracing the Catholic religion, he resigned his fellowship and went to France, and there took his doctor's degree. He then returned to London, and, about the time of Oates's plot, renounced Catholicism, in a pamphlet published in 1679. At the Revolution he was appointed physician to the king. He was also fellow of the college, and died about 1730. His works are—*Dissertationes Medicæ et Chirurgicæ, habitæ in amphitheatro regali; Pharmacologia anti-empirica; De morbis acutis infantium*, &c. This was translated into English by Dr. Cockburn.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, an Independent divine, for upwards of forty years pastor of a congregation in Crutched Friars, London. He was the author of a volume of sermons on the principal Representations of the Messiah in the Old Testament; of another called *Funerial Discourses*, and of other religious pieces. Died 1740; aged 65.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, D.D., a biographical compiler, born at Salisbury 1720. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters at Taunton, after which he was ordained at Wells in 1741, and from thence removed to Honiton, where he published 'A Life of Hugh Peters;' the History of James I.; another of Charles I.; and one of Charles II.; and the Life of Oliver Cromwell; all tending to recommend republicanism, for which his patron, Mr. Hollis, procured him the degree of D.D. from the university of Glasgow. Died Feb., 1770.

HARRISON, JOHN, one of the regicides who sat at the trial of Charles I. He was the son of a butcher, and rose to the rank of colonel in the Parliament army. He was executed at the Restoration 1660.

HARRISON, JOHN, was born at Feulby, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, 1693. He was brought up to the business of a carpenter under his father, who also measured land, and repaired clocks and watches. In 1726 young Harrison had constructed two clocks of wood, in which he applied an escapement and compound pendulum of his own invention. In 1728 he made further improvements, and visited London with the drawings of a machine for determining the longitude at sea, which, being shown to Mr. George Graham, he advised Harrison to make his machine before he applied to the board. This he accordingly did, and, in 1735, came to London again with his first machine, with which he was sent on a voyage to Lisbon, to make a trial of it. After this, he completed a second machine, more simple than the first; and then a third, which erred only two or three seconds in a week. He now made a time-keeper in the form of a watch, with which two trials were made in voyages to the West Indies, and being found to answer, the discoverer received the sum of twenty-four thousand pounds. Died 24 March, 1776.

HARRISON, THOMAS, D.D., minister of St. Dunstan's in the East, was author of the popular work 'Topica Sacra: Spiritual Logic,' 1658; also of 'Lemmata Meditationum, or the Contents of a few Religious Meditations: given as Directive and In-

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centive to that valuable Duty. By Philo-Jesus Philo-Carolus." Dublin, 1672.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, an historical writer, was born in London, and educated at Westminster School, after which he went to both of the universities. He obtained the living of Radwinter, Essex, where he died 1592 or 1593. He wrote the description of Britain prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle; also a Chronology; and a translation of Boece's Description of Scotland.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, an English Catholic divine, was appointed 'archpriest' over his brethren in this country 1615, on the decease of Mr. Birket; and died 1621.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, was educated at Winchester, after which he became a student and fellow of New College, Oxford. While a private tutor he gained the friendship of Dean Swift, by whose interest he was appointed secretary to Lord Raby, the English ambassador at the Hague. Some of his letters are in Swift's correspondence, and his poems in Dodsley's and other collections. The best is 'Woodstock Park.' He was also the editor of the Tatler, in which are some of his essays. Died 14 Feb., 1712—13.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, a vocalist and theatrical manager, born 15 June, 1813, in London, where he died 9 Nov., 1868. He will be chiefly remembered in consequence of his endeavours to form a permanent home for English opera in the metropolis. His first season of the management of Covent Garden Theatre, in conjunction with Miss Louisa P., commenced 21 Sept., 1857. At first they met with genuine and unhopd-for success; but the undertaking gradually languished, and on 18 March, 1865, they retired from the speculation. Mr. Harrison, however, resolved to make another effort, and in the following year, having taken Her Majesty's Theatre as sole lessee, he opened it with a stronger company than he had ever before engaged, but the attempt proved an utter failure.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, ninth president of the United States, was born 9 Feb., 1773, and joining the military service of his country, attained the rank of general. He was inaugurated president 1841, but died within a month afterwards, on 4 April, 1841.

HARRY, BLIND. See HENRY THE MINSTREL.

HARSNET, SAMUEL, an English prelate, born at Colchester 1561. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge; from whence he removed to Pembroke Hall, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1597 he was made chaplain to Bishop Bancroft, who gave him the living of St. Margaret, Fish Street, which he resigned for that of Chigwell, Essex, where he founded a free school. In 1598 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and, in 1602, the archdeaconry of Essex. He was also presented to the rectory of Shenfield, in the same county, and, on the death of Bishop Andrews, was chosen master of Pembroke Hall. In 1609 he was consecrated bishop of Chichester; in 1610 translated to Norwich; and in 1628 to York. Died 25 May, 1631. He published an Exposure of the Practices of the Puritans in pretending to Exorcisms.

HART, JOHN, a Jesuit, was a native of Oxfordshire, and received his education at the university of Oxford. Admitted into the English college at Douay 1571, he was ordained priest 1578, and in 1580 returned to this country upon the mission.

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Being apprehended towards the end of the latter year, he was tried and condemned to die upon account of his sacerdotal character. On the day designed for his execution, he was put upon the sledge, but being reprieved, was re-committed to the Tower, where he remained three years. While in confinement he became widely known by the conference he had with Dr. John Reynolds, about 1583. The particulars of this conference were published by Dr. Reynolds in a volume entitled 'Sum of a Conference between John Reynolds and John Hart,' 4to., London, 1588, 1589. In 1584 Hart was banished from his native land, whereupon he retired to Verdun and joined the Society of Jesus. He was next summoned to Rome, and afterwards sent to Jarislau, in Poland, where he died 19 July, 1594.

HART, WILLIAM, a native of Somersetshire, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, which he left on determining to join the priesthood of the Roman Church. Being condemned to death on account of his sacerdotal character, he suffered at York 15 March, 1583-4. Several of his letters are in print.

HARTE, WALTER, was born at Kentbury, Bucks, about 1697, and educated at Oxford, where he became principal of St. Mary Hall. He also obtained a canonry of Windsor, and at the time of his death, which happened in March, 1774, he was vicar of St. Austell and St. Blazey, Cornwall. He published an Essay on Satire; another on Reason; History of Gustavus Adolphus; the 'Amaranth,' a collection of poems; and Essays on Husbandry.

HARTLEY, DAVID, M. D., a physician, was born in Yorkshire 30 Aug., 1705, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He died at Bath 28 Aug., 1757. He wrote a metaphysical work entitled 'Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1749. His son, David, was for some time M.P. for Hull, and distinguished himself by several scientific inventions. He died 1813, aged 84.

HARTLIB, SAMUEL, was the son of a Pole who settled in trade at Elbing, in Prussia. Samuel Hartlib came to London, and entered into a commercial concern about 1630. He appears to have carried on an extensive business, particularly in the agency line. Warton says he came hither about 1640; but this is a mistake, for he lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Usher and Joseph Mede, long before that year. He took an active part in Dury's scheme for a union among the Protestant churches; and he had also a concern in establishing that which was afterwards called the Royal Society. Agriculture occupied much of his attention, and he published several pieces on that subject, particularly one, entitled his 'Legacy, or an Enlargement of the Discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders.' Milton addressed to him his 'Tractate on Education,' and Sir William Petty corresponded with him on the same subject. Yet, with all his schemes, he became so poor as to be obliged to apply to Parliament for relief, with what effect is unknown; neither is the time of his death ascertained.

HARTMAN, JOHN ADOLPHUS, a German Protestant divine, professor at Marburg, wrote 'Historia Hassiaca'; 'Vitzæ Pontificum Romanorum,' &c. Born 1680; died 1744.

HARTSHORNE, CHARLES HENRY, a divine and antiquary, born at Broseley 1802; died at Hul-

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denby, Northamptonshire, 11 March, 1865. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became minister successively of Cogenhoe and Holdenby, both in Northamptonshire. Among his numerous works may be mentioned, 'The Book Rarities of the University of Cambridge,' 'Salopia Antiqua,' 'Historical Memorials of Northampton,' and 'Memoirs illustrative of the history and antiquities of Northumberland.'

HARTSOEKER, NICHOLAS, a natural philosopher, born at Gouda, in Holland, 1656. He became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and mathematician to the elector palatine; and died at Utrecht 10 Dec., 1725.

HARTZHEIM, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, professor of philosophy and divinity at Cologne, his native city, wrote a Summary of Universal History; Lives of the Writers of Cologne, &c. Born 1694; died 1763.

HARVARD, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, who died 1688, at Charleston, in New England. He founded the college which bears his name, at Cambridge, in North America.

HARVEY, DANIEL WHITTLE, a politician, born in Essex 1786. He was brought up as a solicitor and practised for many years at Feering, in his native county. His first endeavour to enter Parliament was his memorable contest at Colchester, with Mr. Hart Davis and Mr. Robert Thornton, chairman of the East India Company, when the struggle of six days' duration is said to have cost 40,000*l.*, and when Mr. Harvey was defeated. He was, however, elected in 1818 for Colchester, which borough he continued to represent till 1834; and from 1835 to 1840 he was M.P. for Southwark. Mr. Harvey was a most eloquent speaker in Parliament, and advocated the broadest liberal principles. In 1839 he was appointed Commissioner of the London City Police Force. This post was hardly suited to his tastes and pursuits, but he nevertheless fulfilled its duties with great ability and marked efficiency. Died 24 Feb., 1863.

HARVEY, GABRIEL, D.C.L., a civilian and poet, born in London about 1545. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Trinity Hall, but took his doctor's degree at Oxford, and then became an advocate in the Prærogative Court. He wrote the poem signed 'Hobbinol,' prefixed to Spenser's Faery Queen; but he disgraced himself by a scurrilous controversy with Nash and Greene. He died in 1630-31. His works are: Three proper Letters touching the Earthquake; Two Letters touching artificial versifying; Four Letters and Sonnets touching Robert Greene and others; Pierce's Supererogation, or a new Praise of the old Ass; Rhetor, sive duorum dierum oratio de Natura; Ciceronianus, vel oratio post gradum habita Cantabrigiæ ad suos auditores; Gratulatio Valdenensium; Smithus, vel musæum lachrymæ pro obitu honorat. viri Thom. Smith.

HARVEY, GIDEON, M.D., was born in Surrey, and educated at Oxford and Leyden. At the Revolution he was made physician to the Tower, which place he is said to have held for fifty years. His principal work is 'The Conclave of Physicians, detecting their intrigues, frauds, and plots, against their patients,' 1683-6.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Folkestone, Kent, 2 April, 1569. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and next at Caius

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College, Cambridge; on leaving which he travelled to Padua, where he was created doctor of physic in 1602. On his return to England he settled in London, and, in 1604, was admitted a member of the College of Physicians. Three years afterwards he became fellow of the college, and physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1615 he was appointed lecturer of anatomy and surgery in the college, and, while discharging the duties of this office, he made the discovery of the circulation of the blood, but did not publish it till 1628, when he printed his 'Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis.' In 1632 he was made physician to King Charles, whom he attended at the battle of Edgehill, as he afterwards did at Oxford, where he was incorporated doctor of physic, and elected warden of Merton College. When that city was taken, he returned to London, and published, in 1651, his 'Exercitationes de generatione animalium.' The following year he presented to the college a convocation room, and museum filled with books and instruments. After this he gave up his paternal estate to their use, on condition that a yearly oration should be delivered in the college, and provision made for the keeper of the library and museum. He died 3 June, 1657, and was buried in the chapel of Hampstead, belonging to the church of Great Stamford, in Essex. His works were published in Latin, 4to., 1766. An English translation of them by Dr. Willis was published by the Sydenham Society, 1847.

HARWIN, WILLIAM, master of the Unitarian Free School at Norwich, and the author of an 'Easy System of Short Hand' (1809), died 1811, aged 62.

HARWOOD, SIR BUSICK, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., an anatomist of some celebrity. On becoming a surgeon he obtained an appointment in India, and on his return entered Christ's College, Cambridge, which he subsequently quitted for Emmanuel College. In 1785 he was chosen professor of anatomy in the university, and in 1800 professor of domestic medicine in Downing College, of which society he was also vice-master. He received the honour of knighthood 1806; and died 10 Nov., 1814.

HARWOOD, EDWARD, D.D., a dissenting minister, b. 1729, in Lancashire. He was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Bristol, from whence he was obliged to remove on account of his Arrianism. Eventually he settled in London, where he gained a subsistence by teaching the classics, and correcting the press. Died 14 Jan., 1794. He published a number of books and pamphlets. Among them are 'A New Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the New Testament;' 'A View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics;' and a 'Translation of the New Testament' into modern English.

HASE, THEODORE VON, professor of Hebrew and divinity at Bremen, was the author of some dissertations, which show his learning to advantage. He died 25 April, 1731, aged 49. His brother, James, who died 1728, wrote some classical tracts.

HASENMULLER, DANIEL, a learned critic, born in Holstein 1651, became professor of Greek and of the oriental languages at Kiel. Died 29 May, 1691.

HASLEWOOD, JOSEPH, a celebrated biblio-

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grapher and literary antiquary, one of the founders of the Roxburgh Club, was born 5 Nov., 1760, in London, where he died 21 Sept., 1833. He reprinted a great many rare and interesting works.

HASSE, JOHN ADOLPHUS, a distinguished musical composer, born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, 1609; died at Venice 22 Dec., 1783.

HASSELQUIST, FREDERICK, a botanist, was born 3 Jan., 1722, at Törnålla, in East Gothland, and educated at Upsal, where he attended the botanical lectures of Linnæus, after which he went to the Holy Land, and collected a number of natural curiosities. He died at Smyrna 9 Feb., 1752. His 'Iter Palæstinum, or a Journey to the Holy Land,' was published by Linnæus '757; and translated into English 1766.

HASTED, EDWARD, was born at Hawley, the seat of his family, in Kent, 1732. He devoted the greater part of his life to the labour of compiling a History of his Native County, which was published in 4 vols. folio, 1778-1799. Having reduced himself to narrow circumstances, he was presented by Lord Radnor to the mastership of the hospital at Corsham, in Wiltshire, where he died 14 Jan., 1812.

HASTINGS, LADY ELIZABETH, daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, was born in Yorkshire 1682. She remained single through life, and distinguished herself by works of piety and benevolence. She erected schools, built churches, and supported many indigent families; besides which she founded five scholarships in Queen's College, Oxford. Died 22 Dec., 1739.

HASTINGS, FRANCIS RAWDON, Marquis of Hastings, eldest son of the earl of Moira, was born 1754, and educated at Oxford. Entering the military service, he achieved great distinction in America, and in 1781, being then adjutant-general to the army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he defeated the American general Green, at Hobkirk Hill. On his return to England he was created Lord Rawdon 1783. He formed an intimate friendship with the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and zealously advocated his cause in the discussions in the House of Lords respecting the regency. In 1790 he assumed the name of Hastings, and in 1793 succeeded his father as earl of Moira. The next year he was despatched to Flanders with a force of 10,000 men, in order to assist the duke of York; and it was owing to his strategical skill that the French commander, Pichegru, was out-generalled. When the Whigs came into office in 1806 he was appointed master-general of the Ordnance, and in 1812 he was made governor-general of India, which exalted and responsible post he held for nine years. In 1816 he was created Viscount Loudoun, earl of Rawdon, and marquis of Hastings. He was nominated governor and commander-in-chief of Malta 1824; and died 28 Nov., 1826.

HASTINGS, WARREN, was born 1733, at or near Daylesford, Worcestershire, the minor of which had been in his family for many generations, though at the time of his birth it had gone into other hands. His father was a clergyman in low circumstances. However, the son obtained a good education at Westminster School, from whence he was sent to India, as a writer in the company's service in 1750. On his arrival in the East, he applied with diligence to the duties of

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his station, and at his leisure studied the oriental languages. After fourteen years' residence in Bengal he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency of Calcutta. This was a critical period, and the state of Hindostan soon became perilous from the increasing power of Hyder Ali, the sovereign of Mysore, and the intrigues of the French, who were taking advantage of the rupture between Great Britain and her colonies. In this exigency the governor-general had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded, beyond all expectation, in saving British India from a combination of enemies. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned the merit of Mr. Hastings into a crime, and charges were brought against him in Parliament. He returned in 1786, and an impeachment followed, which, in all its stages, lasted nine years, and ended in his acquittal. After this he led a retired life on the wreck of his fortune, and an annuity from the company. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded; but he received no other compensation for the injury he had sustained than that of being sworn a member of the privy-council. He died 22 Aug., 1818. Mr. Hastings was a man of mild and unassuming manners, an elegant scholar, and a good poet. He wrote—A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares; Memoirs relative to the State of India; Treatise on the Means of guarding Houses against Fire; Fugitive Poetry.

HATFIELD, THOMAS, bishop of Durham, of whom few particulars are known, except that he was the favourite of Edward III., at whose desire he was elected to the bishopric in 1345. He distinguished himself, soon after his consecration, by repelling the Scots, who had invaded the principality, and were defeated by Lord Percy and the bishop in person, at the head of their respective forces. On this occasion the king of Scotland fell into the hands of the victors, and was afterwards ransomed. Bishop Hatfield was the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, which was at first called Durham College. He also built a palace for himself and his successors in the Strand, called Durham House; and he was likewise the founder of a Carmelite friary at Northallerton, Yorkshire. Died 8 May, 1381.

HATSELL, JOHN, clerk of the House of Commons, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, after which he became a member and senior bencher of the Middle Temple. He entered early as an assistant-clerk of the House of Commons, under Mr. Dyson, and in 1768 became chief clerk. He retired from that situation with the thanks of the House in 1797, and died at Marden Park, in Surrey, 15 Oct., 1820. Mr. Hatfield published the 'Precedents of the House of Commons.'

HATTON, SIR CHRISTOPHER, lord chancellor of England, was born at Holdenby, Northamptonshire, and educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, from whence he proceeded to the Inner Temple. Instead, however, of following the law, he became a courtier, and attracted the queen's notice by his graceful dancing in a masque. From this time he rose to several degrees of favour, and, in 1587, was made both chancellor and knight of the Garter. He died in 1591 of a broken heart, as some historians affirm, occasioned by the queen's de-

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manding a debt, which he had it not in his power to pay. He wrote the fourth act in the tragedy of Tancred and Sigismund; and to him is ascribed 'A treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament.'

HATTON, CHRISTOPHER, a learned Dominican, who, under the borrowed name of Constantius Archæophilus, compiled 'Memoirs of the Reformation in England, in two parts; the whole collected from Acts of Parliament and Protestant Historians,' 8vo., Lond., 1826. He died at Myddleton Lodge, Yorkshire, 23 Oct., 1783, æt. 79.

HAUBOLD, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, a German jurist, born at Dresden 4 Nov., 1766; died 24 March, 1824.

HAUGHTON, SIR GRAVES CHAMNEY, K.H., M.A., F.R.S., an orientalist, born in Dublin, died at St. Cloud, near Paris, 28 Aug., 1849. He was the editor of the 'Institutes of Menu,' in the original Sanscrit, and the author of a Bengali Grammar; a Bengali-Sanscrit-and-English Dictionary; Podromus, or an Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning; a Letter on the Encroachments of the Court of Laws, &c.

HAUKSBEE, FRANCIS, F.R.S., an English electrician, who flourished about 1731.

HAUTEFEUILLE, JEAN DE, a mechanician of Orleans, who made several discoveries and improvements in clockmaking. Born 1647; died 1724.

HAUTEROUCHE, NOEL LE BRETON DE, a French dramatic poet and actor, who died at Paris 1707, aged 90.

HAUY, RENÉ JUST, a French abbé and man of science, born 28 Feb., 1743; died at Paris 3 June, 1822. He wrote numerous memoirs upon mineralogy and electricity.

HAVELOCK, SIR HENRY, Bart., K.C.B., a brave military commander, born 5 April, 1795, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, Durham. He received his education at Charterhouse School, and in 1813 entered the Middle Temple, with a view to the legal profession, but two years later he abandoned the forensic arena for a military career. After serving for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he embarked for India in 1823. Though he proved himself to be during peace a valuable regimental officer, and in war a skilful leader, it was not till 1838, after having been a subaltern twenty-three years, that he attained the rank of captain. His share in the Afghan war, the Gwalior campaign, the first campaign against the Sikhs, and the Persian expedition, had procured him professional reputation; and his noble conduct in the defence of Jellalabad had made his name temporarily famous in England; but he may be said to have been an obscure man until his extraordinary efforts for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow filled Europe with his fame, and for a brief space made him the prominent object in the minds of his countrymen. When the Indian mutiny of 1857 was at its height he was despatched from Calcutta to Allahabad to take command of a column destined for the relief of Cawnpore, which was then besieged by the Nena Sahib. He left Allahabad 4 July, with about 1200 men, and having been joined by a reinforcement which raised his strength to nearly 2000, encountered and routed 3500 rebels at Futtehpore; and on the 16th defeated the Nena before Cawnpore. The next day he entered the city, to find that it had fallen on June 27, and

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that the surviving Europeans had been massacred with aggravated atrocities only the day before his arrival. From Cawnpore, Havelock followed the Nena to Bittoor, defeated him, and reduced the place to ashes. He then pushed on towards Lucknow, where the garrison under Brigadier Inglis was closely beset by the rebels. Having crossed the Ganges on the 25th, he was opposed at Onao by a large and strongly-posted body of the enemy, over whom he gained a victory (July 29), which deserves to rank as one of his most brilliant achievements. On the same day he defeated the mutineers again at Buserut-Gunge; but two days afterwards, finding his whole force reduced to about 1300 men, and being encumbered with the sick and wounded, he had to retreat to Mungulwar to wait for reinforcements. The enemy immediately re-occupied Buserut-Gunge, and Havelock returned twice and drove them out. After the third attack upon that town (Aug. 12), he recrossed the Ganges to Cawnpore, having now only 1000 men, while between him and Lucknow there were at least three strongholds, defended by 30,000 rebels, with 50 guns. Joining General Neill at Cawnpore, he marched against the Nena, who had re-entered Bittoor, and routed him Aug. 16. On Sept. 15 Major-general Outram reached Cawnpore with 1700 men. His rank was higher than Havelock's, but he generously relinquished to the latter the chief command, and on the 19th Havelock, raised from the rank of brigadier to that of major-general, again set out for Lucknow, Outram accompanying the force as a volunteer. After a series of battles, he reached that city on the 25th, and fought his way, with a loss of over 500 men, into the Residency, where Inglis was shut up. General Outram now resumed the command. Under him, gallantly seconded throughout by Havelock, the garrison and their relievers had to withstand a siege until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, who released the British, and enabled them to retire to Cawnpore. The Residency was evacuated Nov. 22; but Havelock, whose strength had been broken by sickness and exposure, died of dysentery three days after (Nov. 25, 1857), at the Dilkoocha Palace, on the south of the city.

HAVERCAMP, SIGEBERT, a philologist and numismatist, born at Utrecht 1683. He became professor of Greek and history at Leyden, where he died 25 April, 1742. He published some valuable editions of Greek and Latin authors.

HAWARDEN, EDWARD, an English Catholic priest, died in London 23 April, 1735, leaving a number of works which were formerly preserved in MS. at the English college, Douay.

HAWEIS, THOMAS, an English divine, was born at Truro, Cornwall, about 1736. He served his time to an apothecary, but afterwards went to Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. On taking orders he became assistant to Mr. Madan, at the Lock Chapel, on whose recommendation he accepted the presentation to the rectory of All Saints, Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, upon an implied promise of resignation; but when the time expired, he refused to give up the living, which brought much censure on the Calvinistic Methodists. At last the countess of Huntingdon compromised the affair, and her chaplain held the living to his death. That lady also entrusted him with the management of her chapels and the seminary which she had founded for the educa-

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tion of young students in divinity. When the missionary society was formed he also took the lead in its direction, and obtained a doctor's degree from Scotland. He died in 1820. His principal works are 'A Commentary on the Bible,' 2 vols.; 'History of the Church,' 3 vols.; 'Life of the Rev. William Romayne'; 'State of Evangelical Religion throughout the World.'

HAWES, STEPHEN, a poet of the fifteenth century, was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards held a situation in the household of Henry VII., who took great pleasure in his conversation. His works are *Pastime of Pleasure*, 1517; *The Temple of Glass*, in imitation of Chaucer's *Temple of Fame*; *The Conversyon of Swertra*.

HAWES, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Islington 28 Nov., 1736. He was brought up to the profession of an apothecary, which business he carried on in the Strand till 1790, when, having taken his degree, he commenced practice as a physician. Long before this he had acquired deserved popularity by his zealous exertions in establishing the Royal Humane Society, to which institution he may be said to have devoted his whole life. He died at Islington 5 Dec., 1808. Dr. Hawes published 'An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last Illness,' which he attributed to an improper use of James's powder; *An Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment*; *An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic*; *Address to the Legislature on the Humane Society*; *Address to the King and Parliament, with Observations on the general Bills of Mortality*; *Transactions of the Royal Humane Society*.

HAWKE, EDWARD, Lord Hawke, a gallant admiral, was the son of Edward Hawke, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was born in 1713, and at the age of twelve went to sea as a midshipman in the fleet under Sir Charles Wager. In 1734 he was appointed to the command of the *Wolf*, and in 1744 he distinguished himself by breaking the French line in the action of Mathews and Lestock, off Toulon. As this, however, was done without orders, he was broke, but had his commission restored by the king. In 1747 he was made admiral of the white, and the same year captured seven French men of war out of a squadron of nine, for which he received the honour of the Bath. The next year he was raised to the blue, and, in 1755, appointed vice-admiral of the white. November 20, 1759, he gained a great victory over the French fleet, commanded by M. Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, though it was a lee-shore and the sea ran high, in the midst of a storm. The service, therefore, was particularly hazardous; and when the pilot represented it to the admiral, Sir Edward said, 'You have done your duty, and now you are to comply with my order in laying me alongside the *Soleil Royal*,' the ship of Conflans. In 1765 Sir Edward was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and in 1776 raised to the peerage. Died 14 Oct., 1781.

HAWKER, PETER, lieutenant-colonel of the North Hampshire militia, died in London 7 Aug., 1853, aged 67. After serving with distinction in the Peninsular war, he published a 'Journal of a Regimental Officer during the recent Campaigns in Portugal and Spain,' 1810. Afterwards he became a well-known character in the sporting world, and published 'Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting.'

HAWKER, ROBERT, D.D., a popular preacher of

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the 'Evangelical' school, was born at Exeter 1759, and died 6 April, 1827. He wrote some religious biographies and works on divinity.

HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, LL.D., was born in 1715 or 1719, and brought up to the business of a watchmaker. Sir John Hawkins, however, says that he was a clerk to an attorney. He began to write for the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' in which he succeeded Johnson as the compiler of the parliamentary debates. In 1752 he was principally concerned in the 'Adventurer,' a periodical paper, which brought him, through Mr. Duncombe, to the notice of Archbishop Herring, who conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. Elated with this honour, he endeavoured to gain admission into the College of Advocates, but was rejected as not legally qualified. In 1761 he published a popular romance called 'Almorán and Hamet'; and in 1765 he appeared before the public as editor of Swift's Works. In 1768 he published a translation of *Telemachus*; and, in 1772, had entrusted to him the charge of preparing Captain Cook's first voyage for the press, in which, though he miserably disappointed the public, he enriched himself, and gained £6000 by the work. After this he became a director of the East India Company. Died 17 Nov., 1773. He also wrote some plays and poems.

HAWKINS, HENRY, an English Jesuit, who died at Ghent 18 Aug., 1646, æt. 71. He published an English translation of Floyds' 'Synopsis de Apostasia Marcæ Antomi de Dominis,' 1617; 'Certaine Selected Epistles of St. Hierome,' 1630; 'Parthenia Sacra, with Verses and Emblems,' 1632; 'Life of St. Aldegunda, from the French of F. Binetti,' 1632; 'Life of St. Elizabeth,' 1632; 'The Lives of Seventeen Holy Confessors, translated from the Italian of F. Peter Mallaus,' 1636.—*Oliver*.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a naval commander, born at Plymouth about 1520. In 1562 he undertook a voyage to Africa, where he began the slave trade, and for which he received a coat of arms, as the benefactor of his country. In 1573 he was made treasurer of the navy; and in 1588 he was appointed rear-admiral in the *Victory*, to act against the Spanish Armada, for his conduct on which occasion he was knighted. He died 21 Nov., 1595. His son, *Sir Richard Hawkins*, distinguished himself also as a naval officer in several voyages to the coast of America; but in 1593 he was taken by the Spaniards on the coast of Peru, and kept in confinement about two years. He died 1622. After his death appeared his 'Observations in a Voyage to the South Sea.'

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, was born in London 30 March, 1719. He was brought up as a surveyor and builder, but quitted that occupation for the law, which he practised with reputation till 1759. In 1761 he was put into the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and soon after distinguished himself so successfully in resisting a project of the corporation of London, as procured him the honour of being elected chairman of the quarter-sessions. He also gained credit by his conduct in suppressing some riots in 1769, for which he received the honour of knighthood. Sir John was the early friend of Dr. Johnson, and one of the first members of his literary club. He also drew up his will, and was gratefully remembered by that excellent man, whose life he wrote for an edition of his works. Besides this he compiled

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'The History of Music,' in 5 vols. 4to., and edited 'Walton's Angler,' enriched with curious notes. He was an excellent judge of music, and also fond of the sport so admirably described in the last-mentioned work. Died 21 May, 1789.

HAWKSMOOR, NICHOLAS, an architect, born 1666. He was a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, after which he became deputy-surveyor of the building of Chelsea College, clerk of the works at Greenwich, and surveyor of the new churches. Some of his structures are egregiously absurd, particularly the steeple of St. George, Bloomsbury. Upon the tower, on the four sides, rises a range of unattached Corinthian pillars and pediments; above is a series of steps with lions and unicorns at the corners guarding the royal arms, and which supports at the apex, on a short column, a statue, in Roman costume, of George I. This steeple provoked the following epigram:—

'When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch
The people of England made him head of the Church;
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
Instead of the Church, made him head of the steeple.'

Hawkmoor died in March, 1736.

HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN, the first real general, according to Hallam, of modern times, was born about 1324 at Sible Hedingham, Essex, his father being a tanner. Apprenticed to a tailor in London, he volunteered or was impressed for the French war, and from a common archer speedily became captain, being knighted for his prowess at Poitiers. The peace of Bretigny (1360) led him to join the 'late comers,' who ravaged Champagne and Burgundy, and were threatening Avignon, when Pope Innocent VI. induced the marquis of Montferrat to lead them into Italy. Hawkwood served under Pisa, Florence, Milan, and other states, plundering and levying blackmail when unable to find an employer. For his services to the Holy See, which were sullied by the sacking of Faenza, and a cold-blooded massacre at Cesarea, he received some fiefs near Ravenna, on which he settled for a few years, marrying a natural daughter of Barnabo Visconti. From about 1380 he may be regarded as the Florentine commander-in-chief. In 1391 he headed an expedition against Milan, designed to punish the perfidy and curb the ambition of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Barnabo's nephew, and had arrived within twenty miles of that city, when the unpunctuality of the count of Armagnac, and the bad faith of other auxiliaries whom Florence had engaged, left him apparently, with three rivers in his rear, at the mercy of a superior force, whose general, Verme, sent him a fox in a cage as a type of his position. Hawkwood, however, commenced a retreat, and though the enemy, by piercing the embankments, inundated the route, he succeeded, after great difficulties and privations, in reaching Castelbaldo. This exploit, and Hawkwood's mingled boldness and caution, impetuosity and strategy, are extolled by all contemporary chroniclers, his name being distorted into 'Acuto,' and many other forms. He died 16 March, 1394, and was buried in the cathedral at Florence, where there is still a fresco equestrian portrait of him, painted by Uccelli, but his remains were probably removed to Sible Heding-

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ham. His son, also *Sir John*, settled in England; but his widow and three daughters remained in the peninsula.

HAWLES, SIR JOHN, a lawyer, born at Salisbury 1645. He received his education at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, and next to Lincoln's Inn. In 1691 he was appointed solicitor-general, which office he held till 1702. He was one of the managers at the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, and died 2 Aug., 1716. He wrote Remarks on the Trials of Fitzharris, Stephen Colledge, &c.; The Magistracy and Government of England vindicated.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, an American novelist, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1804, and died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, 19 May, 1864. His principal works are 'Mosses from an Old Manse'; 'The Scarlet Letter'; 'The House with Seven Gables'; 'The Blithedale Romance'; 'Marble Faun'; 'Transformation'; and 'Our Old Home.'

HAWTREY, EDWARD CRAVEN, D.D., was born at Burnham, Bucks, 7 May, 1789. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge; became headmaster of Eton 1834; provost of Eton 1853; died 27 Jan., 1862.

HAY, EDMUND, a Scotch Jesuit, was rector of Clermont College, in Paris; first rector of the college at Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine, and assistant to Claude Aquaviva, the fifth general of the Jesuits. Died 4 Nov., 1591. He was author of 'Contrarietates Calvinii.'

HAY, GEORGE, a Catholic prelate, was born at Edinburgh in August, 1729, of Protestant parents. After receiving an excellent general education he chose surgery as his profession, and was pursuing his studies when the Highland army arrived in Edinburgh, in Sept., 1745, just before the victory of Preston. The professor under whom he studied consented to act as principal surgeon to the rebel army, and young Hay accordingly accompanied the Highlanders to England and back as far as Stirling, but after the battle of Falkirk returned to Edinburgh in consequence of bad health. After the battle of Culloden he was confined for three months in the castle of Edinburgh, whence he was conveyed to London, and there committed, along with some others, to the charge of a constable. At this time he was led to consider the subject of the Catholic religion, and after his liberation and consequent return to Edinburgh was admitted into the bosom of the church on the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, 1749. He now resolved to enter the Spanish service, in which he might practise freely the religion which in his own country was assailed by penal laws. In the meantime, however, he engaged to serve on board a vessel fitted out for the Mediterranean trade. At Cadiz he became acquainted with an Irish Augustinian friar, to serve whose Mass he went on shore daily; and so moved was he by the friar's devout conversation that he resolved to renounce the world, and consecrate himself to God. Bishop Smith, Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District of Scotland, on learning this, wrote earnestly, conjuring him to proceed to the Scotch College at Rome, there to prepare himself for the duties of a missionary, instead of burying himself in retirement. Accordingly he went to Rome, and in due course was ordained priest. In 1759 he returned to his native country, and was sent to Preshome, in the Enzie, to relieve Bishop Grant

then very infirm. Here he remained eight years, zealously discharging his manifold duties. Bishop Grant named him his coadjutor, and he was accordingly consecrated at Scalán, Banffshire, on Trinity Sunday, 1769, by the title of Bishop of Daulia. In 1779 the mob of Edinburgh attacked the Catholic chapel and the houses of the Catholic inhabitants, who were obliged to fly for their lives. In the midst of these proceedings Bishop Hay arrived from London, and heard among the rioters the most violent threats against himself; but, happily, they were ignorant of his person. He made a timely retreat to London, where, through the good offices of Mr. Burke and other friends in parliament, he obtained some compensation for the sufferers. The death of Bishop Grant, which happened on 3 Dec., 1778, raised Bishop Hay to the apostolic vicariate of the Lowland District. After spending six months in Rome he took up his residence at Scalán, to superintend the cultivation of the farm attached to the seminary, and to teach the young students the elements of literature. He also composed for them small treatises, and made an abridgment of Reid's Inquiry into the Human Mind. After the French Revolution he established a new seminary at Aquhorthies, in Aberdeenshire, 1799. A few years before his death he resigned his bishopric, and died at Aquhorthies 15 Oct., 1811. His extraordinary merit acquired for him during his life-time the respect even of the enemies of his religion; and he has justly been ranked with the most illustrious prelates of the age in which he lived. His principal works are 'Letters on Usury and Interest'; 'The Scripture Doctrine of Miracles Displayed,' 2 vols. 12mo., 1789; 'The Sincere Christian,' 2 vols., 1781 and 1793; 'The Devout Christian,' 2 vols., 1783, a sequel to the preceding; 'The Pious Christian,' being the third part of the two preceding, and in one volume. The last-mentioned work was published at Edinburgh in 1795, with a charming vignette of a pelican feeding her young, subscribed with the motto, 'Impendere et superimpendi.' There is also published under the name of Bishop Hay 'An Inquiry whether Salvation can be had without true faith, and out of the communion of that one only Church established by Christ; with remarks on communicating in religion with those who are separated from the Church of Christ; and a brief Description of Hell,' 18mo., London and Derby, 1856; but this is merely a reprint of the appendix to the second volume of 'The Sincere Christian.' Bishop Hay was, I conjecture, the author of 'An Explication of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; by G. H. With proper Devotions for assisting at the Same. Taken from Mr. Gother's Second Method,' 12mo., London, 1779. The MS. collections of Bishop Hay form the basis of the 'History of the Catholic Church in Scotland. Edited by the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, D.D.,' 1869. This work embraces the lives and times of every Vicar Apostolic in Scotland since the extinction of the hierarchy in 1603 down to the date of publication.

HAY, JOHN, a learned Scotchman, entered the society of Jesus at Rome 1566, and died at Pont-à-Mousson 21 May, 1609. He wrote 'Certain Demandes concerning the Christian Religion and Discipline proposed to the Ministers of the new Pretended Kirk of Scotlande,' 1580; 'A Dispute with an anonymous Minister,' 1584; 'A Reply to Beza,' 1588. Short Notes on the Holy Bible. He

also translated into Latin the letters of his missionary brethren in Japan and Peru, 8vo., Antwerp, 1605.—*Obit.*

HAY, WILLIAM, was born at Glenburne, Sussex, 21 Aug., 1695. In 1712 he went to Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and became a student in the Temple. In 1734 he was chosen into Parliament for Seaford, which borough he represented all his life. He defended Walpole's administration, for which he was made a commissioner of the victualling-office, and keeper of the records in the Tower. Died 22 June, 1755. Mr. Hay published—An Essay on Civil Government; Mount Caburn, a poem; Remarks on the Poor Laws; Religio Philosophi; An Essay on Deformity, in which he sports with his own personal defects; a translation of some of Martial's Epigrams.

HAYDN, FRANCIS JOSEPH, a musical composer, was born of low parentage, at Rhorau, in Austria, 1733. At an early age he was received into the choir of the cathedral at Vienna, where he was not only taught to sing, but to play on the harpsichord and violin. On the breaking of his voice he was dismissed from the cathedral, after which he subsisted by teaching music and composition. In 1761 he entered into the service of the Prince Esterhazy, as the director of his music. In 1791 he came to England, and while here was created doctor in music at Oxford, and published several of his works. In 1796 he returned to Germany, after which he composed his sublime oratorio of the 'Creation,' and the 'Seasons.' Died 31 May, 1809. His works are very numerous, and highly valued.

HAYDN, JOSEPH, an industrious literary compiler, died in London (very poor, of course) 17 Jan., 1856. His works are—'The Dictionary of Dates,' originally published in 1841; and 'The Book of Dignities,' 1851.

HAYDON, BENJAMIN ROBERT, an historical painter, born at Plymouth 25 Jan., 1786. He studied at the Royal Academy, where Wilkie and Jackson were his fellow-pupils. His reputation was established by his picture of 'Dentatus,' but the circumstance of its being badly placed in the exhibition led to a quarrel between him and the hanging committee, and from this time forward he was constantly engaged in disputes with his brother artists. Though he produced at short intervals works of very considerable merit, he was always in pecuniary difficulties, nor did the lectures which he delivered on art have the desired effect of replenishing his purse. Several times he was imprisoned for debt, and his disappointment at finding there was no likelihood of his ambitious expectations being fulfilled led him to destroy his life 22 June, 1846. His principal paintings are 'The Mock Election;' 'Pharaoh and Moses;' 'Judgment of Solomon;' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem;' 'Christ Rejected;' 'Christ's Agony in the Garden.' He was the author of 'Lectures on Painting and Design,' and the article 'Painting' in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

HAYE, JEAN DE LA, a friar of the order of St Francis, was born in 1593 at Paris, and died there in 1661. His works are—Biblia Magna, 5 vols. folio; Biblia Maxima, 19 vols. folio. He is to be distinguished from Jean de la Hays, a Jesuit, who died in 1614. He was the author of an Evangelical Harmony.

HAYER, JEAN NICOLAS HUBERT, a French Re-

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collect friar, who displayed his zeal and learning by his able works on the Immortality of the Soul, and the Existence of God. Born 1708; died 16 July, 1780.

HAYES, CHARLES, a mathematician, born 1678. He was a member of Gray's Inn, and for many years had the chief direction of the African company. Died 18 Dec., 1760. His works are—A Treatise on Fluxions, 1704; A new and easy Method to find out the Longitude; The Moon, a philosophical dialogue; Vindication of the History of the Septuagint; Critical examination of the Holy Gospels, according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with regard to the birth and infancy of Jesus Christ; Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint; Chronographiæ Asiaticæ et Egyptiacæ Specimen.

HAYES, WILLIAM, Mus.D., was born 1708. He was originally organist of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in music, and was elected professor in that faculty. He published a collection of English ballads; but is best known by his church compositions and catches. He defended Handel against Avison, in a pamphlet written with some asperity. Dr. Hayes died 27 July, 1777. His son, Dr. Philip Hayes, took his degree of doctor in music the same year that his father died, whom he succeeded in the professorship. He died suddenly 19 March, 1797.

HAYLEY, WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born 9 Nov., 1745, at Chichester, of which cathedral his grandfather was dean. He received his education, first at the school of Kingston-upon-Thames, and next at Eton, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he retired to his estate of Earham, Sussex, where he resided till the loss of his son, about 1800, so afflicted him that he removed to Felpham. Died 12 Nov., 1820. His principal poems are—'An Essay on Painting;' 'An Essay on History;' 'An Essay on Epic Poetry;' 'The Triumphs of Temper.' An edition of these, with other poems and plays, was printed in 6 vols. 8vo. His principal prose works are 'An Essay on Old Maids,' 3 vols., and the Lives of Milton, Cowper, and Romney the painter.

HAYM, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, a musical professor, of Rome, who came to England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and attempted to establish an Italian opera, but with indifferer success. He also tried other schemes, among which was the publication of 'Il Tesoro Britannico,' 2 vols. 4to., or a description of coins, gems, &c., in English cabinets. His best work is entitled 'Notizia de libri rari nella Lingua Italiana,' 2 vols. He was likewise the author of two tragedies, 'La Merope,' and 'La Demodice.' Died March, 1730.

HAYMAN, FRANCIS, a painter, born at Exeter 1708. He visited London early in life, and was employed in painting scenes for Drury Lane Theatre. Afterwards he executed some pictures from Shakspeare for Vauxhall Gardens; and he also furnished drawings for the illustration of several works, as Milton, Don Quixote, Pope's works, &c. He became a member and librarian of the Royal Academy, and died 2 Feb., 1776.

HAYNE, THOMAS, was born at Thrusington in Leicestershire in 1581. He took his degrees in arts at Lincoln College, Oxford, after which he became one of the ushers at Christ's Hospital,

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where he died 27 July, 1645. He endowed a school at Thrusington, and founded two scholarships in Lincoln College. His works are—Grammatices Latinæ compeadium; Linguarum cognatio, seu de linguis in genere; Pax in terra; The equal Ways of God in rectifying the unequal Ways of Man; General View of the Holy Scriptures; Life of Martin Luther.

HAYNES, HOPTON, assay-master of the Mint, and tally-writer of the Exchequer was born 1672, and died 19 Nov., 1749. He published 'A brief Enquiry relating to the Right of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and the Privileges of his Servants within the Tower.' After his death appeared a Socinian work, entitled 'The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ.' His son, Samuel Haynes, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. 1748. He became tutor to the earl of Salisbury, who gave him the living of Hatfield in Hertfordshire, and the rectory of Clotthel. He also obtained a canonry of Windsor, and died 6 June, 1752. He published 'A Collection of State Papers,' transcribed from the Cecil MSS.

HAYWARD, Sir JOHN, LL.D., an historical writer, was educated at Cambridge. In 1599 he published 'The first Part of the Life and Reign of Henry IV.,' for which he was thrown into prison, on account of some positions in the work about the succession to the crown. James I. appointed him one of the historians of Chelsea College, and, in 1619, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died 27 June, 1627. His other works are—'The Lives of the three Norman Kings of England; On Supremacie in Affairs of Religion; The Life and Reign of Edward VI., with the beginning of the Reign of Elizabeth; The Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul; David's Tears, or an Exposition of the Penitential Psalms; Christ's Prayer on the Cross.

HAYWOOD, ELIZABETH, the ingenious author of the Female Spectator, and other works of a similar kind, was born in London 1693, and died 1756.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, was born at Maidstone 10 April, 1778, being the son of a Unitarian minister. He was himself educated for the ministry at Hackney, but leaving the college he determined to become a painter. This pursuit he also abandoned after a short time, and then took to literature as a profession. He first became known in 1805, by his essay on 'The Principles of Human Action.' He afterwards wrote much for newspapers and magazines, besides composing books and delivering popular lectures. Died in London 18 Sept., 1830. His chief works are—'Characters of Shakspeare's Plays;' 'A View of the English Stage;' 'Lectures on the English Poets;' 'Lectures on the English Comic Writers;' 'Table Talk,' 2 vols.; 'Lectures on the Literature of the Elizabethan Age;' 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,' 4 vols. His 'Literary Remains' appeared in 1836.

HEAD, Sir EDMUND WALKER, son of the Rev. Sir John Head, bart., was born near Maidstone, Kent, 1805. After having been at Winchester School, he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where in 1827 he was first class in classics. He was subsequently elected a fellow of Merton College, and took his degree of M.A. in 1830. In 1838, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the baronetcy. About this time he became an

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assistant poor law commissioner, and in 1841 he was appointed one of the three poor law commissioners. That office he resigned 1847, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the British colony of New Brunswick. He was made governor-general of Canada 1854, with a salary of 7,000*l.* He resigned that important post 1861; and died in London 28 Jan., 1868. Sir Edmund made for himself a respectable position in literature. The article 'Painting' in the Penny Cyclopaedia was from his pen, and he afterwards wrote a 'Handbook of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting,' intended as a sequel to Kugler's 'Handbook of the Italian, German, and Dutch Schools of Painting.' He also edited a book on painting, partly translated from the German of Kugler. In 1856 he published a little work, entitled 'Shall and Will,' in which some questions bearing upon English grammar were discussed.

HEAD, Sir George, deputy knight-marshal to her majesty, died in London 2 May, 1855, aged 73. He was for a great number of years connected with the commissariat department of the army, and in that capacity rendered such good service to the state that he was honoured with knighthood in 1831. He wrote 'Forest Scenery and Incidents in the Wilds of North America'; 'A Home Tour'; 'Rome, a Tour of many days'; articles in the Quarterly Review; and translations of 'Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca,' and of the 'Metamorphoses of Apuleius.'

HEAD, RICHARD, an Irishman, who was for some time a member of the university of Oxford, but afterwards a bookseller in London. He was drowned in crossing to the Isle of Wight 1678. He wrote 'Proteus Redivivus; or, the Art of Wheedling or Insinuation'; 'The English Rogue'; 'Hic et Ubique; or, the Humours of Dublin, a comedy'; and other pieces of a similar kind.

HEADLEY, HENRY, a poet and critic, born at Instead, Norfolk, 1766. He was educated at Oxford, and died of a decline at Norwich in Nov., 1788. He published a volume of Poems; and 'Select Beauties of ancient English Poetry.' He also wrote papers in the *Olla Podrida*; and 'Lucubrations of Abel Slug.'

HEAPHY, THOMAS, an English water-colour painter, born 1775; died 23 Oct., 1835.

HEARNE, SAMUEL, a traveller, born in London 1745. After serving in the navy as a midshipman, he engaged in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, who sent him on an expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage. The particulars of this expedition were given to the public in 'A Journey from the Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean, from 1769 to 1772,' 4to., 1797. Died Nov., 1792.

HEARNE, THOMAS, an eminent antiquary, born 1678, at White Waltham, Berks, of which parish his father was clerk and schoolmaster. Young Hearne's diligence attracting the notice of Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, that gentleman became his instructor, and sent him to Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of master of arts, and devoted himself to ancient MSS. In 1701 he was appointed assistant to Dr. Hudson, the Bodleian librarian, and he improved and enlarged Dr. Hyde's catalogue of that noble collection. In 1715 he was elected archiepigraphus, and esquire beadle of civil law; but these places he soon afterwards resigned, on account of his scruples in regard to the oaths of allegiance. He continued,

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however, to reside in Edmund Hall till his death, which happened to June, 1735. His principal works are—*Ductor Historicus*, 2 vols.; an edition of Justin; another of Eutropius; Livy, 8 vols.; Spelman's Life of Alfred; The Itinerary of Leland, 9 vols.; *Lelandi de rebus Britannicis collectanea*, 6 vols.; *Acta Apostolorum Græco-Latina*; *Aluredi Beverlaccensis annales*; *Gul. Camdeni Annales*, 3 vols.; A collection of curious Discourses, written by eminent Antiquaries; *Textus Roffensis*; The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury; Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, 2 vols.; Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, 2 vols.; *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, 2 vols.

HEARNE, THOMAS, F.S.A., a painter in water-colours, born at Binkworth, Wilts, 1744; died 1817. He executed the drawings for 'The Antiquities of Great Britain,' 2 vols. oblong fono, Lond., 1786-1807.

HEATH, BENJAMIN, a lawyer, was born at Exeter, and educated at the grammar-school there; after which he was articled to an attorney, and subsequently became town-clerk of his native city. He acquired great popularity by his exertions against the cyder-tax in 1763, for which the gentlemen of the county voted him a piece of plate. Previous to this he was created doctor of laws by the university of Oxford. He died 13 Sept., 1766. His works are—An Essay towards a demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes; The Case of the County of Devon, with respect to the Consequences of the Excise duty on Cyder and Perry; *Notæ, sive Lectiones ad Tragœorum Græcorum Veterum Æschyli, &c.*; A revival of Shakspeare's Text. His brother, *Thomas Heath*, was alderman of Exeter, and published 'An Essay towards a new Version of the Book of Job,' 1755. He was father of *John Heath*, esq., a justice of the court of Common Pleas, who died in 1815; and of the Rev. Dr. *Heath*, master of Eton School.

HEATH, HENRY, was born at Peterborough 1600, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. Turning Catholic, he went to Flanders and entered among the English Franciscans at Douay. In religion he took the name of *Paulus de Sancta Magdalena*. Coming on the English mission, he was condemned to death on account of his priestly character, and executed at Tyburn 27 April, 1643. He was author of 'Soliloquies and Documents of Christian Perfection,' 12mo., Douay, 1674.

HEATH, JAMES, an historian, was born in London 1629, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he was ejected for his loyalty 1648. He then turned author for a subsistence, and published among other things a 'Chronicle of the late intestine War.' Died Aug., 1664.

HEATH, JAMES, an English engraver, born about 1766; died in London 15 Nov., 1834. His son, *Charles Heath*, who died 18 Nov., 1848, aged 63, was eminent as a line engraver and well known by the 'Books of Beauty' which bear his name, and the costly annuals which he conducted.

HEATHCOTE, RALPH, D.D., was born in Leicestershire 16 Dec., 1721, and educated at Cambridge. He became rector of Sawtry-All-Saints, Huntingdonshire, and vicar-general of the collegiate church of Southwell. Died 28 May, 1795. He wrote a treatise against the Hutchinsonians; 'A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy'; 'Sylva, or the Wood,' a collection of anecdotes; and other works.

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HEATHFIELD, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELIOTT, LORD, a distinguished British general, born at Stobbs, Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1718. He studied at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden. His knowledge of tactics was acquired in the celebrated school at La Pere. Having entered the army, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, accompanied George II. to Germany in 1743 as aide-de-camp, and was wounded in the battle of Dettingen. In the Seven Years' War, he distinguished himself in 1757 under the duke of Cumberland and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. In 1775, being then a lieutenant-general, he was appointed to the government of Gibraltar. His memorable defence of that important fortress against the combined efforts of France and Spain was the last exploit of his life. After the peace he was created a peer, by the title of Lord Heathfield. His lordship died at Kalkofen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, whither he had gone for the benefit of the waters, 6 July, 1790. His portrait, one of Reynolds's best, is in the National Gallery.

HEBBEL, FREDERICK, a German poet, born 18 March, 1813; died Dec., 1863.

HEBENSTREIT, JOHN ERNEST, a learned physician of Leipzig, where he died 5 Dec., 1757, aged 54. His brother, *John Christian Hebenstreit* (b. 1686; d. 1750), was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Leipzig.

HEBER, REGINALD, a prelate of the Anglican communion, was born 21 April, 1783, at Malpas, Cheshire, of which parish his father, the Rev. Reginald Heber, was for many years co-rector. After pursuing his studies with brilliant success at the university of Oxford, he travelled in Germany, the Crimea, and Russia. He was appointed in 1823 bishop of Calcutta; and died at Trichinopoly 3 April, 1826. His principal works are: *Poems and Translations*, 1812; *'The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter asserted and explained,'* being the Bampton Lectures for 1815; *Life of Jeremy Taylor*, 2 vols., 1824; *Hymns* written and adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year, 1827; *Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay*, 2 vols., 1828; *'Sermons preached in India,'* 1829; *'Sermons preached in England,'* 1829; *'Parish Sermons,'* 3 vols., 1837. His *'Life and Unpublished Works'* were published by his widow, in 2 vols., 1830.

HEBER, RICHARD, half-brother to the bishop of Calcutta, was born in London 1773, and educated at Oxford. His taste for collecting rare and curious books manifested itself at an early age, and as he came into a large fortune on his father's decease, he was enabled to gratify it to the fullest extent. He sat in the House of Commons for a short time; but soon abandoned politics in order to devote his undivided attention to his favourite pursuit. In addition to the enormous number of books which he amassed in this country, he formed immense collections at the Hague, Antwerp, Louvain, Brussels, Paris, and other continental cities. He died 4 Oct., 1833, at his house in Piccadilly, which, like his country residence at Hodnet, Shropshire, and another house in York Street, Westminster, was filled with books from top to bottom. His English collections, exclusive of the library at Hodnet, were disposed of in seven successive sales, which altogether lasted 144 days.

HEBERDEN, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a physician, born in London 1710. He received his

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education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1739 he proceeded to his degrees in physic, and practised with reputation in the university about ten years, during which time he read a course of lectures in his college. In 1746 he became a fellow of the College of Physicians, and, in 1749, a fellow of the Royal Society. He now settled in London; and, in 1766, recommended to the college the plan of the *'Medical Transactions,'* to which he was a contributor, as he also was to the *Philosophical Transactions*. In 1778 the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris chose him an associate. He died 17 May, 1801. He published *'Antithenaca; an Essay on Mithridatium et Theriaca;'* and after his death appeared *'Gulielmi Heberdeni Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione.'* He was one of the writers of the *Athenian Letters*, and communicated notes to Gray's *Hudibras*.

HECHT, CHRISTIAN, a learned divine of Essau, in East Priesland, who died 1748, aged 52. He is to be distinguished from *Goffrey Hecht*, rector of the college of Lucca, and author of *'Germania Sacra et Literaria,'* &c. The latter died 1721.

HECQUET, PHILIPPE, a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and who in consequence was ridiculed by *Le Sage* in his novel of *Gil Blas*, under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of skill and piety. He wrote several medical books. Born 1661; died 11 April, 1737.

HEDELIN, FRANÇOIS, a French ecclesiastic, and abbe of Aubignac and Meimac, was born at Paris 1604, and died 27 July, 1676. He wrote a tragedy called *Zenobie*, and some romances.

HEDERICUS, or HEDERICH, BENJAMIN, a lexicographer and classical editor, born at Hain, in Misnia, 1675; died 18 July, 1748.

HEDLINGER, JOHN CHARLES, a Swiss engraver of medals, born 1691; died at Stockholm 14 March, 1771.

HEDWIG, JOHN, was born at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, 1730, and became professor of physic and botany at Leipzig, where he died 17 Feb., 1799. His greatest work is the *Cryptogamia*, 4 vols. folio, 1707.

HEEMSKERCK. See HEMSKERCK.

HEERBRAND, JAMES, a Protestant divine, born at Nuremberg 1521, became professor of theology at Tübingen, where he died 1600, leaving a *'Compendium of Theology'* in Latin, and other works.

HEERE, LUCAS VAN, a painter of Ghent, born 1534; died 29 April, 1584. He resided for a time in this country, where he painted the portraits of several persons of distinction, particularly Lady Jane Grey, and Henry Darnley, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots.

HEEREN, ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG, an historian, born at Arberg, near Bremen, 25 Oct., 1760; died at Göttingen 7 March, 1842. His taste for philological and historical studies was acquired in the society of Heyne, whose daughter he married. The first work he gave to the world was a learned edition of *Menander 'De Encomiis,'* which was followed by another of the *'Eclogæ'* of Stobæus. From the year 1789 he gave lectures at Göttingen as professor extraordinary, and in 1799 he was nominated professor of history in that university. He received from the king of Hanover the title of aulic counsellor, and was elected

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an associate of the Institute of France. His principal works are—'Ideas on the Policy and Commerce of the most distinguished Nations of Antiquity'; 'Historical Manual of the Political System of the States of Europe'; 'Manual of Ancient History'; 'History of the Study of Classical Literature since the Renaissance'; 'Essay on the Influence of the Crusades.' All his works which have been translated into English were published in a collected form at London, in seven octavo volumes.

HEERKENS, GERARD NICHOLAS, a physician and Latin poet, born at Groningen 1728; died 1801.

HEGEL, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, one of the celebrated philosophers of the German school, was born at Stuttgart 27 Aug., 1770, and died at Berlin 14 Nov., 1831. In 1805 he was appointed professor-extraordinary at Jena, and he afterwards became professor successively at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. Hegel pushed to their extreme consequences the philosophical doctrines inaugurated by Kant, and he was certainly the boldest and most brilliant champion of the doctrines of modern rationalism. We must, however, be excused from giving a succinct account of his system, as Hegel himself declared that to be an impossibility. His works form a collection of seventeen octavo volumes. The best known are—'Difference between the Systems of Fichte and Schelling'; 'Phenomenology of the Mind'; 'History of Philosophy'; 'Philosophy of History'; 'Philosophy of Religion.'

HEGESIPPUS, an ecclesiastical historian, who died at Rome A.D. 190.

HEIBERG, PETER ANDREW, a Danish poet and political writer, born at Vordingborg 1758; died at Paris 30 April, 1841.

HEIDANUS, ABRAHAM, professor of theology at Leyden, and author of 'A System of Divinity,' &c., was born 1597; and died 15 Oct., 1678. He was the intimate friend of Des Cartes.

HEIDEGGER, JOHN HENRY, a Protestant divine, born near Zurich 1 July, 1633. He taught Hebrew and philosophy at Heidelberg, afterwards theology and ecclesiastical history at Steinfurt, and lastly, morality and theology at Zurich, where he died 18 Jan., 1698, leaving several works.

HEIDEGGER, JOHN JAMES, a native of Zurich, who came to England in 1708. By his address and ingenuity he became the 'arbitrer elegantiarum' to the court, and manager of the Opera House, by which means he contrived to gain 5,000*l.* a-year. He was a man of good humour and liberality. Died 4 Sept., 1749, aged 90.

HEIGHAM, JOHN, an English gentleman of a liberal education, who for the most part lived abroad, and employed much of his time in translating books of piety from the Spanish. He also composed some original works, among which are—'Meditations upon the Mysteries of our Holy Faith,' St. Omer, 1619; and 'An Exposition of the Mass, with all the Rites and Ceremonies,' 8vo., St. Omer, 1622.

HEINE, HENRY, an author, distinguished both in German and French literature, was born at Düsseldorf, of Israelite parents 12 Dec., 1797, and died at Paris 17 Feb., 1856. He abjured the Jewish religion for Lutheranism, and after residing at Hamburg, Berlin, and Munich, settled in the French capital 1830. His first literary attempt was a volume of lyric poetry, and he next

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brought out in Germany two tragedies—'Almanzor,' and 'Radcliff'—with but slight success. In 1826 he published his 'Reisebilder' (Sketches of Travel), which commenced his reputation, and in 1827 his 'Lieder,' or 'Songs,' which were received with enthusiasm by the youth of Germany. In 1830 and the following years, he contributed to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes' a series of interesting articles on the fine arts, and also published in the French language several works—viz., 'Atta-Troll,' 'Lazarc,' 'Lutece'—so admirably composed that no one would suspect them to be from a foreigner's pen. Though tormented with a painful spinal complaint for eight years preceding his death, he continued to maintain the vivacity of his mind. An original, Heine united the enthusiasm of the lyric poet to the irony of the humourist. He presents a singular mixture of sadness and gaiety, of delicacy and cynicism, of passion and insensibility. What he was deficient in was faith in any idea, religious or philosophical. He jeered at all creeds, and even made a display of atheism. Michel Lévy published Heine's Complete Works (1856-57).

HEINECCIUS, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a learned jurist born at Eisenberg 1681. He became professor of philosophy at Halle 1710, and, in 1721, exchanged that for the chair of law, with the title of counsellor. In 1724 he removed to Frankfort-upon-the-Oder, but returned to Halle in 1733, and died there 31 Aug., 1741. His works on law, morals, and antiquities, were published at Geneva in 1744, in 8 vols. 4to. His brother, *John Michael Heineccius*, died in 1722, at Goslar, of which church he was deacon. He wrote the History and Antiquities of Goslar, and a View of the Greek Church.

HEINECKEN, CHRISTIAN HENRY, a wonderful child, born 6 Feb., 1721, at Lubeck, where he died 27 June, 1725. He is said to have been acquainted with the history of the Bible at the age of fourteen months. At the time of his death he was versed in ecclesiastical history, and several of the Latin classics, the history of modern Europe, and spoke German, Latin, French, and Dutch.

HEINSE, JOHN JAMES WILLIAM, a German poet, romancist, and miscellaneous writer, born at Langewiesen in the principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen 16 Feb., 1749; died at Mentz 22 July, 1803.

HEINSIUS, ANTHONY, a Dutch statesman, born about 1641; died at the Hague 13 Aug., 1720. He was in the service of William of Orange, and was a negotiator in France, against which power he afterwards directed all the energies of his country. During the forty years that he was grand pensionary of Holland he displayed great vigour of mind, but in carrying out his views of humbling Louis XIV. he brought immense debts upon Holland, so that the people witnessed with joy his retirement from power.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, was born at Ghent 1580. Being sent to Leyden, he had Joseph Scaliger for his tutor, and at eighteen years of age he was made Greek professor. In 1600 he published his edition of Silius Italicus, with learned notes, to which he gave the title of 'Crepundia Siliana.' He afterwards became librarian to the university, and professor of politics and history. Died 25 Feb., 1655. Heinsius published several editions of classic authors; also two treatises—'De Satira Horatiana'; poems, and prose works, some of which were satirical, as the 'Laus Asini,' 'Laus

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Pediculi,' &c. He received many marks of respect from foreign princes, and was created a knight of St. Mark by the republic of Venice.

HEINSIUS, NICHOLAS, son of the preceding, was born at Leyden July, 1620. Though employed in state affairs, he devoted much of his time to the muses, and edited several classic authors, Virgil, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, &c. He died at the Hague 7 Oct., 1681.

HEISTER, LAURENCE, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, became professor of anatomy and surgery at Al'orf, from whence he removed to Helmstadt, where he died 18 April, 1758, aged 75. He was author of 'Compendium Anatomicum;' 'Institutions of Surgery;' and some botanical works, in which he severely attacked the system of Linnaeus.

HELE, THOMAS, a native of Gloucestershire, who entered the army, and served in Jamaica till the peace of 1763. After this he travelled through Italy, and in 1770 settled at Paris. He wrote some plays in French which were received with great applause in the Paris theatres. His comedies are full of plot, lively, and interesting, and the dialogue is expressed with neatness and elegance. He died at Paris Dec., 1780, aged about 40.

HELENA (ST.), wife of the Emperor Valerius Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great, was divorced in 291 by her husband, who married Theodora, daughter-in-law of Maximilian Hercules. When Constantine succeeded to the empire, Helena had great influence, but she employed it only for the good of the church, and the relief of the poor. She visited the Holy Land about 326, and the real cross was found, which, with the instruments of the passion, had been buried on Mount Calvary. The virtuous Helena died 18 Aug., 327, aged 80.

HELIODORUS, bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, in the fourth century, wrote in his youth a romance called 'Ethiopia, or the amours of Theagenes and Chariclea,' which has been translated into English and most other European languages.

HELOGABALUS was chosen emperor of Rome 218, when only fourteen years old. He associated to himself in the government his grandmother Moesa, and his mother Sæmia, and chose a senate of women, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into every kind of cruelty and debauchery, raising his horse to the consular dignity, and causing divine honours to be paid to himself. He was assassinated in 222.

HELL, MAXIMILIAN, a Jesuit, born 15 May, 1720, at Schemnitz, in Hungary. He applied himself to the mathematics with great diligence, and became assistant in the observatory belonging to his order at Vienna; but, in 1746, he taught Greek and Latin in the school of Leutschau. In 1750 he published 'Adjumentum memorie manuale Chronologico-genealogico-historicum,' which has been translated into various languages. In 1752 he was ordained priest, and became professor of mathematics at Clausenburg, where he published his 'Elementa Arithmetica;' soon after which he was recalled to Vienna, to be astronomer and director of the new observatory. At the desire of the king of Denmark, he went to observe the transit of Venus in 1760, in an island in the Frozen Ocean; after which he became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen. He was next employed to superintend the building of an

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observatory at Erlau, founded by Bishop Esterhazy. This able astronomer died 14 April, 1792.

HELLANICUS, of Mitylene, a Greek historian, born B.C. 490.

HELLOT, JEAN, a French chemist, born at Paris 20 Nov., 1085; died 15 Feb., 1766.

HELMBREKER, THEODORE, a painter of history and landscape, born at Haarlem 1624; died at Rome 1694.

HELMERS, JOHN FREDERICK, a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam 1707; died 26 Feb., 1813.

HELMONT, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, a nobleman of Brabant, born at Brussels 1577. He studied at Louvain, where he ran through various sciences, according to his own account, and at last pitched upon medicine and chemistry, in which last he made some important discoveries, particularly of the gases. He was much attached to Paracelsus, and a great enthusiast. He died 30 Dec., 1644. His works were published 1652, at Amsterdam. His son, Francis Mercurius van Helmont, born 1618, was as great a visionary as his father. He lived many years in England, where he turned Quaker, and resided with Lady Conway, who also had embraced the tenets of that sect. After her death he went to Germany, and died at Cologne 1699. His works are wholly mystical.

HELOISE. See ABAILARD.

HELSHAM, RICHARD, M.D., professor of medicine and natural philosophy in Trinity College, Dublin, where he died 1 Aug., 1738. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Swift. After his death appeared his Lectures on Natural Philosophy, under the editorship of Dr. Bryan Robinson.

HELST, BARTHOLOMEW VANDER, a painter, born at Haarlem 1613; died 1670.

HELVETIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch physician, born about 1661, being the son of John Frederick Helvetius, mentioned below. He was by accident at Paris when a violent dysentery prevailed there, and his remedies proved so successful that Louis XIV. presented him with 1000 louis d'or for the discovery of his potent medicine, which he declared to be ipecacuanha. Settling in Paris, he became physician to the duke of Orleans, and inspector-general of the military hospitals. Died 20 Feb., 1727.

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIEN, son of Jean Claude Adrien Helvetius, was born at Paris Jan., 1715. He studied in the college of Louis the Great, and discovered early proofs of genius; though he did not publish anything till 1758, when his celebrated book, entitled 'De l'Esprit,' came out, in one volume quarto. This work made a great noise, and was condemned by the parliament of Paris; but the biographers of Helvetius have passed over in silence his remarkable retractation of the principles contained in it. Notwithstanding this confession, he persisted in the publication, and, to avoid the consequences, came to England in 1764. From hence he went to Prussia, where he was well received by Frederick, whose court was always open to men of this description. Helvetius, on his return to France, led a retired life in the country, though he was appointed maître d'hôtel to the queen, and for some time discharged the office of farmer-general. Died 20 Dec., 1771. His other works are 'Le Bonheur,' or Happiness, a poem, published after his death; 'De l'Homme,' 2 vols. His hypothesis is materialism in the worst sense.

HELVETIUS, JEAN CLAUDE ADRIEN, son of

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Adrian Helvetius, was born at Paris 18 July, 1685, and died 17 July, 1755, leaving several medical works. He was physician to Louis XIV. and Louis XV.

HELVETIUS, JOHN FREDERICK, a physician and alchemist, who practised with great reputation at the Hague, where he was physician to the prince of Orange. His works are full of visionary conceits. Born about 1625; died 29 Aug., 1709.

HELVICUS, CHRISTOPHER, a German philologist and Latin poet, born near Frankfurt 26 Dec., 1581. He taught Greek and Hebrew at Giessen, and died 10 Sept., 1617.

HELYOT, PIERRE, *Father Hippolyte*, a friar of the third order of St. Francis, was born at Paris 1660, and died at Picpus, near that capital, 5 Jan., 1716. Besides 'The Dying Christian,' and other works of piety, Helyot wrote an admirable 'History of the Monastic, Religious, and Military Orders.'

HEMANS, FELICIA DOROTHEA, a poetess, born at Liverpool 25 Sept., 1794; died near Dublin 12 May, 1835. Her father, a merchant, named Browne, was a native of Ireland; but on her mother's side she was of Venetian descent. In 1812 she became the wife of Captain Hemans, by whom she had five sons; but in 1818 she and her husband separated. She now retired to Wales, and devoted herself to literary pursuits. Her chief works are 'Tales and Historic Scenes,' 'Modern Greece,' 'Dartmoor,' a poem; 'The Sceptic,' 'Siege of Valencia'; 'Songs of the Cid'; 'Lays of Many Lands'; 'Dramatic Scenes'; 'Forest Sanctuary'; 'Records of Women'; 'Songs of the Affections'; 'The Vespers of Palermo,' a play. There have been several collected editions of her Poems.

HEMELAR, JOHN, a learned canon of Antwerp, was born at the Hague, and died 1640, leaving Latin poems and orations, and commentaries upon the medals of the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Justinian.

HEMLING, or MEMLING, HANS, a celebrated painter, born in or near Bruges, in West Flanders, between 1425 and 1435; died, probably in Spain, shortly subsequent to 1500. According to Kugler, he was the scholar of Roger of Bruges, and one of the best artists of the school of Van Eyck. He is supposed to have visited Italy and Germany in middle life, and is said to have served Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, in the twofold capacity of painter and soldier. After the battles of Granson and Morat (1476), in which he followed the fortunes of his patron, he gained admittance into the Hospital of St. John at Bruges, penniless and disabled by wounds, and out of gratitude for the care bestowed upon him painted for the institution some of his finest works. Two of these, altarpieces with wings, are inscribed with his name and the date of the year, 1479. In the hospital is also preserved the celebrated reliquary of St. Ursula, a shrine about four feet in length, on the larger sides of which, in six compartments, is painted the history of the saint. These pictures are among the most interesting productions of the Flemish school.

HEMMINGFORD, WALTER DE, an English chronicler, whose work extends from 1066 to 1308. He was an ecclesiastic in Guisborough Abbey, Yorkshire, and died 1347.

HEMSKERCK, EGBERT, *The Old*, a Dutch painter, born about 1610; died about 1680. *Egbert Hemskerck the younger* was born at Haarlem 1645, and died in London 1704. They both painted fanciful

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subjects, such as enchantments, the interiors of alehouses, monkeys in grotesque actions, and revellers.

HEMSKERCK, JAMES VAN, a Dutch admiral, was a native of Amsterdam. In 1596 he sailed with Barentien to discover a north-east passage to Asia, in which voyage the commander died, but Hemskerck brought back the ships safe to Holland. In 1607 he was made vice-admiral, and sent against the Spaniards in the Mediterranean, where he defeated a superior force, and took the Spanish admiral, Don Juan Alvarez Davila; but Hemskerck was slain in the action 25 April, 1607.

HEMSKERCK, MARTIN VAN, a Dutch painter, born 1498; died at Haarlem 1574.

HEMSTERHUY, TIBERIUS, was born at Groningen 1 Feb., 1685, and at the age of nineteen was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. In 1717 he became professor of Greek at Franeker, to which was added the professorship of history. He afterwards filled the same offices at Leyden, where he died 7 April, 1766. He published the last three books of Julius Pollux's *Onomasticon*; the Works of Lucian; the *Plutus* of Aristophanes; and other esteemed works.

HENAO, GABRIEL DE, a Spanish Jesuit, rector of the university of Salamanca, wrote '*Biscaya Illustrata*,' and a number of works on scholastic theology, comprised in 11 folio volumes. Born 1611; died Feb., 1704.

HÉNAULT, CHARLES JEAN FRANÇOIS, an historian, born at Paris 8 Feb., 1685; died 24 Nov., 1770. He was president of the parliament of Paris, superintendent of the finances of the queen's household, and a member of the French Academy. He wrote some dramatic pieces; but it is the 'Chronological Abridgment of the History of France' which constitutes his title to celebrity. This useful work was translated into English by T. Nugent, 2 vols. 8vo., 1702.

HÉNAULT, JEAN, a French poet, who died at Paris 1682.

HENCKEL, JOHN FREDERICK, a chemist and mineralogist, born at Friburg, in Misnia, 1679; died 26 Jan., 1744. His '*Pyritologia*, or History of the Pyrites,' has been translated into English.

HENDERSON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, born 1583, was at the head of his party on account of his learning and eloquence. He was sent to England as a penitentiary, and when Charles I. was at Newcastle, in 1646, he engaged in a dispute with him about episcopacy. He died soon after his return to Edinburgh, 19 Aug., 1646.

HENDERSON, EBENEZER, D.D., was born at Dunfermline 17 Nov., 1784, and entered the Independent ministry. After acting for many years as agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Denmark, Iceland, and Russia, he became tutor at the college at Hoxton (1826-30), and afterwards at Highbury College (1830-50). His death occurred at Mortlake 16 May, 1858. He published *Travels in Iceland*; *Biblical Researches*; and commentaries on several of the books of the Old Testament.

HENDERSON, JOHN, an actor of eminence, born in London 1747. He at first learnt painting, but quitted it to work in the shop of a silversmith, and afterwards appeared on the stage at Bath 1772, in the character of Hamlet, under the assumed name of Courtney. He was greeted by the applause of crowded houses, and he next pre-

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sented himself before a London audience at the Haymarket, under Coleman, in Shylock. He soon became the popular representative of Falstaff, Richard III., and other difficult characters, at Drury Lane. Died 25 Nov., 1785.

HENDERSON, JOHN, an eccentric genius, was born at Ballygarane, near Limerick, 27 March, 1757. His father was a preacher in Wesley's connection, and afterwards a schoolmaster near Bristol. Young Henderson received his education among the Methodists, and made so rapid a progress that at eight years of age he was employed in teaching Latin in Kingswood School, and Greek in Lady Huntingdon's College, at Trevecca, in South Wales, when he was no more than twelve. Dr. Tucker, dean of Gloucester, sent him to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. His habits and studies were alike singular. He wore no neckcloth. His shoe-buckles were as small as those worn at the knees. He generally went to rest about daybreak and rose in the afternoon. He used to strip himself naked to the waist, and going to the pump, would completely sluice himself, after which he would pump over his shirt, and in that condition go to bed. His learning was multifarious, but he delighted chiefly in alchemy, physiognomy, and the occult arts. He died at Oxford 2 Nov., 1788.

HENDERSON, THOMAS, an astronomer, whose name is connected with the discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, was born at Dundee 28 Dec., 1798; died 23 Nov., 1844.

HENDREN, JOSEPH WILLIAM, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, born at Birmingham 19 Oct., 1791. In 1806 he received the Franciscan habit, and made his profession 19 Nov., 1807. He was ordained priest 28 Sept., 1815, and was for some years employed in teaching philosophy and divinity to his brethren. In 1826 he was appointed to serve the mission of Abergavenny, where he remained till February, 1830, when he was appointed confessor to the Franciscan nuns at Taunton. In this office he remained eight years, much beloved and esteemed by the community; when, in July, 1848, he was named vicar apostolic of the western district, and consecrated bishop of Uranopolis. On the restoration of the hierarchy in England he was appointed bishop of Clifton 29 Sept., 1850, but on 22 June, 1851, he was translated to Nottingham. He did not, however, retain that see long. His natural inclination and previous habits made him shrink from the cares of office, and after many earnest entreaties he at length obtained leave to resign. On 2 Feb., 1853, he accepted the see of Martyropolis 'in partibus infidelium.' After a short residence at the oratory at Birmingham, he returned to the convent at Taunton, where the rest of his days were spent in prayer and study. Died 14 Nov., 1866.

HENGIST, a Saxon chief, who went to England to assist in repelling the Picts, and received the kingdom of Kent as a reward for his services. Died 488.

HENICHIUS, JOHN, a German Lutheran divine and theological writer, born Jan., 1616. He was professor at Kinteln, where he died 27 June, 1671.

HENKE, HENRY PHILIP CONRAD, a Protestant divine, professor of theology at Helmstadt, was born at Hehlen 3 July, 1752, and died at Brunswick 2 May, 1800. His chief performance is a General History of the Christian Church.

HENRION.

HENLEY, ANTHONY, was the son of Sir Robert Henley, of the Grange, Hampshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1698 he was returned to parliament for Andover, and afterwards for Weymouth, in which capacity he voted with the Whigs. He wrote several poems for music, and assisted the writers of the 'Tatler' and the 'Medley.' Died August, 1711. His second son, *Robert*, became Lord Chancellor, and, in 1764, earl of Northington. See NORTHINGTON.

HENLEY, JOHN, commonly called *Orator Henley*, was born at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, 5 Aug., 1692. He was educated at Oakham School, in Rutland, and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. After serving a curacy in the country, and conducting the school of his native place for some time, he removed to London, and was much followed as a preacher. At last, however, he set up what he called an oratory, in Newport Market, where he lectured on Sundays on theology, and on Wednesdays upon miscellaneous topics, but in a strain of such vulgarity and abuse, as moved the grand jury of Westminster to present him at the sessions as a disturber of the public peace. He had medals struck, which he dispensed as tickets to his subscribers, each of whom paid one shilling for admittance. Died 14 Oct., 1756. Henley published a translation of Pliny's Epistles; and some other works.

HENLEY, SAMUEL, D.D., a learned orientalist, was some time professor of moral philosophy at the college of Williamsburg, Virginia, subsequently assistant at Harrow School, rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and principal of the East India College, Hertford. Died 29 Dec., 1815. He published—Three Sermons preached in America; Dissertation concerning the controverted Passages in St. Peter and St. Jude, on the Angels that sinned; Observations on the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic, and the Design of the Æneid of Virgil; Essay toward a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus, with a Translation, and Notes. He has also some papers in the *Archæologia*; and was the editor of 'The History of the Caliph Vathek.'

HENNINGES, JEROME, a German genealogist, the disciple of Melancthon, was a native of Lunenburg, and died 28 Feb., 1597.

HENNUYER, JEAN LE, bishop of Lisieux, is celebrated for his humanity at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Born 1497; died 12 March, 1578.

HENRIET, PROTASIS, a French Recollect friar, author of a Harmony of the Evangelists, &c., died 1688.

HENRIETTA ANNA OF ENGLAND, duchess of Orleans, the daughter of Charles I. king of England and Henrietta Maria of France, was born at Exeter 1644, and died at St. Cloud 30 June, 1670. She was charged with several secret missions from Louis XIV. to her brother Charles II.

HENRIETTA MARIA OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, was born at Paris 25 Nov., 1609; became the wife of Charles I., king of England, 1625; and died at Colombe, near Paris, 10 Sept., 1669. She fled from England in 1644, and took refuge in France, where she founded the convent of the Visitation at Chaillot.

HENRION, DENIS, a French mathematician, engineer to the prince of Orange, died about 1640. He was one of the earliest translators of Euclid, and introduced into France the theory of logarithms, invented by Napier.

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HENRION, NICOLAS, a French numismatist, born at Troyes (Champagne) 6 Dec., 1663; died 24 June, 1720.

HENRY I., *The Fowler*, Emperor of Germany, was born 876, being the son of Otho. He succeeded Conrad I. 919; and died 936.

HENRY II., great-grandson of the preceding, was born 972; became king of Bavaria 995; succeeded Otho III. as emperor of Germany 1002; died 1024.

HENRY III., *The Black*, brother and successor of Conrad II. (1039), was crowned emperor 1046; and died 1056.

HENRY IV., Emperor of Germany, born 1050; succeeded his father, Henry III., 1056; died 1106.

HENRY V., *The Young*, son of the preceding, was born 1081; succeeded to the imperial throne 1111; died 1125.

HENRY VI., *The Cruel*, born 1165; succeeded his father, Frederick Barbarossa, 1190; died 1197.

HENRY VII., Duke of Luxemburg, was elected emperor of Germany 1308, and died 1313.

HENRY I., King of France, was born 1005; succeeded his father Robert 1031; died 1060.

HENRY II., son of Francis I., was born 1518; succeeded to the French throne 1547; died 1559.

HENRY III., third son of the preceding, was born 1552. He was chosen king of Poland 1573, but quitted that throne to succeed his brother as king of France 1574. He was assassinated 2 Aug., 1590.

HENRY IV., *The Great*, king of France, was born at Pau 1533; ascended the throne 1589; and was assassinated 14 May, 1610.

HENRY I., *Beauclerc*, King of England and duke of Normandy, was the third son of William the Conqueror. He was born 1068; ascended the throne 1100; died 2 Dec., 1135.

HENRY II. succeeded to the throne of England 1154, and died 6 July, 1189.

HENRY III., born 1206, succeeded John as king of England 1216, and died 1272.

HENRY IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, third son of Edward III., was born about 1360. By usurping the throne (1399), he gave rise to the long wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Died 20 March, 1413.

HENRY V., son of the preceding, was born 1388, succeeded to the crown 1413; died 31 Aug., 1422.

HENRY VI., son of the preceding, was born 1421; succeeded to the throne on his father's decease; and was murdered in the Tower 21 May, 1471.

HENRY VII. opposed and defeated Richard III., and was crowned king of England, on the field, after the battle of Bosworth 1485. By his marriage the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster were united and settled. He died 21 April, 1509.

HENRY VIII., son and successor of the preceding, ascended the throne 1509, at the age of 18. Although for a short time popular, he soon, by his arbitrary and capricious conduct, proved himself a tyrant. He obtained from the Holy See the title of 'Defender of the Faith,' in consequence of his having written a work against the errors of Luther; but he afterwards quarrelled with the Pope, who refused to divorce him from his wife. Henry in revenge declared himself to be the Head of the Church, and thus introduced the 'Reformation' into England. He was six times married; two of his wives perished on the scaffold, and two

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others were divorced. This monarch, who must always be detested for his tyranny and oppression, died 28 Jan., 1546-7.

HENRY, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., died 6 Nov., 1612, aged 18, much lamented by the nation.

HENRY OF GHENT, *The Solemn Doctor*, was archdeacon of Tournay, where he died 29 June, 1205, aged 76. He wrote some excellent works on theology.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an English historian, was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon in the twelfth century. He wrote a History of England to the year 1164, published in 1579 by Savile. There is an English translation in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. He was also author of a Latin piece on the Contempt of the World.

HENRY OF ST. IGNATIUS, *Henricus à Sancto Ignatio*, a learned theologian of the Carmelite order, was a native of Ath, in Flanders, and died at Cavée, in the diocese of Liege, about 1720. His chief work is a complete system of moral theology, entitled 'Ethica Amoris.'

HENRY THE MINSTREL, or *Blind Harry*, a Scotoman, who commemorated in vernacular poetry the achievements of Wallace, flourished in the fifteenth century. The best edition of his poem was printed at Perth 1790.

HENRY OF SUSA, *Henricus de Segusio*, the most eminent civilian and canonist of the thirteenth century, who acquired so high a reputation as to be called 'The Source and Splendour of the Law.' He was appointed archbishop of Embrun about 1258, and cardinal bishop of Ostia 1262, from whence he had the name of Ostiensis. Died 1271. He wrote 'The Golden Sum on the Book of Decretals.'

HENRY, DAVID, a printer, born near Aberdeen 1710. He came to London early in life, and was taken into the employ of Cave, whose sister he married; after which he began business at Reading, where he set up a newspaper, and another at Winchester. In 1754 he became a partner with his brother-in-law, at St. John's Gate, where he continued the Gentleman's Magazine many years. He died at Lewisham 5 June, 1792. Mr. Henry published 'Twenty Discourses abridged from Archbishop Tillotson; The Complete Farmer, or a Practical System of Husbandry; and An Historical Account of Voyages round the World, 6 vols.'

HENRY, MATTHEW, son of Philip Henry, was born at Broad Oak, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, 1662. He was educated by his father, after which he studied the law in Gray's Inn, but relinquished that pursuit for the ministry, and was ordained over a congregation at Chester, where he resided about twenty-five years, and then accepted an invitation to settle at Hackney. He died of apoplexy, while on a journey, at Nantwich, 22 June, 1714. His works are A Discourse on Schism; The Life of Mr. Philip Henry; A Scripture Catechism; Family Hymns; The Communicant's Companion; Discourses on Vice and Immorality; A Method for Prayer; Directions for Daily Communion with God; Exposition of the Bible, 5 vols. folio. The last volume of this work was completed by several divines after his death.

HENRY, PATRICK, a native of Virginia, distinguished for his commanding eloquence, was the first man who proposed to the colonies hostile measures against Great Britain. He was the first governor of Virginia after the Declaration of Inde-

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pendence, and a member of the old congress. He declined the appointments of secretary of state under President Washington, and of minister to France under his successor. Born 29 May, 1736; died 6 June, 1799.

HENRY, PHILIP, an eminent divine, born 1631 at the palace of Whitehall, where his father was page to James duke of York. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and obtained a studentship 1648. He was ordained to the ministry according to the Presbyterian forms 1657, soon after which he married a lady of fortune, and became possessed of the estate of Broadoak, near Whitechurch, in Shropshire, where he used to preach in a barn. Died 24 June, 1696.

HENRY, ROBERT, D.D., an historian and divine, was born in the parish of St. Ninian's, in Scotland, 18 Feb., 1718. From the grammar-school of Stirling he went to the university of Edinburgh, after which he became master of the school at Annan. In 1746 he was licensed to preach, and in 1748 was ordained at Carlisle, where he remained twelve years, and then removed to a congregation at Berwick. In 1768 he settled at Edinburgh, as minister of the new Grey Friar's church; but in 1776 he became colleague minister in the Old Church. The degree of doctor in divinity was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh in 1770, and in 1774 he was moderator of the general assembly. He died in Nov., 1790. Dr. Henry translated Goguet's Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences; but his great work is a History of England, on an original plan, 6 vols. 4to. This excellent work only comes down to the reign of Henry VIII.

HENRY, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished chemist of Manchester, was born in that town 12 Dec., 1774, and died 2 Sept., 1836.

HENRYSON, ROBERT, a Scotch poet in the fifteenth century, was schoolmaster at Dunfermline, and a monk of the Benedictine order. His 'Fablis' were printed at Edinburgh in 1621; and his 'Testament of Faure Cresende' is to be found in some editions of Chaucer's works. He died before 1508.

HENSLOW, JOHN STEPHENS, was born at Rochester 6 Feb., 1796, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (M.A. 1821). He became professor of mineralogy in the university 1822; professor of botany 1827; and in 1837 rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, where he died 10 May, 1861. He published 'The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany;' and 'A Dictionary of Botanical Terms.'

HENTENIUS, JOHN, a Dominican, born in France 1499. He received his education in Portugal, and became a Dominican at Louvain, where he died 13 Oct., 1566. He is best known by a beautiful edition of the Vulgate, printed by Plantin 1565, 5 vols. 12mo.; and the Louvain Bible, printed 1547.

HEPBURN, JAMES, earl of Bothwell. See BOTHWELL.

HEPBURN, JAMES BONAVENTURA, a learned writer, was born at Oldhamstocks, East Lothian, 14 July, 1573. He was bred in the Protestant religion by his father, who was a Presbyterian minister; but, after studying at St. Andrew's, he turned Catholic, and went to Italy. He next travelled into various parts of the east, and on his return entered the order of Minims in the vicinity of Avignon. Pope Paul V. appointed him

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librarian of the oriental books and MSS. in the Vatican. He died at Venice in or about 1620. He published 'A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary,' and an Arabic Grammar, 1591. He also published translations from Hebrew MSS. and other works.

HEPBURN, ROBERT, was born in Scotland about 1690. At the age of twenty-one he published, in thirty numbers, a series of essays, entitled 'The Tatler, by Donald Macstaff, of the North.' He studied the civil law in Holland, and became a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, where he died in or about 1712. After his death two treatises by him were published, viz., 'Demonstratio quod Deus sit,' 1714; and 'Dissertatio de Scriptis Pitcaernianis,' 1715.

HERACLITUS, the founder of a philosophic sect, was a native of Ephesus. He incorporated the mysteries of the Pythagorean system into his own, which was exceedingly severe and obscure. Being of a misanthropic turn, whence he is said to have wept at the follies of mankind, he retired to a mountainous region, where he lived upon vegetables. He died at the age of sixty, b.c. 504.

HERACLIUS, emperor of the East, was son of Heraclius, governor of Africa. He dethroned Phocas 610, and died 641.

HERAULT, DIDIER, *Desiderius Heraldus*, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, born about 1579; died June, 1649. He was distinguished both as a lawyer and a classical scholar. His son became a clergyman of the Church of England, and had a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He wrote a piece against the rogicides, and some other works.

HERBERT, JOHN FREDERICK, a German philosopher, professor at Konigsberg and Göttingen, was born at Oldenburg 4 May, 1776, and died 14 Aug., 1841. An avowed adversary of Kant's system and of all psychological systems in general, he constructed, by means of what he termed the 'theory of relations,' an original system, the exposition of which is very often obscure through the absence of sufficient explanation. His works were published at Leipsic in 12 vols., 1850-52.

HERBELOT. See D'HERBELOT.

HERBERT, EDWARD, Lord Herbert of Cheshire, was born in Montgomeryshire 1581. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and at the accession of James I. was created knight of the Bath. After this he distinguished himself at the siege of Juliers; and in 1610 was sent ambassador to Louis XIII., but was recalled on account of a dispute between him and the constable de Luynes. In 1625 he was created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, and in 1631 advanced to the English peerage. Died 20 Aug., 1648. In his work, entitled 'De Veritate,' he laid down the principles of deism, and yet professed to have had a revelation to publish it. His best performance is the 'History of Henry VIII.' In 1603 appeared his book 'De Religione Gentilium,' of which a translation was printed in 1705. Lord Herbert also wrote 'Expeditio Buckinghami ducis in Ream insulam;' and his Own Life, which last was printed in 1764, and several times since. The edition of 1824 has a prelatory notice said to be by Sir Walter Scott.

HERBERT, GEORGE, younger brother of Edward Lord Herbert of Cheshire, was born at Montgomery Castle 3 April, 1593. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to

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Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degrees in arts. In 1619 he was chosen university orator, in which capacity he gave great satisfaction to James I. This made him entertain hopes of rising at court; but the death of the king disappointing his expectations, he entered into orders, and was presented to the prebend of Leighton Bromswold, in the diocese of Lincoln, the church of which parish he rebuilt. In 1630 he was inducted into the living of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he died in February, 1632. The works of this exemplary divine are *Oratio qua auspicio serenissimo principis Caroli reditum ex Hispaniis, 1623*; a translation of Cornaro on Temperance; *Herbert's Remains*, containing his 'Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson's character and rule of Holy Life,' an admirable treatise on parochial duty; 'The Temple. Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations.' Several editions of his *Poetical Works* have appeared during the present century.

HERBERT, HENRY JOHN GEORGE, earl of Carnarvon. See **CARNARVON**.

HERBERT, MARY. See **SIDNEY**.

HERBERT, SIDNEY, Lord Herbert of Lea, was born at Richmond, Surrey, 16 Sept., 1810, being the second son of the eleventh earl of Pembroke. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1831). In 1832 he entered parliament as Conservative member for South Wilts, which he continued to represent until he was raised to the peerage. He took office under Peel's second administration in 1841, as secretary of the admiralty, and in 1845 he was advanced to the post of secretary of war. He kept aloof from the party of Lord Derby when they came into power early in 1852, but resumed his post at the War Office, with a seat in Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry in the following December, and held it till the commencement of the war with Russia, when he withdrew for a while from the public service in consequence of the resolutions of the Sebastopol committee. In June, 1859, he returned to the War Department, and finally retired from office in July, 1861, having been raised to the peerage in the preceding January. His death happened at Wilton 2 Aug., 1861.

HERBERT, Sir THOMAS, was born at York about 1610, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge; after which he went to live with his relation, the earl of Pembroke, who sent him on his travels. He spent four years in Asia and Africa, and published, at his return, an account of his observations. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he joined the parliament, but afterwards became attached to the king, whom he attended to the last with great affection. At the Restoration he was made a baronet. He died at York 1 March, 1681-2. Besides his travels he was the author of *Threnodia Carolina*, or an Account of the two last Years of the Life of King Charles I. Sir Thomas also wrote an account of the last days of the king, inserted in Wood's *Athenae*; and he assisted Dugdale in the third volume of the *Monasticon*.

HERBERT, WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke. See **PEMBROKE**.

HERBERT, WILLIAM, a typographical antiquary, born 29 Nov., 1718, and educated at Hitchin, Herts. He carried on the hosiery business in London some years, but without success, on

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which he went as purser's clerk to the East Indies, where he remained some time, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the rivers, harbours, and coasts; for his plans of which he received three hundred pounds from the company on his return. He now set up business as an engraver of charts, and print-seller, in which he met with so much encouragement as enabled him to retire with a competency, to an estate of his purchasing at Cheshunt, where he died 18 March, 1795. Mr. Herbert published a new edition of Atkyns's *History of Gloucestershire*, and an improved edition of 'Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*,' 3 vols. 4to., 1785-90.

HERBIN, AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS JULIEN, an oriental scholar, born at Paris 13 March, 1783; died 30 Dec., 1806.

HERBINIUS, JOHN, a native of Pitschen, in Silesia, who wrote on Cataracts and Waterfalls; also 'De Statu Ecclesiarum Augustanæ Confectionis in Polonia.' Born 1633; died 14 Feb., 1676.

HERBST, JOHN ANDREW, a writer on music, born at Nuremberg 1588. In 1628 he became chapel-master at Frankfort on the Maine, and died there about 1660.

HERDER, JOHN GOTTFRIED VON, was born at Morungen, in East Prussia, 1744. He was educated for the church, and in 1774 became first preacher to the court of Saxe Weimar, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice-president of the consistory. Died 18 December, 1803. His works relate to a great variety of subjects, and fill about 60 volumes. The following have been translated into English: 'Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man;' 'Oriental Dialogues;' 'A brief Commentary on the Revelation of St. John;' 'Spirit of Hebrew Poetry.'

HERICOURT, LOUIS D', a learned French jurist, born at Soissons 1687; died 18 Oct., 1752.

HERISSANT, LOUIS ANTOINE PROSPER, a physician and naturalist, born 1745 at Paris, where he died 10 Aug., 1769.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, CHARLES LOUIS L', a botanist, born at Paris 1746. He was murdered 16 Aug., 1800.

HERITIER DE VILLANDON, NICOLAS L', historiographer of France, died Aug., 1680, aged 50. He wrote two tragedies and a few poems. His daughter, *Marie Jeanne l'Heritier*, was born at Paris 1664, and died 24 Feb., 1734. She published a translation of Ovid's *Epistles*, and some novels.

HERMANN, JAMES, a mathematician of Basle, born 1678; died 11 July, 1733. He wrote 'Phoronomia, or two Books on the Forces and Motions of Solid and Fluid Bodies.'

HERMANN, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, professor at Strasburg, was born at Barr, near that city, 1738, and died 8 Oct., 1800. He devoted all his property to the formation of a cabinet of natural history, and wrote several dissertations in German and French.

HERMANN, JOHN GOTTFRIED JAMES, a celebrated philologist, born at Leipzig 28 Nov., 1772; died there 31 Dec., 1848. He became professor-extraordinary of philosophy in the university of his native town 1799; professor of eloquence 1803, and of poetry 1809; and in 1819 founded the Greek Society. He published editions of the 'Orphica,' of the 'Hymns and Epigrams' of Homer, and of several of the tragedies of Euripides; some excellent treatises on Greek grammar and primitive mythology; 'De Metris Poetarum Græcorum

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et Romanorum,' 1796; 'Handbuch der Metrik,' 1798; 'De emendanda Ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ,' 1801; an annotated edition of Vigier 'De præcipuis Græcæ Dictionis Idiōtismis,' and 'Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ,' 1816.

HERMANN, PAUL, a botanist, born at Halle, in Saxony, 1646. After practising as a physician in Ceylon, he was chosen (1679) professor of botany at Leyden. He wrote numerous works, and formed a system of botany founded on the fructification. Died 29 Jan., 1695.

HERMANT, GODEFROI, doctor of the Sorbonne and rector of the university of Paris, was born at Beauvais 6 Feb., 1617, and died 11 July, 1690, having been excluded from several of his benefices for refusing to sign the 'Formulary.' He composed lives of several of the Fathers; some pieces against the Jesuits, &c.

HERMAS, an ecclesiastical writer, supposed to be the same person whom St. Paul salutes at the end of his Epistle to the Romans. He appears to have belonged to the church at Rome, when Clement was the bishop, about the year 80. His book, called 'The Shepherd,' is considered canonical by some of the Fathers. The Greek text is lost, but the Latin translation has been several times printed.

HERMELIN, SAMUEL GUSTAVUS, Baron, a Swedish mineralogist, born at Stockholm 4 April, 1744; died 4 March, 1820.

HERMES, GEORGE, a Catholic theologian, professor at Munster, and afterwards at Bonn, was born at Dreyerwalde, in Westphalia, 22 April, 1775, and died 26 May, 1831. His 'Philosophical Introduction of Catholic Christian Theology,' 1819, incurred the censure of the Court of Rome, because the author endeavoured to substitute reason for faith in the interpretation of the Scriptures; and his disciples, termed 'Hermesians,' were prohibited from teaching in Catholic universities. Besides the above work, Hermes wrote 'Researches on the interior truth of Christianity,' and 'Catholic Christian Dogma.'

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, an Egyptian priest and philosopher, supposed to have flourished B.C. 1930.

HERMILLY, VAQUETTE D', a French writer, born at Amiens 1707; died at Paris 29 Jan., 1778. He wrote a History of Majorca and Minorca; and translated several works from the Spanish and Portuguese.

HERMOGENES, a famous heresiarch of the second century, who applied Stoicism to Christianity, saying that matter was co-eternal with God, and that He had formed all creatures out of it.

HERMOGENES, of Tarsus, a Greek rhetorician, who flourished about 161. Such portions of his works as are extant were printed at Geneva 1614.

HERNANDEZ, FRANCIS, a physician and naturalist, who was sent to Mexico by Philip II. to make observations on the productions of that country. The result of his inquiries was published at Rome 1651.

HERODES, TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS ATTICUS, a native of Marathon, was a distinguished sophist in the age of the Antonines. He was appointed consul at Rome A.D. 141, and died A.D. 185. We have from him only a single discourse and some fragments.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, died at Rome about 240. He wrote the history of his own times,

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which was translated into English by J. Hart 1749.

HERODOTUS, called the father of history, was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, about 484 B.C. His native place being under the tyranny of Lygdamis, induced him to travel into Egypt, Greece, and Italy, by which means he acquired an extensive knowledge of the history of many nations. On his return to his own country, he assisted in expelling Lygdamis; and then went, according to Pliny, to live at Thurium, in Magna Græcia. He is said to have recited his history at the Olympic games with such applause, that the people, in expressing their admiration of him, paid little attention to those who had gained prizes. The work is divided into nine books, which are called by the names of the muses, and comprehend the history of the most remarkable events, from the reign of Cyrus, the first king of Persia, to that of Xerxes. There is also ascribed to Herodotus 'A Life of Homer;' but it is evidently fictitious. The best editions of this valuable author are that of Aldus, 1502, folio; that of Wesseling, at Amsterdam, in 1763; and that of Schweighæuser, at Strasburg, 1816. There have been several English translations of Herodotus, by Beloe, Littlebury, Laurent, and others.

HERRARA Y TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian, born 1559; died at Madrid 29 March, 1625. He became grand historiographer for the Indies to Philip II., who also made him secretary of state. Among his many works we may particularize his History of the West Indies, which was translated into English by Stevens; and his History of Scotland during the time of Mary Stuart.

HERRARA, FERDINANDO DE, a Spanish poet, born at Seville 1515; died about 1595. He wrote a great number of poems, and a Life of Sir Thomas More.

HERRARA, FRANCIS DE, *The Old*, a Spanish painter, born 1576; died 1650.

HERRARA, FRANCIS DE, *The Young*, a painter and architect, son of the preceding, was born 1622, and died at Madrid 1685.

HERRICK, ROBERT, a poet, was born in London Aug., 1591. He received his education at Cambridge, after which he obtained (1629) the vicarage of Dean Prior, Devonshire. He was deprived of this living at the Rebellion, but recovered it at the Restoration, and died 1674. His poetical works were printed 1648, under the title of 'Hesperides.' Of the subsequent editions the best are those of Maitland (1823) and Singer (1846).

HERRING, JOHN FREDERICK, a celebrated painter of animals, especially horses, was born in Surrey 1795; and died at Meopham Park, Tunbridge, Kent, 23 Sept., 1865.

HERRING, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1691, at Walsoken, Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge. On taking orders, he obtained successively the livings of Great Shelford, Stow cum Quy, and the Holy Trinity in Cambridge. In 1722 Bishop Fleetwood made him his chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Rettenden, Essex, and that of Barclay, Herts. After this he was chosen preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, on which he took his degree of D.D. In 1731 he was presented to the rectory of Blechingley, Surrey, and the same year advanced to the deanery of Rochester. In 1737 he was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 translated to York,

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where he exerted himself so much in rousing the county against the rebels, that in 1747 he was translated to Canterbury. Died 13 March, 1757. In 1793 a volume of his sermons was published, which was followed in 1777 by a collection of his letters.

HERSCHEL, Sir WILLIAM, LL.D., F.R.S., the famous astronomer, was born at Hanover 15 Nov., 1738. His father, being a musician, brought up his four sons, of whom William was the second, to the same profession, and placed him, at the age of fourteen, in the band of the Hanoverian Foot-guards. In 1757 he came to this country, and obtained employment as a musician. In 1766 he was chosen organist at Halifax, which situation he resigned for a similar one at Bath, where, by the direction of the public concerts and his private teaching, he gained a considerable income. But, though fond to enthusiasm of his profession, his ardent thirst for knowledge had begun, for some time past, to open a nobler field for his exertions. While at Halifax he had commenced a course of mathematical reading; and when he read of the noble astronomical discoveries made by the assistance of the telescope, he was seized with an irresistible desire to see with his own eyes the wonders he had read of. Fortunately for the interests of science, the price of an instrument capable of satisfying his curiosity was beyond his means, and he resolved to attempt the construction of one for himself. In this arduous task he succeeded; and in 1774 first saw Saturn in a 5-feet reflecting telescope made by his own hands. Encouraged by this success he now attempted larger telescopes, and soon completed a 7, a 10, and a 20 feet reflector. About the latter end of 1779 he commenced a regular view of the heavens, star by star, with a 7 feet reflector, and after having continued this for upwards of eighteen months he was at length rewarded, on 13 March, 1781, with the discovery of a new primary planet, to which he afterwards gave the name of 'Georgium Sidus,' but which is now more generally distinguished by that of 'Uranus.' In consequence of this discovery the attention of the scientific world became fixed upon him; and George III. immediately appointed him his private astronomer, with a yearly salary of £400, thus enabling him to devote the remainder of his life exclusively to astronomy. Herschel now took up his residence at Datchet, near Windsor, where he entered upon a career of discovery unexampled, perhaps, in the history of science. Having removed to Slough, he commenced the erection of a telescope of yet larger dimensions than any before attempted, which he completed in 1787, and, aided by this stupendous instrument, and by others of hardly inferior power, extended his researches to every part of the heavens. In these observations, and the laborious calculations into which they led, he was assisted throughout by his sister, Miss Carolina Lucretia Herschel (who died at Hanover 9 Jan., 1848, aged 97). His discoveries were communicated as they arose to the Royal Society, and form an important part of the 'Transactions' of that learned body from 1782 to 1818. His two discoveries of Saturn's 6th and 7th satellites would of themselves be sufficient to render his monster telescope ever memorable. In 1820 he laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5,000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered. This eminent man was

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honoured with the Guelphic order of knighthood 1816, and died at Slough, near Windsor, 25 Aug., 1822.

HERSENT, CHARLES, a turbulent French Oratorian, who, after quitting his order, brought himself into trouble by a book entitled 'Optatus Gallus' (1649), in which he charged Cardinal Richelieu with holding views inimical to the Gallican Church. Retiring to Rome, he was excommunicated for advancing some peculiar notions on grace. He then went back to France, where he died after 1660.

HERTIUS, JOHN NICHOLAS, a learned civilian of Giessen, born 1652; died 19 Sept., 1710.

HERTZBERG, EWALD FREDERICK VON, a Prussian statesman, born at Lottin, in Pomerania, 2 Sept., 1725. He obtained employment in the office of foreign affairs at Berlin, where by his talents he rose to the rank of nobility and prime minister. Died 27 May, 1795. In 1752 his Essay on the Population of Brandenburg gained the prize given by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His state papers and memorials are remarkable for their precision and elegance.

HERVET, GENTIAN, was born at Olivet, near Orleans, 1499. He became tutor to Claudius de l'Aubespine, afterwards secretary of state; and, while at Paris, became acquainted with Edward Lupset, whom he assisted in an edition of Galen. He came to England with Lupset, and was employed in the education of Arthur Pole, which procured him the patronage of the celebrated cardinal, by whose interest he became canon of Rheims. Died 12 Sept., 1584. Hervet was at the Council of Trent, where he delivered two orations, which have been printed, with other works. He translated into English Xenophon's Treatise of Household, and a discourse by Erasmus.

HERVEY, JAMES, a divine of the Church of England, was born at Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, 26 Feb., 1713-14. His father, who was minister of Collingtree, sent him to the free grammar school at Northampton, and next to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and had a small exhibition. In 1736 he became curate to his father, and next at Dummer, Hampshire; from whence he went to Bideford, Devonshire, where he continued about five years, and was much beloved by the parishioners. At this place he wrote his celebrated 'Meditations among the Tombs,' and 'Reflections in a Flower-Garden.' In 1743 he returned to Northamptonshire, and officiated as curate to his father, who was now rector of Weston Favel, and whom he succeeded in that living and Collingtree 1752, on which occasion he took his master's degree at Cambridge. His principles were Calvinistic, but his piety was of the most cheerful and useful description. He died on Christmas Day, 1758. Besides his Meditations, in 2 vols., he published 'Theron and Aspasio; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters,' 3 vols.; Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke; and some sermons. After his death appeared his Life and Letters, 2 vols.; Eleven Letters to Wesley; Letters to Lady Shirley; and Miscellaneous Letters.

HERVEY, JOHN, Lord Hervey of Ickworth, was the eldest son of the first earl of Bristol, and born 15 Oct., 1696. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1715, at which time he was gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales. In 1730 he was

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made vice-chamberlain to the king, and a privy councillor. In 1733 he was created Lord Hervey of Ickworth, and in 1740 made lord privy seal, but was dismissed the next year. Died 5 Aug., 1743. His lordship was a man of letters, and a friend to men of learning; but he was grossly treated by Pope, who drew his character as Sporus, in language which no provocation could have excused, and it was rendered more scandalous by the fact that the poet was the aggressor. Lord Hervey, however, retaliated in some severe lines, in an epistle from a nobleman to a doctor of divinity. He was also the author of some political pieces. One of his sons, *Augustus John* (b. 19 May, 1721), became an admiral and earl of Bristol. He married Elizabeth Chudleigh, who was tried for bigamy in espousing the duke of Kingston while her first husband was living. He died in 1779. Another son of Lord Hervey, *Frederic* (b. Aug., 1730), became bishop of Derry, and succeeded his brother in the title of earl of Bristol. He died at Albano, near Rome, 8 July, 1803.

HERWART DE HOHEMBURG, JOHN GEORGE, chancellor of Bavaria, was born 1554, and died 15 Jan., 1622. His works treat of mathematics and chronology.

HERY, THIERRY DE, a surgeon of Paris, died 12 May, 1599. He wrote 'Methode curative de la maladie venerienne.'

HESHUSIUS, TILLEMANNUS, a Protestant divine, was born at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, 1526; died 1588. He wrote most furiously against the Calvinists.

HESIOD, a Greek poet, lived probably B.C. 950, but, according to some, before Homer. He was born at Cuma, in Ætolia, and was called the Ascraean, because educated at Ascræ, in Bœotia. He was the first who wrote on agriculture, and his performance is entitled the 'Works and Days.' His 'Theogony' is valuable as affording the best account of the ancient mythology. 'The Shield of Hercules,' attributed to Hesiod, is probably a fragment from a later author. His poems have been translated into English by Chapman (1618), Cooke (1728), and Elton (1812).

HESKINS, THOMAS, D.D., after studying for twelve years at Oxford, proceeded to Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. 1540, being then a fellow of Clare Hall, and in orders. He occurs as rector of Hildersham, Cambridgeshire, from 1551 to 1556; and in 1558 he was collated to the chancellorship of the church of Sarum, in which capacity he presented himself the same year to the vicarage of Brixworth, Northamptonshire. On Elizabeth's accession he went to Flanders, entered the Dominican order, and became confessor to a house of English Dominican nuns at Bergen op Zoom. It is not known when or where he died. He wrote 'The Parliament of Chryste avouching and declaring the enacted and received truth of the presence of his Bodie and Bloode in the Blessed Sacrament, and of other articles concerning the same, impugned in a wicked Sermon by M. Juell,' folio, Antwerp, 1565, 1566.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HESNAULT. See HENAULT.

HESSE, WILLIAM, Landgrave of, called the *Wise*, was born about 1533, and died 1592. He was a skilful astronomer, and built an observatory at Cassel, which he furnished with good instruments. His observations were published at Leyden in 1618 by Willcbrod Snell.

HESSELS, or HESSELIUS, JOHN, a divine of

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Louvain, one of Philip II.'s deputies at the Council of Trent, was born 1522, and died 1563 or 1566. His works are chiefly polemical against the Protestants.

HESYCHIUS, a grammarian, lived at Alexandria, as is generally supposed, towards the close of the 4th cent. His Greek 'Lexicon' was first printed at Venice 1514.

HEUGH, HUGH, D.D., a divine of the United Presbyterian Church, born at Stirling 12 Aug., 1782. After officiating as minister in his native town for fifteen years, he removed to Glasgow (1821), and remained there till his death 10 June, 1846. He published some pieces against religious establishments; Notices of the state of Religion in Geneva and Belgium, 1844; and 'Irenicum,' 1846.

HEURNIUS, JOHN, a physician, born at Utrecht 1543, became professor of anatomy at Leyden, where he died 11 Aug., 1601. All his works were printed together at Leyden 1658.

HEUSINGER, JOHN MICHAEL, a German divine, born at Sunderhausen, in Thuringia 24 Aug., 1690, became director of the Gymnasium at Eisenach, where he died 24 Feb., 1751. He published editions of several classical authors. His nephew, *James Frederick Heusinger* (b. 1718; d. 1778), became master of the school at Wolffenbuttel, and published Observations on the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles; Plutarch on Education, &c.

HEVELIUS, JOHN, an astronomer, born at Dantzic 28 Jan., 1611; died 28 Jan., 1687. He built an observatory at Dantzic for the purpose of making accurate observations, the result of which he published under the title of 'Selenographia, or a Description of the Moon,' 1647. This was followed by other works, the most distinguished of which was his 'Cometographia,' 1668. Having sent a copy of this work to Dr. Robert Hooke, it occasioned a controversy between them on this point: 'Whether distances and altitudes could be taken with plain sights nearer than to a minute,' which Hooke denied and Hevelius maintained. Besides the above work, Hevelius wrote 'Uranographia,' 'De Naturâ Saturni,' &c.

HÉVIN, PRUDENT, an eminent surgeon of Paris, born 1715; died 5 Dec., 1789.

HEWSON, WILLIAM, F.R.S., was born at Hexham, Northumberland, 14 Nov., 1739. He served his time under his father, who was a surgeon and apothecary, after which he visited London, and became a pupil of Dr. Hunter, whom he also assisted in his lectures. In 1771 he obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society, for his discoveries of the lymphatic system in birds and fishes. He also published 'Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood;' and, in 1774, his treatise on the Lymphatic System. Died 1 May, 1774.

HEXHAM, JOHN OF. See JOHN.

HEXHAM, ROGER OF. See ROGER.

HEY, JOHN, D.D., was born 1734, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed in 1758 to a fellowship in Sidney College, where he proceeded through all the degrees to that of doctor in divinity in 1780, when he became the first professor of divinity on the Norrisian foundation, which chair he resigned in 1795. He was for many years rector of Passenham, Northamptonshire, and of Calverton, Bucks, but resigned both in 1814 to settle in London, where he died 1815. His works are 'Redemption, a Sea-

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tonian prize poem; 'Lectures on Divinity,' 4 vols.; Seven Sermons on several Occasions; 'Discourses on the malevolent Sentiments;' 'Observations on the Writings of St. Paul.'

HEYDEN, JOHN VAN DER, a landscape-painter, born at Gorcum 1637; died 1712.

HEYLYN, or HEYLYN, PETER, DD., was born at Burford, Oxfordshire, 29 Nov., 1600. He became a student of Hart Hall, Oxford, but afterwards obtained a fellowship in Magdalen College, which he resigned, in 1629, on being appointed chaplain to Charles I. In 1631 he published his 'History of St. George,' for which the king gave him the rectory of Hemmingford, Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of Westminster, to which was added the living of Houghton, in the bishopric of Durham. In 1633 he was created D.D.; in 1637 he became treasurer of Westminster; and, soon after, rector of Islip, Oxfordshire, which he exchanged for the living of South Warmborough, Hampshire. On the breaking out of the civil wars, the parliament ordered his estate to be sequestered, in consequence of which he went to Oxford, where he wrote a weekly paper, called 'Mercurius Aucibus;' but when the king's affairs became desperate, he retired to Abingdon. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments, and died 8 May, 1662. His miscellaneous works were collected into one volume, folio, 1682. His other publications are: Cosmography; A Help to English History, a new edition of which was published by Dr. Wright in 1773; Theologia veterum; Short View of the Life of Charles I.; Examen Historicum; History of the Reformation of the Church of England; Life of Archbishop Laud; History of the Presbyterians.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB, one of the most illustrious critics of Germany, was born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, 25 Sept., 1729. His father, a poor weaver, was unable to pay for his education, but young Heyne's application and zeal enabled him to acquire a vast stock of learning. During the Seven Years' War he was obliged to fly from one town to another; but in 1763 he succeeded Gesner in the professorship of eloquence and poetry at Leipzig, where he died 14 July, 1812. He published editions of Homer, Virgil, Pindar, Diodorus Siculus, Tibullus, Epictetus, &c., with valuable notes; 'Opuscula Academica,' 6 vols.; and Antiquarische Aufsätze, essays on the history of art, 2 vols.

HEYRICK, ELIZABETH, daughter of John Colman, of Leicester, and wife of Lieut. Heyrick, was a member of the Society of Friends, and wrote many pamphlets on philanthropic subjects. Born 1769; died 18 Oct., 1831.

HEYWOOD, ELIZA, a voluminous writer, born in London 1693; died 25 Feb., 1756. Her latter and best writings are, 'The Female Spectator,' 4 vols.; 'Epistles for the Ladies,' 2 vols.; 'Fortunate Foundling;' 'Adventures of Nature;' 'History of Betsy Thoughtless;' 'Jenny and Jemmy Jessamy;' 'Invisible Spy;' and 'A Present for a Servant Maid.'

HEYWOOD, JOHN, a poet, born at North Mims, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became, through Sir Thomas More, a great favourite with Henry VIII. He also continued in the court of Edward VI., and was much in the confidence of queen Mary, on whose death, being a Catholic, he went abroad and died at Mechlin, 1565. He wrote 'The Parable of the Spider and Fly,' a voluminous poem, 1556.

HICKES.

His other works are a Dialogue of Proverbs, and several plays. He left two sons (1.) *Ellis Heywood*, born in London, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; after which he went to Louvain, and became a Jesuit. (2.) *Jasper Heywood*, born in London 1535, became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; but in 1562 he entered among the Jesuits at Rome. He died at Naples 9 Jan., 1598. He translated three of Seneca's tragedies into English, and wrote various poems in the 'Paradise of Dainty Devices,' 1573.

HEYWOOD, OLIVER, a nonconformist, born at Bolton, Lancashire, March, 1629. He had his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was then ordained in the Presbyterian way, as minister of Coley chapel, Yorkshire, from which he was ejected at the Restoration. Died 4 March, 1702. His works are: Heart Treasure; Closet Prayer; Sure Mercies of David; Life of Mr. Angier, &c. His brother, *Nathaniel Heywood*, also an ejected minister, died 16 Dec., 1677. A volume of his sermons, entitled 'Christ Displayed,' was printed in 1679.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, an English actor and dramatist, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Twenty-four of his plays, the best of which is 'A Woman killed with Kindness,' have been printed; and he was likewise the author of numerous other works.

HICKERINGILL, EDMUND, a clergyman of eccentric character, born in Essex, 1630. He had his education at Cambridge; after which he became a lieutenant in the army, and went to Jamaica, of which Island he published a description. On entering into orders, he obtained the vicarage of Boxted, in Essex, and afterwards the rectory of All-Saints, in Colchester, where he died after leading an irregular and turbulent life, 30 Nov., 1708. His tracts were collected by himself 1707, and republished 1716.

HICKES, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Newsham, Yorkshire, 30 June, 1642. He had his grammatical education at the school of North Allerton, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford; but afterwards he went to Magdalen College, next to Magdalen-Hall, and in 1664 to Lincoln College, where he obtained a fellowship. After this he travelled, and at Paris contracted an intimacy with Henry Justel, who intrusted to his care his father's manuscript of the 'Codex canonum ecclesie universalis,' to be presented to the university of Oxford. In 1677 he accompanied his patron, the Duke of Lauderdale, to Scotland, where he was complimented with the degree of doctor of laws at St. Andrews, but he afterwards took the same in regular course at Oxford. In 1680 he was promoted to a prebend of Worcester, and presented the same year to the vicarage of All-Hallows, Barking. In 1683 he became dean of Worcester; but at the Revolution he lost that and his other preferments for not taking the oaths. In 1693 he was consecrated bishop of Thetford by the nonjuring prelates, who were desirous of keeping up their separation from the established church. Died 15 Dec. 1715. Dr. Hickes was particularly skilled in northern literature. His chief works are: 'Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Mæso-Gothicæ;' 'Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Thesaurus,' 3 vols.; Sermons, 3 vols.; Jovian, or an Answer to Julian the Apostate; some Discourses on Dr. Burnet and Dr. Tillotson; con-

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roversial pieces against Catholicism; various tracts in defence of the Nonjurors. His brother, *John Hicks*, became a Presbyterian and was deprived of the living of Stoke, Devonshire, for non-conformity, 1602. In 1685 he joined the Duke of Monmouth's army, for which he was executed.

HICKMAN, HENRY, B.D., a native of Worcestershire, was educated first at Cambridge and afterwards at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen College. At the Restoration he lost his fellowship; on which he went to Leyden, where he died 1692. His works are for the most part polemical.

HICKS, FRANCIS, was born 1566, at Tredington, Worcestershire. He was educated at Oxford; after which he retired to his estate. Died 9 Jan., 1630. His translation of Lucian was published by his son, *Thomas Hicks, M.A.*, chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1634.

HIDALGO, DON JOSEPH GARCIA, a Spanish painter and writer on his art, was born about 1656, and died about 1720.

HIERO I., King of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon 478 B.C.; died 416 B.C.

HIERO II., elected King of Syracuse, 269 B.C.; died 215.

HIERON, SAMUEL, was born at Epping, Essex, 1572. He was educated at Cambridge; after which he became rector of Modbury, in Devonshire, where he died 1617. His works are wholly practical, and were printed together 1614, and again 1620.

HIEROCLES, governor of Alexandria, and a bitter persecutor of the Church in the 4th cent. He had been a teacher of rhetoric in Bithynia; and he wrote two treatises against the Gospels in which he sought to prove that Apollonius Tyanaeus performed greater wonders than Jesus Christ.

HIEROCLES, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, about A.D. 450. He wrote a treatise on Providence; another on Fate; and a Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

HIFERNAN, PAUL, was born in the county of Dublin 1719, and educated for the priesthood of the Roman church; instead of which he went abroad, and applied himself to physic, but never attained any eminence. He lived in London by writing for the stage and the booksellers, though none of his productions are now read. He died in obscurity June 1777.

HIGDEN, RALPH, a chronicler, was a Benedictine in the monastery of St. Werburg, at Chester, where he died at an advanced age about 1360. His 'Polychronicon' was translated by John de Trevisa, and printed by Caxton 1482.

HIGGINS, JOHN, an old writer, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. He was in orders, and compiled—The *Flosculi* of Terence; *Holcot's Dictionaire*, 1572; *The Nomenclator* of Adrian Junius, translated into English, 1585; *An Answer* to Perkins, concerning Christ's Descent into Hell; part of the *Mirror* for Magistrates, 1575.

HIGGINS, MATTHEW JAMES, an English journalist, who for many years was a contributor to the *Times*, *Edinburgh Review*, *Cornhill Magazine*, and *Pall Mall Gazette*. He was best known to the public by his favourite signatures of 'Jacob Omnium' and 'Paterfamilias,' which are identified with many important social and educational reforms. He died at Abingdon 14 August, 1868, having been admitted a few days previously into membership with the Church of Rome.

HILDERSHAM.

HIGGONS, BEVIL, son of Sir Thomas, mentioned below, was born 1670. He was educated first at St. John's College, Oxford; from whence he removed to Cambridge, and next to the Middle Temple. He adhered strenuously to king James II., and died in France in March, 1735. His works are—*The Generous Conqueror*, a Tragedy; *A Poem* on the Peace of Utrecht; *Historical and Critical Remarks* on Burnet's History of his own Times; *A Short View* of English History.

HIGGONS, SIR THOMAS, was born at Westburgn, Shropshire, 1624. He was educated at Oxford, and married the widow of Robert earl of Essex, and delivered a Latin oration at her funeral 1650. His second wife was the daughter of Sir Bevil Greenville. He was knighted at the Restoration, and sent envoy, first to the duke of Saxony, and next to Vienna. Died 24 Nov., 1691. His works are—'A Panegyric to the King;' 'The History of Isuf Bassa;' 'The Venetian Triumph.'

HIGGS, GRIFFIN or GRIFFITH, was born near Henley, Oxfordshire, 1580. After being educated at Oxford he went (1627) to the Hague, as chaplain to the queen of Bohemia. In 1630 he took his doctor's degree at Leyden; and on his return home was made dean of Lichfield, but lost that preferment in the Rebellion. Died 16 Dec., 1650. His works are—'Problemata Theologica,' 'Miscellanæ Theses Theologicae.'

HIGHMORE, JOSEPH, a painter, born in London, 1692; died at Canterbury 3 March, 1780. He painted numerous portraits of eminent persons, and a set of pictures from Pamela; Hagar and Ishmael, in the Foundling Hospital; and several historical pieces of merit. He was also an author, and published—'A critical Examination of the two Paintings by Rubens in the Banqueting House at Whitehall;' 'The Practice of Perspective;' 'Observations on a pamphlet entitled, Christianity not founded on Argument;' *Essays*, 2 vols.

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, M.D., a medical writer, born at Fordingbridge, Hants, 6 Feb., 1613; died at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, 21 March, 1684.

HILARION, the founder of the monastic life in Palestine, was born about 291, and died in the isle of Cyprus about 371.

HILARY (St.), bishop of Poitiers, a Father of the Church, died 367 or 368. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, fol., 1697.

HILARY (St.), bishop of Arles, died 5 May, 449. He wrote Homilies; the *Life* of St. Honoratus, &c.

HILARY (St.), succeeded St. Leo as Pope 401; died 21 Feb., 468.

HILDA (St.), abbess of Streaneshalch (now Whitby), Yorkshire, died 680, aged 63. Festival Nov. 18.

HILDEGARDE (St.), abbess of Mount St. Rupert, near Bingen, on the Rhine; died 1180. She composed three books of Revelations, &c.

HILDERSHAM, ARTHUR, a puritan divine, whose father was nearly related to cardinal Pole, and consequently to the royal family of England. He was born at Stetchworth, Cambridgeshire, 6 Oct., 1563, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; after which he obtained a fellowship at Trinity Hall. In 1593 he was presented to the living of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, where he continued till his death, 4 March, 1631. His works are—*Lectures* on John; *Lectures* on Psalm 51; *A Treatise* on the Lord's Supper. His son, *Samuel*, was ejected at the Restoration from

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the living of West Felton, in Shropshire. He died 1674.

HILDESLEY, MARK, an English prelate, born 9 Dec. 1608, at Murston, Kent, and educated at Trinity College Cambridge. In 1755 he was appointed to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, with which he held the mastership of Sherbourne Hospital, and a prebend in Lincoln cathedral. Died 7 Dec. 1772. It was owing to his exertions that the Bible was translated into the Manx language.

HILL, AARON, a poet, was born in Westminster 10 Feb, 1685. He was educated at Westminster School, which he left before he was 15, and went to visit his relation, Lord Paget, then ambassador to the Porte. After going through several parts of the Levant, and some of the courts of Europe, he returned with his noble relation in 1703. He next became a travelling tutor, and in 1709 commenced author, by publishing a 'History of the Ottoman Empire.' His next performance was a poem in praise of Lord Peterborough, who made him his secretary. On bringing out an opera called 'Rinaldo,' which was the first piece of music composed by Handel, he became manager of the king's theatre, for which he was well qualified, as appears in his poem on the 'Art of Acting,' and his periodical Essays, entitled 'The Prompter.' He also turned his attention to a variety of schemes, one of which was the extraction of oil from beech-nuts; another, the settlement of Georgia, in America; and, lastly, the cutting of timber for the navy in the Highlands. None of these, however, were successful, and he devoted his time, at the close of life, to study and to the education of his children. He brought out several plays, mostly translations from the French: besides which he wrote a poem on Gideon, and other pieces, all of which were collected in 4 vols. 8vo. Died 8 Feb., 1750. Mr. Hill was once on good terms with Pope, but afterwards they quarrelled, and Hill was enrolled in the Dunciad.

HILL, ABRAHAM, F.R.S., was born in London 1633; became a lord of trade and comptroller of the archbishop of Canterbury; and died 5 Feb., 1721. His 'Familiar Letters' were published 1767.

HILL, GEORGE, D.D., a clergyman of the church of Scotland, was born at St. Andrew's June, 1750. He was educated at the university of his native place, where he first obtained the Greek professorship in the college of St. Salvador, and afterwards that of divinity. He next became principal of St. Mary's College, chaplain to the king for Scotland, and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Died 19 Dec., 1819. He published a volume of sermons; 'Theological Institutes;' 'Lectures upon portions of the Old Testament;' 'Lectures on Divinity,' 3 vols.

HILL, Sir JOHN, M.D. was born about 1716, and bred to the business of an apothecary, which he carried on for some years in St. Martin's Lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus, 'On Gems,' which procured him reputation, and induced him to undertake a General Natural History, in 3 vols. folio. He now became a general writer on a variety of subjects. He published a supplement to Chambers's Cyclopædia, conducted the 'British Magazine,' and edited a daily paper called 'The Inspector.' At this time he obtained the degree of M.D. from Scotland, and set up as an empiric by inventing some popular remedies. Under the patronage of the earl of Bute he commenced a voluminous work—'A

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System of Botany,' which he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with an order of knighthood. Besides the above works he wrote many others, as, Mrs. Glasses' Cookery; A Review of the works of the Royal Society; some novels; and a few farces. Died 22 Nov., 1775.

HILL, JOSEPH, a puritan divine, was born at Bromley, Yorkshire, Oct., 1625, and obtained a fellowship at Magdalen College, Cambridge, which he was compelled to resign on account of his nonconformity 1662. Leaving this country he officiated as minister to the English congregation at Middleburg, and afterwards to that at Rotterdam, where he died 5 Nov., 1707. He published an enlarged edition of Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon, and Dissertations on the Antiquity of Temples and Churches.

HILL, Sir RICHARD, bart., brother of the Rev. Rowland Hill, was born at Hawkstone, Shropshire, 1733, and educated at Oxford. He became zealously attached to the Calvinistic Methodists, and engaged in several sharp controversies on their behalf. On the death of his father he succeeded him as M.P. for Shropshire; and died 1809. He published several works in vindication of the Calvinistic doctrines.

HILL, ROBERT, a self-taught genius, born at Miswell, near Tring, Herts, 11 Jan., 1699; died at Buckingham, July, 1777. He was bred a tailor and staymaker, but by indefatigable application he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages to be able to teach them. His works are—Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit; The Character of a Jew; Criticisms on Job.

HILL, ROWLAND, son of Sir Rowland Hill, bart., was born at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, 1744, and educated at Cambridge. He took deacon's orders in the Established Church, but soon afterwards became a devoted disciple of Whitefield, and prosecuted his favourite plan of itinerant preaching wherever he could find an audience. He fixed his head-quarters at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, where he erected a Tabernacle. In 1783 he opened Surrey Chapel in the Blackfriars Road, London, where he regularly preached during six months of every year, until his death on 12 April, 1833. Mr. Hill published several sermons and polemical treatises, but is best known by his 'Village Dialogues,' originally published in the Evangelical Magazine 1801.

HILL, ROWLAND, Viscount Hill, a gallant British general, born in Shropshire 1772, being a nephew of Sir Richard Hill mentioned above. Entering the military service at an early age, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 90th regiment, which he commanded during the campaign in Egypt. After the return of the troops from that country, he was appointed brigadier-general on the Irish staff, and, in 1808, he embarked with his brigade to join the army in the Peninsula. During the whole of Sir John Moore's advance and retreat, Hill continued indefatigable in his exertions, and was established with a corps of reserve to protect the embarkation of the army at Corunna. Subsequently he commanded the troops ordered from Ireland for the second expedition to the Peninsula, whence in 1811 he was compelled to come to England in consequence of ill-health. He soon returned, however, and, at the battle of Talavera, and of Arroyo de Molinos (1812) so highly distinguished himself that he received

the thanks of Parliament, was created **K.B.**, and appointed governor of Blackness Castle. In 1814 he was made a baron. The following victories are enumerated on Lord Hill's monumental column near Shrewsbury:—Roliça, Vimiera, Corunna, Douro, Talavera, Busaco, Arroyo de Molinas, Almazre, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Hillette, Orthez, Aire, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. After the restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne of France he was appointed second in command of the army of occupation. In 1828 he was appointed the general commanding-in-chief of the army, and resigned that high office in 1842, when he was raised to the dignity of viscount. He died very shortly afterwards, on 10 Dec., 1842.—*Rosé.*

HILL, THOMAS, D.D., a minister of the Church of England, who became a Catholic towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and made his motives public in a work entitled, 'A Quatron of Reasons,' 1604.

HILL, THOMAS FORD, F.S.A., an English antiquary and philologist, died at Ariano, in Apulia, 10 July, 1795.

HILL, WILLIAM, D.D., a classical scholar, born at Cudworth, Warwickshire, 1619. He was a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and afterwards master of St. Patrick's School, Dublin, from which situation he was ejected at the Restoration. Died Nov., 1667. He prepared an edition of Dionysius Periegetes, first published 1658.

HILLIARD, NICHOLAS, a painter, born at Exeter 1547; died 1619. He was goldsmith, carver, and painter, to Queen Elizabeth.

HILTON, JOHN, Mus. B., of the university of Cambridge, was organist to the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, and also clerk of that parish. He died about 1655. Some of his catches and other compositions possess great merit.

HILTON, WALTER, D.D., a Carthusian monk of the monastery of Shene, Surrey, lived in the reign of Henry VI. His 'Ladder of Perfection,' an ascetic work, was first printed 1494.

HILTON, WILLIAM, an English painter, and royal academican, born at Lincoln 3 June, 1786; died 30 Dec., 1839. He succeeded Fuseli as keeper of the academy. One of his best works is 'Una and the Lion entering the Cave of Corceca.'

HIMMEL, FREDERICK HENRY, a Prussian musical composer, born 1765; died at Berlin 1814.

HINCHLIFFE, JOHN, an English prelate, born in Westminster 1731, and educated at Cambridge. In 1768 he was made master of Trinity College, in that university, through the interest of the duke of Grafton, who, when prime minister, advanced him to the bishopric of Peterborough, with which he held the deanery of Durham till his death 11 Jan., 1794. He published three sermons; and a posthumous volume of his Discourses was printed 1796.

HINCKLEY, JOHN, D.D., was born in Warwickshire 1617. He studied at St. Alban Hall, Oxford, and obtained the rectory of Northfield, in Worcestershire. Died 13 April, 1695. Dr. Hinckley printed some sermons and controversial pieces against Baxter, in a collection entitled 'Fasciculus Literarum.'

HINCKS, EDWARD, D.D., was son of Dr. Thomas Dix Hincks, professor of Hebrew, and head master of the classical school in the Belfast Academical Institution. He was born in the county of Cork 1791, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. (B.A. 1812; fellow 1813; M.A.

1817; B.D. 1823; D.D. 1829). In 1826 he was presented to the rectory of Killyleagh, co. Down, and held it till his death at the close of 1866. Dr. Hincks was an eminent oriental scholar, and contributed numerous valuable papers, especially on Egyptian hieroglyphics and Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, to the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Literature, the Asiatic Society, and the British Association.

HINCMAR, one of the most learned men of the ninth century, was originally a monk of St. Denys, in France. He was consecrated archbishop of Rheims 845, and died 21 Dec., 882. The best edition of his works is by Father Simond, 2 vols. folio, 1645.

HIPPARCHUS, an astronomer, was born at Nice, in Bithynia, about 160 B.C. He first reduced astronomy to a science, and prosecuted the study systematically. His Commentary upon the Phenomena of Aratus is extant, and was printed at Florence 1567.

HIPPOCRATES, the father of physic, was born in the island of Cos, about 460 B.C. He studied at first under Herodicus, who invented the gymnastic medicine, and next under Gorgias, a celebrated sophist; after which he spent some years in travelling, and then fixed his principal residence at Larissa, in Thessaly. Such, however, was his fame, that he received invitations from several cities in Greece; and many stories are told of him which rest upon no good authority, particularly that of his being sent for by the people of Abdera, to cure Democritus of his supposed madness; and that he went to Athens in a time of pestilence, where, for his services, he was rewarded with a crown of gold. He died at Larissa, at the age of one hundred and upwards. His works were printed first by Aldus, at Venice, 1526. Subsequent editions, in Greek and Latin, are exceedingly numerous; but the best is that of Kühn, at Leipzig, 3 vols. 8vo., 1827.

HIPPOLYTUS (ST.), a bishop, who laid down his life for the truth of Christianity, in the persecution of Alexander Severus about A.D. 230. His works in Greek and Latin were printed by Fabricius, 2 vols. folio, 1716-18.

HIPPONAX, a satiric poet, of Ephesus, who lived about 540 years B.C.

HIRE. See LA HIRE.

HITTORF, JACQUES IGNACE, a distinguished architect of Paris, was born at Cologne 20 Aug., 1793, and died 24 March, 1867. M. Hittorf was member of the Institute and of the Legion of Honour, knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia, and member and royal gold medalist of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was architect of the Cirques de l'Empereur and de l'Impératrice, of the great church, or rather Basilica, of St. Vincent de Paul, of the fountains and pavilions in the Champs Elysées, and of various Mairies and other important buildings. His profound knowledge of classic antiquity, and his various important publications, especially that on the art of polychromy as applied to monumental art, place him in the first rank among the writers on his art. His last work was the noble station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN, a celebrated prelate, born at Westerham, Kent, 14 Nov., 1676, and educated under his father, who was master of the grammar school at Norwich; after which he went to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained

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a fellowship. On taking orders he was chosen lecturer of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, and, in 1704, was presented to the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poort, Broad Street. He now became distinguished by his skill in controversy, and his turn for politics. He had a dispute with Calamy about the reasonableness of conformity, and next with Atterbury on several occasions, particularly in regard to non-resistance. For this he was presented to the living of Streatham, and, on the accession of George I., he was advanced to the bishopric of Bangor, which diocese he never visited. A sermon of his at court on the kingdom of Christ, in which he maintained that the clergy could claim no civil powers, occasioned the Bangorian controversy, in which he had to encounter Sherlock, Hare, Law, and other eminent writers. From Bangor he was removed successively to Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, where he died, 17 April, 1761. The bishop's works were published in 3 vols. folio.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born in London 10 Feb., 1705-6, and educated at Cambridge. He became physician to George II., and Frederick prince of Wales. He died at Chelsea 10 Aug., 1757, having published some medical and philosophical pieces; but he is best known as the author of 'The Suspicious Husband,' a comedy.

HOADLY, JOHN, born at Tottenham 1678, was youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Hoadly, and brother to Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester. In 1727 he was advanced to the sees of Leighlin and Ferns, and was translated to Dublin 1729-30. In 1742 he succeeded to the primatial see of Armagh. Died 19 July, 1746, aged 68. He published a volume in defence of Bishop Burnet's Exposition of the thirty-nine articles.

HOADLY, JOHN, LL.D., the youngest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born in London 8 Oct., 1711. He studied the law, and took his degrees in that faculty at Cambridge; after which he entered into orders, and obtained some valuable preferments in the church and diocese of Winchester. He wrote poems, two or three comedies, and an oratorio. Died 16 March, 1776.

HOARD, SAMUEL, B.D., born in London about 1590, and educated at Oxford. He obtained the rectory of Moreton, Essex, where he died 15 Feb., 1657-8. After having been a rigid Calvinist, he altered his sentiments, and published a book in favour of universal redemption, entitled 'God's Love to Mankind,' which was answered by Bishop Davenant and Dr. Twisse.

HOARE, PRINCE, F.S.A., an artist and author, born at Bath 1755, being the son of William Hoare, who is mentioned below. He studied painting at the Royal Academy, and afterwards at Rome, but eventually he abandoned that pursuit in consequence of ill-health. He now wrote for the stage, and in 1799 was appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Academy. His death took place at Brighton 22 Dec., 1834. He published 'Extracts from a Correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and St. Petersburg, on the Cultivation of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture in the Austrian and Russian Dominions,' 1802; 'Academic Annals,' 1805-9; 'An Inquiry into the requisite Cultivation and present State of the Art of Design in England,' 1806; 'The Artist,' 2 vols. 1809-10; 'Memoirs of Granville Sharp, esq.,' 2 vols. 1828; 'Epochs of the Arts,' 1813. He likewise wrote about twenty dramatic pieces, including

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'No Song, No Supper,' a comic opera; 'Lock and Key'; 'Indiscretion,' a comedy; and 'My Grandmother.'

HOARE, SIR RICHARD COLT, Bart., an English antiquary, born 9 Dec., 1728; died 19 May, 1838. His chief works are 'A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily,' 1819; 'Ancient History of North and South Wiltshire,' 2 vols. royal folio, 1810-19; and 'History of Modern Wiltshire,' 11 parts, forming 6 vols. folio., 1822-52.

HOARE, WILLIAM, an English artist, born at Eye, Suffolk, about 1707; died at Bath 1792. He painted some good altar-pieces and portraits, which last were chiefly in crayons.

HOBBS, THOMAS, was born 15 April, 1688, at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, where his father was minister. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; after which he became tutor to Lord William Cavendish, with whom he made the tour of France and Italy. He was also entrusted with the education of the young earl of Devonshire, whom he accompanied in his travels. At the commencement of the troubles in 1640, he withdrew to Paris, where he contracted an acquaintance with Des Cartes and Gassendi. In 1642 he printed his book 'De Cive,' the dangerous principles of which raised him many enemies. A new edition, however, appeared in 1647; and, in the same year, the author was appointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., who, at his accession, settled upon him a pension of one hundred pounds a-year. In 1650 came out his 'Treatise on Human Nature'; and another 'De Corpore Politico, or Elements of the Law.' But his greatest work was the 'Leviathan,' published in folio, in 1651, in which he asserted doctrines tending to overturn all government and religion. In 1654 appeared his 'Letter on Liberty and Necessity,' which was attacked by Bishop Bramhall. Soon after this Hobbes had a controversy with Dr. Wallis, in which he only betrayed his ignorance of mathematics; although he set up for a reformer of geometry. In 1666 his 'Leviathan,' and treatise 'De Cive,' were censured by parliament, which put him in so great a fright, that he thought measures were about to be taken to punish him for atheism. In 1668 he printed a collection of his pieces, and, in 1672, his own life, in Latin verse. These works were followed by a translation of Homer, and that by several miscellaneous works; among which was one entitled 'Behemoth, or a History of the Civil Wars.' The latter years of his life was spent at Chatsworth, the seat of the earl of Devonshire, where he died 4 Dec., 1679. Hobbes was remarkably timid, and particularly fearful of ghosts. Besides the works already noticed, he published—'A Translation of Thucydides; De Mirabilibus Pecci, a Latin poem; Elementa Philosophiæ; Six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics; Decameron Physiologicum; and several miscellaneous pieces. A collected edition of his works was published by Sir W. Molesworth, 16 vols. 8vo., London 1839-45.

HOBBS, MINDERHOUT, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp about 1611.

HOBHOUSE, SIR BENJAMIN, bart., an English statesman, born 1757; died 14 Aug., 1831. In 1797 he was elected to the House of Commons, where he became distinguished as one of Pitt's most redoubtable adversaries, and a steady advocate of peace with France. He retired from public life 1818.

HOBLYN.

HOBLYN, ROBERT, a member of parliament, celebrated as a book-collector, died 17 Nov., 1756, aged 46.

HOBSON, RICHARD, M.D., was a native of Cumberland, and received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge (M.B. 1825; M.D. 1830). He practised as a physician with great success at Leeds, where he died 30 Nov., 1868, aged 73. Dr. Hobson published a volume of Reminiscences of his friend Charles Waterton, the eminent naturalist.

HOBSON, THOMAS, the celebrated carrier of Cambridge, died 1 Jan., 1630-1, æt. 86. It is said that he was the first person in this kingdom who let horses for hire, and the scrupulous pertinacity with which he refused to allow any horse to be taken from his stables except in its proper turn, gave rise to the well-known proverb of 'Hobson's Choice.' He is immortalised in two humorous epitaphs written by Milton. Hobson was a liberal benefactor to the town of Cambridge.

HOCCEVE, or OCCLEVE, THOMAS, an English poet, born about 1370. He was bred to the law, and became a writer to the privy seal. He had also a pension from the crown; and was intimate with Chaucer. He died about 1454. His principal piece is called 'The Story of Jonathan.'

HOCHE, LAZARE, a native of Versailles, who distinguished himself as a brave and intrepid general in the French army during the revolution. Born 25 June, 1768; died 18 Sept., 1797.

HOCHSTETTER, ANDREW ADAM, a protestant divine, of Tubingen, born 1688; died 27 April, 1717.

HODGES, NATHANIEL, M.D., was educated at Oxford, and subsequently practised as a physician in London, where he continued during the plague. He wrote An Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic; and An Historical Account of the Plague of London in 1665. Died 1684.

HODGES, WILLIAM, a landscape painter, born in London 1744. He studied under Wilson, after which he accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage, as draftsman. He next visited the East Indies, where he made some fine drawings, of which engravings were published, with descriptions. Died 6 March, 1797.

HODGSON, FRANCIS, B.D., provost of Eton College, and rector of Cottesford, Oxfordshire, died 29 Dec., 1822, aged 71. He published a translation of Juvenal, 1808; 'Lady Jane Grey, with Miscellaneous Poems in English and Latin,' 1809; 'Sir Edgar, a tale in two cantos,' 1810, &c.

HODGSON, JOHN, a native of Westmorland, became vicar of Hartburn, Northumberland, 1833, and died 12 June, 1845, aged 66. His 'History of Northumberland' is a valuable contribution to topographical literature.

HODGSON, JOSEPH, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, who died in London 7 Feb., 1869, aged 80.

HODGSON, ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., dean of Carlisle and rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, London; died 10 Oct., 1844. He wrote the Life of Bishop Porteus, 1811, and published an edition of that prelate's works, 6 vols. 8vo.

HODY, HUMPHREY, was born 1 Jan., 1659, at Odcombe, Somersetshire. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, having previously distinguished himself by a 'Dissertation against Aristæus's History of the Seventy-two Interpreters.' He was also made chaplain to Bishop Stillingfleet, and afterwards to

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the archbishops Tillotson and Tenison, the latter of whom gave him the rectory of Chart, Kent, which he exchanged for the united livings of St. Michael Royal, and St. Martin Vintry, London. In 1698 he was appointed regius professor of Greek, and in 1701 he engaged in a controversy about the powers of the convocation. In 1704 he was made archdeacon of Oxford. He died 20 Jan., 1706, and by his will founded ten scholarships in his college. His other works are: 'Prologomena to Malcæ's Chronicle'; 'The Unreasonableness of a Separation from the New Bishops,' against the nonjurors; 'A Dissertation on the Resurrection of the same Body'; 'A History of English Councils and Convocations.' After his death was published 'De Græcis Illustribus, lingua Græca: literarumque humaniorum instauratoribus eorum vitis, scriptis et elogiis.'

HOECK, JOHN VAN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1600; died 1650.

HOECK, ROBERT VAN, also a painter of Antwerp, born 1609; died 1668.

HOELTZLINUS, JEREMIAH, a classical editor, born at Nuremberg; died at Leyden 1641.

HOESCHELIUS, DAVID, a learned critic of Augsburg, born 1556; died 30 Oct., 1617.

HOET, GERARD, a Dutch painter, born 1648; died 1733.

HOFER, ANDREW, the chief of the Tyrolese insurgents in 1809, was born in the valley of Passy 1767. Although only an innkeeper, he incited the Tyrolese to insurrection after the invasion of the French army 1808; put himself at their head, and obtained several successes. Being arrested after the treaty of Vienna, he was taken to Mantua and shot 20 Feb., 1810, by order of the French government. The emperor of Austria ennobled his family 1829.

HOFFMAN, FRANÇOIS BENOÎT, a French dramatist and critic, born at Nancy 11 July, 1700; died at Paris 25 April, 1828.

HOFFMAN, JOHN JAMES, professor of Greek at Basle, where he was born in 1635, and died 10 May, 1706. His greatest work is the 'Lexicon Universale Historico, Geographico, Poetico, Philosophico, Politico, Philologicum,' which was published in 2 vols. folio, 1677; and in 1698, in 4 vols.

HOFFMANN, CHRISTIAN GODFREY, a German jurist, born 8 Nov., 1692, at Lauban, in Lusatia; died 1 Sept., 1735. He wrote a great number of juridical works.

HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a German romancist, musical composer, and artist, born at Königsberg 24 Jan., 1776; died at Berlin 25 June, 1822.

HOFFMANN, FREDERICK, a celebrated physician, born at Halle, in Saxony, 1660. He was chosen professor of physic at Halle 1693, which situation he retained till his death, 12 Nov., 1742. His works were printed at Geneva, 6 vols. folio, 1740; to which 3 vols. more were added in 1749.

HOFFMANN, MAURICE, a physician, professor at Altdorf, was born 1621, and died 20 April, 1698. To him is attributed the discovery of the pancreatic duct. He left thirteen works on anatomy, medicine, and botany; also a son, John Maurice Hoffmann (born at Altdorf 1653; died at Anspach 31 Oct., 1727), who followed in the footsteps of his father, and attained distinction as a physician and writer on subjects connected with his profession.

HOFLAND, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, a landscape painter, born at Worksopp, Notts, on Christmas

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Day, 1777; died at Leamington 3 Jan., 1843. His wife, *Mrs. Barbara Hogan*, acquired great popularity, both in this country and the United States, by her poems and her story-books for the young—'The Daughter-in-Law,' 'Emily,' 'The Son of a Genius,' 'Clergyman's Widow,' &c. She died at Richmond 9 Nov., 1844, aged 74.

HOGAN, JOHN, a celebrated Irish sculptor, born at Tallow, co. Waterford, 1800; died 27 March, 1858.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, was born in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, 1697 or 1698. He was bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on plate; but before his time expired he discovered his genius for painting; and the first piece which he executed was one of the Wanstead Assembly. It seems he carried on both professions at the same time, painting portraits, and engraving plates for the booksellers. He excelled, however, in conversation pieces, and was rising in reputation, when he married secretly the daughter of Sir James Thornhill. Soon after this he went to reside at Lambeth, where he painted some of the comic pieces for Vauxhall. He was the first artist who conceived and executed the idea of representing a series of adventures on canvas, in which the fortune of one character was conducted from the cradle to the grave. His excellence in this line is universally acknowledged; and his pictures have all the interest of a novel. But the works of Hogarth are moral as well as entertaining, particularly the 'Idle and Industrious Apprentices;' the 'Harlot and Rake's Progress;' and 'Marriage à-la-Mode.' Soon after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the painter went over to France, and was kept in custody some time at Calais, while taking a sketch of the gate, which circumstance he recorded in his print of 'Oh! the roast Beef of Old England.' In 1753 he published his 'Analysis of Beauty,' in which work he shows that a curve is the most natural and pleasing line. Hogarth was excessively vain, and uncommonly absent of mind. When he set up his carriage, having occasion to visit the lord mayor, on coming out he walked home, wet to the skin; and when asked where he left the chariot, said that he had forgotten it. About 1757 he succeeded his brother-in-law, Thornhill, as king's serjeant painter. Though now feeling the infirmities of age, his propensity to satire occasionally burst forth; and when Wilkes made a great noise with his patriotism, Hogarth caricatured him; which brought upon the painter the lash of Churchill, who, in his turn, was represented in the character of a drunken bear clerically dressed, holding a pot of porter. He died soon after this, 25 Oct., 1764.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Doddin Green, near Kendal, Westmoreland, 25 March, 1786, and educated at Ushaw. After officiating for many years as priest at Cliffe, Yorkshire, he was removed to Darlington 1827, and in 1848 raised to the episcopate, being on 24 Aug. in that year consecrated bishop of Samosata and appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern district. He was translated to the see of Hexham (now Hexham and Newcastle) 29 Sept., 1850; and died at Darlington 29 Jan., 1866.

HOGG, JAMES, 'the Ettrick Shepherd,' a self-taught poet and miscellaneous writer, was born on the banks of the Ettrick, Selkirkshire, 25 Jan., 1772, according to his own account, though the parish register gives 9 Dec., 1770, as the date of his

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baptism. The son of a poor shepherd, he received scarcely any education; indeed he never had much more than half a year's schooling. At seven years of age he was sent to herd cows, and was afterwards employed in tending sheep upon the hills. While engaged in these lowly occupations he eagerly read all the books which came in his way, and, turning his attention to versification, composed some ballads, which became very popular. Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott's attention having been directed to Hogg's poetical talent, he advised him to bring out a volume of poems, which was published 1807, under the title of the 'Mountain Bard.' With the profits of this work, and a premium which he gained from the Highland Society for an 'Essay on Sheep,' he was tempted to embark in an agricultural speculation, which, unfortunately, proved a failure. Hogg then settled in Edinburgh, and commenced an active career as an author. In 1810 appeared 'The Forest Minstrel,' which was followed by 'The Queen's Wake, a legendary poem' (1813), undoubtedly his best work, and a number of other pieces. In 1814 the duke of Buccleuch granted him a lease, at a nominal rent, of a farm at Altrive Lake, in the wilds of Yarrow, and he subsequently attempted farming on a large scale, but with a ruinous result to himself. In 1832 he visited London, and during his brief stay here became the 'lion' of the day, he having by this time become widely known, not only by his own writings, but from the circumstance of his being so conspicuous a character in the famous 'Noctes Ambrosianae' in Blackwood's Magazine. He died at Altrive Lake 21 Nov., 1835. An edition of his Poetical Works, with a life of the author by Prof. Wilson, appeared in 6 vols. 12mo., 1838.

HOGGARD, or HUGGARD, MILES, an ingenious hosier of London, who, in the latter part of Henry VIII.'s reign, wrote a poem in defence of the Blessed Sacrament. It was considered so good a performance that several of the reformers took the pains to attack it, viz., William Keth, Robert Crowley, and John Plough. A collection of his songs and religious poems will be found in MS. Addit. 15,233.

HOHENLOHE-WALDENBERG-SCHILLINGS-FURST, ALEXANDER LEOPOLD FRANCIS EMMERICH Prince of, a Hungarian Catholic bishop, who is said by his prayers to have wrought many miraculous cures. He was born near Waldenburg 17 Aug., 1793; became bishop of Sardica in *partibus* 1844; and died 14 Nov., 1849.

HOLBACH, PAUL HENRI THIRY BARON DE, an eighteenth century philosopher, born at Heidesheim, in the palatinate, 1723; died at Paris 21 Jan., 1789. He went to the French capital in his youth, and his house became the resort of all the free-thinkers of the period,—Diderot, Grimm, Naigeon, &c. He openly professed atheism, and published 'Le Christianisme dévoilé;' 'Théologie portative;' 'Le Système de la Nature.' Nearly all his works of this class were published under assumed names. Baron de Holbach also translated several English and German works on philosophical and scientific subjects.

HOLBEIN, HANS, or JOHN, a painter, born at Grünstadt 1497. He learned the elements of his art from his father, whom he soon excelled, and gave proofs of his promising eminence in his Dance of the Peasants, and Death's Dance, painted for the fish market at Basle, which procured him the friendship of Erasmus, for whose 'Praise of Polly'

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he drew several whimsical designs. At the recommendation of Erasmus he came to England, and was employed first by Sir Thomas More, who introduced him to Henry VIII. He now rose to the zenith of his fortune in that monarch's court, and painted a vast number of admirable portraits. He died of the plague in 1543, and not in 1554, as is commonly stated.

HOLBERG, LOUIS BARON DE, a Danish writer, the Plautus of his country, was born at Bergen, Norway, 6 Nov., 1684; and died at Copenhagen 28 Jan., 1754. He was appointed professor of rhetoric at Copenhagen 1720, and composed a number of pieces, which entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the dramatic art in Denmark. He also wrote a History of Denmark; an Introduction to Universal History, which has been translated into English; epistles; fables; and epigrams.

HOLBOURNE, SIR ROBERT, an English lawyer and legal writer, died 1647.

HOLBROKE, JOHN, master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and chancellor of that university in 1428 and 1429; died 1437. He wrote some astronomical and astrological treatises.

HOLCROFT, THOMAS, was born in Orange Court, Leicester Fields, 22 Dec., 1744. His father was a shoemaker in low circumstances, and the son, early in life, was employed in the stables of the Honourable Mr. Vernon. He also worked at his father's business, but left it, and tried his fortune on the stage, without success. He then turned dramatic writer, in which he had better luck; and some of his plays were very popular at the time. Besides these productions he wrote several novels, and translated a number of books from the French and German languages. At the commencement of the Revolution he espoused the cause of the republicans, and was committed for high treason; but when Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall were acquitted he was discharged without trial. His last speculation was a publication of his travels in Germany and France, in 2 vols. Died 23 March, 1809. His daughter, *Fanny Holcroft* (d. 15 Oct., 1844), was the author of several esteemed works of fiction.

HOLDEN, GEORGE, an English clergyman and writer on theology, born 1783; died at Maghull, Lancashire, of which parish he had been incumbent for fifty-four years, 19 March, 1865.

HOLDEN, HENRY, D.D., a Catholic divine, born in Lancashire 1596. He studied at Douay, and afterwards at Paris, where he became penitentiary of the church of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet. He died about 1665. His works are—'Analysis Fidei'; 'Marginal Notes on the New Testament,' 2 vols.; 'A Letter concerning Mr. White's Treatise de Medio Animarum Statu.'

HOLDER, WILLIAM, D.D., F.R.S., was born in Nottinghamshire 1614, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he became rector of Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire; and in 1660 he took his degree of doctor in divinity; after which he was made canon of Ely and St. Paul's, sub-dean of the chapel royal, and sub-almoner to the king. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and obtained great celebrity by teaching a young gentleman, who was born deaf and dumb, to speak. On this subject he published a book entitled 'The Elements of Speech.' His claims to this great discovery having been controverted by Wallis, obliged him to defend himself in some papers in the Philo-

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sophical Transactions. Dr. Holder was also a good musician, and composed some anthems. He was likewise the author of 'A Discourse concerning Time;' and 'A Treatise on Harmony.' Died 24 Jan., 1696-7.

HOLDSWORTH, EDWARD, was born 6 Aug., 1688, at North Stoneham, Hampshire. He received his education at Winchester School and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1711; and might have obtained a fellowship, but declined it on account of his scruples in regard to the oaths of allegiance and abjuration. He spent the rest of his life as a travelling tutor; and died at the seat of Lord Digby, at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 30 Dec., 1746. He was the author of 'Muscipula,' a Latin poem, written with classical purity; also of a dissertation entitled 'Pharsalia and Philippi, or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics explained,' &c. After his death were published his 'Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil.'

HOLDSWORTH, or OLDISWORTH, RICHARD, D.D., was born, 1590, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1625 he became rector of St. Peter the Poor, London; and in 1629 was elected Gresham professor of divinity. After this he was made prebendary of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Huntingdon. In 1637 he was chosen master of Emanuel College; but when the civil wars commenced he lost that and his other preferments, and was thrown into prison. In 1647 he attended the king at Hampton Court; and afterwards suffered another confinement for his loyalty. Died 29 Aug., 1649. Some of his sermons have been published with the title of 'The Valley of Vision;' and his 'Prælectiones Theologicae' were printed, with his life, 1661.

HOLE, RICHARD, a poet, born at Exeter about 1750, and educated at the grammar school of that city, from whence he removed to the college of the same name at Oxford (B.C.L. 1771). In 1798 he was presented to the rectory of Farringdon, and the vicarage of Inwardleigh, Devonshire. Died 28 May, 1803. Mr. Hole published a translation of Osmian's Fingal, in verse; another of Homer's Hymn to Ceres; the Romance of Arthur; Remarks on the Arabian Nights Entertainments, with a view to an illustration of Homer's Odyssey; Odes in the collection of Devonshire and Cornish Poems, 2 vols.; and some ingenious papers in Essays, by a society at Exeter. He is to be distinguished from Dr. *William Hole*, archdeacon of Barnstaple, who wrote 'Observations upon Ordinaments in Churches.'

HOLING, EDMUND, M.D., was born in Yorkshire in or about 1554, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. Afterwards going abroad, he was for some time entertained in the English College at Rome. From thence removing to Ingoldstadt, in Bavaria, he devoted himself to the study of physic, and being created doctor in that faculty was appointed public professor. Died 26 March, 1612. He wrote several medical works, Latin poems, &c.

HOLINSHEAD, RAPHAEL, was probably born at Cophurst, in the township of Sutton Downes, Cheshire, and it is commonly supposed that he was educated at Cambridge, though this is very doubtful. He afterwards became steward to Thomas Burdet, esq., of Bromcote, Warwickshire, and died, it is said, in 1580. He published 'The Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 2 vols. folio,

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London, 1577. This curious and important national work is in a great measure founded on collections made by Reginald Wolf, the queen's printer; and Holinshed also used the MSS. of Leland. After Holinshed's death another edition of his Chronicles appeared (3 vols. folio, 1586-7), with continuations and additions by Thynne, Hooker, Harrison, Fleming, and Stow. Certain passages were, however, suppressed, as being distasteful to Queen Elizabeth and her ministers. The suppressions were reprinted separately in 1723; and there is a reprint of the Chronicles, 6 vols. 4to., London, 1807-8.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HOLLAND, CHARLES, an English actor, was son of a baker at Chiswick. He was born 12 March, 1733, and was bound apprentice to a turpentine merchant; but on the expiration of his indentures, having a strong inclination to the stage, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane, in the character of Oroonoko, 1754. He met with much applause, and continued to rise in reputation as he advanced in years. He distinguished himself principally in the characters of Richard III., Hamlet, Pierre, Timur in Zingis, and Manley, in the 'Plain Dealer.' Dying 7 Dec., 1769, he was buried at Chiswick, in the church of which parish is a highly eulogistic epitaph to his memory, composed by his friend, David Garrick.

HOLLAND, GEORGE CALVERT, M.D., an English physician, author of many valuable works on subjects relating to his profession, born at Pitsmoor, Sheffield, 1801; died at Sheffield 7 March, 1805.

HOLLAND, GUY, a native of Lincolnshire, was educated at Cambridge, but joined the Jesuits 1615, and was professed 1628. After labouring for forty-five years on the English mission, he died 26 Nov., 1660, æt. 73. He wrote 'The Prerogative of Human Nature, or, On the Immortality of the Soul.'

HOLLAND, HENRY, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge (B.A. 1579-80; M.A. 1583), and in 1580 was instituted to the vicarage of Orwell, Cambs. In Feb. 1593-4 he became vicar of St. Bride's, London. That benefice was vacant by his death before 13 Feb., 1603-4. He edited the works of Richard Greenham, and was author of 'A Treatise against Witchcraft,' 1590; 'Spiritual Preservatives against the Pestilence,' 1593; 'Aphorisms of Christian Religion,' 1596, abridged from Calvin's Institutes; 'Christian exercise of Fasting,' 1596.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 8.

HOLLAND, HENRY, a native of Daventry, Northamptonshire, was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Oxford; but being displeased with the religion of his country, he went abroad, and in 1573 was admitted into the English college at Douay, where he was ordained priest, and became B.D. When Douay college was removed to Rheims, 1578, Mr. Holland was a sharer in those troubles. He pursued his studies, and upon account of his skill in the languages was employed, with others, to translate the Bible into English. Afterwards he was sent to England, upon the mission, where he remained some years. Returning to Douay, he resumed his academical exercises, and was made licentiate of divinity. He was then invited to a monastery near Douay, where he was professor of divinity and of the Scriptures till his death, which happened 28 Sept., 1625. He wrote 'Expositio in Sacro-sanctam Missam: sive Urna Aurea,' 8vo., Douay, 1612.

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HOLLAND, HENRY, architect, died at Chelsea 17 June, 1806, aged about 60.

HOLLAND, HENRY FOX, LORD, youngest son of Sir Stephen Fox, was born 1705, and educated at Eton. He became a member of parliament 1735, soon after which he was made surveyor-general of the Board of Works, and in 1743 a commissioner of the Treasury. In 1746 he was appointed secretary at war, and a privy councillor; but in 1756 he resigned the former situation in favour of Mr. Pitt. The year following he was made paymaster of the forces, in which office his conduct brought upon him much obloquy, and he was commonly called 'the defaulter of unaccounted millions.' In 1762 his lady was created Baroness Holland, and the next year he was raised to the peerage. Died 1 July, 1774.

HOLLAND, HENRY RICHARD VASSALL FOX, LORD, a statesman and author, born at Winterslow House, Wilts, 21 Nov., 1773, being son of Stephen Fox, second Lord Holland, to whose title he succeeded when little more than a twelvemonth old. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1798 he delivered his first speech in the House of Peers, and from that time was a frequent participator in the debates, being, to the close of his life, a steady and consistent Whig. He filled the office of lord privy seal in 1806-7, and, with the exception of two or three brief intervals, was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from 1830 until his death. That event took place 22 Oct., 1840, at Holland House, Kensington, which, for nearly fifty years, had been the resort of eminent personages, and the scene of elegant hospitality. As an author he is favourably known by 'Some Account of the Life and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio;' and 'Three Comedies from the Spanish.' He also edited his uncle, Charles James Fox's fragment, entitled 'A History of the early part of the Reign of James II.' After his lordship's death appeared his 'Foreign Reminiscences,' and his 'Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time.'

HOLLAND, HUGH, a poet, was a native of Denbigh. After passing through Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, he travelled into Italy and the Holy Land. He died at Westminster 1633, having always been, according to Wood, *in animo Catholicus*. He wrote 'Pancharis—the first Book,' 12mo., London, 1603, of which the copy in the Bodleian is believed to be the only one extant; 'A Cyprus Garland for the Sacred Forehead of our late Soueraigne King James,' a poem, 1625; verses prefixed to the first folio edition of Shakspeare's plays.

HOLLAND, SIR NATHANIEL, was born in London 1734, being the son of George Dance, the city architect and surveyor. He was brought up to the profession of painting, in which he attained considerable distinction. On marrying Mrs. Dummer, of Yorkshire, a rich heiress, he altered his name, and ultimately obtained both a seat in parliament and the title of baronet. After his advancement he conceived the foolish vanity of purchasing all the pictures he had painted, in order to destroy them. The mortification of not being able to procure the whole-length of Garrick in the character of Richard III., for which he offered Sir Watkin Wynne 1,000 guineas, is said to have deeply affected his mind through life. He died at Winchester 15 Oct., 1811.

HOLLAND, PHILEMON, M.D., a laborious trans-

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lator, born at Chelmsford, Essex, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which society he was elected fellow, but left it on taking his master's degree. He was then appointed head master of Coventry School, where also he practised physics, to qualify himself for which he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He died at the age of eighty-six, on 9 Feb., 1636. Dr. Holland published translations of Livy; Pliny's Natural History; Plutarch's Morals; Suetonius; Xenophon's Cyropædia; and Camden's Britannia; to which last he made additions. His son, *Henry Holland*, became a bookseller in London, and was the editor of 'Herologia Anglicana,' a collection of English portraits, with memoirs. He also published 'Monumenta Sepulchralia Eccles. S. Pauli;' and a 'Book of Kings.'

HOLLAND, THOMAS. See ECCLESTON.

HOLLAR, WENZEL, or WENCESLAUS, a most admired engraver of views and portraits, born at Prague, in Bohemia, 1607; died in London 28 March, 1677.

HOLLES, DENZIL, Lord Holles, second son of John first earl of Clare, was born at Haughton, Notts, 1597. He was one of the five members whom Charles I. went to the House of Commons personally to accuse. This conduct on the part of the king greatly increased Mr. Holles's popularity; but he was not successful in his opposition to the Independents and to Cromwell. Though he favoured the cause of the Presbyterians, he was deemed worthy of notice by Charles II., who raised him to the peerage 1661. He died 1680.

HOLLES, THOMAS PELHAM, duke of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE.

HOLLIS, THOMAS, an English gentleman, born in London 14 April, 1720. After a private education among the dissenters, he went to Amsterdam to learn the French and Dutch languages, and on his return completed his studies under Dr. Ward, the Gresham professor. He then went on his travels, and having a handsome fortune, employed it in collecting curiosities and books. He died suddenly in his field, at Corscombe, Dorsetshire, on New Year's Day, 1774. Mr. Hollis was a zealous republican, and expended considerable sums in reprinting works of that tendency. He also contributed largely to Harvard College, in America, the public library at Berne, and other foreign institutions, but nothing to English universities or seminaries of learning. He left his property to Thomas Brand, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., who took the name of Hollis, and was imprisoned for scandalous practices in his election for Hindon. He died at Ingatestone, Essex, 2 Sept., 1804.

HOLLOWAY, THOMAS, an engraver, born at London 1748; died at Coltishall, near Norwich, Feb., 1827. He very cleverly illustrated the English translation of Lavater's 'Physiognomy.'

HOLLYWOOD, CHRISTOPHER, *Chr. à Sacro Bosco*, an Irish Jesuit, born in Dublin 1562; died 4 Sept., 1616. He published 'Defensio Concilii Tridentini et Sententiæ Bellarmini de auctoritate Vulgatæ Editionis;' and 'Libellus de investiganda vera et visibili Christi Ecclesia,' 4to., Antwerp, 1604.

HOLMAN, JAMES, the 'blind traveller,' was born about 1787, and died in London 26 July, 1857. Entering the navy, he became a lieutenant; but in 1812 he lost his sight, whereupon he was appointed a Naval Knight of Windsor. Subsequently he visited various parts of the world, and

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published accounts of his travels, which were very favourably received.

HOLMAN, JOSEPH GEORGE, an actor and dramatist, born 1764, studied at Oxford, but soon quitted the university to tread the boards of the playhouse. After appearing at London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, he crossed the Atlantic, and became manager of the theatre at Charleston, South Carolina, where he died 24 Aug., 1817. His dramatic productions are 'Abroad and at Home,' a comic opera; 'Red Cross Knights;' 'The Volunteer of Wealth;' a comedy; 'What a Blunder,' a comic opera; 'Love gives the Alarm,' a comedy; 'The Gazette Extraordinary,' a comedy.

HOLMES, GEORGE, an antiquary, born 1662, at Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire. He became a clerk in the record office of the Tower, where he was employed to digest and methodize the records. He also held the office of barrackmaster, and died there 16 Feb., 1748-9. He republished the first seventeen volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera*; and his manuscripts were purchased after his death by Government.

HOLMES, NATHANIEL, D.D., a Puritan, born in Wilts about 1600, and educated at Oxford. He was intruded into the rectory of St. Mary Staining, London, 1642 or 1643, but was ejected therefrom 1662. Died June, 1678. He published 'Usury is Injury,' 1640; 'Dæmonology and Theology,' 1650; 'The Resurrection Revealed,' 1654; and other works.

HOLMES, ROBERT, D.D., was born in Hampshire 1749, and educated at Oxford. In 1790 he was elected professor of poetry, and in 1804 appointed dean of Winchester, having previously been made rector of Stanton, Oxfordshire, and canon of Salisbury and Christ Church. Died 12 Nov., 1805. Dr. Holmes published a volume of sermons, preached at the Bampton Lecture; four tracts on the Divinity of Christ; and some single sermons; but he is best known by his collation and edition of the Septuagint version, in the manner of Kennicott's Hebrew Bible.

HOLROYD, JOHN BAKER, Lord Sheffield. See SHEFFIELD.

HOLSTENIUS, LUCAS, or LUKE HOLSTEIN, a learned writer, born at Hamburg 1596. He was brought up a Protestant, but turned Catholic, and obtained several valuable preferments at Rome, where he died 1661. He published 'A Dissertation on the Life and Writings of Porphyry;' several other erudite disquisitions on classical subjects; and notes upon ancient authors.

HOLT, FRANCIS LUDLOW, an English barrister, became a queen's counsel, and vice-chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster. He died at Kensington 29 Sept., 1844. Mr. Holt was for many years editor of 'Bell's Weekly Messenger;' and author of several legal works and some dramatic pieces.

HOLT, SIR JOHN, was the son of Sir Thomas Holt, serjeant-at-law, and born at Thame, Oxfordshire, 1642. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar. In the reign of James II. he was chosen recorder of London; but was deprived of the place for refusing to comply with the measures of the court. In 1686 he was made serjeant; and at the Revolution bore an active part as a member of the convention parliament, for which he was made chief justice of the King's Bench and a privy councillor. He was a

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sound constitutional lawyer, and stedfastly defended the liberties of the subject. He died in March, 1709. His reports were published 1708.

HOLT, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, born at Mottram, Cheshire, 1742; died at Liverpool 21 March, 1801. He published 'Characters of the Kings and Queens of England,' and some works on agriculture. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a history of Liverpool.

HOLT, WILLIAM, a native of Lancashire, received his education at Oxford, but being converted to Catholicism, he passed over to Douay about 1574, and was ordained priest there. Subsequently he joined the Jesuits, and was elected rector of their college at Rome 1586. At a later date he resided at Brussels, where he was a kind of agent for the king of Spain and a manager of the charity which his Catholic Majesty was pleased to bestow on the distressed English exiles. Father Holt died in Spain 1599.

HOLTE, JOHN, a grammarian, was a native of Sussex, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship 1491, and was appointed master of the college school. Wood thinks he died about 1511; but it is possible he may be the John Holte who became surtragan bishop of Lydda, and who died at Bury St. Edmund's in July, 1540. Holte published the first Latin grammar in England, with this title, 'Lac Puerorum, M. Holtn. Mylke for Chyldren,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde 1497.

HOLWELL, JOHN ZEPHANIAH, was born at Dublin 1711. Being intended for commerce, he was sent to Holland, where he learnt the French and Dutch languages; but this situation being disagreeable to him, he returned to England, and was apprenticed to a surgeon. In 1732 he went to India, and, in 1736, became a member of the court of Calcutta. He was also appointed perpetual Zemindar in the council, where he introduced a system of reform. In June, 1756, Calcutta was taken by the nabob Surajah Dowla, who threw Mr. Holwell and his companions, the governor having previously abandoned the place, into the Black Hole, a place not eighteen feet square; where, out of one hundred and forty-six persons, only twenty-three survived till the next morning. On his release Mr. Holwell returned to Europe; but in 1758 he went out again, and the next year succeeded Colonel Clive as governor. At the close of the following year he returned to England, where he died 5 Nov., 1798. He published—India Tracts; A Narrative of the Sufferings which he endured in the Black Hole of Calcutta; Interesting Historical Events relative to Bengal and Indostan; An Account of the manner of the inoculating for the Small Pox in India; A New Experiment for the Prevention of Crimes; Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of Intelligent Beings, and on Divine Providence, Religion, and Religious Worship.

HOLWELL, WILLIAM, B.D., F.R.S., vicar of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, prebendary of Exeter, and chaplain to the king, died 1798. He edited extracts from Dionysius Halicarnassus 1766; and extracts from Pope's Homer 1776. His son, *William Holwell Carr*, has been already noticed.

HOLYDAY, BARTEN, D.D., was born at Oxford about 1593. He was educated at Christ Church, and, in 1615, took orders. In 1618 he went to Spain as chaplain to Sir Francis Stewart, and, on his return, was promoted to the archdeaconry of

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Oxford. In 1642 he was created doctor of divinity, and, though he lost his archdeaconry in the war, he got the living of Chilton, Berks. Died 2 Oct., 1661. His works are—Technogamia, or the Marriage of Arts, a comedy, acted before James I., at Christ Church, 1617; Philosophiæ Politicæ-barbaræ specimen, in quo de anima et ejus habitibus intellectualibus quæstiones aliquot libris duobus illustrantur; Survey of the World, in ten books, a poem; A Translation of Juvenal and Persius, with notes; Comes jucundus in Via.

HOLYOAKE, FRANCIS, a lexicographer, born at Nether Whitacre, Warwickshire, about 1567. He studied at Oxford, and became rector of Southam, in Warwickshire, where he died 13 Nov., 1653. He compiled an 'Etymological Dictionary of Latin words,' 1606. His son, *Thomas Holyoake*, born 1616, became chaplain of Queen's College, Oxford, and, in the civil wars, took up arms for the king, by whose command the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him. On the decline of the royal cause he practised physic, till the restoration; when he was presented to the rectory of Whitnash, near Warwick, and made prebendary of Wolverhampton. After this he obtained the donative of Breamour, Hampshire. He died 10 June, 1675. He also published a dictionary, Latin and English, in folio. His son, *Henry Holyoake*, was for forty years master of Rugby School, and died 1731.

HOLYWOOD, or SACROBOSCO, JOHN, was born, as is generally supposed, at Halifax, Yorkshire, while others make him an Irishman, and some a Scotchman. He became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustin, in the monastery of Holywood, in Nithsdale; after which he went to Paris, where he became professor of mathematics, and died 1256. His works are 'Desphæra mundi;' 'De anni ratione, seu de computo Ecclesiastico;' 'De Algorismo.'

HOMBERG, WILLIAM, a native of Batavia, in Java, who came to Europe and settled in Paris, where he became a distinguished chemist, and physician to the duke of Orleans. Born 1652; died 24 Sept., 1715.

HOME, DAVID, a Scotch Protestant divine, was educated in France, where he resided during the greater part of his life. He was employed by James VI. of Scotland to reconcile the differences between Tilenus and Dumoulin on the subject of justification; and if possible to induce the Protestants throughout Europe to agree to one single form of doctrine. His chief work is 'Apologia Basilica; seu Machiavellii Ingenium Examinatum,' 1626. Some of his poems will be found in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum.'

HOME, SIR EVERARD, an eminent surgeon and medical writer, born in Berwickshire 1756. He practised with great success in London for upwards of forty years; was raised to the dignity of a baronet 1813; and died 31 Aug., 1832.

HOME, HENRY, a Scotch judge, known by the title of *Lord Kames*, was born at Kames, Berwickshire, 1696. He was admitted an advocate 1724; appointed a judge of the court of session 1752, when he took the title of Lord Kames; constituted one of the lords of justiciary 1763; died 27 Dec., 1782. Besides numerous legal works of great merit he published 'Essays upon several subjects concerning British Antiquities,' 1747; 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion,' 1751; 'Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' 1701.

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'Elements of Criticism,' 3 vols.; 'Sketches of the History of Man,' 1773; 'Loose Hints upon Education,' 1781.

HOMER, JOHN, was born at Ancrum, Roxburghshire, 22 Sept., 1722. He was educated at Edinburgh for the church; but, in the rebellion of 1745, he entered into the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He contrived, however, to make his escape, and, in 1746, was ordained as minister of Athelstanford, in East Lothian. His tragedy of 'Douglas' was performed at Edinburgh in 1756, which gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living. In 1763 he was appointed a commissioner for sick and wounded seamen and the exchange of prisoners. He was also named a conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere, in Zealand. In 1778 he obtained a captain's commission in the duke of Buccleuch's fencibles. Died 4 Sept., 1808. Besides the play of Douglas he wrote four others, which are sunk in oblivion; as also is his 'History of the Rebellion.'

HOMER, the father of poetry, has left an immortal name, but no vestiges of his own history. He lived about 1000 B.C., or perhaps later. The place of his birth is uncertain; it was probably Chios (Scio) or Smyrna. Most of the circumstances related of his life are derived from two biographies, which have been ascribed, on insufficient grounds, to Herodotus and Plutarch. The story of his blindness seems to have been a mere tradition. Respecting the manner of his life, all the accounts, whether genuine or spurious, generally agree in representing him as a rhapsodist, wandering on the Asiatic coast and through the islands of Greece, and earning fame and a maintenance by the recitation of his verses. His two epic poems, the 'Iliad' ('*Ἰλιάς*') and 'Odyssey' ('*Ὀδυσσεΐα*'), originally consisted of various rhapsodies, which were first reduced to their present form under the direction of Pisistratus and his son Hipparchus. On being committed to writing, which could hardly have been done by Homer himself, it is not improbable that they received some additions and interpolations. Both of them are a series of songs, probably from several authors, Homer and the Homeridæ, composed at different times and successively enlarged. The subject of the Iliad is the 'wrath of Achilles,' his separation from the Grecian army in consequence of it, and the events of the Trojan war during his absence and immediately after his return. The theme of the Odyssey is the wandering of Ulysses, the dangers and sufferings of his return from Troy to Ithaca, and the events following his arrival. Besides these two heroic poems, there is ascribed to Homer a comic piece, the 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice' (*Βατραχομυομαχία*), a mock-heroic poem, belonging unquestionably to a later period. There are also ascribed to him thirty-three 'Hymns,' besides various small pieces and epigrams. The principal English versions of Homer are those of Chapman, Pope, and Cowper. A blank verse translation of the Iliad by the earl of Derby was published in 1865.

HOMER, HENRY, was born at Birdingbury, Warwickshire, 1752. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge (B.D. 1783). He was elected fellow of his college, but refused to take priest's orders. Died 4 May, 1791. Mr. Homer assisted Dr. Parr in his *Bellendenus*; and he also

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published some editions of the classics, as Ovid's Epistles, Sallust, Pliny, Cæsar, Persius, and Tacitus. He had a concern in the Variorum Horace, but left it to be completed by his colleague, Dr. Charles Combe.

HOMMEL, CHARLES FERDINAND, a flower of Leipsic, born 1722; died 16 May, 1781.

HONDEKOETER, GILES, a landscape and civilian painter, of Utrecht, born 1583; died about 1626.

HONDEKOETER, GYSBRECHT, son of the above, was also a celebrated painter. Born 1613; died 1653.

HONDEKOETER, MELCHIOR, son of the preceding, painted birds with uncommon elegance and accuracy. His landscapes also, in the backgrounds, are very beautiful. Born at Utrecht 1636; died 3 April, 1695.

HONDIUS, ABRAHAM, an eminent painter, born at Rotterdam 1638; died in London 1695.

HONDIUS, JODOCUS, or JESSE, was born at Wackerne, in Flanders, 1563, and died 1611. He attained great excellence as an engraver and letter-founder and published a geographical work entitled 'Descriptio Geographica Orbis Terrarum,' 1607.

HONE, NATHANIEL, a painter in enamel, one of the first members of the Royal Academy, was a native of Dublin, and died 14 Aug., 1784.

HONE, WILLIAM, was born at Bath 1779, and at an early age was placed as clerk to a London attorney; but abandoning that wretched calling, he turned bookseller, and subsequently engaged in other industrial pursuits. Owing to the want of business habits he was unsuccessful, and became several times bankrupt. In order to provide for himself and his numerous family, he now commenced writing for the press. He contributed articles to the 'Critical Review' and the 'British Lady's Magazine,' published a paper called 'The Traveller,' and started in 1816 a weekly journal entitled 'The Reformatist's Register,' in which he combated with much ability the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Owen. Soon after this Mr. Hone, who entertained strong liberal opinions, brought out a series of political satires, one of which, the 'Political House that Jack Built,' went through more than fifty editions. Another of his cleverest productions was 'A Slap at Slop,' a burlesque on the newspaper called the 'New Times.' A third satire on the government of the day he wrote in the form of a parody on the Book of Common Prayer. He was consequently prosecuted by the Attorney-General on three separate charges, on all of which he was acquitted. The sympathy now displayed for him by the public resulted in a subscription being raised which enabled him to take a large house on Ludgate Hill, where he gradually withdrew from his political line of publication, and attempted, but without success, to establish himself as a book auctioneer. In 1826 he commenced the publication, in weekly numbers, of the 'Every Day Book,' but although the sale was extensive the profits did not enable him to maintain his large family. He was cast into a debtor's prison, where he finished the 'Every Day Book,' and then successively carried on its sequels, the 'Table Book' (1827-8), and the 'Year Book' (1829). It is in connection with these interesting collections of literary miscellanies that his name is now chiefly remembered. Mr. Hone eventually became an Independent preacher; and died at Tottenham, Herts, 6 Nov., 1842. Among his other

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works are 'Ancient Mysteries Described,' 'The Apocryphal New Testament,' and an edition of 'Strutt's Sports and Pastimes.'

HONORIUS, FLAVIUS, son of Theodosius the Great, and Emperor of the West (395), died at Ravenna 423.

HONORIUS I., POPE, succeeded Boniface V. 630; died 638.

HONORIUS II., Lambert, succeeded Calixtus II. as Pope 1124; died 1130.

HONORIUS III., Cencio Savelli, a Roman, succeeded Innocent III. 1216; died 1227.

HONORIUS IV., James Savelli, succeeded Martin IV. 1285; died 1287.

HONTHEIM, JOHN NICHOLAS DE, suffragan to the bishop of Treves, is chiefly deserving of notice on account of his treatise, 'De statu presentis Ecclesie,' 1763, in which he attacked the temporal power of the Pope: he afterwards, however, retracted his opinions on this subject. Born 1701; died 2 Sept., 1790.

HONTHORST, GERARD, a Flemish painter, known in Italy by the name of *Gherardo della Notte*, was born at Utrecht 1592, and died 1600. His brother, *William Honthorst*, who died at Berlin 1683, was a good portrait painter.

HOOD, ROBIN, a celebrated English outlaw, the hero of many popular ballads, is supposed to have lived in the reign of Richard I.

HOOD, SAMUEL, Viscount Hood, was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, vicar of Butley, Somersetshire, and afterwards of Thorncombe, Devonshire; at which last place he was born 1724. He went to sea at the age of sixteen, and after serving six years was made a lieutenant. In 1754 he became a master and commander and for his gallantry in taking a fifty-gun ship, was made post-captain 1759. In 1778 he was appointed commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard, which place he resigned 1780, and was made rear-admiral. With this rank he sailed to the West Indies, where he defeated the attempt made upon St. Christopher's by Count de Grasse. He also had an active part in the victory obtained over that commander 13 April, 1782; for which he was created Baron Hood, of Catherington, in the kingdom of Ireland. In 1784 he was elected into Parliament for Westminster; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1793 he was appointed to command in the Mediterranean, where he distinguished himself by taking possession of Toulon, and when it was no longer tenable, destroying the arsenal, dockyard, and shipping. After this he made himself master of Corsica, and then returned to England, where he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich Hospital. He died at Bath 27 Jan., 1816. His brother, *Alexander*, was raised to the peerage as Viscount Bridport, *q. v.*

HOOD, THOMAS, a poet and humourist, born in London 23 May, 1798, being the son of a bookseller. He was first placed with a merchant, and afterwards with an engraver; but the bent of his mind being towards literature, he accepted in 1821 the sub-editorship of the London Magazine. He now became acquainted with the principal wits of the day, and entered upon an active career as an author. His first book, 'Odes and Addresses to Great People,' was written in conjunction with J. H. Reynolds, his brother-in-law. This was followed by 'Whims and Oddities, in Prose and Verse,' 'National Tales,' 'The Plea of the Mid-

summer Faires,' a volume full of rich imaginative poetry; the 'Comic Annual' (from 1830 to 1830, 10 vols.; and an eleventh vol. in 1842); 'Hood's Own,' consisting of extracts from the preceding work; 'Tynley Hall,' a novel; 'Up the Rhine,' and 'Whimsicalities.' Among his minor poems, the ballad of 'Eugene Aram' and the 'Song of the Shirt' deserve particular mention. After a wasting illness of many years' slow progress, this genial humourist died in London 3 May, 1845. Several editions of his poetical works have appeared both in this country and the United States.

HOOF, PETER CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch historian, poet, and dramatist, born at Amsterdam 1581; died 21 May, 1647.

HOOGVEEN, HENRY, a learned Hellenist, born at Leyden Jan., 1712; died at Delft 1791. He is justly renowned for his edition of Vigerus 'De Idiōtismis Linguae Græcæ,' and his 'Doctrina Particularum Linguae Græcæ.'

HOOGHE, ROMAIN DE, a Dutch engraver and draughtsman, born at the Hague about 1638; died about 1725.

HOOGSTRAATEN, DAVID VAN, born at Rotterdam 1658; became professor of the belles lettres at Amsterdam, where he died 13 Nov., 1724. His works consist of poems in Latin and Flemish; a Flemish and Latin Dictionary; and some editions of classical authors.

HOOGSTRAATEN, JAMES VAN, a Dominican friar, born at Breda, became professor of divinity at Louvain 1485, and died at Cologne 21 Jan., 1527. He wrote many theological works, and was one of the earliest opponents of the opinions of Luther.

HOOGSTRAATEN, THEODORE VAN, a landscape painter of Antwerp, who died 1640, aged 44. His son, *Samuel*, became very excellent not only as a landscape, but as a portrait painter. He died 1678, aged 51.

HOOGVLIET, ARNOLD, a Dutch poet, born near Rotterdam 3 July, 1687; died 17 Oct., 1763. His principal work, an epic poem entitled 'Abraham the Patriarch,' appeared in 1727.

HOOK, JAMES, a musical composer, born at Norwich 1746. Going to London he was engaged as organist to Mary-le-bone Gardens, and he subsequently accepted a similar engagement at Vaux-hall, which he held between forty and fifty years. He produced more than 140 complete works, which consist chiefly of musical entertainments for the theatres, concertos, sonatas, and duets for the pianoforte; an excellent instruction book for that instrument, entitled 'Guida di Musica,' an oratorio entitled 'The Ascension,' written in 1776; and more than 2000 songs. He was living in 1829.

HOOK, JAMES, D.C.L., son of the preceding, was born 1771, received his education at Oxford, became dean of Worcester 1825, and died 5 Feb., 1828. He published 'Anguis in Herba, a true sketch of the Church of England and her Clergy,' 1802; some single sermons; a charge delivered to the clergy when he held the archdeaconry of Huntingdon; some political tracts; and two novels, 'Pen Owen,' and 'Percy Mallory.'

HOOK, THEODORE EDWARD, F.S.A., a celebrated writer and wit, was born in London 22 Sept., 1788. His father, James Hook, the musical composer, and his brother, the dean of Worcester, are the subjects of separate notices in this work. Theodore received his education at Harrow School, and at the early age of 17 commenced his career as a play-

wright by producing 'The Soldier's Return,' for which he received 50*l*. Thinking now that he had exhausted treasures before him, he plunged wildly into the pleasures and dissipations of London life; and being handsome, witty, a good musician and improvisator, and possessed of a fund of original wit and humour, he soon gained admittance into the best society. Meantime he was ever busy with his pen. In 1806 he wrote 'Catch him who can,' a farce; the 'Invisible Girl,' a monologue intended to bring out the peculiar talent of his friend Jack Banister; and 'Tekeli,' a melodrama which caused a great sensation. These were followed in rapid succession by a number of other pieces, the most remarkable of which, 'Killing no Murder,' was acted in 1809. In that year he also brought out, under the profane title of 'The Man of Sorrow,' a novel which proved an utter failure. In 1813, by the interest of the prince-regent, he was appointed accountant-general and treasurer of the Mauritius. There he remained till 1818, when he was sent home a prisoner, upon a charge of embezzling a large sum of money; but in Oct. the same year he was released, the law-officers of the crown declaring that there was no legal ground for detaining him, although it seems clear that he had been guilty of gross carelessness, to say the least. He now resumed writing for the stage; and in 1820 accepted the editorship of the 'John Bull' newspaper, the object of which was to support the king and vilify the friends of Queen Caroline. Throughout his life, it may be remarked, Hook was an uncompromising supporter of the Tory party, and a bitter enemy of all political progress. His future fame will probably rest on his brilliant and successful novels and tales. The best are 'Saying and Doings,' 3 series, 1824-8; 'Maxwell,' 1830; 'Love and Pride,' 1833, republished under the title of 'Widow and Marquis'; 'The Parson's Daughter,' 1835; 'Gilbert Gurney,' 1835; 'Jack Brag,' 1837; 'All in the Wrong; or Births, Deaths, and Marriages,' 1839; and 'Gurney Married,' 1839. Mr. Hooke was a frequent contributor to 'Bentley's Miscellany,' and for some years edited the 'Monthly Magazine.' At length, worn out with a career of 'pleasure' and dissipation, and, to use his own words, 'done up in purse, in mind, and in body,' he died at his house near Fulham 24 Aug., 1841.

HOOKE, NATHANIEL, an historian, of whom few particulars are known. He was a Roman Catholic, and a great admirer of Fénelon, whose life he translated from the French. He attended Pope on his death-bed, and brought him a priest, for which he incurred the abuse of Bolingbroke. Mr. Hooke was the correspondent of Harley, earl of Oxford; and the duchess of Marlborough gave him 500*l*. for writing the book entitled 'An Account of her conduct.' He died 19 July, 1763. Of his Roman History two volumes were printed in his lifetime, and the other two after his death. He also wrote 'Observations on the Roman Senate,' and a translation of Ramsay's 'Travels of Cyrus.' He left two sons; one became a clergyman of the Church of England, and the other a doctor of the Sorbonne, where he was professor of astronomy.

HOOKE, ROBERT, M.D., F.R.S., was born 18 July, 1635, at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, of which place his father was rector. He discovered a mechanical genius when a boy, and had also a turn for drawing; in consequence of which he

was placed under Lely, whom he soon quitted to become a pupil of Busby. About 1653 he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was employed to assist Dr. Willis in his chemical operations. In 1662 he became curator of experiments to the Royal Society, of which body, when established by charter, he was one of the first members. In 1663 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of master of arts; and the year following he read the astronomical lecture at Gresham College, for Dr. Pope. The same year he was made professor of mechanics to the Royal Society; and he was also elected Gresham professor of geometry. In 1665 appeared his 'Micrographia,' and in 1666 he produced a plan for rebuilding London, which, though approved, was not adopted. Hooke, however, was appointed one of the city surveyors, by which he realised a handsome fortune. In 1668 he had a violent dispute with Hevelius, upon the preference of the telescopic to plain sights. He had afterwards a contention with Oldenburg, on the invention of pendulum watches; and he endeavoured also to set up a claim to Newton's theory of gravitation. In 1677 he was chosen secretary of the Royal Society; and, in 1691, created doctor of physic by the archbishop of Canterbury. Died 3 March, 1702. Dr. Hooke was a man of extraordinary talents, but of a jealous temper, excessively penurious, and much deformed in person. His papers were published under the title of 'Post-humous Works,' 1705, folio.

HOOKER, or VOWELL, JOHN, was born at Exeter about 1524. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and afterwards at Cologne and Strasburg. On his return he became chamberlain of his native city. Having been sent to Ireland by Sir Peter Carew to negotiate his affairs there he was elected M.P. for Athenry in the parliament of 1568; and in 1571 he represented Exeter in the English House of Commons. Died Nov., 1601. His principal works are—'The Order and Usage of Keeping of Parliaments in Ireland; 'An Addition to the Chronicles of Ireland from 1546 to 1568,' in the 2nd volume of Holinshed; 'A Catalog of the Bishops of Exeter,' 1584; 'The Antique Description and Account of the City of Exeter,' 1765; 'Life of Sir Peter Carew,' edited with an introduction and notes by John Maclean, F.S.A., 1857. The last-named work is also printed in the 'Calendar of the Carew MSS.,' 1807.

HOOKER, RICHARD, D.D., the nephew of the preceding, was born at Heavitree, near Exeter, March, 1554. Under the patronage of Bishop Jewel he was made one of the clerks of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and became tutor to Edwin Sandys, son of the archbishop of York, and George Cranmer, grand-nephew of the archbishop of that name. In 1581 he entered into orders; but soon after contracted an unhappy marriage, by which he lost his fellowship. In 1584 he was presented to the rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire; but the year following he was made master of the Temple; where he had not been long before he was involved in a dispute with Walter Travers, the afternoon lecturer of that church, who was a violent Presbyterian. Hooker, being of a mild temper, petitioned the archbishop for a removal 'to some quiet parsonage, where he might see God's blessings spring out of his mother earth, and eat his bread in peace and privacy.' He was accordingly presented to the rectory of Boscomb,

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In Wiltshire, with a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and here he finished four books of his 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' printed 1594. The year following he was presented to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, Kent, where he finished the remaining books of his famous treatise, though it is doubtful whether we have them in their perfect state. This judicious writer died 2 Nov., 1600. His works were published in 1602, folio. There have been several editions since. One of the best is that by Kettle, 4 vols., London, 8vo., 1836.

HOOKER, Sir WILLIAM JACKSON, F.R.S., was born at Norwich 1785; became regius professor of botany at Glasgow; curator of Kew Gardens 1832; was knighted 1835; and died at Kew 12 Aug., 1865. He published 'The British Flora,' and other botanical works.

HOOLE, CHARLES, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1610. He was related to Bishop Sanderson, by whose advice he went to Lincoln College, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and became master of the school at Rotherham; but at the beginning of the civil war he removed to London, and kept a private seminary till the Restoration, when he obtained a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and the living of Stock, Essex, where he died 7 March, 1669-7. He published several school-books of established reputation.

HOOLE, JOHN, the son of a watchmaker, in London, was born in Moorfields in Dec., 1727. At the age of 17 he became a clerk in the India House; and by assiduous application he improved himself in the Latin and Italian languages. In 1703 he published a translation of Tasso's 'Jerusalem,' with a dedication to the queen, written by Dr. Johnson. Mr. Hoole had, before this, produced some pieces of poetry; and in 1707 he published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio. His own plays were—'Cyrus,' 'Timanthes,' and 'Cleonice;' but none of them met with any success. In 1773 he brought out the first volume of his 'Orlando Furioso,' which, however was not completed till ten years afterwards, when the translation made five volumes. At this time he resigned his place in the India House, and retired to the parsonage of his son, the Rev. Samuel Hoole, of Abinger, near Dorking. In 1791 he published a new edition of his 'Orlando,' in 2 vols.; and the year following, a version of Tasso's poem of 'Rinaldo.' His last production was a collection of Metastasio's poems and plays, 3 vols. He died at Dorking 2 Aug., 1803.

HOOPER, GEORGE, a learned prelate, born at Grimley, Worcestershire, 18 Nov., 1640. He was educated first at St. Paul's, and next at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1674 he became chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, who gave him the rectory of Havant, which he resigned for that of East Woodhay, in Hampshire. In 1675 Archbishop Sheldon, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and the precentorship of Exeter. In 1677 he took his doctor's degree; and the same year went to Holland as almoner to the princess of Orange. He returned, however, from that country before the Revolution, and was made chaplain to James II. In 1691 he was made dean of Canterbury, and in 1703 bishop of St. Asaph; from whence he was removed, soon after, to Bath and Wells. Died 6 Sept., 1727. An edition of his works was printed at Oxford in 1757, folio; and

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another appeared at the same place, 2 vols. 8vo., 1858.

HOOPER, JOHN, a bishop, born in Somersetshire 1495. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards became a Cistercian monk; but, on embracing the reformed doctrines, he went to Zurich, where he contracted a friendship with Bullinger, and married a Burgundian lady. On the accession of Edward VI. he returned to England, and was made bishop of Gloucester, with which he was allowed to hold in commendam that of Worcester. When Mary came to the throne, he was burnt at Gloucester 9 Feb. 1554-5. He wrote some controversial pieces and sermons.

HOORNE, JOHN VAN, a physician and anatomist, born at Amsterdam 1621. He became professor in his native town, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died 13 Jan., 1670.

HOPE, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a botanist and physician, born 10 May, 1725, and educated at Edinburgh; after which he went to Paris, and studied botany under Jussieu. On his return to Scotland he obtained the degree of doctor of physic from the university of Glasgow, and was admitted a member of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh. In 1761 he was appointed king's botanist, superintendent of the royal garden, and professor of botany and the materia medica. He was also president of the College of Physicians, and a member of numerous scientific academies. Linnaeus gave the name of *Hopea* to a beautiful shrub. Died 10 Nov., 1786. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions, besides which he compiled a few useful books on botany. His son, Thomas Charles Hope, born at Edinburgh 21 July, 1706, was appointed, in 1787, professor of chemistry at Glasgow; and in 1799 succeeded Dr. Black in the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh, where he died 13 June, 1844. His principal discovery was the presence of a new earth, named by him stromtites, in a mineral found in the stromtian lead mines in Argyleshire.

HOPE, Sir THOMAS, a Scotch lawyer, was a native of Edinburgh. He became king's advocate 1627, and was created a baronet by Charles I., though he was secretly attached to the Covenanters. Died 1646. His works are—'Minor Practicks,' and 'Decisions.' He also wrote Latin poems, and an account of the earls of Mar.

HOPE, THOMAS, F.R.S., an English writer and patron of art, born about 1770, being a member of the rich mercantile family of the Hopes of Amsterdam. Early in life he travelled over various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and having with a refined taste acquired a facility of drawing, he brought home a large collection of sketches, principally of architecture and sculpture. Soon after his settlement in London he published 'A Letter addressed to F. Annesley, Esq., on a series of Designs for Downing College, Cambridge,' in which he criticised with great severity the designs of Mr. Wyatt. Having purchased a large house in Duchess Street, he devoted much time and study to the furnishing and fitting-up of the interior, from his own drawings, in imitation of the best specimens, both ancient and modern, in Italy. His country mansion at Deepdene, near Dorking, was also furnished in a most sumptuous manner, and enriched with a noble collection of pictures, sculptures, books and antiquities. In 1807 Mr. Hope published the drawings he had made for his furniture in a volume entitled 'Household Furni-

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ture and Internal Decorations,' which brought about a complete revolution in the upholstery and interior decoration of dwelling-houses. In 1809 he published 'The Costume of the Ancients,' which was followed three years later by 'Designs of Modern Costumes.' In 1819 he started the world by his novel, entitled 'Anastasis; or Memoirs of a Modern Greek,' which, being published anonymously, was at first attributed to the pen of Lord Byron. Mr. Hope was a most liberal patron of art, and generously assisted Chantrey, and Thorwaldsen the Danish sculptor, in their early struggles. After his death, which happened 3 Feb., 1831, there appeared two posthumous works from his pen, viz., an 'Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man,' 3 vols., 1831; and an 'Historical Essay on Architecture,' 2 vols., 1837.

HOPKINS, CHARLES, son of Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, was born at Exeter, 1664, and educated at Dublin and Cambridge. He was the author of some plays, and the 'History of Love,' a selection of poetical fables from Ovid. Died 1700.

HOPKINS, EZEKIEL, D.D., was born at Sandford, Devonshire, 1633. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; on leaving which he held the living of St. Mary Woolnoth; but in the plague he removed to Exeter, where Lord Robartes was so pleased with him that he gave him his daughter in marriage, and took him to Ireland. Here he obtained, first the deanery, and next the bishopric of Raphoe; from whence he was translated to Derry 1681. When that place was besieged in 1688 he returned to England, and became minister of Aldermanbury. Died 22 June, 1690. A complete edition of his works was published at London in 2 octavo vols., 1855.

HOPKINS, JOHN, a younger son of Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, was born 1 Jan. 1675. His principal performance is 'Anasia, or the works of the Muses, a collection of Poems,' 3 vols., 1700. The date of his death is not recorded.

HOPKINS, RICHARD, an English gentleman, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards studied law at one of the inns of court; but being converted to the Catholic religion he went abroad, and died at Paris about 1590. He published, 'Memorial of a Christian Life;' 'Meditations;' and other translations from the Spanish.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, D.D., an American clergyman, from whom the sect of 'Hopkinsians' derive their name, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut; 1721; died at Newport, Rhode Island, 20 December, 1803. He published a 'System of Theology,' and numerous sermons, addresses, and pamphlets.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Evesham, Worcestershire, Aug., 1647, and educated at Oxford. In 1671 he went with the English embassy to Sweden. In 1675 he was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Worcester, with which he held the vicarage of Lindridge, and the mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital. He died at Worcester 18 May, 1700. His works are—'Bertram or Ratram, on the Body and Blood of the Lord;' 'Animadversions on Johnson's Answer to Jovian,' &c. He also assisted Bishop Gibson in his edition of the 'Saxon Chronicle,' and translated the article 'Worcestershire' in Camden's Britannia.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM, an Arian writer, though belonging to the Church of England, was born at Monmouth 1706. After studying at Oxford he was presented, in 1731, to the vicarage of Bolney, Sussex, which he held till his death in 1780. He

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published 'An Appeal to the Common Sense of all Christian People' 1753; 'Exodus, a corrected translation, with notes, critical and explanatory,' 1784; and some pamphlets.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, an American statesman, born at Philadelphia 1737. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence and an active member of Congress; and afterwards a judge of the district court of the United States for Pennsylvania. He was distinguished also as a popular writer and as a poet. Died 9 May, 1791.

HOPPNER, JOHN, an English portrait painter, born 1759; died 1810. He also had a taste for poetry, and published in 1805 a volume of 'Oriental Tales,' in verse.

HOPTON, ARTHUR, a mathematician, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Temple, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Selden. He died 1614, aged about 26. He wrote a treatise on the Geodetical Staff; The Topographical Glass, containing the uses of that instrument, &c.; A Concordance of Years; Prognostications.

HOPTON, SUSANNA, was the relict of Richard Hopton, Esq., a Welsh judge. His seat was at Kington, in Herefordshire, where she lived many years after his death, exercising herself in works of charity. She died 20 July, 1709. Among her benefactions was one of £700 to the clergy who were deprived for not taking the oaths after the Revolution. She wrote 'Devotions and Meditations,' and other works.

HORACE, QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, a Roman poet, born at Venusium, in Apulia, B.C. 65. His father, who was the son of a freedman, gave him an excellent education, and sent him, at the age of eighteen, to Athens, where he joined Brutus, and was at the battle of Philippi, but threw away his shield, and fled. Though he saved his life, he forfeited his estate, and was reduced to great want till Virgil introduced him to Mæcenas, by whose interest he recovered his patrimony. Augustus now became his friend, and offered to make him his secretary, which Horace declined. When Mæcenas was sent to Brundisium to conclude a treaty between Augustus and Anthony, he took with him Horace, Virgil, and other literary friends. Of this journey our poet has given a lively description in his Fifth Satire. Among other persons of distinction who esteemed him and honoured him with their friendship, was Pollio; yet Horace chose to live in retirement, spending only the spring at Rome, the summer in the country, and the winter at Tarentum. His death, which happened eight years B.C., is supposed to have been hastened by his concern for the loss of Mæcenas. He was short and corpulent, with weak eyes, and was grey at forty. The best editions of his works are those of Bentley, Baxter, Savadon, Combe, and Doring.

HORBERRY, MATTHEW, D.D., was born at Haxay, Lincolnshire, 1707, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Standlake, Oxfordshire, where he died 22 Jan., 1773. Dr. Horberry's principal work is a treatise on the Eternity of Hell Torments, 1744.

HORMAN, WILLIAM, a native of Salisbury, was, according to Bale, educated at King's College, Cambridge; and there is reason to believe that Wood is altogether mistaken in stating him to have been a fellow of New College, Oxford. He

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became master of Eton School, and held the rectory of East Wrotham, Norfolk, 1494—1503. He subsequently became a fellow and vice-provost of Eton, and died 12 April, 1535. Among his numerous works may be mentioned 'Vulgaria Puerorum,' &c., 1519; 'Antibossicon ad Gul. Lilium,' 1521; 'Apologeticon contra Rob. Whittingtoni Protovasis Angliæ incivilem indoctamque Criminationem,' 1521; 'Compendium Hist. Gul. Malmisburiensis.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

HORMISDAS, Pope, succeeded Symmachus 514; died 6 Aug., 523.

HORN, CHARLES EDWARD, a musical composer, born in London 1786; died at Boston, U.S., 21 Oct., 1839.

HORN, PHILIP DE MONTMORENCI-NIVELLE, comte DE, a wealthy nobleman of Flanders, born 1522, who became chamberlain and captain of the Flemish guard to Philip II., king of Spain. He distinguished himself at the battles of St. Quentin and Gravelines, and was beheaded, together with Count Egmont, at Brussels, 4 June, 1568.

HORNE, GEORGE, a bishop, born 1 Nov., 1730, at Otham, Kent. He was educated at the school of Maidstone, from whence he removed to University College, Oxford; but in 1749 he was elected fellow of Magdalen College. In 1752 he took his master's degree, and the same year entered into orders. He was now distinguished for his biblical knowledge, and attachment to the opinions of John Hutchinson, which he defended, first in a pamphlet entitled 'The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis explained,' 1751; and again more fully in 'A fair and candid State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson,' 1753. After this he had a dispute with Kennicott, respecting his proposal for a collation of Hebrew manuscripts; but subsequently these learned and amiable men became intimate friends. In 1768 Mr. Horne was elected to the headship of his college, on which he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed chaplain to the king. About this time he married the daughter of Philip Burton, Esq., by whom he had three daughters. In 1776 he was elected vice-chancellor, and the same year published his 'Commentary on the Psalms,' 2 vols. 4to. In 1781 he was advanced to the deanery of Canterbury, and in 1789 was raised to the bishopric of Norwich. Died 17 Jan., 1792. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford; Considerations on the Life and Death of St. John the Baptist, 1760; Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England; Letter to Dr. Adam Smith, on the Life, Death and Philosophy, of David Hume; Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions, 5 vols.; Letters on Infidelity; Letter to Dr. Priestley by an Undergraduate; Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters; Charge intended to have been delivered to the Clergy of Norwich, at the primary Visitation; Considerations on the Life and Death of Abel, Enoch, and Noah; Thoughts and Essays on various Subjects.

HORNE, THOMAS HARTWELL, D.D., was born 20 Oct., 1780. His father, a barrister's clerk, sent him to Christ's Hospital, after which he gained a livelihood as a clerk, devoting his leisure hours to the compilation of a number of books, all of which are now forgotten. From 1809 to 1823 he was sub-librarian at the Surrey Institution, and from 1824 to 1860, senior assistant-librarian in the

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department of printed books in the British Museum. His 'Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures,' the work by which he is best known, first appeared in 1813, in 3 vols. 8vo., and has since passed through many editions, and been considerably enlarged. Dr. Howley, bishop of London, was so pleased with this work that he ordained its author 1819, and in 1833 presented him to the living of St. Edmund the King with St. Nicholas-Acons Lombard Street. Mr. Horne took his degree of B.D., as a 'ten-year man,' at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1829; and subsequently received a diploma of D.D. from the university of Pennsylvania. Died 27 Jan., 1862.

HORNEBY, HENRY, D.D., master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, died 12 Feb., 1517-8. He was dean of the chapel, secretary, and chancellor to Margaret countess of Richmond, and one of the executors and supervisors of her will; and his indomitable energy was mainly instrumental in overcoming the formidable obstacles to the foundation of St. John's College, Cambridge. Dr. Horneby wrote 'Historia Nominis Jesu,' and 'Historia Visitationis B.M.V.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

HORNECK, ANTHONY, D.D., was born at Bacharach, in the Lower Palatinate, 1641, and educated at Heidelberg, under Spanheim. At the age of nineteen he came to England, and entered Queen's College, Oxford. In 1665 he became chaplain to the duke of Albermarle, who gave him the rectory of Doulton, Devonshire, and procured for him a prebend of Exeter. He was chosen preacher at the Savoy 1671, and created D.D. at Cambridge 1681. In 1693 he was promoted to a stall at Westminster, whereupon he resigned that of Exeter; but in 1694 he had another in the church of Wells, given to him by Bishop Kidder. Died Jan., 1696. He wrote many works, mostly on religious subjects.

HORNEMANN, FREDERICK CONRAD, a traveller, born at Hildesheim, 1772. Under the auspices of the African Association of London he travelled into Africa, and was last heard of on 6 April, 1800. His 'Journal of Travels, from Cairo to Mourzook, the capital of the kingdom of Fezzan, in Africa, in 1797-8,' was published at London, 1802.

HORNER, FRANCIS, was born at Edinburgh in 1778, and educated first at the High School, and next at the university of his native city, where he contracted an intimacy with Lord Henry Petty, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne. After studying the law, and becoming an advocate, Mr. Horner repaired to London, and in 1806 was returned to parliament, though he did not distinguish himself as a senator till 1810, when he became chairman of the 'Bullion Committee,' to which subject he paid uncommon attention, and illustrated in a very luminous report. His application to business, however, proved too much for his constitution, and he was obliged to seek the climate of Italy, where he died, at Pisa, 8 Feb., 1817. He was one of the first writers in the 'Edinburgh Review.'

HORNER, LEONARD, F.R.S., brother of the preceding, was appointed warden of the London University 1827 and in 1833 an Inspector under the Factory Act. He died 5 March, 1864, aged 79. Mr. Horner edited his brother's works, and wrote a number of papers on scientific and philanthropic subjects.

HORNIUS, GEORGE, professor of history at Leyden, died there 1670. His works include an Eccle-

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astical History; 'The History of England during the years 1645 and 1646'; and 'Noah's Ark,' or a history of monarchies.

HORNOLD, JOHN, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was consecrated 1753 by the title of bishop of Philomelia *in partibus*, and appointed vicar-apostolic of the Midland district. He died 26 Sept., 1779.

HORREBOW, PETER, a Danish astronomer, born in Jutland 1679, became professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and died 15 April, 1764. Besides his mathematical works, collected in 4 vols. 4to., he wrote 'The Natural History of Iceland,' of which an English translation appeared at London 1758.

HORROCKS, JEREMIAH, an astronomer, born at Taxteth, Lancashire, about 1619. He was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; after which he led a retired life, devoting himself to mathematical studies, particularly astronomy, in which he was assisted by Mr. William Crabtree, of Broughton. Mr. Horrocks was cut off by a sudden death 3 Jan., 1640-1. He was the first who observed the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, of which he wrote an account, entitled 'Venus in Sole visa,' which was printed by Hevelius at Dantzick, in 1662. Dr. Wallis published the posthumous works of Horrocks 1673.

HORSLEY, JOHN, a learned antiquary, was a native of Northumberland. He was educated first at Newcastle, and next in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A., after which he became a dissenting minister at Morpeth. Died 12 Jan., 1731-2. Such is the scanty account of a man whose 'Britannia Romana,' folio, 1732, is a standard work on the remains of the Romans in this island. There is a copy of this inestimable book in the British Museum, with additions by Dr. John Ward.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, a learned prelate, was the son of the Rev. John Horsley, rector of St. Mary, Newington, and Thorley, Herts. He was born in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields 1733, and educated under his father, after which he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of bachelor of civil law in 1758. He then entered into orders, and became curate to his father. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and the same year published a tract, entitled 'The Power of God deduced from the computable instantaneous Productions of it in the Solar System.' In 1768 he went to Oxford as tutor to Lord Guernsey, son of the earl of Aylesbury, and while there took his degree of doctor of laws. He also published, at the Clarendon Press, 'Apollonii Pergæ inclinationum lib. duo.' In 1773 he was chosen secretary to the Royal Society, and soon after was presented to the rectory of Aldbury in Surrey, with which he held that of Newington on the resignation of his father. In 1776 he issued proposals for his edition of Newton's works, which came out at different times in 5 vols. 4to. In 1777 Bishop Lowth made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral. He resigned Aldbury in 1779, and the next year was presented to Thorley, but left it on being appointed archdeacon of St. Alban's. In 1782 he obtained the rectory of South Weald, in Essex. In 1784 he engaged in the disputes which agitated the Royal Society, with regard to the conduct of Sir Joseph Banks to Dr. Hutton. But his greatest controversy was with Dr. Priestley, occasioned by his 'History of the Corruptions of Christianity,' to which the archdeacon of St. Alban's di-

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rected the attention of his clergy in a charge printed at their request. This was replied to by Priestley, who received an answer in a series of letters. The doctor rejoined in letters to the archdeacon, on which the latter published remarks. The reputation which he acquired in this dispute procured for him first a prebend in the church of Gloucester, next the bishopric of St. David's; from whence, in 1793, he was removed to Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster; and in 1802 to the see of St. Asaph. He died at Brighton 4 Oct., 1806, and was buried at Newington. Besides the works already mentioned, the bishop printed Critical Disquisitions on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah; Hosea, a new translation, with notes; Elementary Treatises of practical Mathematics; On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages; An Essay on Virgil's Season of Honey; also several sermons, tracts, and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. After his death were published his sermons, 4 vols.; speeches in Parliament; charges; a translation of the Psalms, 2 vols.; and Biblical criticisms, 4 vols.

HORSTIUS, JAMES, a physician and medical writer, born at Torgau 1537, became professor at Helmstadt, and died 1600. His nephew, Gregory Horstius, born at Torgau 1578, was professor of physic at several places, but lastly at Ulm, where he died 9 Aug., 1636. His works were published at Nuremberg, 3 vols., 1600.

HORTE, JOSIAH, archbishop of Tuam, was born at Marshfield, Gloucestershire. He officiated some time as a dissenting teacher at Newbury; but was afterwards ordained in the church of England. On going to Ireland with one of the lords-lieutenant, he was made bishop of Kilmore, and next archbishop of Tuam. Died 14 Dec., 1751. He published a volume of sermons, and a charge to his clergy.

HORTENSE (Eugénie de Beauharnais), queen of Holland, was the daughter of Josephine, afterwards empress of the French, and of the Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais. She was born at Paris 1783; married (1802) Louis Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul; became queen of Holland (1806); and on the abdication of her husband (1810) became once more merely an imperial princess. She retired to Augsburg (1816); and afterwards fixed her residence at Arenenberg, in Switzerland, where she died 5 Oct., 1837.

HORTENSIUS, LAMBERT, a philologist, poet, and historian, born at Montfort (Utrecht) 1501. He studied at Louvain, and was for several years rector of the school at Naarden, where he died 1574 or 1577.

HORTENSIUS, MARTIN, a Dutch astronomer, born at Delft 1605; died 1639.

HORTENSIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman orator, the rival of Cicero, died B.C. 49, aged 64.

HORTIBONUS. See CASAUON.

HORTON, THOMAS, D.D., was born in London. He studied at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1638 he became master of Queen's College, in 1641 professor of divinity at Gresham College, and in 1647 preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. He complied with the ruling powers in the Rebellion, for which, at the Restoration, he was deprived of the headship of Queen's College; but he held the vicarage of Great St. Helen, in Bishopsgate Street, till his death March, 1673. His works are Forty-six sermons on the 8th of Romans; Exposition upon

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some Psalms; One hundred select sermons, with his life, by Dr. Wallis.

HOSIUS, STANISLAUS, born at Cracow 1504, became successively secretary to the king of Poland, canon of Cracow, bishop of Culm and of Warmia. Having succeeded in persuading the Emperor Ferdinand to continue the council of Trent, he was rewarded by Pope Pius IV. with a cardinal's hat. Died 5 Aug., 1579. His works were published in 2 vols. folio, 1584.

HOSKINS, ANTHONY, a native of Herefordshire, who joined the society of Jesus in Spain, and died at Valladolid 10 Sept., 1615, æt. 47. He published a treatise on the Oath of Allegiance 1611; a translation of the 'Imitatio Christi;' &c.

HOSKINS, JOHN, a lawyer, was born in 1566, at Mownton in the parish of Lanwarne, Herefordshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Winchester, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; but was expelled for some libels. After this he kept school at Ilchester some time, and then studied the law in the Temple, where he was called to the bar. In 1614 he had a seat in Parliament; but for some intemperate speeches was sent to prison. He became, however, sergeant-at-law, a Welsh judge, and one of the council of the Marches. Died 27 Aug., 1638. He compiled a Greek Lexicon, which was never published, and wrote several poems; the 'Art of Memory;' and some law treatises. His grandson, Sir John Hoskins, bart., was master in chancery, and president of the Royal Society, 1682.

HOSKINS, JOHN, an English portrait painter, died 1664.

HOSPINIAN, RODOLPH, a Protestant divine of Zurich, born 1547; died 11 March, 1626. His principal works are De Templis; De Monachis; De festis Judæorum et Ethnicorum; Festa Christianorum; Historia Sacramentaria; Historia Jæsticia.

HOSPITAL, L'. See L'HOSPITAL.

HOSSCHIUS, SIDRONIUS, a Flemish Jesuit, born 1596; died 4 Sept., 1653. He was famous for his Latin poetry, collected and published at Antwerp 1656.

HOSTE. See L'HOSTE.

HOTHUM, or ODONE, WILLIAM DE, born in England, educated at Paris (D.D. 1280), entered the order of St. Dominic, and in 1297 became archbishop of Dublin. Died 28 Aug., 1298. He wrote some works on Divinity, and a French oration on the king's right to Scotland.

HOTMAN, FRANCIS, in Latin *Hotomanus*, a civilian, born at Paris 1524. Having adopted the Lutheran doctrines, he withdrew to Lyons, and next to Geneva, from whence he removed to Lausanne, where he was chosen professor of polite literature. After having occupied the chair of law at Strasburg, he was employed by the king of Navarre in several important missions. The massacre of St. Bartholomew induced him to quit France; and he died at Basle 15 Feb., 1590. He wrote on legal subjects; on the government of France; on Roman antiquities; and a treatise 'De Consolatione.'

HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY, was born at Zurich 10 March, 1630. He studied at Geneva, Groningen, and Leyden, where he applied himself to the oriental languages under Golius. After visiting England he returned to Zurich, and became professor of ecclesiastical history. In 1655

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he went to Heidelberg, where he held the professorships of divinity and the oriental tongues, and was principal of the Collegium Sapientia; and rector of the university. In 1661 he returned to Zurich and was placed at the head of the commission for revising the German version of the Bible. He was also sent to Holland on some state affairs, and while there was offered the divinity professorship at Leyden, which, with the consent of the magistrates of Zurich, he accepted; but in preparing for the journey he was drowned by the upsetting of a boat 5 June, 1667. His principal works are Exercitationes Anti-Moriniana, de pentateuco Samaritano; Thesaurus Philologicus; Historia Orientalis; Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis; Etymologicum Orientale sive Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotum. His son, *John James Hottinger*, became professor of divinity at Zurich, and died there in 1735. He wrote 'Theological Dissertations.'

HOUARD, DAVID, a French advocate, and legal antiquary, born at Dieppe 20 Feb., 1725; died 15 Dec., 1802.

HOUBIGANT, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, was born at Paris 1686. He became a priest of the congregation of the Oratory; but being afflicted with deafness he was obliged to devote himself to study; the fruits of which appeared in an excellent edition of the Hebrew Bible, with a Latin version and notes, published at Paris in 1753, in 4 vols. folio; a Latin translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew; another of the Old Testament, 8 vols. 8vo.; 'Racines Hebraïques,' against the Hebrew Points, 8vo., &c. Died 31 Oct., 1783.

HOUBRAKEN, ARKOLD, a painter and engraver, born at Dordt 1660. He is chiefly known as the author of 'The great Theatre of the Dutch and Flemish Painters,' 3 vols. folio. He came to England to make drawings of the pictures of Vandyke, and died at Amsterdam 1719. His son, *Jacob*, was born 1698, and died at Amsterdam 1780. His portraits are admirably executed, particularly those which he engraved for the illustration of English history, published by the Knaptons, in folio. Some of these, however, are not genuine likenesses of the persons whose names they bear. Houbraken also engraved some historical subjects.

HOUGHARD, JEAN NICOLAS, a French general, born at Forbach (Moselle) 1740. After serving under Custines, he accused that general of losing Mayence by his misconduct. Custines was consequently disgraced; and Houghard, placed at the head of the army, displayed his abilities in the victory of Hondschoote, which resulted in the English raising the siege of Dunkirk. Accused of treason for not having sufficiently followed up this victory, he was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and suffered death on the scaffold 17 Nov., 1793.

HOUDON, JEAN ANTOINE, a French sculptor, born at Versailles 20 March, 1741; died 15 July, 1828.

HOUGH, JOHN, was born in Middlesex 12 April, 1651. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1678 he became chaplain to the duke of Ormond; and in 1685 was made a prebendary of Worcester. In 1687 the presidentship of Magdalen College becoming vacant, the king sent mandatory letters to the fellows, requiring them to elect one Anthony Farmer, who did not belong to that

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society, and was said to be a man of bad character. The fellows upon this, seeing their privileges attacked, applied by petition for leave to proceed to a free election, according to their statutes. No answer being returned, they chose Mr. Hough, who was confirmed by the visitor, the bishop of Winchester; and the new president having taken his doctor's degree, was installed. The king, instead of letting the matter rest, now thought proper to send another mandate, ordering the society to elect Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford, for their president; which they refused, and were turned out, except two. Thus the business stood till September, 1688, when the king, finding that his affairs grew desperate, began to be alarmed, and commissioned the bishop of Winchester to settle the society of Magdalen College regularly and statutely. Dr. Hough and the fellows were accordingly restored; and in 1690 the president was made bishop of Oxford, from whence he removed to Lichfield, and next to Worcester, where he died 8 March, 1743.

HOUGHTON, MAJOR, an English traveller who set out in 1789 to ascertain the course of the Niger. He penetrated into the interior of Africa, and died at Jarra 1791. Several communications from him are printed in the Proceedings of the African Association.

HOUSEMAN, or HUYSMAN, CORNELIUS, a landscape painter, was born 1638 at Antwerp, but resided chiefly at Mechlin, where he died 1727.

HOUSEMAN, or HUYSMAN, JAMES, an eminent portrait and historical painter, born at Antwerp 1656; died in London 1696.

HOUSTON, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a botanist, born about 1695. He was a surgeon, on which capacity he went to the West Indies, and on his return took the degree of doctor of physic, at Leyden, in 1729. While there he made some experiments on brutes, an account of which was inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, under the title of *Experimenta de perforatione Thoracis ejusque in respiracione affectibus.* In 1732 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; but died in the West Indies 14 July, 1733. He was the first who sent to Europe the description of the *Dorstenia Contryerva*, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions. He also transmitted to Miller, the gardener, the seeds of many exotic plants. The late Sir Joseph Banks published his manuscript catalogue of plants, with the title of 'Reliquiæ Houstonianæ.'

HOUSTOUNE, ELEANORA, LADY, daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, was born at Edinburgh 3 March, 1720. She became the wife of Sir John Houstoune, bart., 1744, and died 3 Nov., 1760. Lady Houstoune wrote two comedies, neither of which was printed, viz., 'The Coquette; or the Gallant in the Closet,' and 'In Foro.'

HOUTEVILLE, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French priest, author of an esteemed work on 'The Truth of the Christian Religion, was born 1688; and died 8 Nov., 1742.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, an historian, was a native of Yorkshire, and flourished about 1204. He held some place in the court of Henry II., and was both a lawyer and a professor of theology at Oxford. His *Annals*, beginning at the year 731 and ending at 1202, were printed by Sir Henry Swile, among the 'Historici Anglici, folio, 1595; and again 1601. An English translation, by H. T. Riley, appeared a few years ago.

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HOW, WILLIAM, a botanist, born in London 1619. He had his education at Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1645; after which he practised physic in London, where he died in Sept., 1656. He published 'Phytologia Britannica, natales exhibens indigenarum, stirpium sponte emergentium,' 1650.

HOWARD. See ARUNDEL, CARLISLE, NORFOLK, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, and SURREY.

HOWARD, CATHARINE. See CATHARINE.

HOWARD, EDWARD, an English writer of fiction, died 30 Dec., 1841. He was a naval man, and attained his chief popularity by his novel entitled 'Ratlin the Keefer,' 1838. This was followed by 'Outward Bound;' 'Jack Ashore;' 'Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer;' and a *Life of Sir Sidney Smith.*

HOWARD, HENRY, an English prelate of the Roman communion, succeeded Dr. Giffard as vicar apostolic of the London district, being consecrated bishop of Utica 23 Sept., 1702. He died 22 Nov., 1720.

HOWARD, HENRY, F.S.A., was born a July 1757, at Corby-castle, Cumberland, where he died 1 March, 1842. He was educated at the convent of the English Benedictines at Douay, and afterwards spent some time in the university of Paris. It was his intention to enter the army, but the penal laws prevented his doing so. In 1832 he was appointed high-sheriff of Cumberland, being the first Catholic who filled that office after the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Mr. Howard's principal works are 'Erroneous Opinions commonly entertained respecting the Catholic Religion,' 1826; and *Memorials of the Howard Family*, 1834.

HOWARD, HENRY, R.A., secretary and professor of painting to the Royal Academy, was born 31 Jan., 1769, and died at Oxford 5 Oct., 1847. For 53 years, from 1794 to 1847, he never missed sending to the Royal Academy exhibition.

HOWARD, JOHN, the philanthropist, was born at Hackney 1726. He was bound apprentice to a grocer in London; but disliking the business, and having an independent fortune, he purchased his indentures, and made the tour of France and Italy. On his return he married a widow lady, much older than himself, who died about three years afterwards. In 1756 he undertook a voyage to Lisbon, to see the place after the earthquake; but on the voyage the ship was taken by a French privateer and carried to France. On being released, Mr. Howard retired to a villa in the New Forest; and in 1758 married a second time, but lost his wife 1765. About this time he settled at Cardington, near Bedford, where his time was much occupied in benevolent objects, and in the education of his son. In 1773 he served the office of high-sheriff, which led him to make inquires into the state of the prisons. With this view he travelled over England, through France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. He published, in 1777, a work entitled 'The State of the Prisons in England and Wales,' dedicated to the House of Commons. In 1780 came out an appendix with an account of the author's travels in Italy. He also printed a description of the Bastille; a translation of the duke of Tuscany's new code of civil law; and in 1789 'An account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe.' The plague was now the object of his researches, and with a design of ascertaining the nature of this

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disorder, and the means of curing it, he set out for the east; but died of a malignant epidemic, at Cherson, 20 Jan., 1790.

HOWARD, LUKE, F.R.S., a writer on meteorology, died at Tottenham, Herts, 21 March, 1864.

HOWARD, PHILIP THOMAS, an English cardinal, born in London 21 Sept., 1630, being the third son of Henry Frederick, lord Mowbray, by his wife Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of the duke of Lennox. He was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 4 July, 1640. Travelling on the continent with his grandfather, Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, he privately took the Dominican habit at Cremona 1645, and made his solemn profession at Rome 19 Oct., 1646. He was then sent to Naples for his studies, and at the end of four years returned to the Eternal City. He established the English monastery at Bornhem 1658, and was elected its first prior, in which capacity he continued till 1675. He also established the house of English Dominicanesses, first situate at Vilvorden, and afterwards removed to Brussels. On the marriage of Catharine of Braganza to king Charles II., Father Howard was called to the English court and received the appointment of grand almoner to her majesty. He was created a cardinal 1675 by Clement X., and being appointed Protector of Great Britain, he endeavoured to promote the interests of his Catholic fellow-countrymen by every means in his power. He died at Rome 18 July, 1694.

HOWARD, SIR ROBERT, was born Jan., 1626, being a younger son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and during the Rebellion suffered much for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made auditor of the exchequer. He lived to the Revolution, which he strongly advocated, and was bitter enemy to the nonjurors, though he had been a servile tool of Charles II. Died 3 Sept., 1698. Sir Robert published 'Poems and Plays'; 'The History of Edward II. and Richard II.'; 'The History of Religion'; the fourth book of Virgil translated; Statius's *Achilleis* translated.

HOWARD, SAMUEL, a composer of music, was brought up in the chapel royal, and in 1768 took his degree of doctor at Cambridge. He was distinguished by his ballads, which were once very popular. Died about 1783.

HOWE, CHARLES, a pious writer, was born in Gloucestershire 1661, and died 1745. His 'Devout Meditations' have been often printed.

HOWE, ELIAS, the inventor of the sewing machine, was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, 1819. It was at Boston, in the shop of Ari Davis, that he first thought of the sewing machine. Poverty for some time prevented the development of his ideas, but in 1844 he succeeded in convincing a friend of the feasibility of his conception. In April, 1845, he sewed seam with his machine, and by May of the same year he had completed his work. He died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, 3 Sept., 1867.

HOWE, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, 17 May, 1630. He received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge; but after taking his bachelor's degree, removed to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he became Bible clerk. Afterwards he was made a demy and fellow of Magdalen College; and in 1652 took his degree of M.A. When ordained, he was settled as minister of Great Torrington, Devon-

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shire, till Cromwell appointed him his domestic chaplain. On the death of Oliver he returned to Torrington, from which living he was ejected at the Restoration. After this he lived some time in the family of Lord Massarene, in Ireland; and in 1675 became pastor of a congregation in London. In 1685 he went abroad, and officiated in the English church at Utrecht; but when James II. published his declaration for liberty of conscience, he returned to London, where he died 2 April, 1705. His works, the principal of which is a treatise, entitled 'The Living Temple,' have been published in 2 vols. folio.

HOWE, JOHN, was a native of Nottinghamshire. In the convention parliament he served for Cirencester, and constantly sat in parliament for that or some other place during the reigns of William and Anne. Under the latter he was sworn of the privy council, and made vice-admiral for the county of Gloucester. In 1702 he was constituted paymaster-general of the guards and garrisons. Died 1721. Mr. Howe wrote 'A Panegyric on King William'; and several songs and poems.

HOWE, JOHN, Lord Chedworth. See CHEDWORTH.

HOWE, JOSIAH, a divine and poet, was born at Crendon, Bucks, 1632, and died fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, 28 Aug., 1701. A copy of his verses is prefixed to Beaumont and Fletcher's works; another to Randolph's poems; and another to Cartwright's works.

HOWE, RICHARD, Viscount Howe, K.G., the third son of Sir Emanuel Scrope, second Viscount Howe, by Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of the Baron Kilmansegge. He was born in 1725, and educated at Eton, from whence, at the age of fourteen, he went on board the 'Severn,' part of the squadron destined for the South Seas under Anson. In 1745 he was with Admiral Vernon, and soon after was made commander of the 'Baltimore' sloop, in which, with another armed vessel, he beat off two French ships, conveying troops and ammunition to the Pretender; for which he was made a post-captain. On the breaking out of the war with France he commanded the 'Dunkirk'; with which he took the 'Alcide,' a French sixty-four, off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under Sir Edward Hawke; and his ship, the *Magnanime*, battered the fort on the isle of Aix till it surrendered. After this he was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he took the town of Cherbourg, and destroyed the basin. In the unfortunate affair of St. Cas, he displayed equal courage and humanity, and by his exertions brought off several hundreds of men who would otherwise have perished. He succeeded to the Irish title of viscount in 1758, on the death of his brother, who was killed in America. The next year he bore a distinguished part in the defeat of the fleet under Conflans. In 1760 he was appointed colonel of the marines; and in 1763 had a seat at the admiralty board. In 1765 he was made treasurer of the navy; and in 1770 promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue; in 1775 rear-admiral of the white, and afterwards vice-admiral of the blue. France having now entered into a war with England, Lord Howe was sent to America, where he defended the coast from the attempts of D'Estaing, after which he returned to England. In 1782 he was made an English viscount, and appointed to the command of the fleet sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which object he accomplished.

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The next year he was made first lord of the admiralty; but soon resigned that station to Lord Keppel. In 1788 he was created an earl of Great Britain. On the breaking out of hostilities with France, in 1793, he was appointed to command the channel fleet; and on the 1st of June, the following year, he gained a complete victory over the French, who lost seven ships of the line. For this he received the thanks of Parliament; the king visited him on board his ship, presented him with a valuable sword, and made him knight of the garter. The last service rendered by his lordship to his country was in reducing the mutinous seamen to their duty, at Portsmouth, in 1797. Died 5 Aug., 1799.

HOWEL, LAURENCE, an unfortunate divine, who received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1688. He was for some time master of the school at Epping; but was ordained among the nonjurors by Bishop Hickey. In 1716 he printed a pamphlet entitled 'The Case of Schism in the Church of England,' for which he was tried at the Old Bailey, degraded, sentenced to be fined 500*l.*, and to be twice whipped. Such was the toleration of those times in those who set up pretences to liberty. The disgraceful part of the sentence was remitted; but the object of persecution died in Newgate 19 July, 1720. The works of Mr. Howel show his learning; they are Synopsis Canonum S.S. Apostolorum, &c., 2 vols.; The View of the Pontificate; History of the Bible, with Sturt's cuts, 3 vols.; The Orthodox Communicant.

HOWELL, JAMES, was born about 1594, at Abernart, Caermarthenshire. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1613 he was employed by Sir Robert Mansel in his glass-house; a new speculation just then established. As it was necessary to procure good workmen from Venice, Howell was sent thither for that purpose. In 1621 he returned to London, and the next year went to Spain on some commercial business. After going through various employments, he fell into trouble, and was confined in the Fleet several years, where he supported himself by writing and translating books. At length, by application to Cromwell, he obtained his liberty. At the Restoration he was made royal historiographer. Died Nov., 1666. The principal of his works are Dodona's Grove, or the Vocal Forest; Instructions for Foreign Travel; Mercurius Hibernicus, or a Discourse of the Irish Massacre; Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments; Epistolæ Ho-Eliañæ, or Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign—this is the book by which Howell will be longest remembered; it has gone through numerous editions; Survey of the Signory of Venice; Parthenopæia, or the History of Naples; Londinopolis. Howell had two brothers, one of whom, *Thomas*, became bishop of Bristol; and the other recorder of London.

HOWELL, WILLIAM, D.C.L., a civilian of Oxford, who became chancellor of Lincoln, and died in 1683. He compiled two works of considerable merit, *Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ*, or an abridged History of England, and *A History of the World, from the earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire*, 3 vols. folio. He also published *Elementa Historiæ Civilis*, 1660.

HOWISON, WILLIAM, A.R.S.A., a Scotch engraver, born at Edinburgh 1798; died 20 Dec., 1850.

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HOWLET, JOHN, an English Jesuit, was a native of the county of Rutland, and died at Wilna, in Russia, 17 Sept., 1589. Father Persons prefixed his name to a book entitled 'A Brief Discourse, containing the Reasons, why Catholics refuse to go to Church,' 1580. This was answered by Fulke.

HOWLEY, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Kopley, near Ailresford, Hampshire, 12 Feb., 1765, being the only son of William Howley, D.D., vicar of Bishop's Sutton and Kopley. From Winchester School he went to Oxford and gained a fellowship, first at New College, and afterwards (1794) at Winchester College, Oxford. He became a canon of Christ Church 1804; regius professor of divinity 1809; bishop of London 1813; archbishop of Canterbury 1828; died 11 Feb., 1848. He published some sermons and charges; also an Inquiry into the Authority of the Coronation Oath.

HOWSON, JOHN, an English prelate, was born in London, 1556, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. On entering into orders he was made vicar of Bampton, rector of Brightwell, fellow of Chelsea College, and canon of Hereford. King James I., with whom he was a favourite, gave him the bishopric of Oxford; from which, in 1628, he removed to Durham. Died 6 Feb., 1631. His polemical discourses show him to have been an able controversialist.

HOZIER, PIERRE D'. See *D'HOZIER*.

HUARTE, JOHN, a Spanish author in the seventeenth century, who gained celebrity by a work entitled 'Examen de ingenios para las Ciencias,' &c., or an Examination of such geniuses as are fit for acquiring the sciences. This book has been translated into various languages; and the English version has the title of 'The Trial of Wits.'

HUBALD, a monk of St. Amand in Flanders, who wrote a treatise on Music, in which is a kind of gamut. He also wrote a Latin poem, addressed to the emperor Charles the Bald, in praise of baldness. In this curious piece every word begins with the letter C. Died 930, aged 90.

HUBER, FRANÇOIS, a naturalist, born at Geneva 2 July, 1750; died at Lausanne 22 Dec., 1831.

HUBER, JOHN JAMES, an anatomical writer, born at Basle 1707. He became physician at the court of Baden Dourlach, 1735, but in 1738 removed to Groningen, where he was appointed professor of anatomy, and court physician. Died 6 July, 1778.

HUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a painter, born at Basle 1668; died 1748.

HUBER, MARIE, was born at Geneva 1695, and died at Lyons 13 June, 1753. She published several works of a deistical tendency; and an abridgment, in French, of the 'Spectator.'

HUBER, MICHEL, a French author, who became professor of his native language at Leipsic, where he died 15 April, 1804, aged 70. His works are mainly translations from the German. His son, *Louis Ferdinand Huber* (b. at Paris 15 Sept., 1764; d. at Ulm 24 Dec., 1804), translated into German many English and French works, being greatly assisted in his literary labours by his wife, *Maria Theresa* (b. 1764; d. 1829), who was a daughter of the celebrated philosopher Christian Theophilus Heyne. She was also the author of many novels.

HUBER, ULRICH, a jurist, born at Dokkum (Friesland) 1616, became professor at Francker, where he died 8 Nov., 1694. The '*Institutiones Historiæ*'

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Civilis' is his chief work. His son, *Zacharias* (b. 1699; d. 1732), succeeded his father in his professorship, and published some legal works.

HUBER, VICTOR AIME, born at Stuttgart 1800, held for a time the professorship of literature at Berlin, which he resigned in order to pursue social science in general and co-operation in particular. He published many works on co-operation, of which he was one of the acknowledged leaders in Germany. His book on the English universities, translated into English by F. W. Newman (2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1843), is among the best works of its kind. Professor Huber died at Wermigerode 19 July, 1869.

HUBERT, SIR FRANCIS, knight of Grav's Inn, one of the six clerks in Chancery, was author of 'The deplorable Life and Death of Edward II., a Poem,' Lond., 8vo., 1628, 1629, 1721; and 'Egypt's Favourite, the Historie of Joseph, a poem,' 8vo., Lond., 1631. He was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 13 Dec., 1629.

HUBERT, MATHIEU, a French Oratorian, celebrated for pulpit eloquence, was born 1640, and died 22 March, 1717.

HUBNEK, JOHN, a writer on geography and history, born at Torgau (Saxony) 1608; died at Hamburg 21 April, 1731. He published 'Questions on Ancient and Modern Geography;' 'Questions on Political History;' 'Genealogical Tables,' &c.

HUCHTENBURG, JOHN VAN, a battle painter, born at Haarlem 1646; died at Amsterdam 1733.

HUDDE, JOHN, burgomaster of Amsterdam, distinguished as a mathematician and statesman, was born 1640, and died 1704.

HUDDLESTON, JOHN, nephew of Father Richard Huddleston mentioned below, was a native of Lancashire, and ordained priest at Donay. After being instrumental in preserving the person of his sovereign, Charles II., in 1651, after the battle of Worcester, he was employed to prepare his soul for eternity on 5 Feb., 1685, and has left a circumstantial account of that last scene. He died at Somerset House 22 Sept., 1698, at. 90.

HUDDLESTON, RICHARD, youngest son of Andrew Huddleston, esq., of Farrington Hall, Lancashire, was born 1583, and, after studying at Donay and Rome, joined the order of St. Benedict at the famous monastery of Monte Cassino. He returned to this country on the mission, and died here 26 Nov., 1655. He wrote 'A Short and Plain Way to the Faith and Church,' first published 1683, and reprinted 1844.

HUDSON, HENRY, an English navigator, of whose origin no particulars are recorded. He made a voyage in 1607 to discover a north-east passage to India, and, after various hardships and adventures in the Arctic regions, returned to England Sept. 15 of that year. In 1608 he made another voyage, without success. The next year he sailed in the Dutch service from Amsterdam, doubled the North Cape in April, and, after coasting along the shore of Lapland, stretched towards America, and arrived at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, on the 7th of November. In 1610 he made another attempt, and discovered the mouth of the straits and bay which bear his name. After sailing round the latter, he determined to winter there, by which means he completely exhausted his ship's provisions; a mutiny was the consequence, and his crew turned him adrift, with his son, and a few sick men, in a small boat, which

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is supposed to have been lost. The mutineers arrived at Plymouth Sept., 1611.

HUDSON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Widehope, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1602, and educated at Oxford, where he became keeper of the Bodleian library (1701), and principal of St. Mary Hall (1712). Died 27 Nov., 1719. His publications are *Introductio ad Chronographiam*; *Velleius Paterculus*; *Thucydidis*; *Geographiæ Veteres Scriptores Græci Minores*, 4 vols.; *Dionysii Halicarnassensis opera*, 2 vols.; *Dionysius Longinus*; *Moeris Atticista, de vobibus Atticis et Hellenicis*; *Fabulæ Æsopiæ*; *Flavi Josephi Opera*, 2 vols.

HUDSON, THOMAS, a portrait painter, born at Exeter 1701. He was the pupil and son-in-law of Richardson, and practised with considerable eminence in London, where he had Reynolds for a scholar, who eclipsed him, and put an end to his credit. Died 26 Jan., 1779.

HUDSON, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a botanist, born in Westmoreland about 1730. He served his apprenticeship to an apothecary, but devoted a considerable portion of his time to natural history, and, in 1762, published the 'Flora Anglica,' of which a new edition appeared in 2 vols. 1778. He became botanical demonstrator to the Apothecaries' Company, in their garden at Chelsea, and died 23 May, 1793.

HUERTA, VINCENT GARCIA DE LA, a Spanish poet and prose writer, born at Zaira (Badajos) 1720; died Aug., 1797.

HUET, PIERRE DANIEL, was born at Caen, in Normandy, 8 Feb., 1630. Though his guardians neglected his education, his own application made up for the deficiency, and the advice of Father Mambrun, a Jesuit, proved of advantage to him in his studies. He went through the mathematics, upon which science he maintained public theses at Caen, a thing never before known in that university. He was now proceeding to a knowledge of the law, when the principles of Des Cartes, and the Sacred Geography of Bochart, diverted his intentions. In 1652 he accompanied Bochart to Sweden, where he met with a manuscript commentary of Origen on the Gospel of St. Matthew, which he transcribed. Many others were made to him by Christina to settle at Stockholm; but he refused them all, and returned to France, where he published, in 1661, a book entitled 'De Interpretatione,' or rules for translation, in the form of dialogue. In 1664 he printed a collection of poems, Latin and Greek, at Utrecht, and this was followed by his 'Demonstratio Evangelica,' a work of immense and curious learning. He also published the Commentary of Origen, with a Latin version, in 2 vols. folio; and his reputation for learning being now fully established, he was employed on the Classics for the use of the Dauphin (*ad usum Delphini*). He was also chosen a member of the French Academy, and in 1678 presented to the abbey of Anunay, in Normandy. In 1685 he was nominated to the bishopric of Soissons, which he soon after exchanged for that of Avranches, but resigned this also in 1699 to enjoy literary ease in the abbey of Fontenay, near Caen. Some lawsuits, however, arising, he removed to Paris, where he lodged in the College of Jesuits, and died 26 Jan., 1721. Besides the works already noticed, he published *De l'origine des Romains*; *De la situation du Paradis Terrestre*; *Nouveaux Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Cartésianisme*; *De Navigationibus Solomonis*; *Origines de Caen*; *Dissertations sur*

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diverses matieres de la Religion et de Philologie; Histoire de Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens; Lettres à M. Perault sur la parallele des anciens et des modernes; Examen du sentiment de Longin sur ce passage de la Genese 'Et Dieu dit,' &c.; his own Life, in Latin. After his death were printed 'Traite Philosophique de la foiblesse de l'esprit humain;' and 'Huetiana.'

HUFELAND, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, a German physician, born at Langenszalza, in Thuringia, 12 Aug., 1762. He was professor of medicine at Jena, and afterwards at Berlin, where he died 25 Aug., 1836. It was Hufeland who introduced mortuary houses (for the prevention of burying alive), the first of which was erected at Weimar, under his superintendance. He wrote 'On the Art of Prolonging Life;' 'Advice to Mothers on the Physical Training of Infants;' &c.

HUFNAGEL, GEORGE, a painter and poet, of Antwerp, born 1545; died 1600.

HUGGARD, MILES. See HOGGARD.

HUGH (ST.), bishop of Lincoln, was born in Burgundy 1140, and became general procurator of the Chartreuse, near Grenoble. Invited to England by Henry II., he was appointed prior of the Carthusian monastery at Witham, Somersetshire. He was consecrated bishop of Lincoln 1186, and died 17 Nov., 1200. An ancient 'Metrical Life' of this saintly prelate was printed at Lincoln 1864, by J. Dimock, who has also edited the 'Magna Vita S. Huginis,' which forms part of the series of historical works published under the direction of the master of the rolls.

HUGH OF LINCOLN (ST.), a Christian child, eleven years old, who was crucified by some Jews at Lincoln 27 Aug., 1255.

HUGH OF AMIENS, also called *Hugh of Rouen*, was born at Amiens, and came to England, where he was made abbot of Roding. Afterwards he became bishop of Rouen, where he died 1164. He wrote three works for the instruction of his clergy, which have been printed by D'Achery.

HUGH CAPET, the chief of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. On account of his courage and other qualities he was proclaimed king of France 987. Died 996, aged 57.

HUGH DE ST. CHER, a cardinal, so called from the place of his birth at the gates of Vienna, where there is a church dedicated to St. Cher. He became D.D. at Paris, provincial of the Dominican order, and lastly (1244), cardinal. Died 19 March, 1263. Among his works is a Concordance of the Bible, said to be the earliest specimen of that kind of compilation. It was printed at Cologne 1684.

HUGH DE CLUNI (ST.), was born at Semur, in France, 1024; died 29 April, 1100. He embraced the monastic life at Cluni, where he became prior and at last abbot of his order, which he greatly reformed and extended.

HUGH DE FLAVIGNY, a monk of Verdun, and afterwards abbot of Flavigny, in the twelfth century. He wrote the Chronicle of Verdun, which is printed in Labbe's 'Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum Nova.'

HUGH DE FLEURY, a French monk and chronicler, died about 1120.

HUGH OF SIENNA. See BENCIVUS.

HUGH DE ST. VICTOR, a Flemish divine, became prior of St. Victor at Paris, and died 1142, aged 44. His works were printed at Rouen, 3 vols. 1648.

HUGHES, JOHN, a divine, born 1682, and edu-

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cated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow. He published an edition of St. Chrysostom on the Priesthood, and died at Deptford 18 Nov., 1710.

HUGHES, JOHN, a poet, born at Marlborough, Wilts, July 29, 1677. He was educated in the academy of Mr. Thomas Kowe, on leaving whose seminary he obtained a place in the Ordnance Office; and he was also secretary to the commissioners for purchasing lands to secure the royal dockyards. In 1717 the Lord Chancellor Cowper made him secretary to the commissioners of peace. His last and best performance was the tragedy of 'The Siege of Damascus;' but he died 17 Feb., 1719-20, the very day when it was represented. His poems were published in 2 vols., 1735. He was also the author of some prose works, as 'The Advices from Parnassus;' A Preface to Kennett's Complete History of England; some papers in the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian; and the Lay Monastery. He likewise edited the works of Spenser, in 6 vols. 12mo., to which he prefixed a life of the Poet, an Essay on Allegorical Poetry, Remarks on the Faery Queen, and a Glossary. *Jabez Hughes*, his younger brother, was born 1675, and died 17 Jan., 1731. He translated 'The Rape of Proserpine,' from Claudian; and 'The Story of Sextus and Erictho,' from Lucan. He also published a translation of Suetonius; and some other works.

HUGHES, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in Ireland 1798. He emigrated to the United States 1817, and was placed with a florist, but being of a studious disposition, he determined to enter the ranks of the priesthood. After his ordination (1825) he was stationed at Philadelphia. In 1830 he accepted a challenge from the Rev. John Breckinridge, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, to discuss the question, 'Is the Protestant religion the religion of Christ?' The controversy was carried on in the newspapers for several months, and attracted so much attention that the articles were subsequently collected in a volume which had a wide circulation. In 1834 Mr. Breckinridge renewed the encounter by proposing an oral discussion on the question, 'Is the Roman Catholic religion, in any or in all its principles and doctrines, inimical to civil or religious liberty?' Mr. Hughes at once came forward as the champion of his creed; and the debate, when published in a book form (1836), was regarded with great interest by the adherents of both parties. In 1837 Mr. Hughes was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York, on whose death, in 1842, he succeeded to the bishopric, which was raised in 1850 to the dignity of an archiepiscopal see. In 1847 Bishop Hughes, at the request of both Houses of Congress, delivered a lecture in the Hall of Representatives at Washington, on 'Christianity the only Source of Moral, Social, and Political Regeneration.' Died 3 Jan., 1864. The archbishop published numerous lectures and pamphlets.

HUGHES, THOMAS SMART, B.D., was educated at Cambridge, where he gained several prizes for poetry in the vernacular and classical languages. In 1822 he was elected Christian Advocate on the foundation of Mr. Hulse, and held that office till 1829. He also became perpetual curate at Edgware, Middlesex, and a canon of Peterborough. Died 11 Aug., 1847. Besides several works on divinity he published 'Travels in Sicily, Greece,

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and Albania,' 1820; and a continuation of the History of England, in sequence to Hume and Smollett, embracing the period from 1760 to 1835.

HUGO, CHARLES LOUIS, a French divine, born 1607, was canon of the Premonstratensian order, abbat of Etival and bishop of Ptolemais *in partibus*. Died 2 Aug., 1739. He wrote 'Annals of the Premonstratensian Order,' and other learned works on ecclesiastical antiquities.

HUGO, HERMAN, a Jesuit, born at Brussels 1588; died at Rhinberg 1639. His works are 'De prima scribendi origine, et universæ rei literariæ antiquitate;' 'Obsidio Bredana, sub Ambrosio Spinola;' 'Militia equestris, antiqua et nova;' 'Pia Desideria,' in elegiac verse.

HULDRICH, JOHN JAMES, professor of the law of nature at Zurich, published the 'Sepher Tosepho, or the History of Jesus Christ, written by a Jew, full of atrocious calumnies, which Huldrich refuted in his notes; a commentary on Puffendorf's treatise of the Duties of Men and Citizens;' 'Miscellanea Tigrina;' and sermons. Born 1683; died 25 May, 1731.

HULL, THOMAS, an actor and author, born in London 1728; died 22 April, 1808. For the stage he altered, or wrote entirely, nineteen pieces. He was also author of the History of Sir William Harrington, a novel; Genuine letters from a Gentleman to a Young Lady; Richard Plantagenet, a Legendary Tale; Select Letters between the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Luxborough, Mr. Shenstone, and others, 2 vols.; Moral Tales in verse.

HULME, NATHANIEL, M.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., a physician and medical writer, born at Holme Thorp, Yorkshire, 17 June, 1734. After graduating at Edinburgh, he settled in London, and about 1774 was appointed physician to the Charterhouse, where he died 27 March, 1807.

HULSE, Rev. JOHN, died 14 Dec., 1790, aged 82. He bequeathed his estates to the university of Cambridge, for the following purposes—the maintenance of two scholars at St. John's College; to recompense the exertions of the Hulsean prizemen; to found and support the office of Christian Advocate, and that of the Hulsean Lecturer or Christian Preacher.

HUMBERT, JEAN JOSEPH AMABLE, a French general, born at Rouvray (Lorraine) 25 Nov., 1755; died at New Orleans 27 Feb., 1823. He was charged with a command in La Vendée 1795, and commanded the French expedition to Ireland 1798, but was afterwards exiled by the First Consul. He thereupon went to America, and subsequently took up the cause of the peoples who had risen in insurrection against the Spanish government.

HUMBOLDT, CHARLES WILLIAM, BARON DE, a Prussian statesman, brother of the illustrious naturalist, was born at Potsdam 1767. After an active career in the diplomatic service, he retired to his estate at Tegel, where he died 8 April, 1835. He published a translation into German verse of Pindar's 'Odes;' another of the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus; 'Researches concerning the Basque Language;' and 'Grammatical Disquisitions.'

HUMBOLDT, FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER VON, the most distinguished savant of modern times, was born at Berlin 14 Sept., 1769, being brother of the preceding. He received private lessons from the most eminent professors of the

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university of Berlin. From 1786 to 1788 he studied at Frankfurt, and towards the close of the latter year proceeded to Göttingen. George Forster, who had accompanied Capt. Cook in his second voyage round the world, became at this time the friend of the future naturalist, who in his latest work, the 'Cosmos,' tells us of the deep impression made upon his young mind by the sketches and descriptions of this enterprising English traveller. With Forster, Humboldt made geological excursions, and the result of these exploring expeditions was the publication (1790) of his first work, 'Über die Basalte aus Rhein, &c.' For the purpose of rendering himself familiar with foreign languages Humboldt went from Göttingen to Hamburg, where he spent some time. He next proceeded to Freiberg, where he profited from the instruction of Werner, and completed those studies which subsequently fitted him to hold office in the administration of mines in the principalities of Beyreuth and Anspach. While holding this office, he collected the materials for his works on the Fossil Flora; and he also published during 1797 and 1799 a treatise which excited considerable attention both in this country and in France on the nervous and muscular irritation of animal organisms. Having associated himself with Leopold von Buch, he devoted his time entirely to the study of meteorological phenomena; after which he proceeded to Paris to collect the best meteorological instruments, and to improve still further his powers of observation and his experimental capabilities. In company with Aime Bonpland, he set out for Madrid, where, by the favour of the ministers of state, arrangements were made enabling them to visit all the Spanish possessions in America, and to carry out all such astronomical and geodesical observations as they might judge desirable. Their observations were most extensive, embracing astronomical determinations, terrestrial surveys, researches on the botany, mineralogy, and geology of the states through which they passed; and in addition their notices of the manners and customs of the natives were marked by shrewd philosophy and acute powers of observation. Humboldt returned to Europe 1804, and hastening to Paris arranged his notes for publication. He remained in the French capital till the end of 1827, when the great work of Alexander Humboldt and Aime Bonpland, 'The Voyage to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent,' made its appearance. Previously to this date, Humboldt had commenced his 'Cosmos,' and it may be said that he died full of the contemplation of the physical phenomena of the universe, which form the subject of that famous work. In 1829, at the invitation of the Czar Nicholas, he organized an expedition to the Russian possessions in Asia. Having associated himself with MM. Rose, Ehrenberg, and Menschenin, he commenced his second great journey of scientific exploration, charging himself with all the astronomical, magnetic, geognostic and physical observations. The details of this celebrated expedition will be found in M. Rose's work, 'Mineralogische, Geognostische Reise nach dem Ural, dem Altai, und dem Kaspischen Meer' (Berlin, 1837-42), and Humboldt's 'Asie Centrale; Recherches sur les Chaînes de Montagnes, et la Climatologie comparee' (Paris, 1843). From 1830 to 1847 he resided alternately in Berlin and Paris, and his superior judgment was so highly

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appreciated by Frederick William III. that he was charged by that king with several very important political missions. In 1847 he quitted France, and from that time lived in close intimacy with the king of Prussia. Died 6 May, 1859.

HUME, DAVID, was born at Edinburgh 26 April, 1711. He was destined for the law, but he took an aversion to it, and in 1734 went to Bristol, with a view to the mercantile profession, which he also soon relinquished; and resolving to make literature his pursuit, he passed over to France, where he composed his 'Treatise on Human Nature.' This work he published in London 1738, but its reception not answering his expectation, he printed a small analysis of it in a sixpenny pamphlet, to make it sell. In 1742 he brought out with better success the first part of his 'Essays;' and soon afterwards became secretary to General Sinclair, whom he accompanied in his military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. While at the latter city, he republished his first work, under a new title of 'An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding;' and in 1752 appeared at Edinburgh his 'Political Discourses;' which were followed the same year by his 'Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.' In 1754 he published the first volume of his 'History of England,' which he did not complete till 1761. While this work was in progress, he printed a piece with the extraordinary title of 'The Natural History of Religion;' which was attacked with just severity by Warburton, in an anonymous tract, ascribed at the time to Dr. Hurd. In 1763 Mr. Hume accepted an invitation from the earl of Hertford to attend him on his embassy to Paris, where he of course experienced a cordial welcome from those called philosophers. While in France he formed an intimacy with Madame de Boufflers, and a correspondence was carried on between them, which lasted till within a few days of Hume's death. In 1767 he became under-secretary of state; but two years afterwards he retired to Edinburgh, where he died 25 Aug., 1776.

HUME, JOSEPH, an eminent politician and financial reformer, was born at Montrose, Scotland, Jan., 1777, and while still very young was apprenticed to a physician. Having served his time with him he went through the regular course of physical and anatomical study in the university of Edinburgh. He then made several voyages to India in the Company's service, and on being appointed (1789) assistant-surgeon to the Indian army, he joined the forces commanded by Lord Lake. Amid the arduous duties of his profession he found time to master the Persian language, and this led to his fortune and his fame. Colonel Achmuty, at that time the military interpreter, died, and the only person qualified to fill his place was Mr. Hume, who gave such satisfaction that the commander-in-chief of the district bestowed upon him other offices of importance and profit. In eight years Hume became a rich man, and he returned to England 1811. His long parliamentary career began by his entering the House of Commons (1812) as member for Melcombe Regis. He subsequently represented Middlesex, Kilkenny, and Montrose. Mr. Hume rendered essential service to the country by watching over the national expenditure, and in pointing out the most effectual means of reducing taxation. Indeed his struggles

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and success in this great and self-imposed task form part of the history of the country. He died at his seat, Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 20 Feb., 1855. He published a translation into English blank verse of Dante's 'Inferno,' 8vo., 1812.

HUMMEL, JOHN NEPOMUCK, a German pianist, and musical composer, born at Presburg 14 Nov., 1778; died at Weimar 17 Oct., 1837.

HUMPHREY, LAURENCE, D.D., was born at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, about 1527. He studied first at Christ's College, Cambridge, and next at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen College, and Greek reader. In 1554 he went to Zurich; but on the death of Queen Mary returned to his fellowship, and in 1560 was appointed regius professor of divinity. He was also elected president of his college, and in 1570 made dean of Gloucester, from whence he was removed to Winchester. He might have been a bishop, had not his puritanical principles hindered his advancement. Died 1 Feb., 1589-90. His principal writings are 'Epistola de Gracis literis, et Homeri lectione et imitatione;' 'De Religionis conservatione et reformatione;' 'De ratione interpretandi auctores;' 'Optimates, sive de nobilitate, ejusque antiqua origine;' 'Joannis Juelli Angii Episcopi Sarisb. vita et mors,' 1573. — *Athen. Cantab.*

HUMPHREY, OZIAS, a painter, born at Honiton, Devonshire, 1743; died 1810.

HUMPHREYS, JAMES, an eminent conveyancer, was a native of Montgomeryshire, and died 29 Nov., 1830. He published 'Observations on the English Laws of Real Property,' 1820, and compiled the article 'Devise,' in the Supplement to Viner's Abridgment.

HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM, a line engraver, born in Dublin about 1794; died at Genoa 21 Jan., 1865.

HUNAUD, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, a French physician and anatomist, born at Chateaubriant (Brittany) 24 Feb., 1701; died 15 Oct., 1742. He excelled in osteology, and has many papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

HUNIADES, JOHN CORVINUS, vaivode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislas, king of Hungary. He defeated the Turks in several battles, so that his name became proverbial. In 1456 he compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Belgrade, and died 10 Sept., the same year.

HUNNERIC, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genserich 477; died 484.

HUNNIUS, GILES, a Lutheran divine, born in the duchy of Wirtemberg 21 Dec., 1550. He became professor of theology at Marburg; but in 1592 he removed to the same chair at Wirtemberg, where also he was made a member of the ecclesiastical consistory. He wrote with great assiduity against Calvin. Died 4 April, 1603.

HUNSDON, HENRY CAREY, LORD, K.G., was born about 1526, and entering the House of Commons 1546, gained considerable distinction as a politician. Immediately after her accession Queen Elizabeth, who was his first cousin, made him a knight, and in Jan., 1558-9 raised him to the peerage by the title of Baron Hunsdon. He was employed in quelling the northern rebellion of 1569-70, and was afterwards engaged for several years in active military service on the Scottish border. At the time of the Spanish Armada he was placed at the head of 30,000 men who formed

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the queen's body-guard. Died 23 July, 1506—*Athen. Cantab*

HUNT, HENRY, a political agitator and mob orator, born in Wiltshire 6 Nov., 1773. The quiet pursuit of farming he quitted in order to embark on the troubled sea of politics; and his hearty advocacy of extreme Radical doctrines soon rendered him the darling of the mob. A meeting over which he presided at Manchester (1819) was dispersed by the authorities; and Mr. Hunt, being prosecuted, was sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment, to pay a fine of £1000, and to give surety for his future good conduct. On his liberation, he made a kind of triumphal entry into London. After several unsuccessful attempts to enter parliament, he was at last elected for Preston; but, to the astonishment of his admirers, his eloquence, so effective out of doors, produced little or no effect in the House of Commons. Died 13 Feb., 1835.

HUNT, JAMES HENRY LEIGH, a poet and essayist, born at Southgate, Middlesex, 19 Oct., 1784, and educated at Christ's Hospital. Shortly after he left school he published a volume of juvenile verses, which gave little promise of his matured powers. In 1805 his brother John set up a paper called the 'News,' to which Leigh Hunt became theatrical critic, and startled the town by his independent scholarly criticism. In 1808 the two brothers started the 'Examiner,' its object being 'to assist in producing reform in parliament, liberality of opinion in general (especially freedom from superstition), and a fusion of literary taste into all subjects whatsoever.' An article on the prince regent which appeared in May, 1812, brought the full tide of the attorney-general's wrath upon the two brothers, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in separate prisons, and each to pay a fine of £500. Leigh Hunt was confined in Horse-monger Lane Gaol. He was released in Feb., 1815, in which year he became acquainted with Byron and Wordsworth. The year following his longest and most ambitious poem, 'The Story of Rimini,' made its appearance. It contains many passages of great beauty, and some—especially the tale of Francesca's fall—impassioned. After publishing some miscellaneous poems and translations in a volume entitled 'Foliage,' he started the 'Indicator,' a periodical on the plan of Addison and Steele's delightful serials. In 1821 he visited Italy with the intention of joining Shelley and Byron in a periodical called the 'Liberal.' It was actually started; but the union came to a sad and bitter ending through the death of Shelley and a quarrel with Lord Byron. Leigh Hunt incurred much odium some time after by publishing a volume (1828) in which Byron's life in Italy was frankly criticized. On his return to England he went to live at Highgate, where he wrote the greater part of the 'Companion,' a sequel to the 'Indicator.' Soon afterwards he became connected with the 'True Sun,' an evening paper, and next, removing to Chelsea, he started the 'London Journal.' Subsequently he resided at Kensington, and lastly at Hammersmith. He received a government pension of £200 a year in 1847, and died at Putney 28 Aug., 1859. His principal works, in addition to those already named, are 'The Legend of Florence,' a play; 'Lovers' Amazements,' a play; 'Captain Sword and Captain Pen,' a poem of considerable power, showing the horrors of war; 'Wit and Humour,' selected from the English

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Poets, with an illustrative essay and critical comments; 'Imagination and Fancy, or Selections from the English Poets, illustrative of these first requisites of their art;' 'A Book for a Corner;' 'The Town, its Character and Events;' 'Religion of the Heart; a Manual of Faith and Duty;' 'The Old Court Suburb,' a pleasant history of Kensington; 'One Hundred Romances of Real Life;' 'Autobiography and Reminiscences,' 3 vols., 1850.

HUNT, JEREMIAH, D.D., was born in London 1678. After studying at Edinburgh he went to Leyden, and, while in Holland, preached to a congregation of English dissenters. On his return he settled in London as pastor of the congregation at Pinners' Hall. Died 1744. Dr. Hunt published some sermons, and 'An Essay towards explaining the History and Revelations of Scripture in their several periods; with a Dissertation on the Fall of Man,' 8vo. After his death were printed four volumes of his discourses.

HUNT, THOMAS, D.D., was born 1666, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford. In 1738 he was elected Laudian professor of Arabic; and the year following he delivered a Latin oration, 'De antiquitate, elegantia, utilitate, Lingua: Arabicæ,' which was printed, together with another, 'De usu Dialectorum Orientalium.' In 1747 he was appointed regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ Church. He died 31 Oct., 1774, and the same year Dr. Kennicott published his 'Observations on several Passages in the Book of Proverbs, with two sermons,' 4to. Several of his letters have been also printed.

HUNT, WILLIAM HENRY, a celebrated painter in water-colours, was born 1700, and died in London 10 Feb., 1804. He exhibited in the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-colours from 1824 to the time of his decease.

HUNTER, ALEXANDER, M.D., a physician, was descended from a respectable family in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh. He settled at York, where he died 1809, aged 80. Dr. Hunter published an elaborate edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*; 'Georgical Essays,' &c.

HUNTER, ANNE, the widow of the eminent anatomist, John Hunter, died in London 7 Jan., 1821, aged 79. She was the intimate friend of the learned Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and wrote several beautiful poems, chiefly of the lyric kind, some of which were set to music by Haydn. A volume of her productions was printed in 1802.

HUNTER, CHRISTOPHER, a physician and antiquary, born at Medomsley, Durham, 1675. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he settled in practice at Durham. He published 'The Ancient Rites and Monuments of the Church of Durham,' 1733; and 'An Illustration of Daniel Neale's History of the Puritans in the article of Peter Smart, with Remarks,' 1736. Died 13 July, 1757.

HUNTER, HENRY, D.D., was born at Culross, Perthshire, 1741, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1771 he removed to London, and became minister of the Presbyterian church at London Wall. Died 27 Oct., 1802. His publications are Sacred Biography, 7 vols.; a translation of Lavater's Physiognomy, with splendid plates; Sermons; Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, supplementary to those of Mr. John Fell. He also translated several works from the French.

HUNTER, JOHN, F.R.S., brother of Dr. William Hunter, was born at Long Calderwood, Lanark-

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shire, 14 July, 1728. At the age of twenty he came to London, and the next year attended Cheselden at Chelsea Hospital, where he profited so well that the following winter he was able to instruct his brother's pupils in dissection. In 1751 he became a pupil of St. Bartholomew's, and about the same time entered himself as a commoner of St. Mary Hill, Oxford. In 1756 he was appointed house surgeon at St. George's Hospital, which situation he quitted for one on the medical staff of the army; and he continued in that service till the peace of 1763. On his return to London he pursued his inquiries into comparative anatomy, and erected a menagerie for that purpose at Brompton. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and the next year he was elected one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital. In 1771 he married Miss Home, the daughter of an eminent surgeon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the king; in 1781 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Gottenburg, and in 1783 of that of Medicine at Paris. In 1786 he was made deputy surgeon-general to the army, and in 1790 inspector-general of the hospitals, and surgeon-general. He died suddenly, of a spasmodic affection of the heart, in St. George's Hospital, 16 Oct., 1793. Besides several communications to the Royal Society, he wrote *A Treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth*; *A Treatise on the Venereal Disease*; *Observations on certain parts of the Animal Economy*; *A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gun-shot Wounds*. His collection of curiosities was purchased for the public by government, at the price of £15,000, and deposited in the College of Surgeons, where a lecture in honour of John Hunter is annually delivered.

HUNTER, JOHN, LL.D., was born 1747, and educated at Edinburgh. He occupied the chair of humanity at St. Andrews from 1775 till 1827, when he was appointed principal of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard. Died 18 Jan., 1837. He published editions of Horace, Virgil, and Livy; and an essay 'On the Nature, Import, and Effect of certain Conjunctions,' in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*, 1788. An account of his grammatical speculations will be found in the article 'Grammar,' in the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.—*Anderson*.

HUNTER, JOSEPH, F.S.A., was born at Sheffield 6 Feb., 1783, and trained in a college at York for the presbyterian ministry. In 1809 he became minister of a congregation of presbyterian dissenters at Bath, where he resided for twenty-four years, during which time, in addition to his professional duties, he devoted great attention to topography and antiquarian studies generally. In 1833 he removed to London on being appointed a sub-commissioner of the Public Records; and when the Record Service was reconstructed in 1838 he was appointed an assistant-keeper of the first class. This latter office he held till his death, which occurred in London 9 May, 1861. The subjoined list of his principal works will give but a very imperfect idea of the extent of his antiquarian labours:—'Who wrote Cavendish's Life of Wolsley?' 1814, reprinted in Singer's edition of Cavendish; 'Hallamshire. The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield in the county of York, with historical and descriptive notices of the Parishes of Ecclesfield, Hansworth, Treeton,

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and Whiston, and of the Chapelry of Bradfield,' folio, 1819; 'On the Connection of Bath with the Literature and Science of England,' 1827, and again 1853; 'South-Yorkshire. The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster,' 2 vols. folio, 1828-31; 'Life of Sir Thomas More by his great-grandson Cresacre More, with a biographical preface, &c.,' 1828; Catalogues of the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Dodsworth MSS. and the MSS. in Lincoln's Inn, 1828; 'The Hallamshire Glossary,' 1829; 'On English Monastic Libraries,' 1831; 'Introduction to the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII.,' 1834; 'Three Catalogues describing the Contents of the Red Book of the Exchequer,' 1838; 'Disquisition on the Scene, Origin, &c. of Shakespeare's Tempest,' 1839; 'New Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakespeare,' 2 vols., 1845; 'Gens Sylvestrina: Memorials of some of my good and religious ancestors, or Eleven Generations of a Puritan Family,' 1846; 'The Rise of the Old Dissent, exemplified in the Life of Oliver Heywood, 1630-1702,' 8vo., 1842; 'Collections concerning the Early History of the Founders of New Plymouth, the first colonists of New England,' 1850; 'A Sheaf of Gleanings after Biographers of Milton,' 1850; 'The great Hero of the ancient Minstrelsy of England, Robin Hood, his period and character investigated,' 1852. Mr. Hunter also edited several of the volumes issued by the Camden and Shakespeare Societies; and left a number of valuable MSS. which are now in the British Museum.

HUNTER, ROBERT, an English officer, who was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1708, but, while on the voyage, he was taken by the French. In 1710 he went out governor of New York. He was then a major-general, and expended large sums in the settlement of that province, from whence he removed to the government of Jamaica, where he died 31 March, 1734. He wrote a celebrated 'Letter on Enthusiasm,' and was the correspondent of Swift.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and anatomist, was born 23 May, 1718, at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the college of Glasgow, being intended for the church; but this profession he relinquished for that of physic, and, in 1737, he went to reside with Dr. Cullen. In 1741 he visited London, where he became assistant to Dr. James Douglas in his dissections, and also tutor to his son. Though the loss of the doctor, the year following, was severely felt by him, he still continued in the family, and attended St. George's Hospital as pupil, under Dr. Frank Nichols. In 1746 he began to read lectures in surgery and anatomy, and the next year he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. At first he practised surgery and midwifery, but at length confined himself to the latter profession, in which he soon excelled Dr. Smellie, and was appointed accoucheur to the British Lying-in Hospital. In 1750 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow. He was afterwards appointed physician extraordinary to the queen, with whom, as well as the king, he was a great favourite. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he communicated several valuable papers. He was also a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and, on the foundation of the Royal Academy, the king appointed him professor of anatomy. In 1770 Dr. Hunter completed his house in Great Windmill

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Street, to which were attached a theatre, apartments for lectures and dissections, and a magnificent room as a museum. The furnishing of this room with preparations, natural curiosities, books, and medals, constituted the great pleasure of his life. Of part of his medallic collection Dr. Combe published an elegant catalogue 1783. The contents of this museum are now deposited, pursuant to the owner's will, in the university of Glasgow. In 1775 the doctor published his 'Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus,' which splendid work he dedicated to the king. In 1780 he was elected an associate of the Royal Medical Society of Paris, and, in 1782, he received the same honour from the Academy of Sciences. He died 30 March, 1783, and was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a surgeon and naturalist, was a native of Montrose. He resided for thirty-eight years in India, where he died 1815. His works are, an 'Account of the Kingdom of Pegu,' 1785; and 'An Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Scamen, or Lascars, on Long Voyages,' 1804.

HUNTINGDON, HENRY OF. See **HENRY.**

HUNTINGDON, SELINA, COUNTESS OF, a patron of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born 24 Aug., 1707, being the second daughter of Washington Shirley, second Earl Ferrers. She was married in 1728 to Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. His sudden death (1746), and the loss of four of her children in youth, caused her to become deeply religious. During the religious revival which the efforts of Wesley and Whitefield were then effecting, she attached herself to the opinions of the latter, and by her zeal and wealth exerted so much influence over the Calvinistic Methodists that a branch of them became known as 'the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion.' She built chapels, supported ministers, and founded a college at Trevecca, which has since been removed to Cheshunt, Herts. According to the census of 1851, there were one hundred and nine chapels belonging to her 'connexion.' Her ladyship died 17 June, 1791.

HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC, was born at Winchester 1748, and educated at Oxford. He became warden of Winchester College in that university 1789; bishop of Gloucester 1809; bishop of Hereford 1815; died 29 April, 1832. Among his publications are 'Metrica quaedam monostrophica,' 1781, and again 1782 and 1783; 'An Introduction to the Writing of Greek,' 1782; an edition of Pindar; Discourses on Different Subjects, 2 vols., 1795-7; 'Thoughts on the Trinity,' 1832.

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT, D.D., was born at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, 1636. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1670 he went to Aleppo as chaplain to the factory; and, during eleven years' residence in the east, travelled through Syria, visited Palmyra and Cyprus, and made a voyage to Egypt. In 1682 he returned to his fellowship; after which he became provost of Trinity College, Dublin, but resigned that place 1691. In 1702 he was made bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, but died on 2 Sept., the same year. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions, and Ray's Collection of Travels; and thirty-nine of his letters have been published, with his life, by Dr. Thomas Smith.

HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM, S.S., a vulgar and uncultivated preacher among the Calvinistic Me-

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thodists, was born in Kent 1744, and died in London Aug., 1813. He gave the following explanation of the letters which he appended to his name: 'As I cannot get a D.D. for the want of cash, neither can I get a M.A. for the want of learning; therefore I am compelled to fly for refuge to S.S., by which I mean sinner saved.' His writings were published in 20 vols. 8vo., London, 1820.

HURD, RICHARD, a bishop, was born at Congreve, in the parish of Penkrich, Staffordshire, 13 Jan., 1720. He was educated at the school of Brewood, and next at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship in 1742. In 1749 he published his Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry, in which he paid a compliment to Warburton. This laid the foundation of a friendship between them, which lasted through life. In 1750 he published 'A Commentary on the Epistle to Augustus;' and, in 1755, a satire against Dr. Jortin, entitled 'The Delicacy of Friendship.' In 1757 he was presented to the living of Thurcaston, Leicestershire; and, in 1759, published his 'Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government;' which was followed by 'Letters on Chivalry and Romance;' and 'Dialogues on Foreign Travel.' The whole were republished together, 3 vols., 1765, and the same year the author printed his 'Letter to Dr. Thomas Leland, in which his Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence is criticised.' At this time he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1767, he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Gloucester. In 1768 he took his doctor's degree, and the same year began the course of lectures on the Prophecies, founded in Lincoln's Inn by Bishop Warburton. In 1775 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and shortly after was appointed preceptor to the prince of Wales and Prince Frederick, afterwards duke of York. On the translation of Dr. North to Winchester, in 1781, the king offered the see of Worcester, with the clerkship of the closet, to Bishop Hurd, which he accepted; but, when his majesty tendered him the chair of Canterbury in 1783, he declined it. Bishop Hurd now published a complete edition of the works of his early friend Warburton, to which, in 1795, he added a biographical discourse, by way of preface. Died 28 May, 1808. Besides the works already mentioned, and some single tracts and sermons, he published two volumes of sermons, preached at the Warburtonian Lecture; two volumes of Selections from Cowley; and three volumes of sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn. He also left for publication an edition of Addison's Works, with notes; and a volume of Warburton's Correspondence. He repaired his episcopal palace, and left thereto his valuable library and pictures.

HURDIS, JAMES, D.D., was born at Bishopstone, Sussex, 1703, and educated at Oxford. In 1791 he was presented to the living of Bishopstone; and in 1793 elected professor of poetry at Oxford. Died 23 Dec., 1801. He published 'The Village Curate, a poem; Adriano, or the First of June; a Disquisition on Gen. i. 21, and Select Remarks on the first ten Chapters of Genesis; Sir Thomas More, a tragedy; Cursory Remarks on the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakspeare; A Vindication of the University of Oxford, and Magdalen College in particular, from the aspersions of Gibbon; The Favourite Village, a poem; Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy.

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After his death his poems were published by subscription, in 3 vols., at the university press, with his life prefixed by his sister.

HURE, CHARLES, a French divine, author of a Dictionary of the Bible, &c., was born 1639, and died 12 Nov., 1717.

HURLSTONE, FREDERICK YEATES, an English painter, for many years president of the Society of British Artists, was born in London 1801, and died June, 1869. Among his principal works are 'The Prisoner of Chillon'; 'Haidee'; and 'Columbus at the Convent Gate'; besides a large number of portraits and Spanish and Italian fancy subjects.

HUSKISSON, WILLIAM, a statesman, born at Birch Moreton, Worcestershire, 11 March, 1770. His youth was spent in Paris, where he adopted extreme revolutionary opinions, which, however, his good sense eventually led him to modify. Returning to England he entered the House of Commons, and in 1795 and 1807 was appointed under-secretary of state, under Mr. Pitt and Mr. Perceval respectively. In 1823 he became president of the Board of Control, and in 1827 secretary of state for War and the Colonies. He retired from office 1828, under the administration of the duke of Wellington. To liberal opinions Mr. Huskisson joined an extensive knowledge of commercial matters and economical questions connected with them. He is regarded as the great pioneer in the free trade movement, although he was far from advocating the doctrines of the modern free-traders in their fulness. Mr. Huskisson was accidentally killed by a locomotive engine on the occasion of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway 15 Sept., 1825. His speeches have been published in 3 vols., 8vo.

HUSS, JOHN, was born at Hussinetz, in Bohemia, about 1370. He took his degrees in the university of Prague, of which he became rector, and afterwards pastor of the church of Bethlehem, where he distinguished himself by his preaching. Huss revived the opinions of the Waldenses and of Wickliffe, to which he added several others; and gained many disciples, particularly after he had joined himself to Jerome of Prague. The Emperor Sigismund, brother and presumptive heir to Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, fearing the fatal consequences of this new doctrine, compelled Huss to go to defend his opinions at the council of Constance, which was then assembled, and gave him a passport. Huss arriving there Nov. 1414, his doctrine was carefully examined during seven months, and he had leave to speak and defend himself; but as he refused to abjure his errors, he was condemned to be burnt alive with his books, which sentence was executed 16 July, 1415. The history and works of Huss and of Jerome of Prague were printed at Nuremberg 1558, in two vols. folio; and reprinted 1715.

HUSSEY, GILES, an artist, born at Marnhull, Dorsetshire, 10 Feb., 1710. He was educated at Douay, and next at St. Omer; after which he was placed under Richardson, the painter, and next with one Damini, a Venetian, whom he accompanied to Italy. In 1737 he returned to England, and retired into the west of England, where he led a recluse life till June, 1788, when he expired suddenly in his garden. His pencil drawings are much admired, and he had a fine taste for historical composition.

HUSSON, JEAN HONORÉ ARISTIDE, a French

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sculptor, born at Paris 2 July, 1803; died 4 Aug., 1864.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, LL.D., a metaphysical writer, was the son of a dissenting minister in Ireland, and born 8 Aug., 1694. He studied at Glasgow, and, on his return to Ireland, officiated to a dissenting congregation, for some time, in the northern part of that kingdom; but, in 1729, he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, where he took his doctor's degree. Died 1747. His works are, *An Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*, 8vo.; *A Treatise on the Passions*. These were published by himself; and in 1755 his son, *Dr. Francis Hutcheson*, a physician of Glasgow, printed from his father's papers, '*A System of Moral Philosophy*,' 2 vols. *Dr. Hutcheson* was an ingenious man, but strongly attached to the Shaftesburian hypothesis on morals.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, was born at Bradford Peverel, Dorsetshire, 21 Sept., 1698. He went to Hart Hall, Oxford; from whence he removed to Balliol College (B.A. 1721). In 1729 he obtained the rectory of Swyre, and afterwards that of Melcombe Horsey, in his native county, on which he took his M.A. degree at Cambridge. In 1744 he was presented to the living of Wareham, where, besides attending to his parochial duties, he laboured in collecting materials for the history of Dorsetshire, which work he did not live to see published, dying 21 June, 1773. The history came out the year following, in 2 vols. folio; and a second edition, in 4 vols. folio, 1796-1815.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, an American geographer, born in New Jersey about 1730; died at Pittsburg 1789.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, a Puritan colonel in the Parliamentary army, was born in Nottinghamshire 1617. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he declared for the Parliament, and was appointed governor of Nottingham Castle, which he held till the close of the war. He afterwards represented Nottingham in the House of Commons, and as a member of the high court of judicatory, concurred in the sentence pronounced on King Charles I. The subsequent career of Cromwell, however, met with his disapproval. After the Restoration, Hutchinson was arrested on suspicion of treasonable conspiracy, and confined in Sandown Castle, Kent, where he died 11 Sept., 1664. His life was written by his wife, *Lucy*, who survived him many years.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, was born at Spennithora, Yorkshire, 1674. He received a private education; after which he became steward to Mr. Bathurst, next to Lord Scarborough, and lastly to the duke of Somerset. In this situation he turned his attention to mineralogy, and made a large collection of fossils, which he gave to Woodward, on condition that he should publish his observations upon them. Woodward, however, neglected the obligation, and bequeathed the collection to the university of Cambridge. The duke of Somerset was so well satisfied with his steward, that on his retirement he made him his riding purveyor, his grace being then master of the horse. He also gave him the next presentation to the living of Sutton, in Sussex, which Hutchinson bestowed on Mr. Julius Bate. In 1724 he published the first part of his '*Moses's Principia*,' in which he endeavoured to set aside the Newtonian doctrine of gravitation. The second part appeared in 1727; and from this time to his death, which occurred 28 Aug., 1737,

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he went on printing a number of works, written in a very uncouth style, but discovering a profound intimacy with the Hebrew Scriptures. The object of these publications was to show that the Old Testament contains a complete system of natural history, theology, and religion.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELY, an Irish statesman and lawyer, born 1715. By great firmness and activity, he gained the places of prime serjeant-at-law, principal secretary of state, and provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He also accumulated a number of other lucrative employments; and so great was his ambition, that Lord North said, 'If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden.' Died 1794.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM, F.S.A., a topographer, died at Barnard Castle, co. Durham, 7 April, 1814, aged 82. His works are, *A View of Northumberland*, 2 vols., 1776, 1778; *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, 3 vols., 1785-94; *History of the County of Cumberland*, 2 vols., 1794.

HUTTEN, JACOB, a native of Silesia, who in the sixteenth century, founded a sect called the Boehmian or Moravian brethren.

HUTTEN, ULRIC VON, a zealous Protestant, was born at Steckenburg, in Franconia, 1488. After completing his studies at Frankfurt on the Oder, he entered into the imperial army, and was at the siege of Padua 1509. He soon quitted this service, and applied himself to polite literature with such success that, in 1516, the emperor bestowed on him the poetical crown. He was one of the first to espouse Luther's cause, and in 1520 published the papal bull against that reformer, with a severe commentary. This so provoked the pope that he demanded Hutten of the elector of Mentz; but that prince paid no respect to the mandate. Our author now went on publishing numerous pieces in favour of the reformation; but his zeal was extremely furious, and he made no scruple of drawing his sword upon those who differed with him in sentiments. He was at first a warm friend to Erasmus, but afterwards as inveterate an enemy; and the dispute between them was carried on with great asperity. Hutten closed his turbulent life on an island in the Lake of Zurich 29 Aug., 1523. A collection of his Latin poems was published at Frankfurt 1538. His Latin Dialogues have been praised by Thuanus. Hutten was the principal writer of the work called 'Epistolæ virorum obcurorum.'

HUTTER, ELIAS, a Protestant divine and biblical scholar, born at Ulm 1553; died at Nuremberg about 1603. His brother *Leonard*, born at Ulm 1563, became divinity professor at Wirtemberg, and died 1616. He published several theological works.

HUTTON, CHARLES, LL.D. was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 14 Aug., 1737. At an early age he undertook the profession of a teacher, though almost self-taught himself. This was at a village called Jesmond, from whence he removed to his native place, where he conducted a respectable seminary from 1760 to 1773. In 1771 the bridge of Newcastle being nearly destroyed by a flood, Mr. Hutton made some suggestions for the future security of the fabric, which were adopted. In 1773 he obtained a professorship at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Soon after this he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, whose

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Transactions he enriched with so many valuable papers that he was fixed upon, in 1775, to conduct the observations on the 'Mean Density of the Earth.' He was also appointed foreign secretary to the society, which office he held till the accession to the presidency of Sir Joseph Banks, who contrived an expedient to get rid of Dr. Hutton under the miserable plea that the situation ought to be filled by a resident of the metropolis. Upon this the doctor resigned, and a fierce dissension arose between the scientific members and these amateurs who supported the president. In 1785 Dr. Hutton published his 'Mathematical Tables,' and the year following 'Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects,' 3 vols. In 1787 appeared the 'Compendious Measurer,' which was followed by his 'Elements of Conic Sections.' In 1795 came out his 'Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary,' 2 vols. 4to. In 1803 he undertook, with Drs. Pearson and Shaw, an abridgment of the 'Philosophical Transactions.' While this great undertaking was in progress he produced a translation of Montucla's 'Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,' and a 'Course of Mathematics.' In 1806 he resigned the mastership of the academy at Woolwich upon a pension of £500 a year. Died 27 Jan., 1823.

HUTTON, JAMES, M.D., a mineralogist, born at Edinburgh 3 June, 1726. He studied mathematics under Maclaurin, and afterwards applied to chemistry; but that pursuit was interrupted by his being placed with a writer to the signet. He soon, however, quitted the desk, and went to Leyden, where he obtained the degree of doctor of physic in 1749. After his return he followed the farming business some time in England; but about 1768 he settled in Edinburgh, where he published, in 1777, 'Considerations on the Nature of Coal and Culm.' This was followed by two papers in the Edinburgh Transactions, one of which, 'A Theory of Rain,' occasioned a dispute between him and De Luc. In 1792 Dr. Hutton published 'Dissertations on different Subjects in Natural Philosophy,' and next a work entitled 'An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge,' 3 vols. In 1794 appeared his 'Dissertations upon the Philosophy of Light, Heat, and Fire,' and in 1796 his *Theory of the Earth*, 2 vols. Died 26 March, 1797.

HUTTON, MATTHEW, an English prelate, born at Warton, Lancashire, 1520, and sent to Cambridge 1546. He became fellow of Trinity College, and Margaret professor of divinity in that university (1561), and, after becoming master of Pembroke Hall (1562), obtained the same year a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul. In 1567 he was preferred to the deanery of York, from which he was removed (1589) to the bishopric of Durham, and thence to the archbishopric of York (1595). Died 16 Jan., 1605-6.—*Athen. Cantab.* Another *Matthew Hutton, D.D.*, was bishop of Bangor 1743-7, archbishop of York 1747-57, and archbishop of Canterbury from the latter date till his death on 19 March, 1758.

HUTTON, WILLIAM, was born at Derby 1723. From the age of seven to fourteen he worked at the silk-mill, on leaving which he was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver. On the expiration of his time he laboured as a journeyman, and employed his leisure hours in book-binding, by which he earned a little money. In 1750 he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library at Birmingham, where he suc-

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ceeded so well as to embark in the paper business. Thus, by frugality and industry he arrived at opulence; but in 1701 his house at Birmingham, and seat near the town, were destroyed by the rioters, for which he obtained an inadequate compensation from the county. Died 20 Sept., 1816. His works are, *The History of Birmingham*; *Journey to London*; *History of the Court of Requests*, and of the Hundred Court at Birmingham; *History of Blackpool*; *History of the Battle of Bosworth Field*; *History of Derby*; *Description of the Roman Wall*; *Remarks upon North Wales*; *Tour to Scarborough*; *Poems*; *Trip to Coatham*.

HUXHAM, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a physician of Plymouth, died 10 Aug., 1708. His chief work is a *Treatise on Fevers*.

HUYGHENS, CHRISTIAN, a mathematician, born at the Hague 14 April, 1629, being the son of Constantine Huyghens, lord of Zulichem, a nobleman of great scientific abilities, who died 1687. Christian was educated at home, under his father; after which he went to Leyden to study the law, in which faculty he took his doctor's degree at Angers 1655. Before this he had published a work entitled '*Theoremata de quadratura Hyperbolis, Ellipsi, et Circuli*;' and in 1658 his '*Horologium oscillatorium*.' This book was written to defend his claim to the invention of a pendulum, of which some envious persons had endeavoured to deprive him. In 1659 he printed his '*Systema Saturninum*,' in which he first gave an account of the satellites and ring of that planet. The next year he visited France and England, and while here was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. At this time he made improvements in the air-pump, and discovered the laws of the collision of elastic bodies. Such was the reputation which he had now acquired, that Colbert the French minister invited him to Paris, where he resided fifteen years, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1681 he returned to Holland, and died there 8 June, 1695, while his '*Cosmotheoros*,' or a *Treatise on the Plurality of Worlds*, was printing. In 1700 were published his '*Opera Varia*,' 4 vols., to which, in 1703, another volume of posthumous tracts was added.

HUYGHENS, GOMARUS, a Catholic divine, born 1631, at Lier, in Brabant. He became professor of philosophy at Louvain, and president of the college founded by Adrian VI., where he died 27 Oct., 1702.

HUYSMAN. See **HOUSEMAN**.

HUYSUM, JUSTUS VAN, a painter of Amsterdam, born 1659; died 1716. Three of his sons were good artists, viz., *John* (b. 1682; d. 1749), whose flower-pieces are exquisitely beautiful, as are likewise his landscapes and animals; *Justus*, who died in his 32nd year, 1706; and *Jacob*, who died in London 1740.

HYDE. See **CLARENDON, EARL OF**.

HYDE, HENRY, LORD HYDE AND CORNBURY, eldest son of Henry, earl of Clarendon, was the author of '*The Mistakes, or the Happy Resentment*,' a comedy; '*A Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford*;' '*A Letter to David Mallet*, on his publication of *Bolingbroke's Works*, &c. Died 2 May, 1753.

HYDE, JOHN, a native of Newbury, Berks, was educated at New College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. Taking orders, he obtained a prebend in Winchester Cathedral, and in 1552 the head-mastership of Winchester School. On the

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accession of Elizabeth he went abroad for conscience sake, and spent the remainder of his life at Louvain and Douay, dying at the latter place 9 May, 1597. He published, '*A Consolatory Epistle to the afflicted Catholics*, being a *Dissuasive against frequenting Protestant churches*, and *Exhortation to suffer with Patience*,' 8vo., Louvain, 1579, 1580.

HYDE, LAURENCE, Earl of Rochester. See **ROCHESTER**.

HYDE, THOMAS, D.D., was born 29 June, 1636, at Billingsley, Shropshire. He was admitted of King's College, Cambridge, in 1652; but about a year afterwards, though not seventeen, he was taken to be assistant to Dr. Walton, in his Polyglott. In 1658 he went to Oxford, where he was admitted of Queen's College, and made Hebrew reader. The year following he was appointed under-keeper of the Bodleian library; in which office he gave such satisfaction as to be elected head-keeper. In 1665 he published a Latin translation of Ulugh Beig's '*Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Fixed Stars*.' The next year he was collated to a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and in 1678 made archdeacon of Gloucester. In 1691 he was chosen Arabic professor; and in 1697 appointed to the Hebrew chair, with a canonry of Christ Church. In 1700 he published his great work, entitled '*Historia Religionis veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum*.' The year following he resigned his place in the Bodleian library, and died 18 Feb., 1703. His other works are, *Quatuor Evangelia et Acta Apostolorum Lingua Malacca*; *Epistola de mensuris et ponderibus Serum sive Sinenisum*; *De Ludis orientalibus*; *In Historiam Plantarum Oxoniensium annotationes*. Dr. Gregory Sharpe published some of Hyde's manuscripts, under the title of '*Syntagma Dissertationum et Opuscula*,' 2 vols., 1767.

HYDER ALI, an Indian chieftain, born at Dinavelli, in Mysore, 1728. His father was a general, under whom he served, and on whose death (1751) he joined his brother, who had allied himself with the French. He succeeded his brother as generalissimo of the king of Mysore's armies, and distinguished himself in a number of daring exploits, for which he was raised to the princely rank of Suba of Servia. He carried on a successful war against the Mahrratts for many years, and even threatened the annihilation of the English settlements in India. A treaty was concluded (1760), which was broken (1780), whereupon the war was vigorously renewed; but the skill of Sir Eyre Coote proved superior to that of Hyder, who left the military operations to his son Tippoo Saib. Died 7 Dec., 1782.

HYGINUS (Str.), governed the Church after the death of Pope St. Telsphorus, about 139, and died about 142.

HYGINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a Roman writer in the time of Augustus. The only work of his extant is entitled '*Poeticon Astronomicum*.'

HYPATIA, the daughter of Theon, president of the Platonic school at Alexandria, succeeded her father in the academy, and excelled him in every branch of science, particularly astronomy. She was murdered A.D. 415. None of her works are extant.

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, who died B.C. 322.

HYPERIUS, GERARD ANDREW, a Lutheran divine, born at Ypres, in Flanders, 16 May, 1511.

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He studied at Paris and Louvain; after which he visited Germany and England with Lord Montjoy, who settled a pension upon him. In 1541 he went to Marburg, where he obtained a professorship, and died 1 Feb., 1564. He wrote on theology and mathematics.

HYSICLES, of Alexandria, a mathematician of the second century.

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IBARRA, JOACHIM, a celebrated Spanish printer, born at Saragossa 1726; died at Madrid 23 Nov. 1795.

IBBETSON, JULIUS CÆSAR, a celebrated landscape painter, termed 'the Berghem of England,' was born at Scarborough, and died 1817.

IBBOT, BENJAMIN, D.D., was born at Beachamwell, Norfolk, 1680, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, from whence, in 1700, he removed to Corpus Christi College, where he obtained a fellowship in 1706; but resigned it the following year, on becoming librarian and chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, who appointed him treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, and gave him the united livings of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, and St. Michael le Querne. George I. made him one of his chaplains; and when that monarch visited Cambridge, Mr. Ibbot was created D.D. by manulamus. In 1713 and 1714 he preached the Boyle's lecture. In 1724 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, but died on 5th April the year following. His sermons at Boyle's lecture were published in 1727; and his posthumous discourses, by Dr. Clarke, for the benefit of his widow, in 2 vols.; of which an enlarged edition appeared 1775. Dr. Ibbot published a translation of Puffendorf's, 'De habitu religionis Christianæ ad vitam civilem;' and there are some of his poems in Dodsley's collection.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who was raised by his courage and talents to the first dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey in 1728. The count de Bonneval furnished him with the characters. The first work which he produced was on the military art; he afterwards published the Account of an Expedition against the Afghans; a Turkish Grammar; and a History of Turkey.

IBRAHIM PASHA, viceroi of Egypt, died at Cairo 10 Nov., 1848, aged 59.

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, flourished about 540 B.C.

IFFLAND, AUGUST WILLIAM, a German actor and dramatist, born at Hanover 19 April, 1759; died at Berlin 20 Sept., 1814.

IGNARRA, NICHOLAS, a learned ecclesiastic and antiquary of Naples; born 21 Sept., 1728; died 6 August, 1808.

IGNATIUS (St.), a martyr, bishop of Antioch, surnamed Theophorus, who succeeded Evodius about A.D. 68, was St. John's disciple, and maintained the faith in presence of the Emperor Trajan, during the third persecution. He suffered martyrdom at Rome 10 Dec., 107. There are extant seven Epistles written by him while he was going in chains to Rome. They have been translated into English by Dr. Wake. The other letters ascribed to this martyr are spurious.

IGNATIUS (St.), patriarch of Constantinople,

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son of the Emperor Michael Curopalates, and of Procopia, daughter of the Emperor Nicephorus. He succeeded Methodius 846, and having been banished in 857, by the intrigues of Bardas, whose sins he had reproved, the celebrated Photius was put in his place. St. Ignatius was afterwards deposed, in a bye council held at Constantinople 858, from which he appealed to the Pope, who declared both this deposition, and the ordination of Photius, null and void. He was not, however, restored to his see till the reign of Basilus the Macedonian, who, being left sole emperor 867, confined Photius in the monastery of Scopsis. This restoration of St. Ignatius occasioned the fourth general council of Constantinople to be held. After St. Ignatius's death, which occurred 23 Oct., 877, aged 78, Photius again took possession of the see of Constantinople.

IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA (St.), founder of the Society of Jesus, was born in the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain, 1491, of a noble family. He entered into the army when young, and in 1521 had his leg broken at the siege of Pampeluna. During his confinement he made a vow to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; and accordingly, on his recovery, he hung up his arms in the church of Montserrat, and dedicated himself to the Blessed Virgin. Having first paid his respects to the Pope, and obtained his benediction, he embarked at Venice (1523), and proceeded to Jerusalem, where he continued some months. On his return to Spain he applied himself to the study of Latin, and in 1526 entered himself a student of the university of Alcalá. He began also to preach and gather disciples, for which he was thrown into prison, but obtained his release on promising to refrain from those practices. This condition, however, he soon violated, and was again placed under confinement at Salamanca, but recovered his liberty, on making a similar promise. He now went to Paris, where he made some proselytes, who bound themselves by a vow to observe the rule of their leader. After visiting England, Ignatius returned to Spain, and his preaching drew crowds of hearers. From thence he proceeded to Venice, with several followers, who assumed the name of 'The Society of Jesus.' After encountering some opposition, Ignatius procured, in 1540, the papal sanction to his order, of which he was created the first general; and in 1550 Pope Julius III. confirmed the society by a new and enlarged decree. The founder died at Rome 31 July, 1556; and in 1622 he was canonized. The Society of Jesus was suppressed by Clement IV. 1773, and solemnly re-established by Pius VII. 1814.

IHRE, JOHN, a learned antiquary of Upsal, in Sweden, born at Lund 1707; died 26 Nov. 178c. The 'Glossarium Succo-Gothicum' is his best work.

ILDEFONSUS (St.), a disciple of St. Isidore of Seville, afterwards abbat of Angeli, and archbishop of Toledo 658. He died 23 Feb. 667, aged 62, leaving a treatise 'On the spotless and perpetual Virginity of the Holy and Glorious Mary, Mother of God;' and other works printed in the Library of the Fathers.

ILIVE, JACOB, a printer and letter-founder, who, in 1751, published 'The Book of Jasher.' He was also the author of a discourse, in which he maintained that this earth is hell, and that the souls of men are apostate spirits in a state of punishment. He set up a meeting for the promulgation of deism;

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but at last was taken up and confined in Clerkenwell prison. Died 1703.

ILLESCAS, GONSALVO, a Spanish ecclesiastic, died 1580. He wrote the lives of the Popes, 2 vols., 1570.

IMBERT, BARTHÉLEMI, a French poet, born at Nîmes 1747; died at Paris 2 Aug. 1790. His poem on 'The Judgment of Paris' is much admired.

IMBERT, JOSEPH GABRIEL, a French Carthusian monk, celebrated as a painter, was born at Marseilles 1654; died 1740.

IMHOFF, JAMES WILLIAM, a lawyer and genealogist, born 1651 at Nuremberg, where he died 20 Dec. 1728.

IMISON, JOHN, an ingenious English mechanic, author of a celebrated work entitled 'The School of Arts,' died 16 Aug., 1788.

IMOLA, INNOCENT DA. See FRANCUCCI.

IMPERIALI, JOHN BAPTIST, a physician, born at Vincenza 1668; became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua; and died 26 May, 1623. He wrote Latin poems; 'Exotericarum Exercitationum, lib. ii.,' and a Defence of Alexander Masaria. His son, *John Imperiali*, born 1602, was also a physician, and died at Padua about 1670, leaving 'Musæum Historicum et Physicum,' and other works.

IMPERIALI, JOSEPH RÉNÉ, a cardinal, who in 1730 lost the election to the pontificate by only one vote. He was born at Genoa 1651, and died 15 Jan., 1737, leaving his library for public use.

INCHBALD, Mrs. ELIZABETH, was born at Stanningfield, Suffolk, 15 Oct., 1753, being the daughter of a farmer named Simpson. At the age of sixteen she came to London, and soon afterwards made her debut on the stage at Edinburgh. Young, beautiful, and inexperienced, she had the good fortune to find a protector in Mr. Inchbald, an actor, who by marrying her delivered her from the dangers to which she was exposed. She subsequently appeared on the boards at Dublin and London; but some successful attempts at dramatic composition ultimately led her to abandon the stage, on which she did not figure after 1789. From that period she devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits, and died at Kensington 1 Aug., 1821. Mrs. Inchbald wrote 'Such Things Are;' 'Lovers' Vows;' 'To Marry or Not to Marry,' and other comedies, all of which met with considerable applause. She also published two admirable novels, 'A Simple Story' (1791), and 'Nature and Art' (1796), and a collection of plays in 42 vols. Her Memoirs and Familiar Correspondence were published by James Boaden, in 2 vols., 1833.

INCHOFER, MELCHIOR, a Jesuit, born at Vienna 1584, became professor of philosophy, mathematics, and divinity at Messina, and died at Milan 28 Sept., 1648. He published 'The B. V. Mary's Letter to the People of Messina proved to be genuine,' 1629; 'Ecclesiastical Annals of the Kingdom of Hungary,' &c. A satire against the Jesuits, entitled 'Monarchia Solipsorum,' has been ascribed to him, but was probably written by Julius Clement Scotti, an ex-Jesuit.

INCLEDON, BENJAMIN CHARLES, a popular vocalist, born at Keverne, Cornwall, about 1764. At eight years of age he was placed in the choir of Exeter Cathedral, under the celebrated Jackson; but at fifteen he ran away and served in the navy as a common sailor for about five years. On his return he obtained a considerable reputation as a singer in the provinces. He was engaged at Co-

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vent Garden, 1790, from which time he was a great favourite with the public. Died at Worcester 11 Feb., 1820.

INGE, HUGH, D.D., an Englishman; bishop of Meath 1512; archbishop of Dublin 1521; died 3 Aug., 1528.

INGELO, NATHANIEL, D.D., was at first a fellow of Emmanuel College, and afterwards of Queen's College, Cambridge. He also had a fellowship at Eton, and died there in Aug., 1683. He wrote a religious romance, called 'Bentivoglio and Urania.' His correspondence with Dr. Hammond was published 1730.

INGENHOUSZ, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent physician and chemist, born at Breda 1730. He learned in England the Suttoman method of inoculation, and then went to Vienna, where he inoculated some of the imperial family. Eventually he returned to this country, and died near London 7 Sept., 1799. Besides some valuable communications in the Transactions of the Royal Society he published 'Experiments on Vegetables,' and a Latin translation of Hülme's Treatise on the Gout.

INGHIRAMI, FRANCESCO, an Italian antiquary, born at Volterra 1772; died 17 May, 1840. His principal work is entitled 'Monumenti Etruschi,' 10 vols., 1820-27.

INGHIRAMI, TOMASO PEDRA, a Latin poet and orator, born at Volterra, in Tuscany, 1470. Going to Rome he was overwhelmed with honours by several of the Popes; and Julius II. appointed him keeper of the Vatican library, and of the secret archives in the Castle of St. Angelo. Doubtless he would have been promoted still further had he not been prematurely cut off by death 6 Sept., 1516. Erasmus and Sadolet speak of him in terms of great laudation. He wrote a Defence of Cicero; a commentary on the *Arts Poetica* of Horace; a History of Rome; and Remarks on Plautus; with additions to that author's *Aulularia*.

INGLIS, HENRY DAVID, a writer of travels and works of fiction, was born at Edinburgh 1795, and died in London 20 March, 1835. His principal works, some of which were published under the pseudonym of *Derwent Conway*, are 'Tales of Ardenness;' 'Solitary Walks through many Lands;' 'Travels in Norway and Sweden;' 'Switzerland and the Pyrenees;' 'Spain in 1830;' 'Travels in the Tyrol;' 'Ireland in 1834;' 'The Channel Islands;' and 'The New Gil Blas.'

INGLIS, HESTER, a lady eminent for her penmanship in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. One of her performances, in the possession of the Harcourt family, is entitled 'Historia memorabilis Genesis per Esterum Ingliis Galliam, ann. 1600.' From this it appears that she was a native of France, and that she resided at Edinburgh. She married Bartholomew Kello, a Scotchman, by whom she had a son, who became a clergyman, and was minister of Speckshall, in Suffolk. Mrs. Inglis was very intimate with Bishop Hall of Norwich; and her grandson was sword-bearer of that city. She died July, 1625. There are several specimens of her exquisite penmanship in the British Museum. (MSS. Addit. 987; 27,927, &c.)

INGLIS, JAMES, abbat of Culross, in Scotland, was murdered 1 March, 1530. He was much esteemed as a poet and scholar, and is supposed to be the author of 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' first published at St. Andrew's, 1548.

INGLIS, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch divine, was a native of Perthshire. He was appointed one of

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the ministers of the Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, 1796; moderator of the general assembly 1804; and died 2 Jan., 1834, aged 71, leaving a work on the evidences of Christianity and a treatise in defence of Ecclesiastical Establishments.

INGRAM, ROBERT, an English divine, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 9 March, 1726-7. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degrees in arts. His first preferment was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, in Kent; next the living of Orston, in Nottinghamshire; and afterwards the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted, in Essex. He died 3 Aug., 1804. Mr. Ingram wrote 'A View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague, or Period when the mystery of God shall be finished;' 'Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, originally published by Manasseh Ben Israel;' 'A Complete and Uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath.'

INGRASSIAS, JOHN PHILIP, a physician and anatomist of Palermo, born 1510 died 6 Nov., 1580.

INGUIMBERTI, DOMINIC JOSEPH MARIA D', bishop of Carpentras, was born in that city 24 Aug., 1683, and died 6 Sept., 1757. To this worthy prelate, who published some religious pieces, the city of Carpentras owes its public library, museum, and hospital.

INGULPHUS, abbat of Croyland, of which abbey he wrote the history, was born in London about 1030. His father belonged to the court of Edward the Confessor, whose queen took great pleasure in the conversation of Ingulphus. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford; after which he became secretary to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, when that prince visited England. He next went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return turned monk in Normandy; but after the conquest he was made abbat of Croyland, where he died 17 Dec., 1109. His work was printed by Sir Henry Savile 1596; and by Gale in his 'Scriptores.' There was also another edition at Oxford in 1684. An English translation by H. T. Riley forms one of the volumes of 'Bohn's Antiquarian Library.'

INMAN, JAMES, D.D., some time fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and for many years professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, and the School of Naval Architecture, Portsmouth, died 7 Feb., 1859, aged 83. He was regarded with high esteem in naval circles for his application of science to navigation and ship-building. His translation of 'Chapman,' with his valuable annotations, is the text-book on which all subsequent writers on naval architecture have proceeded.

INNES, LOUIS, a Catholic divine, who was principal of the Scotch college at Paris when James II. sought an asylum in France. He was appointed almoner to the queen, and secretary of state to the expatriated monarch. To him is ascribed the compilation of 'The Memoirs of James II.,' an abstract of which was published by Dr. Clarke 1806. He was succeeded as principal of the Scotch college by his brother, Thomas Innes, who died 9 Feb., 1744. The latter was an accomplished antiquary, and published 'A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain,' 2 vols., 1729.—Anderson.

INNOCENT I., Pope, succeeded Anastasius 401; died 14 Feb., 417.

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INNOCENT II., a Roman, was elected Pope after Honorius II., 1130, by part of the cardinals; the rest elected cardinal Peter de Leo and named him Anacletus II., which caused a schism in the Church. Anacletus dying 1138, the schismatics elected in his place Gregory, who took the name of Victor IV., but who abdicated soon afterwards, when peace was restored, and Innocent II. acknowledged as legitimate Pope by the whole Church. Innocent died 24 Sept., 1143.

INNOCENT III., Lothario Conti, succeeded Celestine III. 1198, at the age of 37; and died 20 July, 1216.

INNOCENT IV., Sinibaldo de Fieschi, was elected Pope 1234; and died 13 Dec., 1254.

INNOCENT V., Peter de Tarantaise, born 1245, was elected Pope 21 Jan., 1276; and died 22 June the same year.

INNOCENT VI., Stephen Albert, succeeded Clement VI. 1352; died 12 Sept., 1362.

INNOCENT VII., Cosmo de' Migliorati, was elected Pope 1404; died 6 Nov., 1406.

INNOCENT VIII., John Baptist Cibo, succeeded Sixtus IV. 1484; died 25 July, 1492.

INNOCENT IX., John Anthony Facchinetti, was elected Pope 30 Oct., 1591, and died two months later, Dec. 31.

INNOCENT X., John Baptist Panfilii, succeeded Urban VIII. 1644; died 7 Jan., 1655, aged 81.

INNOCENT XI., Benedict Odescalchi, succeeded Clement X. 1676; died 12 Aug., 1680.

INNOCENT XII., Antonio Pignatelli, was elected Pope 1691, and died 27 Sept., 1700.

INNOCENT XIII., Michael Angelo Conti, elected Pope 1721; died 7 March, 1724.

INTERIAN DE AYALA, JOHN, a Spanish monk, who died at Madrid 20 Oct., 1730, aged 74. He published a work on the errors of painters in representing religious subjects, entitled 'Pictor Christianus eruditus,' 1720; and some poems.

INVEGES, AUGUSTINE, a Jesuit, born at Siacca, in Sicily, 1595; died at Palermo April, 1677. He wrote 'The History of Palermo; Historia Paradisi terrestris; La Cartagine Siciliana; History of Cacamio in Sicily.'

IOLLO GOCH, a Welsh bard who died about 1402.

IRELAND, JOHN, was born near Wem, Shropshire, and brought up to the business of watch-making, which he carried on for some years in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. He also dealt in pictures and prints, for which he had a good taste. He died near Birmingham Nov., 1808. He published the 'Memoirs of John Henderson,' and 'Illustrations of Hogarth,' 3 vols.

IRELAND, JOHN, D.D., was born at Ashburton, Devonshire, 8 Sept., 1761, and educated at Oxford. He became vicar of Croydon (1793-1816); prebendary of Westminster (1802); sub-dean (1806); dean (1816-42); rector of Islip, Oxfordshire (1810-35); died 1 Sept., 1842. Dean Ireland was very intimate with Mr. Giffard, whom he assisted in the editorship of the 'Quarterly Review.' Among his separate publications are 'Five Discourses, containing certain arguments for and against the reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks;' 'Vindiciae Regiæ; a defence of the Kingly Office;' 'Paganism and Christianity compared.' By his will he left 10,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the endowment of a Professorship of the Exegesis of the Holy Scripture.

IRELAND, SAMUEL, a weaver in Spitalfields,

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who, having some turn for the arts, emerged from his obscurity to become a dealer in scarce books and pictures. He also published several works, which for their embellishments were at one time in request. These were, 'A Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and France,' 2 vols.; 'Picturesque Views on the Thames,' 2 vols.; 'Picturesque Views on the Medway.' In 1794 he published 'Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth;' and two years afterwards he made himself notorious by a pretended discovery of manuscripts in the handwriting of Shakespeare; a fac-simile copy of which was printed by subscription, at the moderate price of four guineas. The imposture, however, was soon detected. The other productions of Mr. Ireland were, 'Picturesque Views of the Severn and Warwickshire Avon;' and a 'History of the Inns of Court.' Died July, 1800.

IRELAND, SAMUEL WILLIAM HENRY, son of the preceding, was born in London 1777. He was educated in France, and at the age of 16 was apprenticed to a conveyancer in his native city. Having accompanied his father to Stratford-upon-Avon, and noticing his enthusiasm for Shakspearean relics, he forged a deed containing a pretended autograph of the poet, which he stated he had found among some old law papers. The eagerness with which his father believed this tale induced him to manufacture other documents of the same description; and he finally produced a play called 'Vortigern' purporting to be by Shakspeare. It at first deceived many men of letters, and Sheridan purchased it for Drury Lane Theatre, where it was produced with John Kemble in the leading part; but the total failure of the play, joined with the attacks of Malone and others, soon led to a general conviction of young Ireland's dishonesty. 'Vortigern' and 'Henry II.,' a similar production, were printed in 1789, and the former was republished in 1832 with a fac-simile of the original forgery. Being required to show the source from which he had derived the MSS., he at last confessed his deception, left his father's house, and abandoned his profession. He passed the rest of his life in literary pursuits, publishing several novels which never had much popularity, 'Neglected Genius,' a poem (1812), &c. His 'Confessions' (1805) contains a full account of his literary forgeries.

IRENÆUS (Sr.), bishop of Lyons, was a native of Greece, and the disciple of Polycarp, by whom it is supposed he was sent into Gaul. He was at first a priest in the church of Lyons, and on the martyrdom of Pothinus, in 174, succeeded him in that bishopric. He had a disputation with Valentinus at Rome, and held a council at Lyons in which the Gnostic heresy was condemned. Irenæus was a great lover of peace, and laboured to allay the controversy respecting the time of celebrating Easter. He was beheaded at Lyons in the persecution under Severus, about A.D. 202. His works were edited by Grabe, at Oxford, 1702, and by Massuet, at Paris, 1710.

IRETON, HENRY, son of German Ireton, Esq., of Atenton, Notts, was born there 1610. He became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple; but when the Rebellion broke out, he joined the Parliament, and was at the battle of Naseby. Having married a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, he soon rose to preferments, and became commissary-general. He sat in judgment upon the king, and

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the next year went as commander of the army in Ireland, where he died 26 Nov., 1651. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey, till the Restoration, when it was taken up, suspended at the gallows, and there thrown into a pit with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw.

IRNERIUS, or WERNERIUS, a civilian of Bologna, who is supposed to have died between 1126 and 1138.

IRVING, EDWARD, a popular preacher, was born at Annan, Scotland, 15 Aug., 1792, and educated at Edinburgh, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. After becoming a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, he acted as assistant to Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow; but in 1822 he removed to the Presbyterian meeting-house at the Caledonian Asylum, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London, where the novelty of his style, and the force and eloquence of his discourses, soon rendered him the most popular preacher of his time, and the singularity of his appearance and gesticulations attracted very large congregations. He also published several religious works, which had an extensive sale. In 1829 he removed to a larger chapel in Regent Square. Previously to this, however, he had departed from the doctrinal standards of the Church of Scotland, and had developed his new opinions in his 'Sermons, Lectures, and Occasional Discourses' (1828). He was charged with holding Christ subject to original and actual sin, and with denying the doctrines of atonement, satisfaction, imputation, and substitution. The exhibition of the 'unknown tongues' uttered by some designing or deluded persons of his congregation, and pronounced by Mr. Irving to be 'manifestations of the Holy Ghost,' next occupied public attention; the result of all being that he was deprived of his charge in Regent Square (1832), and deposed from the ministry of the Church of Scotland (1833). Mr. Irving afterwards preached in a chapel in Newman Street, and became the founder of a sect, calling themselves the 'Catholic and Apostolic Church,' but generally known as 'Irvingites.' Died at Glasgow 6 Dec., 1834. All his writings are on religious subjects.—*Anderson*.

IRVING, GEORGE VENE, a topographer, fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, was born at Newton, Lanarkshire, 1815, being the only son of Alexander Irving, Esq. (Lord Newton). Mr. Irving was a very frequent contributor to 'Notes and Queries,' and the author in collaboration with Mr. Alexander Murray of a large work on the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, published in 1864. He died in London 29 Oct., 1869.

IRVING, WASHINGTON, the son of a merchant of New York, was born there 3 April, 1783. He was intended for the legal profession, and studied for the bar, but before he was 21 he commenced his career as a writer, and in 1809 published the amusing 'History of New York,' by Diedrich Knickerbocker.' Abandoning the idea of following the legal profession, he went (1810) into mercantile business with his brother, but the house failed in 1817. Mr. Irving was at that time resident at Liverpool, manager of the European branch of the firm, and the event threw him upon his own resources. He resolved to devote his life to literature, and as a result of this determination the 'Sketch Book' appeared in 1819. It was recognised as the product of taste and genius; and even English criticism, until then always scornful

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of American books, paid homage to its merits. Other well-known works followed, viz., 'Bracebridge Hall,' 1822; 'Tales of a Traveller,' 1824; 'Life of Columbus,' 1828; 'Conquest of Granada,' 1829; and 'The Alhambra,' 1831. Meantime Mr. Irving, in 1829, 1830, and 1831, had been appointed secretary to the American embassy in London; and during his residence abroad he had spent much time in Spain and in various other parts of Europe, acquiring the friendship and esteem of the most distinguished men of the day. In 1832 he returned to his native country, where he continued his literary labours. The result of a visit to the Indian tribes was the publication of the elegant 'Tour on the Prairies.' Then followed 'Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey;' 'Legends of the Conquest of Spain,' 1836; 'Astoria,' 1836; and 'The Adventures of Captain Bonneville,' 1837. In 1842 he was honoured with the appointment of Minister to Spain, and at the end of his official term in 1846 he returned to the United States. In 1848-50 he superintended a revised edition of his works; in 1849 published 'Oliver Goldsmith,' in 1850 'Mahomet and his Successors;' then 'Wolfert's Roost;' and the 'Life of Washington,' 5 vols., 1855-59. He died at his residence, Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, New York, 28 Nov., 1859.

IRWIN, EYLES, was born at Calcutta, of Irish parents, 1748. He received his education under Dr. Rose at Chiswick; and in 1767 returned to the east in a civil capacity; but was suspended (1777) for his attachment to Lord Pigot; on which he came to Europe overland to seek redress; which he obtained, and he was restored to his former station at Madras, whither he repaired again by the same route. In 1785 he returned again to England; but in 1792 he went to China to superintend the company's affairs; after which he revisited England, where he died 14 Oct., 1817. His works are—St. Thomas's Mount, a poem; Bodakah, an Indian pastoral; Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert; Eastern Eclogues; Epistle to Mr. Hayley; Ode on the Death of Hyder Ally; Triumph of Innocence, an ode on the acquittal of Mr. Hastings; Inquiry into the feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition to the East; Buonaparte in Egypt; Nilus, an Elegy on the Victory of Admiral Nelson; the Failure of the French Crusade; The Bedouins; Ode to Iberia; Elegy on the fall of sarragosa; Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes.

ISAAC I., *Comnenus*, Emperor of the East, was crowned 1057, after the defeat of Michael Straticonus. He resigned the throne to Constantine Ducas 1059, and died 1061.

ISAAC II., *Angelus*, Emperor of the East, obtained the crown after putting to death Andronicus Comnenus 1185; and died 1204.

ISAACSON, HENRY, a chronologer, born in London, Sept., 1581. He became amanuensis to Bishop Andrews, and died about 7 Dec., 1654. He published 'Saturni Ephemerides; or a Chronological Series of the Four Monarchies, with the annual memorable Passages in them,' folio, 1633.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, queen of Spain, was born 1451, being the daughter of John II. She married Ferdinand V. of Arragon, and died 26 Nov., 1504. The conquest of Grenada, and the discovery of America by Columbus, distinguished their reign.

ISÆUS, a Greek orator, born at Chalcis, in Syria,

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about 418 B.C. He was the disciple of Lysias, and preceptor to Demosthenes, at Athens, where he kept a famous school of eloquence. We have only ten of his orations remaining. There was another Greek orator of this name, who went to Rome about A.D. 97.

ISELIN, ISAAC, a German philosopher, born at Basle 1728; died 15 June, 1782. He wrote an Essay on the History of Mankind.

ISELIN, JAMES CHRISTOPHER, a divine and philologist of Basle, born 1681; died April, 1737. Among his works are, 'De Gallis Rhenum transcuntibus, carmen heroicum;' 'De Historicis Latinis melioris ævi Dissertatio;' and Researches on the Origin of Printing.

ISIDORE OF ALEXANDRIA, St., was born in Egypt about 318. He passed many years in solitude, but was ordained by Athanasius, and placed over a monastery; whence he was called Isidore the Hospitalier. He defended that father against the Arius, for which he was banished by the Patriarch Theophilus. He then went to Constantinople, where he died 403.

ISIDORE, of Charax, a Greek historian and geographer, flourished about 300 B.C.

ISIDORE, St., surnamed *Pelusiota*, or *Damiatta*, from his retiring to a solitude near the town which bears both these names. He was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and died 4 Feb., 440. He wrote 2012 letters on theological questions and ecclesiastical discipline, in an elegant style. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1638.

ISIDORE, St., of Seville, was born at Carthagenia, of which city his father was governor. Isidore succeeded his brother in the bishopric of Seville 601, and died 4 April, 636. His works are numerous, and among them is a chronicle, ending at the year 626. The editions of his Missal and Breviary are very scarce. In his treatise on Divine Offices are some curious observations on music.

ISLA, JOSEPH FRANCIS DE, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Segovia April, 1714; died at Bologna Dec., 1783. He wrote the 'History of the famous Preacher Friar Gerund de Campazas,' with a view to correct the abuses of the Spanish pulpit. An English translation by Nugent appeared at London 1772.

ISOCRATES, a Greek orator, born at Athens about B.C. 436; died B.C. 338. There are extant twenty-one orations ascribed to him. The best edition is that of W. Lange, 8vo., Halle, 1804.

ISRAÏLH, AUGUSTIN SIMON, a French ecclesiastic, born at Puy 16 June, 1719; died 1794. His curious and well-written book, entitled 'Querelles Littéraires,' has been sometimes attributed to Raynal, and even to Voltaire.

ITTIGIUS, THOMAS, a Lutheran divine, of Leipsic, born 31 Oct., 1643; died 7 April, 1710. His works are exceedingly numerous.

IVAN V., Czar of Russia, was born 1661, and succeeded to the throne 1682. Being of weak intellect he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter. The Princess Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Ivan, excited a sedition, which resulted in Ivan and Peter being appointed joint sovereigns, and Sophia co-regent. This government lasted six years, when Sophia having projected the death of Peter that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered and the princess confined in a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole monarch. Ivan died 29 January, 1696.

IVAN VI.

IVAN VI., of Brunswick Bevern, was declared Czar after the death of his aunt Anne Ivanova, 1740. He was dethroned 1741, and put to death by order of Catherine 1764.

IVANOF, FEODOR FEODORWITCH, a Russian dramatist, born 1777; died at Moscow, 31 Aug., 1816.

IVES, or YVES, Sr., bishop of Chartres, died 23 Dec., 1115, leaving a collection of Ecclesiastical Decrees, numerous Epistles, and other valuable works.

IVES, JOHN, an antiquary, born at Great Yarmouth 1751. He became Suffolk herald extraordinary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He published three numbers of select papers on subjects of English antiquities; also remarks on the 'Garianonum of the Romans, the Scite and Remains, fixed and described,' 12mo. Died 9 June, 1776.

IVETAUX. See YVETAUX.

IVIE, EDWARD, a Latin poet, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1702); became vicar of Flower, Northamptonshire, 1717; and died 11 June, 1745, aged 67. His 'Epicteti Enchiridion, Latinis versibus adumbratum,' 1715, procured him a considerable reputation. It is reprinted with Simpson's Epictetus, 8vo., Oxford, 1804.

IVORY, Sir JAMES, LL.D., F.R.S., mathematician, born at Dundee 1765, and educated at the universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. At the termination of his academical career, instead of entering the Church, for which he had been originally destined, he took an engagement as teacher in an academy at Dundee, and subsequently, from 1789 to 1804, he was managing partner of a factory for spinning flax at Douglas-town, Forfarshire. He next obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Military College at Great Marlow, Bucks (afterwards removed to Sandhurst), which he held till 1819. In 1831 he was invested with the Guelphic order of Knighthood, and received a pension of £300 a year. Died 21 Sept., 1842. To the Transactions of the Royal Society of London he contributed fifteen papers, most of them relating to physical astronomy, and all of them containing mathematical investigations of the most refined nature. Some valuable papers by him will also be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; in Masere's 'Scriptores Logarithmici'; in Lcybourne's 'Mathematical Repository'; and in the supplement to the 6th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.—Anderson.

IZAACKE, RICHARD, a topographer, born at Exeter 1624, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. Afterwards he became chamberlain and town-clerk of his native city, where he died about 1700. He compiled the Antiquities, or Memorials of the City of Exeter, 1677; and reprinted, with additions by the author's son, 1724.

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JABLONOWSKY, JOSEPH ALEXANDER VON, a Polish prince, who resigned his dignity when the troubles broke out in his country, and went to live at Leipsic, where he distinguished himself as the patron of science. He founded a society there which was called by his name. He wrote 'The Lives of Twelve Generals'; a 'Treatise on the

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Slavonic Poetry; &c. Born 1711; died 1 March, 1777.

JABLONSKI, DANIEL ERNEST, a Polish divine of the Protestant persuasion, born at Dantzic 20 Nov., 1660. After studying in various universities, and lastly at Oxford, he went to Prussia, where he became ecclesiastical counsellor, and president of the academy of Berlin. He laboured, without success, to promote a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists. Died 26 May, 1742. He translated into Latin Dr. Bentley's sermons at Boyle's lecture, and wrote several works on theological subjects. His son, Paul Ernest Jablonski, born at Berlin 1693, became professor of divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he died 13 Sept., 1757, leaving 'Panthæon Egyptiorum,' and a great many other works. He is not to be confounded with Charles Gustavus Jablonski, member of the scientific society at Halle, and author of a Natural History of Insects. He died 1787, aged 31.

JABLONSKI, JOHN THEODORE, brother to Daniel, was born at Dantzic 1654. He was a councillor of the court of Prussia, and secretary of the Royal Society at Berlin. Died 1731. His works are—a French and German Dictionary; a Course of Morality; and a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

JACKSON, ANDREW, an American general and statesman, born in South Carolina 15 March, 1767. He served in the war of independence, and afterwards practised the law with such success that he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in the state of Tennessee, having been a short time previously constituted major-general of the state forces. He resigned his judicial office, however, and lived in retirement till the breaking out of the war with England (1812), when he greatly distinguished himself in the military service. In 1814 he was appointed a major-general in the service of the United States, and on the 7th of November in that year he succeeded in taking Pensacola. He raised himself to the highest point of glory among his countrymen by the famous repulse of the British forces in their attack on New Orleans 8 Jan., 1815. In 1828 he was elected president of the United States, and again in 1832, so that he was at the head of the government of his native country from 1829 to 1837. Died 8 June, 1845.—Nat. Cycl.

JACKSON, ARTHUR, a nonconformist divine, born at Little Waddingfield, Suffolk, 1593; and educated at Cambridge. He became lecturer of St. Michael's, Wood Street; after which he obtained the living of St. Faith under St. Paul's, from whence he was ejected 1662. He was inimical to Cromwell, and suffered imprisonment in the time of Love's plot, for refusing to give evidence on that occasion. His Annotations on the Bible were printed in 4 vols. Died 5 Aug., 1666.

JACKSON, CYRIL, D.D., was the son of a physician at Halifax. He received his academical education at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1768; M.A. 1771; B.D. 1777; D.D. 1781). He held the post of sub-preceptor to the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and eventually became dean of Christ Church, which office he filled for twenty-six years. At the end of that period he retired to his favourite village of Felpham, Sussex, where he died 31 Aug., 1819, aged 76. Dr. Jackson published nothing, though he had a high reputation for scholarship. His brother, William Jackson, D.D., became Greek professor at Oxford 1783; bishop of Oxford 1811; and died 2 Dec., 1815, aged 64.

JACKSON.

JACKSON, JOHN, was born 4 April, 1686, at Lensey, Yorkshire. He took his bachelor's degree at Cambridge, but could not obtain that of master on account of his Arian principles. Notwithstanding this he took possession of the rectory of Rossington, and was presented to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester, where he died with the character of a learned but troublesome man, 12 May, 1763. He wrote some tracts on the Trinity; a Defence of Human Liberty; four tracts in Defence of Human Reason; a Treatise on the Existence and Unity of God; an Address to the Deists; and Chronological Antiquities, 3 vols.

JACKSON, JOHN, a celebrated portrait painter, born at Lasingham, Yorkshire, 1778; died in London 1 June, 1831. He was a royal academician; and in 1819 accompanied his friend Chantrey to Rome, where he was elected a member of the academy of St. Luke. His best works are the portraits of Flaxman, Lady Dover, Canova, and himself.

JACKSON, JOSEPH, a letter-founder of London, who cast the types for Domesday Book, the Alexandrian New Testament, and Macklin's Bible. Born 4 Sept., 1733; died 14 Jan., 1792.

JACKSON, ROBERT, M.D., a physician who practised for a time at Stockton, co. Durham, and was employed for many years in the army service on the Continent and in the West Indies. He wrote, 'On the Fevers of Jamaica;' 'An Exposition of the Practice of Affusing Cold Water on the Body as a Cure of Fever.' Born 1751; died 6 April, 1827.

JACKSON, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Willowing, in the bishopric of Durham, 1579, and educated at Oxford. He then was presented to the vicarage of Newcastle, but in 1630, on being elected president of Corpus Christi College, he resigned that living. In 1635 he was made prebendary of Winchester, and three years afterwards dean of Peterborough. Died 1640. His works, the principal of which is a Commentary on the Creed, were printed in 3 vols. folio, 1672.

JACKSON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, commonly called 'Stonewall' Jackson, a general in the service of the Confederate States of America, was born in Western Virginia Jan., 1824, and educated in the military academy at West Point. He saw much active service in the Mexican war, and on quitting the army received the appointment of professor of chemistry in the military academy of the state of Virginia at Lexington. On the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the State of Virginia, and soon became one of the principal Confederate generals. He died of wounds received in battle 9 May, 1863.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a musical composer and ingenious writer, born at Exeter 1730. He studied under Travers, an eminent musician in London; after which he returned to his native city, where, in 1777, he became organist of the cathedral. He died there 12 July, 1803. As a composer of plaintive melodies, he stands pre-eminent. He had also a fine taste for the arts, and his literary productions are very respectable. The titles of these are—'Thirty Letters on various Subjects;' 'On the Present State of Music;' 'The Four Ages.'

JACOB BEN HAIM, a rabbi of the sixteenth century, who published a collection of the Masora at Venice in 4 vols., 1525, with the text of the Bible. This work is much esteemed among the Jews.

JACOMBE.

JACOB, GILES, a dramatic and law writer, born at Romsey, Hampshire, 1686. He was bred an attorney; after which he became steward to a gentleman of fortune. Died 8 May, 1744. As a dramatist he wrote two comedies, called 'Love in a Wood;' and 'The Soldier's Last Stake.' But though he had no merit in this line, he gained some credit by his 'Poetical Register, or Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1723. His law publications are very voluminous. 'The New Law Dictionary' is the best known of them.

JACOB, HENRY, a sectary, was a native of Kent, and educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. After being precceptor of Corpus Christi College, he obtained the living of Cheriton in his native county; but on publishing, in 1604, 'Reasons proving the necessity of Retorning our Churches in England,' he found it expedient to withdraw into Holland. After his return he established a separate congregation on Independent principles; but in 1624 he went to Virginia, where he died shortly afterwards. His works, though numerous, are scarce, and wholly controversial.

JACOB, HENRY, son of the preceding, was born 1606 or 1607. He was educated at Leyden under Erpenius, and made great progress in oriental literature. In 1629 he was incorporated B.A. at Oxford, and became probationer fellow of 'erton College, where he was also made reader of philology. He was likewise amanuensis to Selden, who has paid him a handsome compliment in one of his works. In 1636 he was created M.A.; and in 1641 elected superior beadle of divinity. Soon after this he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of physic, but was expelled by the parliamentary visitors; on which he retired to London, and next to Canterbury, where he died very poor 5 Nov., 1652. His printed works are few; but he left a number of manuscripts on curious subjects, as the origin of letters and eastern antiquities. Wood says that he was the author of the 'Delphi Phœnicizantes,' published by Dr. Dickinson.—See DICKINSON.

JACOB DE SAINT CHARLES, LOUIS, a Carmelite, born at Châlons-sur-Saône 1608; died at Paris 10 May, 1670. His principal works are—'Bibliotheca Pontificia;' 'Traité des plus belles Bibliothèques du Monde;' 'Bibliographia Parisina;' 'De claris Scriptoribus Cablonensibus.'

JACOBÆUS, OLIGER, a physician and Latin poet, born at Arhusen, in Jutland, 1651. He became (1679) professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen, where he died 1701. One of his most curious works is a Dissertation on Frogs and Lizards.

JACOBI, FREDERICK HENRY, a German philosopher, born at Dusseldorf 25 Jan., 1743; died at Munich 10 March, 1819. His complete works were published in 6 vols., Leipsic, 1812-24.

JACOBI, JOHN GEORGE, a German poet, born at Dusseldorf 1740; died canon of Halberstadt 4 Jan., 1814.

JACOBS, JURIEN, a Swiss painter, died 1664, aged 54. He was the disciple of Snyders, and excelled in huntings and animals.

JACOBS, LUCAS. See LUCAS VAN LEYDEN.

JACOMBE, THOMAS, D.D., a nonconformist divine, born at Burton Lazars, Leicestershire, 1622, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College. In the Rebellion

JACOPONE.

he obtained the living of St. Martin, Ludgate; but being ejected from it in 1662, he was taken into the family of the countess of Exeter, where he died 27 March, 1687. Dr. Jacombe wrote a Commentary on the 8th of the Romans; a Treatise of Holy Dedication; and sermons. He had also a share in the Continuation of Pool's Annotations.

JACOPONE, or JACOPO DA TODI, an Italian poet, whose real name was *Jacopo de Bonedetti*, was born at Todi, of a noble family. On being left a widower he distributed his property among the poor, and entered into the order of Minorites as a servitor. He was the friend of Dante, and died 25 Dec., 1306. His works were printed at Venice in 1617, under the title of 'Poesie Spirituale.'

JACOTOT, JEAN JOSEPH, a French writer, born at Dijon 4 March, 1770. In 1815 he was appointed lecturer on the French language in the university of Louvain, where he devised his system of 'universal education,' or more properly, 'self-education,' which was introduced under his superintendence into the military school there. He returned to his native country 1838, and died at Valenciennes 30 July, 1840. He published several works showing the application of his method to the acquirement of 'The Mother Tongue' (1822); 'Foreign Languages;' 'Mathematics;' 'Music, Drawing, and Painting.'

JACQUARD, JOSEPH MARIE, a French mechanician, the inventor of the Jacquard loom, was born at Lyons 7 July, 1752, and died at Oullins, near that city, 7 Aug., 1834.

JACQUELOT, ISAAC, a Protestant divine, born 16 Dec., 1647, at Vassy. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he went to Heidelberg, next to the Hague, and lastly to Berlin, where he obtained a pension, and died 20 Oct., 1708. He wrote many theological works in French.

JACQUET, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, born at Lyons 6 March, 1732; died 1794. He wrote 'Parallèle des Tragiques Grecs et Français.'

JACQUIER, FRANÇOIS, a learned Jesuit and mathematician, was born at Vitry 1711; died at Rome 3 July, 1788. His works are, *Newtoni principia mathematica*, 4 vols.; *Institutiones philosophicæ*, 5 vols.; *Riflessioni sovra alcune difficoltà spettanti i danni della coppola di S. Pietro*; *Descrizione d'un istromento per far conogni facilità orologi solari*; *Trattato di Algebra*.

JACQUIN, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, a botanist, born at Leyden 16 Feb., 1727. The Emperor Francis I. sent him to America to collect rare plants to ornament the imperial gardens of Vienna and Schönbrunn. On his return he published a catalogue of the plants he had discovered, and was appointed professor of botany and chemistry at Vienna. He was also created a baron and a knight of the order of St. Stephen, and nominated a counsellor of mines and coinage. He died 24 Oct., 1817, leaving a number of valuable works in Latin on botanical science.

JADELOT, NICOLAS, a French physician and medical writer, born at Pont-à-Mousson 1738; died 27 June, 1793, at Nancy, where he was professor of anatomy and physiology.

JAEGER, JOHN WOLFGANG, a Lutheran divine of Stuttgart, author of 'Ecclesiastical History compared with Profane;' 'Observations on Puffendorf and Grotius;' *Spinoza's Life and Doctrines examined*, &c. Born 1647; died 1720.

JAMES V.

JAGO, RICHARD, a poet, born 1 Oct., 1715, at Beaudesert, Warwickshire, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at the school of Solihull, after which he became a servitor in University College, Oxford (M.A. 1738). He was presented to the living of Harbury in 1746, to which was added that of Chesterton, and next the vicarage of Snittersfield, Warwickshire. In 1771 he obtained the rectory of Kimcote, Leicestershire; but died at Snittersfield 8 May, 1781. His principal poem is entitled 'Edge Hill;' and an entire edition of his works was printed 1784.

JAHN, JOHN, a German orientalist, was canon of the metropolitan church of Vienna, and professor of biblical archaeology, dogmatic theology, and the oriental languages in the university there. His works on sacred philology are highly esteemed by scholars. Born 1750; died 16 Aug., 1817.

JAHN, OTTO, was born at Kiel (Holstein), 16 June, 1813; finished his studies at Berlin; made a long stay in France and Italy; and on his return to Kiel opened a course of lectures on philology and archaeology. In 1847 he occupied a chair of philology at Leipzig, but having taken part in the national movements of 1848-9, he was deprived of his appointments and retired into private life. He published numerous philological and archaeological works, and a very valuable biography of Mozart. Died Sept., 1860.

JAILLÔT, HUBERT ALEXIS, a French geographer, born about 1640; died 1712. His grandson, *Jean Baptiste Michel Renou de Chauvigné*, better known by the name of Jaillot, was born 1710 at Paris, where he died April, 1780. He published 'Critical, Historical, and Typographical Researches concerning Paris,' 5 vols., 1775.

JAMBlichus, a native of Chalcis in Cælo-Syria, flourished at the beginning of the fourth century. He was the disciple of Anatolius and Porphyry, from whom he learnt the mysteries of the Plotinian system of philosophy, which he taught with reputation, though he clothed it in obscure terms. Died about 333. He wrote, 'The Life of Pythagoras;' 'An Exhortation to the Study of Philosophy;' 'Three Books on Mathematical Learning;' 'Commentary on Nicomachus' Institutes of Arithmetic;' 'A Treatise on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians;' the best editions of which are those of Aldus, folio, 1497; Gale, in Greek and Latin, folio, 1678, Oxon. and Kuster, Amsterdam, 1707, 4to.

JAMES I., King of Arragon, surnamed *7th Conqueror*, was born 1206; succeeded his father Peter II., 1213; died 1276.

JAMES II., King of Arragon, son of Peter III., and grandson of the preceding, was born 1261; succeeded to the throne 1285; died 1327.

JAMES I., King of Scotland, was born 1304, being the son of Robert III., whom he succeeded 1406. He was murdered 20 Feb., 1437.

JAMES II., King of Scotland, son of the preceding, was born 1430; succeeded to the throne at the age of 7 years; and was slain at the siege of Roxburgh 3 Aug., 1460.

JAMES III., son and successor of the above, was born 1453; and was slain in battle 11 July, 1488.

JAMES IV. succeeded his father, the last-mentioned, at the age of 16. He was slain at the battle of Flodden Field 9 Sept., 1513.

JAMES V., son of the above, was only a year old at the time of his father's death. At the age of 17 he assumed the reins of government; and died

JAMES VI.

14 Dec., 1543, leaving his crown to his daughter, the ill-fated Mary Stuart.

JAMES VI. of Scotland and I. of England was the son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by Mary, daughter of James V. He was born 1566, and the year following proclaimed king on the forced resignation of his mother. He succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the English throne 1603; and died 27 March, 1625.

JAMES II., King of England, was the second son of Charles I., and born in London 1633, in which year he was created duke of York. He succeeded his brother, Charles II., Feb., 1684-5, but his zeal for the Catholic religion leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the prince of Orange, who had married his daughter Mary, was invited by several of the English nobility to accept the throne. James, on finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France 1688, and died at St. Germain 16 Sept., 1701. A notice of his son, *James Francis Edward*, called the chevalier of St. George, is given under **STUART**.

JAMES DE VITRI, a cardinal in the thirteenth century, born at Vitry, near Paris. He attended the crusades, and was made bishop of Ptolemais; after which Gregory IX. raised him to the purple, and employed him as legate. He died at Rome 1244. He wrote an 'Eastern and Western History,' published by Canisius.

JAMES DE VORAGINE, a Dominican, so called from the place of his birth in the state of Genoa. He was born about 1230; became archbishop of Genoa 1292; and died 14 July, 1298. The most famous of his works is a collection of legends of the saints, known as 'The Golden Legend,' first printed at Cologne 1470.

JAMES, GEORGE PAYNE RAYNSFORD, a novelist, was the son of a physician in London, where he was born 1801. Having received a liberal education he travelled for some time on the Continent, and was resident in France and Italy during his early youth and manhood. His first so-called 'historical' novel, 'Richelieu,' was written in 1825, though not published till 1828. It is a very able work, and was followed by another of equal merit, 'Darnley.' Their favourable reception determined Mr. James's career, and from that time he issued novel after novel with inexhaustible facility, and, strange to say, with almost invariable success, until their number was upwards of a hundred. He also wrote some works of strict history; they are not of much value, but this employment of his pen was held to qualify him for the court appointment of historiographer royal, which was bestowed upon him by William IV. In 1850 he accepted the appointment of British consul in the State of Massachusetts, and in 1856 that of consul-general for the Austrian ports in the Adriatic. His death occurred at Venice 9 May, 1860.

JAMES, JOHN, D.D., canon of Peterborough, and author of several religious works, died 15 Dec., 1808, aged 85.

JAMES, JOHN ANGELL, an Independent minister, was born at Blandford 6 June, 1785. He received an ordinary education, calculated to fit him for the duties of commercial life; but having a strong inclination for the ministry, became a pupil in the college at Gosport. An accidental preaching at the Carr's Lane Chapel in Birmingham, in 1804, attracted the attention of the congregation, and he

JAMES.

became their permanent minister and loved pastor for fifty-five years. Died 1 Oct., 1859. He published some religious works, which were widely circulated among the 'evangelical' Protestant sects in England and the United States.

JAMES, RICHARD, B.D., nephew of Dr. Thomas James, mentioned below, was born at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1592. He obtained a fellowship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and, after taking orders, visited Russia. He was well skilled in the northern languages, and had so general a knowledge of books, that Sir Robert Cotton committed to him the care of his library. He died very poor Dec., 1638. Besides Latin and English sermons, he wrote a poem on the death of Sir Robert Cotton; Observations made in Russia; and several pieces on subjects of antiquity.

JAMES, ROBERT, M.D., was born at Kinverston, Staffordshire, 1703, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford; after which he practised as a physician at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham. He next removed to London, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians; but his chief dependence was on the booksellers for some years. He published an excellent Commentary on the Pentateuch, in folio; and, in 1743, a Medical Dictionary, 3 vols. folio. His other works were a translation of 'Ramazzani de morbis Artificum;' the Practice of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Treatise on Canine Madness; and a Dispensatory. In 1755 he was honoured with the degree of doctor of physic at Cambridge, by mandamus. He now distinguished himself by his famous fever remedy (James's powder), which, though at first attacked by the faculty, kept its ground, and made the fortune of the inventor and his family. Dr. James died 23 March, 1776. Dr. Johnson was the early friend of this ingenious man, and has paid him a fine compliment in his Lives of the Poets.

JAMES, THOMAS, D.D., was born about 1571, at Newport, Isle of Wight. He was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1590 he published the 'Philobiblion' of Richard of Durham, for which he was made keeper of the Bodleian library. In 1614 he took his doctor's degree, was promoted to the sub-deanery of Wells, and the rectory of Mongeham, Kent. Dr. James next undertook to collate the manuscripts of the fathers and ecclesiastical writers; but the design failed for want of encouragement. He died at Oxford 6 Oct., 1629. His principal publications are—*Catalogus Librorum in Bibl. Bodliciana; Concordantiæ S. S. Patrum; Apology for John Wickliffe; A Treatise on the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers; The Jesuits' Downfall; Index librorum prohibitorum à pontificis, &c.*

JAMES, THOMAS, D.D., was born at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, and educated at Eton; from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1776 he became master of Rugby School, which he resigned in 1793, and was presented to the rectory of Harrington, and a prebend in Worcester Cathedral. Dr. James published a Compendium of Geography, and an Algebraic Explanation of the fifth Book of Euclid. Died 24 Sept., 1804. His son, *John Thomas James, D.D.*, became bishop of Calcutta on the death of Bishop Heber 1827; and died 22 Aug., 1828.

JAMES, WILLIAM, a prelate, was a native of

JAMES.

Sandbach, Cheshire. He became master of University College, Oxford, 1572; archdeacon of Coventry 1577; dean of Christ Church 1584; dean of Durham 1590; bishop of Durham 1606. Died 12 May, 1617. Two single sermons of his are in print.

JAMES, WILLIAM, author of the 'Naval History of Great Britain,' died in London 28 May, 1827.

JAMESON, Mrs. ANNA, a miscellaneous writer and art-critic, born in Dublin 1790, being the daughter of Mr. Murphy, painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. She was married in 1823 to Mr. Robert Jameson, subsequently vice-chancellor of Canada, but the union was not a happy one, and was practically, though not legally, dissolved soon after its celebration. Mrs. Jameson died at Ealing 17 March, 1860. Subjoined is a list of her writings: 'Visits and Sketches at home and abroad;' 'Tales and Miscellanies;' 'Loves of the Poets;' 'Lives of celebrated Female Sovereigns;' 'Characteristics of Women,' being criticisms on Shakspeare's female characters; 'Beauties of the Court of Charles II.;' 'Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada;' 'Pictures of the Social Life of Germany, as represented in the Dramas of the Princess Amelia of Saxony;' 'Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London;' 'Companion to the Private Galleries of Art in London;' 'Memoirs of the early Italian Painters;' 'Memoirs and Essays on Art, Literature, and Social Morals;' 'Sacred and Legendary Art;' 'Legends of the Monastic Orders;' 'Legends of the Madonna;' 'Commonplace Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies;' 'Sisters of Charity;' 'The Communion of Labour,' a lecture on the social employment of women.

JAMESON, ROBERT, a naturalist, born at Leith, in Scotland, 11 July, 1774, and educated at Edinburgh. For a time he acted as assistant to a surgeon in his native town, but soon abandoned the medical profession in order to devote his undivided attention to the study of natural history, especially geology. After making several geological tours in his native country, he visited Germany (1800), and for two years studied mineralogy and geology at Freyberg under the celebrated Werner. On his return he was appointed to the chair of natural history at Edinburgh (1804), and held it till his death on 19 April, 1854. Professor Jameson, who was a member of various learned societies, published: 'Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, and of the Isle of Arran,' 1798; 'Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, with mineralogical observations made in a Tour through the Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, and different parts of the Mainland of Scotland, with Dissertations upon Peat and Kelp,' 2 vols., 1800; 'System of Mineralogy,' 3 vols., 1804-8, 3rd edit., 1820; 'Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumfriess,' 1805; 'Treatise on the External Character of Minerals,' 1805; 'Elements of Geognosy,' 1809; 'Manual of Minerals and Mountain Rocks,' 1831; 'Mineralogy according to the Natural History Method,' 1837. He also contributed largely to scientific periodicals, and was editor of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

JAMESONE, GEORGE, a painter, born at Aberdeen 1586; died at Edinburgh 1644. He studied under Rubens, and, in 1625, returned to his native country, where he practised in history and landscape, though he excelled in portraits. Charles I. sat to him for his picture, gave him a diamond

JANSENIUS.

ring, and allowed him to appear covered in his presence, on account of a weakness in his eyes.

JAMET, PIERRE CHARLES, a Frenchman, author of 'Metaphysical Essays' and other works, published anonymously, was born at Louviers 1701, and died about 1770.

JAMIESON, JOHN, D.D., an antiquary and philologist, was born at Glasgow 5 March, 1750, and brought up in the university there. Entering the ministry, he officiated to the Secession congregation at Fortar for sixteen years, at the expiration of which time he was nominated pastor of the Antiburgher congregation in Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, where he died 12 July, 1838. His great work, 'The Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language,' appeared in 2 vols. 4to., 1809-10, and two supplementary vols. came out in 1825.

JAMYN, AMADIS, a French poet, born about 1538; died about 1585.

JANE I., Queen of Naples, daughter of Charles king of Sicily, was born 1327; assumed the government 1343; and was put to death 1382.

JANE II., Queen of Naples, born 1370; succeeded her brother Ladislaus 1414; died 1435.

JANE D'ALBRET. See DALBRET.

JANE FRANCES OF CHANTAL, St., was born at Dijon, in France, 13 Jan., 1572, and became the wife of Christopher de Rabutin, baron of Chantal, to whom she bore six children. After his death Madame de Chantal put herself under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, who at that time preached at Dijon. She was zealous and exemplary in the practice of every Christian virtue, and took the nun's habit 1610 at Annecy, where she founded the Order of the Visitation. She governed this Order with the utmost wisdom and prudence, and died, in great reputation for sanctity, at Moulins 13 Dec., 1641. She was canonized by Clement XIII.

JANEWAY, JAMES, a divine, born 1636, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a studentship; but being deprived of it in 1662, he set up a dissenting congregation at Rotherhithe. Died 16 March, 1674. He published, 'The Life of his Brother, John Janeway, a pious non-conformist; A Token for Children' Legacy to his Friends.

JANICON, FRANÇOIS MICHEL, a political writer and journalist, born at Paris 24 Dec., 1674; died at the Hague 19 Aug., 1730.

JANOZKI, or JANISCH, JOHN DANIEL, a Polish ecclesiastic and writer on the literary history of his country, was born 1720, and died 1780.

JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, a learned prelate, born at Hulst, in Flanders, 1513. Philip II. of Spain sent him to the Council of Trent, and on his return he was made the first bishop of Ghent, where he died 10 April, 1576, leaving a Harmony of the Gospels, and other works.

JANSENIUS, or JANSSEN, CORNELIUS, was born 1485, near Leerdam, in Holland. He studied at Louvain, from whence he removed to Paris, and next to Bayonne, where he became master of the college. After residing there some years he returned to Louvain, and was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. In 1624 he was sent on a mission to the king of Spain, who employed him to write a book against France, for which Jansenius was rewarded, in 1635, with the bishopric of Ypres; but he did not long enjoy that dignity, being carried off by the plague 6 May, 1638. He

wrote a considerable number of books, the principal of which, entitled 'Augustinus,' he left complete for the press, and submitted it, by his last will, to the judgment of the apostolic see. Its publication in 1640 raised great commotions in the university of Louvain; to appease which Urban VIII. prohibited the book in 1642, as receiving propositions which had been condemned by his predecessors. The same troubles arising in France, Pope Innocent X. condemned, in 1653, the five famous propositions extracted from the book of Jansenius, viz. :—1. That there are divine precepts which even good men cannot obey without the assistance of God. 2. That no man can resist the influence of divine grace on his mind. 3. That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary for them to be free from necessity but constraint. 4. That the doctrine of free will is a gross error. 5. That Jesus Christ died not for all men, but only for the elect. Pope Alexander VII. declared in his bull, dated 16th Oct., 1656, 'that these five propositions are taken from the book of Jansenius, and have been condemned in the sense of that author.' This decision he confirmed by another bull, prescribing a new 'Formulary,' which all were required to sign on their admission into orders, or to benefices. The Jesuits were the uncompromising opponents of the Jansenist doctrines. As late as 1713 Clement XI. issued the celebrated bull 'Unigenitus,' in which he condemned 101 propositions of a book by Father Quesnel, for its revival of the heresy of Jansenius.

JANSSENS, ABRAHAM, a painter of Antwerp, born 1560; died 1631.

JANSSENS, or JOHNSON, CORNELIUS, a portrait painter, was a native of Amsterdam. He came to England in the reign of James I.; but, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he returned to Amsterdam, where he died 1665.

JANSSENS, HONORIUS VICTOR, a painter, born at Brussels 1664; died 1739.

JANUARIUS (ST.), bishop of Benevento, was beheaded at Puzzuoli, in the persecution under Diocletian. His body was removed to Naples, where there is a beautiful chapel erected to his memory in the cathedral. What renders his name remarkable is the miracle of the liquefaction of his blood exhibited on three occasions in every year.

JANUENSIS, JOANNES.—*See* BALBI.

JARCHI, SOLOMON BEN ISAAC, a celebrated rabbi, was born at Troyes, in France, in 1104, and died there 1180. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, Mischna, Gemara, and Pirke Avoth, 4 vols., which are highly esteemed.

JARDINE, GEORGE, M.A., was born at Wandal, Lanarkshire, 1742; held the professorship of logic at Glasgow from 1787 till 1824; and died 27 January, 1827. He published 'Outlines of Philosophical Education.'

JARDYN, KARL DU, a painter of landscapes and animals, born at Amsterdam 1640; died at Venice 20 Nov., 1678.

JARLATH (ST.), succeeded St. Benignus in the see of Armagh 465; died 482. Another St. Jarlath was the founder and first bishop of the church of Tuam. He flourished at the beginning of the 6th century.

JARKY, LAURENT JUILHARD DU, a French divine and poet, born about 1628, became prior of Notre Dame du Jarry, near Saintes, where he died 1730.

JARRY, NICHOLAS, a celebrated calligrapher, born at Paris about 1620; died before 1674.

JARS, GABRIEL, a French mineralogist, born at Lyons 20 Jan., 1732; died at Clermont 20 Aug., 1769. His 'Voyages Métallurgiques' were published in 3 vols., 1774-81.

JARVIS, JOHN, a painter on glass, born in Dublin about 1749; died 1804.

JAUCOURT, LOUIS DE, was born at Paris 26 Sept., 1704, and studied at Geneva, Cambridge, and Leyden. He had a concern in the French Encyclopædia; and also conducted the Bibliothèque Raisonnée. In conjunction with Gaubius, Muschenbroek, and Massuet, he published the 'Musæum Sebæanum,' which is a work of great price. He died at Compiègne 3 Feb., 1779.

JAULT, AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS, a French orientalist, born at Orgelet (Franche-Comte), 1 Oct., 1700; died at Paris 25 May, 1757.

JAUREGUI Y AGUILAR, JOHN DE, a Spanish poet and painter, born at Toledo 1560; died at Madrid 1650.

JAY, LE.—*See* LE JAY.

JAY, JOHN, chief justice of the United States, died 17 May, 1829, aged 84.

JAY, WILLIAM, a dissenting minister of considerable note, was born at Tisbury, Wilts, 8 May, 1769; officiated to the congregation of Argyle chapel, Bath, from 1791 till 1853; and died 27 December, 1853. His literary productions consist of sermons, an Essay on Marriage, Memoirs of the Rev. Cornelius Winter and the Rev. John Clark, Lectures on Female Scriptural Characters, &c.

JEACOCKE, CALEB, author of the Vindication of the Moral Character of the Apostle Paul, against the charges of hypocrisy, and insincerity, brought by Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others, 8vo., 1765; was a baker in High Street, St. Giles's, London, who by his great merit became director of the Hand-in-Hand fire office. He was a frequent attendant at the Robin Hood debating society, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, where, it is said, his oratory proved often more powerful and convincing than that of Edmund Burke and others, who afterwards acquired celebrity in the House of Commons. Died 1786.

JEANES, HENRY, was born at Allensay, Somersetshire, 1611. He was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D., and then obtained preferment in his native county, where he turned Presbyterian in the civil wars, and had the living of Chedzoy, where he died Aug., 1662. Among other works he defended Charles I. in a treatise called 'The Image unbroken. A Perspective of the Impudence, Falschood, and Prophaneness published in a libel entitled, Iconoclastes,' 1651. This was an answer to Milton, whom he treats with keen severity.

JEANNIN, PIERRE, a French statesman, born at Autun 1540. He became president of the parliament of Dijon, where he opposed the execution of the orders for the massacre of Saint Bartholomew. Henry IV. called him to his council, and did nothing without his advice. Died 31 Oct., 1622. He was the author of a collection of negotiations and memoirs.

JEUKAT, EDMÉ FRANÇOIS, a French astronomer, born at Paris 1724; died March, 1803.

JEBB, JOHN, M.D., was the son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, and born in London 1720. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, obtained a fellowship, and en-

tered into orders; but after serving the parish of St. Andrew's, in that town, some time, he relinquished the church, turned Socinian, and having procured a doctor's degree from the university of St. Andrew's, practised physic. He was likewise a great political zealot, and died March, 1786. His works were printed in 3 vols. 8vo., 1787.

JEBB, JOHN, an Irish prelate, born at Drogheda 27 Sept., 1775, and educated at Dublin. He was made bishop of Limerick 1823, and died 9 Dec., 1833. He wrote an *Essay on Sacred Literature; Practical Theology; and Sermons.*

JEBB, SIR RICHARD, son of Samuel Jebb, M.D., was born 1729, at Stratford, Essex. He was educated at Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden. In 1768 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, London. As a practitioner he possessed high and merited celebrity. When the duke of Gloucester was ill in Italy Dr. Jebb was sent out to attend him twice, which gave such satisfaction that he was created a baronet, and made physician to the king and prince of Wales. He died while attending two of the princesses 4 July, 1787.

JEBB, SAMUEL, M.D., uncle of John Jebb, M.D., mentioned above, was born at Nottingham. He also was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and a nonjuror. On leaving the university he married a relation of Mr. Dillingham, the apothecary, from whom he derived some instruction in medicine; and then, on taking his doctor's degree, he practised at Stratford, Essex. He died in Derbyshire 9 March, 1772. Dr. Jebb published '*S. Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus;*' *Bibliotheca Literaria;* '*De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginae;*' and the same work in English; an edition of *Aristides*, 2 vols.; *Joan. Caii Britannici de Canibus Britannicis;* an edition of *Bacon's Opus Majus;* *Hump. Hodii de Græcis illustribus Linguae Græcæ Literarumque humaniorum instauratoribus.*

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, president of the United States, died 4 July, 1826, aged 83. He held the office from 1801 till 1809.

JEFFERY, JOHN, was born at Ipswich 20 Dec., 1647. He was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and, on entering into orders, obtained the curacy of Dennington, in Suffolk. In 1678 he was elected minister of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. In 1694 he was made archdeacon of Norwich; besides which he held the livings of Kirton and Falkenham, Suffolk. Died 1720. Dr. Jeffery published *Sir Thomas Brown's 'Christian Morals; Aphorisms, selected from the papers of Dr. Whichcote; and three volumes of sermons by the same author. His own discourses were printed after his death, in 2 vols.*

JEFFERY, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, born about 1700 at Exeter. He received his education under Mr. Hallet, to whom he became assistant; and in 1726 he was called to a congregation at Little Baddon, in Essex. In 1728 he returned to his native city, where he died in July, 1729. His works are, '*Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, in answer to Collins;*' '*Christianity proved from Holy Scripture;*' '*A Review of the Controversy between the Author of a Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, and his Adversaries;*' '*Christianity the Perfection of Religion.*'

JEFFREY, FRANCIS, a celebrated critic, politician, and judge, was born at Edinburgh 23 Oct., 1773, and educated in the universities of Glasgow,

Edinburgh, and Oxford. On returning to his native city he became a member of the Speculative Society, the most famous of the literary associations in connection with the university; and in 1794 he was admitted an advocate, though his known attachment to liberal principles impeded for some time his success at the bar. The year 1802 was rendered remarkable by the appearance of the '*Edinburgh Review*,' which originated with Jeffrey, Brougham, Horner, Sidney Smith, and a few others. Sidney Smith edited it during the first year of its existence; but in 1803 Jeffrey became the editor, and during more than a quarter of a century that he conducted it, he acquired a literary reputation unique of its kind, besides exercising an extraordinary influence on contemporary literature and on public opinion that was productive of results never dreamed of at the beginning of the century. He came, in fact, to be acknowledged as the great master of criticism of his time, and the arbiter of the destinies of all the young authors of the day. To the pages of the Review he was always a large contributor, and among the articles furnished by him are profound and original disquisitions on many of the most difficult subjects, including metaphysics, poetry, politics, biography, morals, travels, political economy, physical science, and history. His writings are remarkable for their variety, acute analysis, and sparkling style. On the introduction of juries for the trial of facts in civil causes in Scotland (1816), Jeffrey's legal practice increased to an enormous extent. In 1820 he was chosen rector of the university of Glasgow, being re-elected in the following year. On being appointed dean of the faculty of advocates, in 1820, he relinquished the editorship of the Review. In Dec., 1830, on the Whig party coming into power, Jeffrey was appointed lord-advocate, and he subsequently represented the Forfarshire Burghs, Milton, and his native city in the House of Commons. He was nominated a lord of session May, 1834, when he took the title of Lord Jeffrey. His death occurred at Edinburgh 26 Jan., 1850. A selection from his *Essays in the Edinburgh Review* appeared in 4 vols. 8vo., 1843; and his *Life*, by Lord Cockburn, with a selection from his Correspondence, was published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1852—*Anderson.*

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, a poet, born 1678, at Weldon, Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After this he studied the law, and was called to the bar, but never followed that profession. He died 1755. Mr. Jeffreys published a volume of miscellanies, containing, among other pieces, two tragedies entitled '*Edwin*,' and '*Melrope.*'

JEFFRIES, GEORGE, Lord Jeffries, was born at Acton, Denbighshire, about 1640, and educated at Shrewsbury School, from whence he was removed to Westminster, and next to the Inner Temple. He was not regularly called to the bar, but being at Kingston assizes in the plague year, 1666, when there were scarcely any counsellors present, he was induced to plead, and from that time continued to do so, without having his title questioned. Not long after this he was chosen Recorder of London, next a Welsh judge, and, in 1680, chief-justice of Chester. The year following he was created a baronet, and in 1683 made chief-justice of the King's Bench. At the accession of James II. he was created Baron Jeffries of Wem,

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in the county of Salop; and, on the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, he was sent to try the prisoners in the west, where he committed shocking cruelties under the pretence of law, for which, at his return, he was constituted Lord Chancellor of England. When the Prince of Orange arrived, Jeffries, knowing how unpopular he was, endeavoured to escape in the disguise of a seaman, but was detected in Wapping, carried before the council, and committed to the Tower, where he died 18 April, 1689.

JEJEEBHOY, Sir **JAMSEETEE**, Bart., a wealthy Parsee merchant of Bombay, and benefactor to that city, was born 15 July, 1783, and died 15 April, 1859.

JEKYLL, Sir **JOSEPH**, a lawyer, was the son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, and born 1663. He rose to eminence in his profession, and was one of the managers at Sacheverel's trial. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, and made master of the rolls. Died 1738. Sir Joseph had a contest about the jurisdiction of his court with Chancellor King, on which dispute he wrote a pamphlet. His brother, *Dr. Thomas Jekyll*, died minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster. He published some sermons.

JENISON, **ROBERT**, a Jesuit, was born in the county of Durham, in or about 1565; joined the Society 1590; and died in England 10 Oct., 1656. He wrote 'The Overthrow of Protestant Pulpit Babels, being a Confutation of Mr. W. Crashaw's Sermon, 8vo., 1612; 'Purgatory's Triumph over Hell; against Sir Edward Holby's Counter-Snarle,' 4to., 1613; 'A Paire of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Linde, to see his way withall; or an Answer to his book called "Via Tuta," a safe way, wherein the booke is shewed to be a Labyrinth of Error, and the Author a blind Guide. By J. R.,' 8vo., Koun, 1631.

JENKES, **HENRY**, M.A., F.R.S., descended from a Prussian family, was born in England, and educated at Aberdeen and Caius College, Cambridge, where he gained a fellowship. He was professor of rhetoric in Gresham College, London, 1670-76, and died at Cambridge, Aug., 1697. He published 'The Christian Tutor, or a free and rational discourse of the sovereign good and happiness of man,' 1683; 'Stephani Curcellæi Synopsis Ethicæ,' to which Jenkes contributed 'Præfatio de natura et constitutione ethicæ, præsertim Christianæ, ejusque usu et studio;' 'The Christian Dial.'

JENKIN, **ROBERT**, a divine, born at Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, Jan., 1656, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury; from whence he removed, as sizar, to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow 1680, and master 1711. He was also Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and, for some time, precentor of Chichester, which preferment he resigned at the Revolution. Died 7 April, 1727. His chief works are: Examination of the Authority of General Councils; Defensio S. Augustini; The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion, 2 vols.

JENKIN, **WILLIAM**, a nonconformist divine, born at Sudbury, 1612. After taking his degrees in arts at Cambridge, he was ordained, and in 1641 became minister of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and lecturer at Blackfriars, but was suspended and imprisoned for a supposed share in Love's plot. At the Restoration he was silenced, and, in 1684, committed to Newgate for holding a conventicle.

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He died in prison 19 Jan., 1685. He wrote an Exposition of the Epistle of Jude.

JENKINS, **DAVID**, a loyal judge, born at Hensel, Glamorganshire, about 1560. After studying at Oxford, he was called to the bar, and made a Welsh judge. When the Rebellion broke out he was taken up and sent to the Tower, from whence he was removed to Newgate, impeached of treason, and brought to the bar of the House of Commons, where he refused to kneel, and called the place "a den of thieves." The assembly, in a fit of rage, were about to sentence him to be hanged, upon which he said that he would suffer with Magna Charta under one arm, and the Bible under the other. At last he was sent back to prison, where he remained till 1666. He died at Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, 6 Dec., 1667. His works were printed in a small volume in 1648; besides which he wrote 'Reports adjudged in the Exchequer Chamber,' 1661; and again 1777.

JENKINS, Sir **LEOLINE**, LL.D., a statesman, born at Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, about 1623. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, till the Rebellion forced him from thence, on which he became a travelling tutor. At the Restoration he returned to college, was created doctor of laws, and elected principal. He then removed to Doctors' Commons, was admitted an advocate, and in 1665 appointed judge of the court of Admiralty. In 1672 he was sent as ambassador to treat of a peace with the Dutch, but without success. He was afterwards at the treaty of Nimwegen, in conjunction with Sir William Temple, whom he succeeded as ambassador at the Hague. After his return to England he was sworn a privy-councillor, and made secretary of state, which office he resigned in 1684, and died 1 Sept., 1685. His letters and papers were published in 2 vols. fol., 1724.

JENKINS, **PETER**, a Jesuit, born at Sutton, near Guildford, 21 Sept., 1735. During his long missionary life he was stationed successively at Waterperry, Holt, Imham, Coldham, Bury St. Edmunds, and Saxis. He died at Bury St. Edmunds 14 July, 1818, leaving to posterity the following treatises: 'Sunday Evening Entertainments,' 1779; 'The Doctrine of Auricular Confession,' 1783; 'A Commentary on the 41st and 42nd Psalms,' 1799; 'Cursory Observations on the Divine Authority of the Catholic Church, and the assumed authority of Secretaries in interpreting the Bible, addressed to a country congregation,' 1804.—*Oliver.*

JENKINSON, Earls of Liverpool. See **LIVERPOOL**.

JENKS, **BENJAMIN**, was born in Shropshire, 1646. He became rector of Harley, in his native county, where he resided fifty-six years, and died 10 May, 1724. He published—Prayers and Offices of Devotion for Families; Meditations on various important Subjects, 2 vols.

JENKS, **SYLVESTER**, a native of Shropshire, was educated in the English College at Douay, where he took the name of Metcalf. He was ordained priest 1684, and stationed at Harvington, Worcestershire. James II. called him up to London, and made him one of his preachers. His death occurred in London, 1715. Mr. Jenks was author of Sermons, 1688; A Letter or Treatise concerning the Council of Trent; The blind obedience of an humble penitent the best cure for scruples, 1699; The security of an humble penitent, in a letter to H. S., 1700; 'A Contrite and Humble Heart;

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with motives and considerations to prepare it,' 1698; *The whole Duty of a Christian*, in three parts, &c., being a faithful abstract of the Trent Catechism, 1707; *Essay upon the Art of Love*; *A Short Review of the Book of Jansenius*, 1710.

JENNENS, CHARLES, a literary gentleman of fortune at Gopsal, in Leicestershire, and a non-juror. On account of the splendour of his house and equipage, he was called 'Solyman the Magnificent.' He selected the words for Handel's oratorios, and particularly those of the Messiah; but he rendered himself ridiculous by publishing an edition of some of Shakspeare's plays on a new plan. Died 20 Nov., 1773.

JENNER, CHARLES, a miscellaneous writer, born in Gloucestershire, 1737, and educated at Cambridge. He became rector of Cramford St. John, Northamptonshire, and vicar of Claybrook, Leicestershire, where he died 11 May, 1774. He wrote several plays and poems, but none of any reputation.

JENNER, EDWARD, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, vicar of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, and born there 17 May, 1749. Being a younger son, he was bred to the medical profession, and bound apprentice to Mr. Ludlow, a surgeon at Cirencester, on leaving whom he became a pupil of John Hunter, at St. George's Hospital, and while there received two offers; one to go out with Captain Cook; in his first voyage, and the other to accompany Warren Hastings to Bengal. These flattering proposals were declined, and Mr. Jenner chose to settle at Berkeley, where at his leisure hours he studied natural history, with what success appeared in a paper on the habits of the cuckoo, which, being communicated to the Royal Society, was inserted in their Transactions for 1788. Long prior to this he had begun to investigate the nature of the cow-pox, from first observing that among the milkers and dairy people the constitutions of many resisted variolous inoculation. On further inquiry he found that the cause of this insusceptibility lay in the patients having been infected with another cutaneous disease contracted from the cattle. Mr. Jenner did not, however, hastily form a conclusion on this important hint, or prematurely make his observations public, but went on in a course of experiment, to ascertain whether the transmitted matter of the cow-pock to the human subject, and again from one inoculated person to another, would prove a preventive of the small-pox. The result was favourable to his hopes, and in 1798, having previously taken his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he published 'An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Cow-pox,' which was followed the next year by 'Further Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-pox.' The subject now became one of general interest, and though much opposition was made to the new discovery, it triumphed over sceptical bigotry, both at home and abroad. Honours and rewards were conferred on the author; the university of Oxford presented him with his medical degree by diploma; he was chosen a fellow of the Royal and other societies; his natal day was observed in several places; and he received a grant of £20,000 from Parliament. Died 25 Jan., 1823. Besides the two pieces already noticed, Dr. Jenner published some others on the cow-pox.

JENNINGS, DAVID, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, 1691. He be-

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came pastor of a congregation in Old Gravel Lane 1718, and officiated there forty-four years: besides which he was one of the trustees for the management of Coward's charities, and a tutor in the academy founded by that gentleman. In 1740 he obtained the degree of D.D. from St. Andrew's, and died Sept., 1762. His works are, *The Beauty and Benefit of early Piety*; *Introduction to the Use of the Globes*; *Appeal to Reason for the Holy Scriptures*; *A Treatise on Original Sin*; *Lectures on Jewish Antiquities*, 2 vols.; *An Essay on Medals*.

JENSON, or JANSONIUS, NICHOLAS, a printer of Venice, was a native of France in the fifteenth century. He cast the letters, and first fixed the proportion of the present Roman character. His two first books were 'Decor Puellarum,' and 'Gloria Mulierum;' both printed 1471. He died a few years afterwards.

JENYNS, SOAME, was born in London, on New Year's-day, 1704. After a private education he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, which he left without a degree, and married; but his marriage was unhappy, and his wife eloped from him. In 1730 he published a poem on the 'Art of Dancing,' which was followed by other pieces in Dodsley's collection. In 1742 he was elected into Parliament for the county of Cambridge; but in 1754 he was returned for Dunwich. The next year he was made one of the commissioners of the board of trade, where he sat till its dissolution. In 1757 he published his 'Inquiry into the Origin of Evil,' which was successfully refuted by Johnson; but in 1761 he reprinted it with his poems. In 1767 he published a pamphlet on the high price of provisions; and in 1776 appeared his 'View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion,' which some considered as an insidious attack upon that system while others regarded it as an elegant apology for established faith. In 1782 came out some paradoxes, under the title of 'Disquisitions on several Subjects;' which produced also some replies, especially on the subject of government. The author died 18 Dec., 1787, leaving a widow, to whom he had been married thirty-four years after the death of his first wife. His works were collected into 4 vols., 1790.

JEPHSON, ROBERT, a dramatic writer, born in Ireland 1736. He was a captain in the army, and master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant, during twelve administrations. Died 31 May, 1803. Mr. Jephson wrote—*Braganza*; *The Count of Narbonne*; *The Law of Lombardy*; *Julia*; *The Conspiracy*, tragedies; and some minor pieces. But he acquired more credit by his 'Roman Portraits,' a volume of poems. He also published a satire on the French Revolution, under the title of 'The Confessions of J. B. Couteau.'

JERDAN, WILLIAM, F.S.A., was born at Kelsc, Roxburghshire, 1782. Being intended for the legal profession, he was placed for some time in the office of a writer to the signet. His inclination for literary pursuits, however, led him to abandon the law, and in 1806 he settled in London. After accepting an engagement as a reporter on the 'Aurora,' a short-lived morning paper, he afterwards joined the 'Pilot,' evening newspaper, established in January, 1807. He was on the staff of the 'Morning Post,' reported during three sessions for the 'British Press,' and was a contributor to the 'Satirist,' or 'Monthly Meteor,' the copyright of which he purchased. He was instrumental in

seizing Bellingham, the murderer of Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the lobby of the House of Commons, and has given a detailed account of that event in his Autobiography. In 1813 he became editor of the 'Sun,' then a Tory organ; in 1816 sold his share in that newspaper, and in 1817 became editor and part proprietor of the 'Literary Gazette,' with which his name was associated for thirty-four years. In 1821 he assisted in founding the Royal Society of Literature, and he took a prominent part for some time in the administration of the Literary Fund. In 1852 a pension of 100*l.* per annum was conferred upon him. He died at Bushey Heath, Herts, 11 July, 1869. Mr. Jerdan wrote four volumes of the Memoirs for 'Fisher's National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages of the Nineteenth Century'; 'The Paris Spectator,' 1814; 'Voyage to the Isle of Elba'; edited the 'Rutland Papers' and the 'Perth Correspondence' for the Camden Society; and contributed to many periodical publications. His 'Autobiography,' a record of his literary, political, and social reminiscences and correspondence to 1830, was published in 4 vols., 1852-53; and his reminiscences of distinguished characters, under the title of 'Men I have known,' in 1866.

JEREMIAH, patriarch of Constantinople in 1572. He introduced the reformed calendar of Gregory XIII., for which, and his correspondence with the Pope, he was banished; but recovered his seat after being two years in exile. The Lutherans endeavoured to gain his sanction to the Augsburg confession; and his letters on that subject were printed in Greek and Latin, in 1584, folio.

JERNINGHAM, EDWARD, a poet, dramatist, and essayist, born in Norfolk 1727; died 17 Nov., 1812.

JEROME, or HIERONYMUS (St.), the most learned of the Latin Fathers of the Church, was born about 340 at Strido, a city of Pannonia. He studied at Rome under the celebrated grammarian Donatus, and after being baptized, visited Gaul, Thrace, Pontus, Bithynia, Gallatia, and Cappadocia. About 372 he retired to the desert of Syria, and subsequently he studied Hebrew at Rome in order that he might acquire a more perfect knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. At this period also he was ordained priest. In 381 he went to Constantinople to hear St. Gregory of Nazianzen, and returning to Rome the year following, he was appointed secretary to Pope Damasus. Ultimately he took up his abode in a monastery at Bethlehem, where it is believed he died 30 Sept., 420. The best edition of his works is that by Martianay 5 vols. folio, Paris, 1693-1706. They consist of a Latin version of the Holy Scriptures, which (with the exception of the book of Psalms) has been adopted by the church, and is known as the Vulgate; commentaries on several books of the Old and New Testament; polemical treatises; letters; and a catalogue of ecclesiastical authors.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, so called from the place of his birth, which took place about 1378. He was among the disciples of John Huss, whose doctrines he zealously taught, for which he was imprisoned at the Council of Constance, where he abjured his errors (1415), but afterwards fled, and continued to teach them. Being retaken, and carried to Constance, he was burnt as a person relapsed, 30 May, 1416.

JERROLD, DOUGLAS, wit, dramatist, and novelist, was born in London 3 Jan., 1803, but his early home was Sheerness, where his father was manager of the theatre. He became a midshipman in the royal navy, but when the peace came he had to choose another calling, and accordingly he was apprenticed to a printer in London. While working as a compositor on a newspaper he thought he could write something as good as the criticisms which there appeared. He therefore dropped into the editor's box an anonymous essay on the opera of 'Der Freischutz,' the performance of which he had witnessed with wonder and delight. His own 'copy' was handed over to him to put in type, while an earnest editorial notice soliciting other contributions from the unknown correspondent, determined the vocation of the youthful writer. Before he was twenty he had written numerous pieces for the theatre. 'Black-eyed Susan,' the most successful of his naval plays, was written when he was scarcely twenty years of age—a piece which made the fortune of the Surrey Theatre, restored Elliston from a long course of disastrous management, and gave honour and independence to T. P. Cooke. Jerrold, however, only netted about 70*l.* out of the many thousands which the play realised for the management. The best part of many years of his life was given up to dramatic composition, the best of his productions in this line being 'The Rent Day'; 'The Prisoner of War'; 'Bubbles of a Day'; 'Time Works Wonders'; 'The Catspaw'; 'St. Cupid'; and 'The Heart of Gold.' He also wrote the following brilliant novels, all of which, with a single exception, originally appeared in the columns of periodical publications:—'A Man Made of Money'; 'Men of Character'; 'Chronicles of Clavernook'; 'St. Giles and St. James'; 'The Story of a Feather'; 'Punch's Letters to his Son'; 'The Cauld Lectures.' During the latter years of his life he was the editor of Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper. Died 8 June, 1857.

JERVAS, CHARLES, a painter, who studied under Kneller. He was a native of Ireland, and acquired a reputation which he did not merit, through his intimacy with Pope, who flattered him egregiously. He published a translation of Don Quixote, to which Warburton contributed an Essay on the Origin of Romance and Chivalry. Born about 1675; died 2 Nov., 1739.

JERVIS, JOHN, earl of St. Vincent. See ST. VINCENT.

JESSE, EDWARD, a naturalist, was born 14 Feb., 1780, at Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, of which parish his father was incumbent. In 1798 he was appointed to a clerkship in the San Domingo office, and he afterwards became secretary to Lord Dartmouth during that nobleman's tenure of the presidency of the Board of Control. Having held for some time a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Birmingham volunteers, and subsequently that of captain in the Leicestershire militia, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Royal Parks and Palaces. Under George III. and George IV. he held the honorary post of Gentleman of the Bury at Windsor Castle, and Lord Liverpool during his premiership bestowed upon him a Commissionership of Hackney Coaches. This he retained until the abolition of the office, when he retired on a pension. Mr. Jesse spent the greater part of his life in the neighbourhood of Windsor, Hampton Court, and Richmond, but in 1862 he removed

JESSEY.

to Brighton, where he died 28 March, 1868. Mr. Jesse by observation and experiment added considerably to our knowledge of the animal creation. His works are—'Gleanings in Natural History,' 3 vols., 1832-5; 'An Angler's Rambles,' 1836; 'A Summer's Day at Hampton Court,' 1839; 'Handbook to Hampton Court,' 1841; 'A Summer's Day at Windsor, and a Visit to Eton,' 1841; 'Scenes and Tales of Country Life,' 1844; 'Anecdotes of Dogs,' 1846; 'Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies, including visits to spots of interest in the vicinity of Windsor and Eton,' 1847; 'Windsor Castle and its Environs,' 1848. He also published editions of Hoffland's 'British Angler's Manual'; Walton's Angler; and White's Selborne.

JESSEY, HENRY, a nonconformist divine, born at West Rowton, Yorkshire, 1627, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He attached himself early to the Independents, for which he was imprisoned 1641, but was released by the parliament. In the Rebellion he officiated at St. George's, Southwark, but was ejected at the Restoration, and twice sent to prison. Died 4 September, 1663. His works are—The Glory and Salvation of Judah and Israel; a Description of Jerusalem; A Narrative of Mrs. Sarah Wright; A Looking-glass for Children; 'Miscellanea Sacra'; 'An English-Greek Lexicon, containing the Derivations and various Significations of all the Words in the New Testament.'

JEUNE, FRANCIS, an English prelate, was a native of Jersey, and received his early education in France. Afterwards he became a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1834 was appointed head master of Birmingham School, where he remained until he was appointed dean of Jersey. In 1843 he returned to Oxford, having been elected master of his college; in 1864 he was appointed dean of Lincoln; and a few months afterwards bishop of Peterborough. He died 21 August, 1868. Dr. Jeune possessed an extraordinary aptitude for business. Wherever he went he left his mark as an efficient business man behind him. At Birmingham he successfully introduced many important changes; in Jersey, Victoria College stands a monument of his energy; at Oxford he was conspicuous as a most active reformer, and, indeed, probably owed his seat in the House of Lords to the zeal and energy he displayed as a member of the University Commission; while at Gloucester, his management of the chapter property was so skilful that sufficient funds were procured to restore the cathedral, and to increase the salaries of those connected with it. As a divine, Dr. Jeune was not remarkable; nor was he particularly successful as a head of a college.

JEWEL, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Buden, in the parish of Berry Narber, Devonshire, 24 May, 1522. He was educated at Barnstaple, from whence he removed to Merton College, Oxford; but afterwards he became a scholar of Corpus Christi, where he took his degrees, and was chosen lecturer in rhetoric. In the reign of Edward VI. he made a public profession of the reformed religion, and contracted a friendship with Peter Martyr. In 1551 he took his degree of B.D., and obtained the rectory of Sunningwell, Berks; but at the accession of Mary he was obliged to secrete himself till he could get out of the kingdom.

JOCELIN DE BRAKELONDE.

He arrived at Frankfort 1554, and soon afterwards went to Strasburg, where Peter Martyr had formed a kind of college, of which Jewel was chosen vicemaster. After remaining four years in exile, he returned home at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, who made him bishop of Salisbury in 1559. He now distinguished himself by preaching a sermon at Paul's Cross; in which he challenged all the Catholics in the world to produce one clear witness, within six hundred years after Christ, who maintained the doctrines of the Roman Church. This produced a controversy, and our author's 'Apology for the Church of England,' which was translated into several languages. Bishop Jewel died at Monkton Farley, Wilts, 21 Sept., 1571. His works were printed by the Parker Society, under the editorship of the Rev. John Ayre, 4 vols. 8vo., 1845-50.

JOACHIM, GEORGE, surnamed *Rheticus*, an astronomer and mathematician, born at Feldkirch (Tyrol) 16 Feb., 1514. He studied at Wittenberg, and became professor of philosophy there (1537), but quitted that situation to profit by the instructions of Copernicus, whose work, 'De Revolutionibus,' he published, in 1543, at Nuremberg, where also he began his elaborate canon of Sines, Tangents, and Secants. He died at Cassovia, in Hungary, 4 Dec., 1576.

JOAN, POPE, a fictitious personage of the female sex, who was stated by some writers to have succeeded Leo IV. in the papal chair 855, and to have occupied it over two years. Modern research and criticism have shown that the story is a ridiculous fabrication.

JOAN OF ARC, surnamed the Maid of Orleans, was born at Domremy, in Lorraine, 1410. Her parents were peasants and she herself tended sheep till she was eighteen years of age. Being moved with pity at the sight of the misfortunes of her country, she believed herself called upon by heaven to deliver France from the English. Accordingly she sought an interview with Charles VII., and with great difficulty obtained from him the command of some soldiers, with whom she shut herself in Orleans, which was besieged by the English army. She obliged the English to raise the siege of that city, vanquished Talbot at Patay, and conducted the king to Rheims, where she caused him to be crowned. She now considered that her mission was at an end, and wished to withdraw into retirement, but being compelled to continue the war against the English, she was taken prisoner at Compiègne 1430. She was ultimately conducted to Rouen, where, after a most unfair and disgraceful trial, she was condemned to death as a sorceress, and burnt alive 31 May, 1431.

JOANNES SECUNDUS. See EVERARD.

JOBERT, AMBROISE CLAUDE GABRIEL, a native of France, who resided for several years at Manchester, published several works on the French language, a 'System of Philosophy,' and 'The Philosophy of Geology' (the latter both in English and French). He died at St. Foy in the south of France 1855, aged 57.

JOBERT, LOUIS, a Jesuit, author of 'La Science des Médailles,' and some religious works, was born 27 April, 1647, at Paris, where he died 30 Oct., 1719.

JOCELIN DE BRAKELONDE was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, and in 1173 assumed the Benedictine habit in the celebrated

JOCUNDUS.

monastery of his native town. According to Bale he studied at Cambridge. He became chaplain to the abbat of his monastery, and for some time filled the office of guest-master. Besides a treatise on the miracles of St. Robert, the boy martyred by the Jews at Bury St. Edmunds, he wrote a Chronicle, comprising the annals of his monastery from 1173 to 1202. The merit of this Chronicle lies chiefly in the variety of ordinary incidents detailed, from which, often, something is to be learnt touching our language, manners and customs, or our system civil and religious, particularly the monastic polity. It was published by the Camden Society under the editorship of John Gage Roke-wode, with the following title: 'Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda, de Rebus Gestis Samsonis Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Edmundi. Nunc primum typis mandata curante Johanne Gage Roke-wode,' 4to., Lond., 1840. Mr. Thomas Carlyle has made the general public familiar with the work of this honest old Benedictine chronicler.

JOCUNDUS. See GIOCONDO.

JOE, PETER DE, an engraver of Antwerp, born 1570; died 1634. His son, Peter (born at Antwerp 1602); and his grandson Arnold (born about 1636), also acquired fame as engravers.

JOELLE, ETIENNE, sieur du Lymodin, a French dramatist and poet, born at Paris 1532; died July, 1573. He was the first to compose French tragedies in imitation of those of the Greeks, that is to say, with prologues and choruses.

JOEGER, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, a biographer, born at Leipsic 1694. He first studied medicine, but afterwards applied himself to divinity; gave private lectures on rhetoric 1715-30; directed the publication of the 'Acta Eruditorum,' 1721-39; obtained in 1730 the chair of philosophy, and in 1732 that of history at Leipsic; and became in 1742 librarian of that town. His principal work is the 'Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon,' or 'Universal Dictionary of Learned Men,' containing about 76,000 articles. This useful work has been continued, and supplemented by Adelung and Kotermund. Its author died 10 May, 1758.

JOHANNOT, CHARLES HENRY ALFRED, an engraver, designer, and painter, was born of French parents at Offenbach, in the grand duchy of Hesse, 1800; and died in Paris 7 Dec., 1837.

JOHANNOT, TONY, an artist, brother of the preceding, was born at Offenbach 1803, and died at Paris 4 Aug., 1852. He was a less successful painter than his brother, but in making designs for vignettes he displayed much facility and liveliness of invention.

JOHN I., a Tuscan, was elected Pope 523, and died 18 May, 526.

JOHN II., a native of Rome, surnamed *Mercu-rius*, was elected Pope 533, and died 27 May, 535.

JOHN III., a Roman, succeeded Pope Pelagius I. 560, and died 13 July, 573.

JOHN IV., a native of Salona, in Dalmatia, was elected Pope 640, and died 11 Oct., 642.

JOHN V., originally of Antioch, was elected Pope 685, and died 1 Aug., 686.

JOHN VI., a Greek, succeeded Pope Sergius 701; died 11 Jan., 705.

JOHN VII., a Greek, was elected Pope 705, and died 17 Oct., 707.

JOHN VIII., a Roman, elected Pope 872, died 15 Dec., 882.

JOHN I.

JOHN IX., a native of Tivoli, succeeded Pope Theodore II. 998; and died 26 March, 900.

JOHN X., was elected Pope 914, and died 928.

JOHN XI., son of Alberic, duke of Spoleto, was placed in the pontifical chair at the age of 25, in the year 931. Died 936.

JOHN XII., *Octavian*, a Roman, became Pope 956, and died 964, after having scandalized the church by his crimes.

JOHN XIII., a Roman, made Pope after the death of Benedict V. 955; died 6 Sept., 972.

JOHN XIV., succeeded Benedict VII. 984, and died June, 985.

JOHN XV., son of Robert, was elected Pope on the death of John XIV., but either because he died before his consecration, or for other reasons, he is only reckoned among the popes to make up the number. He died before July, 975.

JOHN XVI., a Roman, elected Pope 985; died 30 April, 996.

JOHN XVII., before called *Philagathus*, was elected Pope by the intrigues of Crescentius, in opposition to Gregory V.; but the emperor Otho III. having taken Crescentius in his fort, ordered this anti-pope's hands and ears to be cut off, and his eyes pulled out, 998.

JOHN XVIII. (or XVIII.), was elected Pope on the death of Sylvester II. 6 June, 1003, and died 31 Oct. the same year.

JOHN XVIII. or XIX. according to his own diplomas, a Roman, who succeeded Pope John XVII. 1004; and died 1009.

JOHN XIX. (or XX.), brother of Pope Benedict VIII., whom he succeeded 1024. Died 6 Nov., 1033.

JOHN XXI., a Portuguese cardinal and bishop of Tusculum, succeeded Pope Adrian V. 1276; died 16 May, 1277.

JOHN XXII., *Jacques d'Esse*, a native of Cahors, succeeded Clement V. 1316; died 5 Dec. 1334, aged above 90.

JOHN XXIII., *Balthasar Cossa*, a Neapolitan, elected Pope 1410 died 22 Nov., 1419.

JOHN I., surnamed *Zimiscei*, seized the throne of Constantinople, by assassinating Nicephorus Phocas 969. He displayed great valour against the Saracens; and was poisoned 10 Jan., 976.

JOHN II., *Comnenus*, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 1118. He closed a glorious reign 1143.

JOHN III., *Ducas*, was emperor of Nice, while the Latins were masters of Constantinople. He died 1255.

JOHN IV., *Lascaris*, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 1259. His sceptre was seized by Michael Palaeologus, who put him in prison, where he died 1284.

JOHN V. See CANTACUZENUS.

JOHN VI., *Palaeologus*, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 1341. This weak and unfortunate monarch died 1391.

JOHN VII., *Palaeologus*, succeeded his father as emperor 1425; died 1448.

JOHN, king of England, was born 1166, being the son of Henry IV.; crowned 1199; died 19 Oct., 1216. This monarch, being compelled by the barons, signed Magna Charta, the basis of British freedom.

JOHN, king of France, surnamed the Good, succeeded to the throne 1350; died 1364.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, was raised to the throne 1384, and died 1433. During his reign the Portuguese began their famous discoveries.

JOHN B.

JOHN II., king of Portugal, surnamed the Great, succeeded to the throne 1481, and died 1495.

JOHN III., king of Portugal, ascended the throne 1521, and died 1557.

JOHN IV., surnamed the Fortunate, was son of the duke of Braganza. With the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the Spanish yoke, and was proclaimed king 1640; died 1656.

JOHN V., succeeded to the throne of Portugal 1707, and died 1750.

JOHN VI., king of Portugal, succeeded to the throne 1816, and died 1826.

JOHN, son of the Emperor Henry VII., was elected to the kingdom of Bohemia 1309, and, after conquering Silesia, declared himself king of Poland. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Crecy 1346.

JOHN III., king of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, ascended the throne 1568, and died 1592. He attempted, but without success, to restore the Catholic religion.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, DON, was the natural son of the Emperor Charles V., and a celebrated warrior. Born 1545; died 1 Oct., 1578.

JOHN OF BEVERLEY (St.) was a native of Harpham, in Northumbria. An earnest desire to qualify himself for the service of God led him into Kent, where he made great progress in learning and piety. Afterwards he resided in the monastery at Whitby, Yorkshire, till, in the beginning of the reign of king Alfred, he was made bishop of Hagulstad, the modern Hexham. When St. Wilfrid returned from banishment St. John yielded up to him the see of Hexham, but some time afterwards he was placed in the archiepiscopal chair of York. Venerable Bede, who received holy orders at his hands, gives ample testimony as to his sanctity, and describes several miracles performed by him. St. John delighted in frequent retirement, and chose for his retreat a monastery which he had built at Beverley. In 717, being much broken with age and fatigues, he resigned his see to his chaplain, St. Wilfrid the younger, and retired to Beverley, where he spent the four remaining years of his life in the performance of monastic duties. He died there 7 May, 721.

JOHN DE BRIDLINGTON (St.). See BRIDLINGTON.

JOHN CHRYSOSTOM (St.), the most eloquent Father of the Church, and bishop of Constantinople; born at Antioch about 347. He maintained church discipline with great rigour, and was deposed in a most arbitrary manner by Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, in 403, and banished to Bithynia; which occasioned such a commotion in Constantinople that he was recalled. He was once more sent into exile, and died at Comanis, in Armenia, 14 Sept., 407. The best editions of his works are by Sir Henry Savile, 8 vols. folio, Eton, 1613; and by Montfaucon, 13 vols., 1718, Paris.

JOHN COLOMBINI (St.), was descended from a noble family at Sienna. In conjunction with Francis Dimino Vincenti, he founded the order of 'Apostolical Clerks,' called afterwards the 'Jesuati of St. Jerome,' because Colombini ordered that they should have the name of Jesus always in their mouths, and a particular devotion to St. Jerome. His order was approved by Urban V., 1367, and he died the same year at Sienna July 31. The order was suppressed 1668.

JOHNES.

JOHN OF THE CROSS (St.), was born at Ontiveros, in Old Castile, 1542. Having taken the monastic habit in the convent of Medina-del-Campo, he formed a strict friendship with St. Teresa, and assisted in reforming the Carmelite order. He established several houses of Discalced, or Barefooted, Carmelites; and died 14 Dec., 1591, leaving several devotional works in Spanish. He was canonized by Benedict XIII. 1726.

JOHN DAMASCENUS (St.), a learned monk, born at Damascus about 676. He succeeded his father as councillor of state to the caliph, but at the close of life he entered the monastery of St. Sabas, near Jerusalem, where he died about 760. He left an excellent treatise 'On the Orthodox Faith,' and several other works, published in Greek and Latin at Paris, 4 vols. folio, 1712.

JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III., was a prince of distinguished valour and prudence, and a patron of the poet Chaucer. Born 1340; died 1399.

JOHN OF GOD (St.), was born of obscure parents at Montemor-O-Novo, in Portugal, 8 March, 1495. Part of his youth was spent in keeping a rich man's flocks in Spain, and he then went into the army, after which he got his living by selling images and little books. At length he quitted the world in order to devote himself entirely to God in the care of the sick. With this pious design, he retired to the hospital at Grenada, there founded the Order of Charity, and died there 8 March, 1550. Pius V. approved his Order 1472. The religious of this Order are called by the Italians 'Fate Ben Fratelli,' because their founder was continually saying 'Do good, my brethren.' St. John was beatified by Urban VIII. 1630, and canonized by Alexander VIII. 1690.

JOHN OF HEXHAM, an Augustinian canon, prior of the house of his order at Hexham, flourished about 1160. His continuation of Simeon of Durham's History from 1130 to 1144 is printed in Twysden's 'Decem Scriptores.'

JOHN OF LEYDEN, a fanatic tailor, whose real name was John Boccold. In company with John Matthias, a baker of Haarlem, at the head of his followers, he seized Munster, assumed the offices of king and prophet, and began to reform the laws and remodel the government. At last he was taken and put to death, in the 28th year of his age, 13 Feb., 1536.

JOHN OF PARIS, a famous Dominican, doctor and professor of divinity at Paris, died 1304. He wrote a treatise 'De Regia Potestate et Papali,' &c.

JOHN OF SALISBURY, a learned Englishman, born 1110, was chosen bishop of Chartres in France 1177, and died 25 Oct., 1180. He wrote the Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury and other works, all of which were published at Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo., 1848.

JOHN OF UDINO, an Italian painter, one of Raffaele's pupils, died at Rome 1564.

JOHNES, THOMAS, was born at Ludlow, Shropshire, 1748, and educated at Oxford (M.A. 1783). He was elected M.P. for the borough of Cardigan; and appointed auditor for the principality of Wales, and colonel of the Caermarthenshire militia. In 1795 he was returned to parliament for Radnorshire. He built an elegant mansion at Hafod, Cardiganshire, which was destroyed by fire 1807. Mr. Johnes died 24 April, 1816. His publications are—A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants; Palaye's Memoirs of Froissart,

translated from the French; *The Chronicles of Sir John Froissart*; translation of *De Joinville's Memoirs of St. Louis*; *Travels of Bertrand de la Brocquiere in Palestine*; *The Chronicles of Monstrelet*, with notes.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, an English dramatist, born 1679; died 11 March, 1748.

JOHNSON, JOHN, a nonjuring divine, born at Frindsbury, Kent, 30 Dec., 1662. He went from King's School, Canterbury, to Magdalene College, Cambridge; but afterwards removed to a scholarship in Corpus Christi College (M.A. 1685). In 1687 he was collated to the vicarage of Boughton, in his native county, with which he held that of Herra Hill by sequestration. In 1697 he obtained the living of St. John, in the Isle of Thanet, to which the town of Margate belongs, and soon afterwards was presented to that of Appledore. In 1707 he was inducted to the vicarage of Cranbrook, where he died 15 Dec., 1725. His works are—*Holy David and his old English Translations cleared, in a Paraphrase on the Psalter*; *The Clergyman's Vade Mecum*, 2 vols.; *The Propitiatory Oblation in the Eucharist*; *The Unbloody Sacrifice*, 2 vols.; *A collection of Ecclesiastical Laws*, 2 vols.; *Miscellaneous discourses and sermons*, 2 vols.

JOHNSON, JOHN, LL.D., was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (LL.B. 1704; LL.D., 1803). He was presented in 1800 to the rectory of Yaxham, with Welborne, Norfolk, which he held till his death, 29 Sept., 1833. Dr. Johnson was a kinsman of the poet Cowper, the second edition of whose 'Homer' he published in 1802. He likewise published the 'Private Correspondence of William Cowper, with several of his most intimate friends,' 8 vols. 8vo., 1824.

JOHNSON, MAURICE, F.S.A., an antiquary, born at Spalding, Lincolnshire, and bred to the law in the Inner Temple; after which he settled at his native place, where he formed, in 1717, a literary society, whose object was to cultivate the knowledge of English antiquities. Died 6 Feb., 1755. He collected large memoirs for a History of Carausius; and some of his communications are in the collection of the Antiquarian Society.

JOHNSON, RICHARD, a classical critic, probably received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was head master of the grammar-school at Nottingham from 1707 till Oct., 1721, when he drowned himself in the meadows near that town. His works are—*A Treatise of the Genders of Latin Nouns*, 1703; *Grammatical Commentaries*, being an Apparatus to a new national Grammar, 1706; Defence of the preceding work, 1707; *Cursus Equestris Nottinghamensis*, Carmen, 1709; *Additions and Emendations to the Grammatical Commentaries*, 1718; *Noctes Nottinghamicæ, or Cursory Objections against the Syntax of the common Grammar*, 1718; *Aristarchus Anti-Bentleianus. Quadranginta sex Bentleii Errores super Horatii Odarum, Lib. i. ostendens*, 1719.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a divine, was born in Warwickshire 1649. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, which he left without a degree. The only ecclesiastical preferment he ever obtained was the small rectory of Corringham, in Essex, where he did not reside, but settled in London, as a place more suited to his disposition for politics, which brought him acquainted with Lord William Russell,

who made him his chaplain. In 1682 he printed a book, entitled 'Julian, the Apostate,' for which he was prosecuted in the King's Bench, and fined five hundred marks. After this he went on printing tracts against 'popery' and arbitrary power; especially in the reign of James II., for one of which, 'An Address to the Army,' he was degraded, condemned to the pillory, to pay a fine, and to be publicly whipped. After the Revolution his sentence was reversed by Parliament, and he was offered the deanery of Durham, which he refused, as an unequal reward for his services. He wanted a bishopric, for which he was ill-qualified; and therefore a pension was granted him instead of it, and another for his son. Died May, 1703. His works were published in 1710, folio.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, an actor and dramatist, was born in Cheshire about 1705; died 1773. His best known piece is 'Hurlotrumbo, or the Supernatural, a Comedy.'

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, LL.D., an illustrious writer, born 18 Sept., 1709, at Lichfield, where his father, Michael Johnson, was a bookseller. He received his education at the grammar-school of his native city, and next at Stourbridge, from whence he was sent to Pembroke College, Oxford, which he left (1731) without a degree. After being an usher in the school at Market Bosworth, he removed to Birmingham, where he translated 'Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia;' but soon returned to Lichfield, and married a widow lady named Porter. He now opened a school at Edial, but dropped it for want of encouragement; and in 1737 visited London, where he formed an acquaintance with Cave, the publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In 1738 appeared his poem of 'London,' which, though published without the name of the author, had a rapid sale, and gained the approbation of Pope. In 1740 he began the parliamentary debates in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and continued them for two or three years. The next important publication of Johnson's was the 'Life of Richard Savage,' with whom he had lived on terms of intimacy. In 1745 came out 'Observations on Macbeth,' at the close of which he announced a new edition of Shakspeare. From this design he was for the present called off to the greater undertaking of an English Dictionary, which he began in 1747 and ended in 1755. While this work was in progress, he published his 'Rambler,' which alone would have eternized his name. In 1751 he was imposed upon by the fraud of Lauder; but when the cheat was discovered, Johnson was one of the first to expose it. The year following he was deeply affected by the loss of his wife, to whose memory he paid a feeling tribute of respect, in a discourse which he composed on her death. Previous to the publication of his Dictionary, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of master of arts by diploma. In 1758 he wrote 'The Idler,' in a newspaper called 'The Universal Chronicle;' and the next year his 'Rasselas,' which he published to defray the funeral and debts of his mother. Soon after the accession of George III., a pension was bestowed upon our author of three hundred a-year; and in 1765 the university of Dublin sent him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. The same year he published his edition of Shakspeare. In 1767 Dr. Johnson had an interesting conversation with his royal patron at the queen's palace, when the king was pleased to pay him a very handsome compliment on the excel-

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lence of his works. In 1770 he printed a pamphlet called 'False Alarm,' occasioned by the affair of Wilkes; but he gained greater credit by his political tract, entitled 'Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland's Islands.' In 1773 he made a tour into the Western Isles of Scotland, of which he published a beautiful narrative, though some were indignant at his observations on Ossian. This was followed by his 'Taxation no Tyranny,' written against the American insurgents. Shortly after this last publication, the author was honoured with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford. He next undertook to write biographical prefaces for an edition of the poets; and in 1781 these lives were collected, and printed in a separate form. This was his last publication, and it was the setting of the sun in full splendour. The great author died 13 Dec., 1784, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. A statue was erected to his memory, by the subscription of his friends, in St. Paul's cathedral. His works have been several times published in a collected form.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, M.D., a botanical writer, was born at Selby in Yorkshire. He was bred an apothecary in London; but in the Rebellion he took up arms for the king; and when at Oxford was created doctor of medicine. In the army he held the rank of colonel, and was killed in a skirmish Sept., 1644. His works are: *Iter in Agrum Cantianum; Ericetum Hamsteadianum*; an enlarged edition of Gerard's *Herbal*; *Mercurius Botanicus*; *De Thermis Bathonicis*.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, a classical scholar, born at Stadhampton, Oxfordshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge; but afterwards he obtained a fellowship in Magdalene College. He also became fellow of Eton, and died about 1750. His publications are: *Sophocles*, 3 vols.; *Gratius de Venatione cum notis*; *Cebetis Tabula*; *Novum Græcorum Epigrammatum selectus*; *Questiones Philosophicæ*; *An Essay on Moral Obligation*. He was also one of the editors of 'Stephens's Thesaurus Linguae Latinae.'

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, an English Catholic priest, who had a controversy with the celebrated Richard Baxter upon certain points of religion. He published it in a book entitled 'Novelty repress'd' in a reply to Mr. Baxter's answer to William Johnson, 8vo., Paris, 1661. A rejoinder to this was published by Sherman, 1664.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR, M.D., was born 1587, at Caskieben, Aberdeenshire, and educated at Aberdeen and Padua. After an absence of twenty-four years, he returned to Aberdeen, of which university he became principal, till archbishop Laud invited him to London. He died at Oxford, 1641. Dr. Johnston was an excellent Latin poet, as appears from his 'Epigrams;' version of the Psalms; and the 'Deliciæ Poëtarum Scotticorum,' of which he was the editor.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, a novelist, was born in Ireland, and bred to the bar; but being excessively deaf he was compelled to relinquish that profession. In 1760 he published 'Chrysal, or the adventures of a Guinea;' a political romance, in which all the characters and scenes were drawn from real life. This was followed by some others of a similar description, as 'The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools;' 'The History of Arbaces, Prince of Bctis;' the Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life; and the 'History of John Juniper,

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Esq., alias Juniper Jack.' In 1782 the author went to India, and died there about 1800.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES FINLAY WEIR, a native of Paisley, studied in the university of Glasgow, and in 1825 opened a school at Durham. Five years later he married a lady of fortune, and being thus possessed of a competent income, he resolved to gratify his taste for chemistry. For this purpose he chose Berzelius as his preceptor, and visited Sweden to study under that celebrated man. On the foundation of the university of Durham (1833), the readership in chemistry and mineralogy was bestowed on Mr. Johnstone, who held it till his death on 18 Sept., 1855, aged 58. His writings relate for the most part to the chemistry of agriculture, but the most attractive of his compositions is 'The Chemistry of Common Life,' 2 vols., 1854-5.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN, M.D., a naturalist, born at Sambter, in Poland, 1603. He came to England in 1622, and next went to Scotland, where he studied at St. Andrew's. From thence he removed to Leyden, and while there took his doctor's degree, which honour was also conferred on him by the university of Cambridge. Died June, 1675. His works are: *Thaumatographia naturalis in classes decem divisa*; *Hist. de Piscibus et Cetis*; *Hist. Naturalis de Quadrupedibus*; *Hist. Nat. de Insectibus*; *Hist. Nat. de Avibus*; *Syn-tagma Dendrologicum*; *Dendrographia*.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN, M.D., a surgeon and naturalist of Berwick-on-Tweed, died 30 July, 1855, aged 57. Besides numerous papers in the transactions of learned societies, he wrote *A History of British Zoophytes* (1838); *A History of British Sponges and Lithophytes*, 1842; *An Introduction to Conchology*, 1850; and *The Botany of the Eastern Borders*.

JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM, a Scotch Jesuit, born in or about 1572. He entered the Society 1588, became an eminent professor of philosophy and divinity, and died 19 Sept., 1609. He was author of 'Historia Sleidani ab Heresi extersa;' and a commentary on Isaiah. MS.

JOHNSTONE, BRYCE, D.D., a Scotch divine and theological writer, born at Annan, 1747, and died 1805.

JOHNSTONE, the CHEVALIER DE, an adherent of the Stuart family, was born at Edinburgh 1720. He took an active part in the Rebellion of 1745, and afterwards retired to France, where he died about 1800. His 'History of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746, translated from a French MS., originally deposited in the Scots College at Paris,' was published at London 1820.

JOHNSTONE, GEORGE, one of the commissioners sent with Lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden to treat with the Americans during the war, was the son of a Scotch baronet. He was brought up to the sea service, and in 1763, appointed governor of West Florida. He, after his return to England, sat in Parliament for Cockermonth and Appleby, and fought a duel with Lord George Germaine, in consequence of some reflections made in Parliament on his conduct. He also distinguished himself by his zeal in the affairs of the East India Company, and for his attacks on Lord Clive. He was author of 'Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly in Bengal.' Died 24 May, 1787.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, M.D., was born at Annan in 1730. He studied at Edinburgh and Paris, after

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Which he settled at Kidderminster, where he became known by his treatment of a malignant fever that raged there some years, and of which he published an account. In this he first made known the power of mineral acid vapour to destroy febrile contagion. From Kidderminster he removed to Worcester, where he died 28 April, 1802. Dr. Johnstone, in some papers communicated to the Royal Society, stated a peculiar doctrine concerning the ganglions of the nerves.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., was the fourth son of the preceding, and received his education at Merton College, Oxford. For upwards of forty years he practised as a physician at Birmingham, where he died 28 Dec., 1836, aged 68. He published some treatises on subjects connected with his profession, but his principal literary undertaking is 'The Works of Samuel Parr, LL.D., with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and a selection from his Correspondence,' 8 vols. 8vo., 1828.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN HENRY, a comic actor and vocalist, born in Tipperary 1750. After acquiring a reputation in Ireland he came in 1783 to London, where he represented Irish characters with great success. Died 26 Dec., 1828.

JOINVILLE, JEAN, Sieur DE, a French statesman, senechal of Champagne, and one of the lords of the court of Louis IX., died about 1318, aged 90. His 'History of St. Louis' has been translated into English by Johnes.

JOLY, CLAUDE, was born at Paris 2 Feb., 1607. He was canon and precentor of the cathedral of his native city, and died there 15 Jan., 1700. He wrote 'A Collection of Maxims for the Education of a Prince,' which gave great offence, and was burnt by the hangman. The author, however, republished it with an addition, called 'Codicil D'Or, or the Golden Codicil.' He is not to be confounded with his nephew, Guy Joly, king's councillor at the Chatelet, and secretary to Cardinal de Retz. He left memoirs from 1648 to 1665, and other works.

JOMARD, EDMÉ FRANÇOIS, a French geographer, archæologist, and orientalist, born at Versailles 20 Nov., 1777; died 28 Sept., 1862.

JOMELLI, NICHOLAS, an Italian musical composer, who was for some time in the service of the duke of Wurtemberg. He was born at Avellino, near Naples, 1714, and died 28 Aug., 1774.

JONÆ, ARNGRIM, a native of Iceland, eminent as an astronomer and antiquary, was born at Widesal 1568; and died 1648.

JONAS, JUSTUS, one of the reformers, was born at Northausen, in Thuringia, 5 June, 1493, and after promoting the cause of the reformation at Wuttemberg and Halle, died pastor of Eisleid 9 Oct., 1555. Jonas was very intimate with Luther, who expired in his arms. He wrote against clerical celibacy, private niasses, &c.

JONES, EDWARD, an eminent Welsh harpist, born in Merionethshire 1752; died in London 18 April, 1824. He was author of 'Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards,' 1784, and again 1794; 'Bardic Museum of Primitive British Literature,' 1802.

JONES, ERNEST, an English politician, poet, and journalist, was born 25 Jan., 1819, at Berlin, being the son of Major Charles Jones, enquiry to the Duke of Cumberland, who became King of Hanover, under the title of Ernest I. Major Jones bought an estate in Holstein, and remained there with his family till 1838. His son Ernest, when

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very young, composed a number of poems, which were afterwards published at Hamburg. At eleven years of age he disappeared from home, and was found with a bundle under his arm trudging across Lauenberg, to 'help the Poles,' who were then in insurrection. Later he achieved some distinction at the College of St. Michael, Luneberg. In 1838 Major Jones removed to England, and in 1841 young Ernest was presented to the Queen by the Duke of Beaufort. In this year appeared the first of his larger works, a romance, entitled 'The Wood Spirit,' published anonymously. Some songs and poems followed; and he was also a contributor to the 'Metropolitan,' and other magazines. In 1844 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and commenced what promised to be a successful professional career on the Northern Circuit, but in an evil hour for his position and prospects as a barrister, he joined the Chartists (1845), and rapidly became their leader. To advocate their cause, he not only gave up what promised to be a good and increasing practice at the bar, but refused to accept any emolument for his services, and spent large sums in supporting what he believed to be the interests of the people. He even voluntarily surrendered a fortune of nearly £2,000 a year, which was left to him on condition that he would abandon the Chartist cause. Both on the platform and in the press he was indefatigable in urging the claims of the political section to which he belonged. From time to time he issued the 'Labourer,' 'Notes of the People,' and other periodicals; and he established also the 'People's Paper,' which remained the organ of the Chartists for eight years. In 1847 he unsuccessfully contested Halifax, and in the following year the alarm produced by his seditious harangues at Manchester led to his apprehension. He was convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. For nineteen months he was deprived of the use of pens, ink, and paper; still, though his sufferings were very severe, he refused to petition for a commutation of the sentence. His own published account of the needless severity of his treatment provoked a good deal of indignation. While in prison he composed an epic, published after his release in 1851, entitled 'The Revolt of Hindostan,' written with his blood on the leaves of the prison prayer-books. In 1853 Mr. Jones unsuccessfully contested Nottingham, and in 1857 again tried his fortunes in that borough, but without avail. Meanwhile his name had come before the public as the author of several poems, and amongst these were 'The Battle Day,' 'The Painter of Florence,' 'The Emperor's Vigil,' 'Beldagon Church,' and 'Corayda.' After the extinction of Chartism he returned to his practice on the Northern Circuit. At the general election of 1868 he stood as the third Liberal candidate for Manchester, but, although he received 10,746 votes, he was not elected. On the 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1869, in the novel experiment of the test ballot in that city, Mr. Jones received 7,282 votes, against 4,133 recorded for Mr. Milner Gibson, as the candidate for the Liberal party, should Mr. Birley, the Conservative member, be unseated on petition. Only three days later, however, Mr. Jones died at his residence in Wellington Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, 26 Jan., 1869.

JONES, GEORGE, an English painter, born 1786, being the son of John Jones, a mezzotint engraver of repute. Admitted a student of the

Royal Academy 1801, he continued to devote himself to painting till the Peninsular war broke out, when he obtained a commission in a militia regiment, and having attained the rank of captain, volunteered with his company to join the troops then in Spain. He served under Wellington, and formed part of the army of occupation in Paris, 1815. On the termination of the war Mr. Jones resumed practice as a painter; was elected an associate of the Academy 1822, and became R.A. 1824. William IV. appointed him librarian to the Academy, a post which he held from 1834 till 1840, resigning it to accept the office of keeper, which he relinquished in 1850. At the commencement of his career as an artist his pictures consisted chiefly of views of English and continental towns, but afterwards he chose battle-scenes, and later in life representations of Old Testament narrative. The last are principally drawings done in sepia. Among his best pictures are 'The Battle of Waterloo,' which he painted several times; 'The Battle of Vittoria'; 'The Battle of Borodino'; 'The Passing of the Catholic Relief Bill'; 'The Opening of New London Bridge.' Mr. Jones was also the author of a *Life of Chantry*. He died in London 19 Sept., 1860.

JONES, GRIFFITH, rector of Llandowror, in Wales, and the first projector of the Welsh Circulating Schools, was born at Cŷrhedin, Caermarthen-shire 1683, and died 8 April, 1761, leaving several religious works in English and Welsh.

JONES, HENRY, was born at Drogheda, in Ireland, about 1720, and bred a bricklayer. Having a turn for poetry, he wrote some pieces, which procured him the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield, when that nobleman was Lord-Lieutenant, 1745. Jones, thus supported, came to England, and published a volume of poems, which was encouraged by a large list of subscribers. He also had interest enough to bring out his tragedy of the 'Earl of Essex,' but want of prudence kept him poor, and he died in a garret April, 1770. His last publication was entitled 'Vectis, or the Isle of Wight,' a poem. He also left an unfinished tragedy called 'The Cave of Idra,' which Hibernian published as his own, under another title.

JONES, INIGO, a celebrated architect, born in London about 1572. He served his time to a joiner, but having a genius for painting, he was sent to Italy by a nobleman, and while there became known to the king of Denmark, who took him to Copenhagen. When that monarch visited his sister Anne, wife of James I., he brought Jones with him; and thus he obtained the situation of surveyor of the Board of Works, and that of a commissioner for repairing St. Paul's Cathedral. In the following reign he was much employed in preparing masques for the entertainment of the court, and in building the banqueting-house at Whitehall. But while thus engaged he fell under the displeasure of Ben Jonson, who exposed him on the stage, and wrote some bitter satires against him. Jones, however, acquired a good fortune, which was considerably lessened in the civil wars. He built the front of Wilton House, and several other structures, which do honour to his taste and genius. Died 21 July, 1652. At the command of James I. he made a survey of Stonehenge, which he pronounced to be a Roman temple, dedicated to Cælius. This discourse was printed in 1655, fol. Several of his designs have been published by Kent, Ware, and Leoni. A facsimile of his sketch book

has also been published, and a *Life of him* by Peter Cunningham, with remarks by Mr. Planché on some of his sketches for masques and dramas, will be found in the 39th volume of the Shakespeare Society publications.

JONES, JEREMIAH, a nonconformist divine, born 1693. He received his education under his uncle, Mr. Samuel Jones, a dissenting minister at Tewkesbury, and the tutor of Bishops Butler, Horne, and Secker. Mr. Jeremiah Jones became minister of a congregation at Avening, in Gloucestershire, but his residence was at Nailsworth, where also he kept an academy. Though a deep scholar he was of facetious manners, and regularly attended a bowling party in his neighbourhood. He died in 1724. His works are: *A Vindication of the former Part of St. Matthew's Gospel against Whiston*; *A new and full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament*, 3 vols. These have been reprinted at the Clarendon Press.

JONES, JOHN, M.D., a Welshman, is said to have studied at both our universities, and to have taken his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He was residing at Asple Hall, near Nottingham, 1572, and in Jan., 1572-3, at Kingmead, near Derby. He also appears to have repaired, for the purposes of practice, to Bath and Buxton, during the seasons at those places. He published the 'Diall of Agues,' 1566; 'The Bathes of Bathes Ayde,' 1572; 'The benefit of the ancient Bathes of Buckstones,' 1572; 'Galen's Bookes of Elementes,' 1574; 'Discourse of the naturall beginning of all growing and living things,' &c., 1574; 'The Arte and Science of preserving Bodie and Soule in Healtie. Wisedome, and Catholike Religion,' 1579.—*Athen. Cantab.*

JONES, JOHN, a Franciscan friar, who was executed in London, 1598. He was a native of Clenock, Carmarvonshire, and was also known by the names of *Buckley*, and of *Godfrey Maurice*.

JONES, JOHN, D.D., a Benedictine monk, born in London, 1575, and educated at Merchant Taylor's School, from whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. On being converted to the Catholic religion, he went to Spain, and joined the order of St. Benedict, taking in religion the name of *Leander à Sancto Martino*. He was also created D.D. Subsequently he was appointed professor of Hebrew and divinity at Douay, where also he was chosen prior of the monastery, and president of the English congregation. Died 17 Dec., 1636. His publications are:—'*Sacra Ars Memoriae, ad Scripturas Divinas in promptu habendas, memoriterque descendas accommodata*,' 8vo., Douay, 1623; '*Conciliatio Locorum Communium totius Scripturæ*,' Douay, 1623; '*Biblia Sacra cum Glossa Interlineari*,' 6 vols. folio; '*Opera Ludovici Blossii; Arnobii contra Gentes, cum notis*,' Douay, 1634. In collaboration with Dr. Clement Reyner he compiled the valuable work entitled '*Apostolatus Benedictinorum*,' 1626.

JONES, JOHN, was born at Caermarthen 1700. He took his degrees in arts at Worcester College, Oxford, after which he was successively vicar of Alconbury, rector of Boulne-Hurst, in Bedfordshire, and vicar of Hitchin, with which last he held the curacy of Welwyn under Dr. Young. He was killed by a fall from his horse about 1770. His work entitled '*Free and Candid Disquisitions on the Church of England*,' written on the side of Arianism, occasioned a sharp controversy in 1750.

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JONES, JOHN, LL.D., a Unitarian minister, born at Llandovery, Caermarthenshire, 1768. From the grammar school at Brecon he removed to the New College, Hackney, where he remained six years, being a favourite pupil of Gilbert Wakefield. Here also he gained the friendship and patronage of Dr. Abraham Rees, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1793 he was appointed classical and mathematical tutor in the Welsh academy at Swansea, where he remained three years. He next officiated to Unitarian congregations at Plymouth and Halifax, but finally settled in London, where he applied himself to literary pursuits and private tuition. Died 10 Jan., 1827. Of his theological works, the most remarkable are 'Ecclesiastical Researches, or Philo and Josephus proved to be historians and apologists of Christ, and followers of His Gospel,' and 'A Series of Important Facts demonstrating the Truth of the Christian Religion, drawn from the writings of its friends and enemies in the first and second centuries.' He likewise published some useful works intended to facilitate the study of the classical languages. The principal of these is 'A Greek and English Lexicon,' 1823; 2nd edit., 1825.

JONES, JOHN EDWARD, a sculptor of London, died in Dublin 25 July, 1862, aged 56.

JONES, JOHN PAUL, a commodore in the United States navy, was born at Arbigland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 6 July, 1747. After being engaged in the English merchant service he settled in America, where he obtained a commission from Congress 1775, being made a captain of marines the next year. Well acquainted with the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, he came to Europe to insist the trade of this country, and made a descent at Whitehaven, where he destroyed the shipping of the harbour, and afterwards on the estates of the earl of Selkirk, whose plate and furniture he carried away in triumph. After taking the Drake, sloop of war, off Carrickfergus, he retired to Brest, and with a fresh reinforcement again scoured the Irish Sea, and advancing round the island, took the Serapis frigate, and the Countess of Scarborough, armed ship, after a gallant action off Flamborough Head. These exploits made him a favourite, not only in America, but in France, where the king presented him with a handsome gold-hilted sword. After the peace he was for a time in the service of Russia. He died at Paris 18 July, 1792.

JONES, OWEN, a Welsh antiquary, born in Denbighshire 1741. In early life he was sent to London, where he was taken into the employment of a firm of furriers in Thames Street, to whose business he eventually succeeded, and he continued to carry it on with credit until his death, on 26 Sept., 1814. An ardent lover of the language and literature of his own native country, he published the 'Myvriam Archæology of Wales,' 3 vols., 1801-7, which contains all the most distinguished productions of Welsh writers, from the 5th to the close of the 13th century. He also procured transcripts of ancient Welsh poetry, subsequent to the 13th century, making in all fifty 4to. vols., which are now in the British Museum. Mr. Jones also commenced a miscellany, the 'Greal,' of which one vol. was completed 1805; published the poems of Davydd ab Gwilym; and founded the Gwyneddigion Society of London.—*Williams*.

JONES, PAUL. See JONES, JOHN PAUL.

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JONES, RICE, of Blaenau, co. Merioneth, a Welsh poet, born 1713; died 14 Feb., 1801.

JONES, RICHARD, was born in Denbighshire 1603, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1655 he published, in his native language, a work containing with admirable brevity all the books and chapters of the Bible. It is entitled 'Gemma Cambriam, seu Mnemonica Bibliorum; Peri y Cymro, neu Gviadur y Beibl.' The author died in Ireland, but when is not known.

JONES, THOMAS, a native of Lancashire; educated at Cambridge; became archbishop of Dublin 1605; and died 1619.

JONES, THOMAS, an eminent divine, was born at Beriew, Montgomeryshire, 23 June, 1756. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he removed to Trinity College, where he obtained a fellowship, and became a distinguished tutor, especially in mathematics. Died 18 July, 1807. The only things he published were, 'A Sermon on Duelling'; and 'An Address to the Volunteers of Montgomeryshire.'

JONES, WILLIAM, a mathematician, born 1680, in the island of Anglesey. He became early in life a schoolmaster in a ship of war; after which he settled in London, where he published 'A Treatise on Navigation;' and another entitled 'Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, or a new introduction to the Mathematics,' 1706. These works procured him the friendship of several men of science, particularly Newton and Halley. He was also chosen mathematical tutor to Lord Macclesfield, who procured for him a sinecure place; and Lord Hardwicke made him secretary of the peace. Died July, 1749. Besides the above works he has some papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and he published, from Newton's manuscripts, 'Analysis per quantum Series, Fluxiones, ac Differentias.' He was father of Sir William Jones.

JONES, WILLIAM, a divine, born at Lowick, Northumberland, 30 July, 1726. He was educated at the Charterhouse, from whence he removed to University College, Oxford, where he contracted that friendship with Mr. Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich, which lasted through life. On leaving the university he became curate of Finedon, Northamptonshire, and next of Wadenhoe, in the same county, where he wrote his 'Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity,' which has gone through numerous editions. In 1762 he published 'An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy,' which so pleased Lord Bute, that he authorised him to purchase in his name any instruments that he might want. In 1764 the archbishop of Canterbury gave him the vicarage of Bethersden, Kent, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Puckley. He next obtained the perpetual curacy of Nayland, in Suffolk; soon after which he exchanged Puckley for Paston, in Northamptonshire. When the French revolution gave birth to seditious movements in this country, Mr. Jones printed 'A Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John,' which had an admirable effect. He was also concerned in establishing the British Critic; and he published a collection of excellent tracts, under the title of 'The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times.' On the death of his friend, Bishop Horne, to whom he had been chaplain, he paid an affectionate tribute to his memor in an

account of his life. In 1798 Archbishop Cornwallis presented him to the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourn, in Kent, which he did not long enjoy; for the loss of his wife was followed by a paralytic stroke, and he died 6 Feb., 1800. His works have been collected and published, in 12 vols. 8vo.

JONES, Sir WILLIAM, son of William Jones, the mathematician, mentioned above, was born 23 Sept., 1746. He was educated at Harrow School, from whence, at the age of eighteen, he went to University College, Oxford, where he had only been a few months when he was invited to be private tutor to Lord Althorp, afterwards Earl Spencer, with whom he made a tour on the Continent. In 1766 he obtained a fellowship, and about this time began his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, in imitation of Bishop Lowth's lectures. While thus engaged he was called to translate the life of Nadir Shah, from an eastern manuscript brought to England by the king of Denmark. This he executed in French; but when published he received no remuneration for his extraordinary labour, which no other man in the kingdom could have accomplished. In 1770 he was admitted of the Middle Temple; and in 1773 he took his master's degree at Oxford. In 1776 he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts by Lord Bathurst; but his ambition was to obtain a judicial seat in Bengal, in which object he at last succeeded in 1783, when he received the honour of knighthood. Before he left England he married Miss Shipley, daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph; and one of his first objects after his arrival at Calcutta was to institute a society for the cultivation of oriental literature and science in general. This association took place in 1784, and Sir William Jones was chosen the first president. The early volumes of the 'Asiatic Researches' exhibit abundant testimonies of his diligence in this capacity, and of his varied attainments. Unfortunately, however, for the world of letters, his career was comparatively but short, for being attacked with an inflammation of the liver, of which he had no suspicion, it carried him off rather suddenly 27 April, 1794. His works were published uniformly in 6 vols. 4to., 1799; and subsequently an edition in 13 vols., with the life of the author, by Lord Teignmouth, was printed (1807). A monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's, and also a statue at Bengal, both by order of the company. In University College, likewise, a monument, executed by Flaxman, was placed at the expense of Lady Jones. The learning of this great scholar was not confined to the ancient and modern languages, of which he understood at least thirteen; but he had a thorough knowledge of the law, he was a good mathematician, conversant with natural history, and an elegant poet.

JONG, LUDOLPH VON, a Dutch painter, born 1626; died 1697.

JONIN, GILBERT, a French Jesuit, and Latin poet, born in Auvergne 1596; died at Tournon 9 March, 1638.

JONSIUS, or JONSENIUS, JOHN, was born 1624, at Flensburg, in the duchy of Schleswig. After teaching at Königsberg and Flensburg he went to Frankfort, as sub-rector of the university, where he died 1659. His principal work is 'De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophicæ.'

JONSON, BENJAMIN, was born in Westminster

11 June, 1574, about a month after the death of his father, who was a clergyman. Ben, as he was familiarly called, had his education at Westminster School, but was taken from thence to work at the business of his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer. This occupation, however, was so disagreeable to him, that he ran away, and served in the English army in Flanders. On his return he resumed his studies, and went to Cambridge; but, from the poverty of his circumstances, he was obliged to leave the university and take to the stage. At first he was not very successful, either as an actor or an author; and in the former capacity, having the misfortune to kill another player in a duel, he narrowly escaped the gallows. While in confinement he was converted to the Catholic religion, in which he continued some years. On his release he married, and recommenced writing for the stage, to which he was encouraged by Shakspeare, who performed in one of his pieces. In 1598 came out his comedy of 'Every Man in his Humour,' which was followed by a new play every year, till the reign of James the First, when he was employed in the masques and entertainments at court. But, regardless of prudence, Ben joined Chapman and Marston in writing the comedy of 'Eastward Hoe,' which reflected so strongly on the Scotch nation that the authors were sent to prison. Jonson, on his release, made atonement for his indiscretion, by flattering the monarch; who in return honoured him with marks of his favour. In 1613 he went to Paris, where he told Cardinal Perron that his translation of Virgil was good for nothing. About this time, also, began his quarrel with Inigo Jones, towards whom he behaved with savage scurrility, and made him the object of ridicule in the comedy of 'Bartholomew Fair.' He was now at the height of popularity, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of master of arts; and, in 1616, he obtained a pension of one hundred marks, which was made one hundred pounds by King Charles; who also granted him a tierce of Canary wine yearly out of his majesty's cellars. Want of economy, however, kept him constantly poor; although, in addition to the royal bounty, he had a pension from the city. He died 16 Aug., 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Besides his comedies, the best of which are the 'Alchymist,' 'Epicene,' and 'Every Man in his Humour,' he wrote some indifferent tragedies; poems; an 'English Grammar;' and 'Discoveries.' The best edition of his works is that of William Gifford, 9 vols. 8vo., 1816.

JORDAENS, JACOB, an historical and portrait-painter, born at Antwerp 1594; died 16 Oct., 1678. His works are very numerous.

JORDAN, CAMILLE, a French political orator, member of the Council of Five Hundred, of the Chamber of Deputies, and of the Council of State, was born at Lyons 11 Jan., 1771, and died 19 May, 1821. During the Hundred Days he figured among the most remarkable orators in the Chamber of Representatives.

JORDAN, CHARLES STEPHEN, a native of Berlin, was honoured with the friendship of the prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, who bestowed on him several lucrative appointments. He wrote 'L'Histoire d'un Voyage Littéraire' in France, England, and Holland; 'Un Recueil de Littérature, de Philosophie, et d'Histoire;' 'Vie de M. Lacroze. His correspondence with Frederick

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the Great is printed in the 10th vol. of that monarch's posthumous works. Born 27 Aug., 1700; died 24 May, 1745.

JORDAN, Mrs. DOROTHEA, an actress, whose real name was Bland, was born at Waterford about 1762. She made her *début* at the Dublin stage, and then joined the Yorkshire company of Tate Wilkinson at Leeds. Here she soon acquired such popularity that she was engaged at Drury Lane, with a salary of £4 a week. Her inimitable acting of 'Peggy' in 'The Country Girl' drew crowded houses, and her salary was doubled, then trebled, while she was allowed two benefits during the season. She continued to act at the principal metropolitan and provincial theatres till 1790, about which time she formed a connection with the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., by whom she had ten children. This connection was suddenly broken off in 1811. Mrs. Jordan afterwards returned to the stage, and died in great poverty and distress at St. Cloud 5 July, 1816.

JORDANO. See GIORDANO.

JORDEN, EDWARD, M.D., was a native of High Halden, Kent. He took his degree at Padua, and, on his return, practised first in London, and afterwards at Bath, where he died in Jan., 1632-3, aged 63. He wrote A Discourse on the Bath Waters, and some chemical works.

JORTIN, JOHN, D.D., was born in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, 23 Oct., 1698, and educated at the Charterhouse, from whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge. While an undergraduate he was employed in making extracts from Eustathius for Pope, who never made any inquiry after him. He took his bachelor's degree in 1719, and soon after was elected to a fellowship. In 1722 he took his master's degree, and, the same year, published some Latin poems, under the title of 'Lusus Poeticus.' In 1727 he was presented to the college living of Swavesey, which he resigned the year following, and settled in London, where he officiated in different chapels till 1751, when Archbishop Herring presented him to the rectory of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. The same prelate conferred on him the degree of D.D., 1755. Previous to this he had published three volumes of 'Remarks on Ecclesiastical History.' The remaining volumes were printed after his death. In 1755 he published 'Six Dissertations upon different Subjects.' For the last of these, 'On the State of the Dead, as described by Homer and Virgil,' the author was violently attacked by Dr. Hurd, in what he called 'A seventh Dissertation on the Delicacy of Friendship,' but Jortin scorned to make any reply. In 1758 appeared the first volume of his 'Life of Erasmus,' and the second two years afterwards. In 1762 Bishop Osbaldeston, of London, made him his domestic chaplain, gave him a prebend of St. Paul's, and the living of Kensington, where he died Sept. 5, 1770. Besides the works already mentioned, he published—'Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern;' Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion; Remarks upon Spenser's Poems. After his death were printed seven volumes of his sermons, and two of 'Critical Remarks and Observations.' All his works have been collected in a uniform edition.

JOSEPH I., fifteenth emperor of the House of Austria, was born 1678; crowned king of Hungary 1687; elected king of the Romans 1690; succeeded to the empire of Germany 1705; died 17 April, 1711.

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JOSEPH II., born 1741, was elected king of the Romans 1764, and crowned emperor of Germany the following year. He died 20 Feb., 1790.

JOSEPH EMANUEL, king of Portugal, was born 1714; succeeded John V., his brother, 1750; died 23 Feb., 1777.

JOSEPH, a Capuchin friar, commonly called *Father Joseph*, was born at Paris 4 Nov., 1577, and died 18 Dec., 1638. He founded the order of Benedictine Nuns of Calvary.

JOSEPH OF EXETER, or *Josephus Iscanus*, a writer of the twelfth century, so called from the place of his birth. He was an ecclesiastic, and accompanied Archbishop Baldwin to the Holy Land, where he was in great favour with Richard I. He afterwards became archbishop of Bordeaux, where he died, and was buried in the cathedral. He wrote two poems in Latin heroics, the one on the Trojan War, and the other entitled 'Antiochensis,' or the Crusade.

JOSEPHINE (MARIE JOSEPH ROSE TASCHER DE LA PAGÉRIE), empress of the French, was born at Trois Ilets (Martinique), 24 June, 1763. She was daughter of Count Tascher de la Pagerie, a captain in the royal navy, and married first the Count de Beauharnais, who perished on the scaffold. In 1796 she became the wife of General Bonaparte, and in 1804 she was crowned empress. She bore no heir to the emperor, who in consequence caused a divorce to take place in 1809. Josephine thereupon retired to Malmaison, where she died 29 May, 1814, leaving a son, the Prince Eugene Beauharnais, by her first marriage. See BEAUHARNAIS.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, the Jewish historian, was born at Jerusalem of the Amsonen family, about A.D. 37. He made so quick a progress in learning that the chief priests paid deference to his judgment when he was no more than sixteen. After studying under Banun, a celebrated hermit, he joined the sect of the Pharisees. He took up arms in the defence of his country, and distinguished himself at the siege of Joppa, where he was taken prisoner by Vespasian, who would have put him to death, had it not been for the intercession of Titus. He now visited Alexandria, and studied philosophy; after which he accompanied his patron, Titus, to Rome, of which city he was made free, and died there in the reign of Domitian. The 'History of the Jewish War and Destruction of Jerusalem' was written at the command of Vespasian; and independently of its interest as a faithful and pathetic narrative of events, which the author witnessed in person, it is a noble testimony to the truth of the Christian religion. His 'Jewish Antiquities' is also a valuable work; besides which he wrote his own *Memoirs*, and two books against Apion, a great adversary of the Jews. The best edition of this author is that of Hudson, Oxon, 2 vols. fol. Josephus has been translated into English by L'Estrange and Whiston.

JOUBERT, BARTHÉLEMI CATHERINE, a French general, born 1769. He was second in command under Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and was slain at the battle of Novi 15 Aug., 1799.

JOUBERT, FRANÇOIS, a French Jansenist divine, born at Montpellier 12 Oct., 1689; died 29 Dec., 1763.

JOUBERT, LAURENT, a French medical writer, professor at Montpellier, and chancellor of the university there, was born at Valence (Dauphiné) 1529; died 21 Oct., 1583.

JOUFFROY D'ABBANS.

JOUFFROY D'ABBANS, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS DOROTHÉE, Marquis DE, was born in Franche Comté about 1751, and prior to the Revolution was a captain of infantry. Being at Paris 1775, he saw the famous steam-engine called the 'pompe à feu de Chaillot,' and at once conceived the idea of applying steam to navigation. He made his first experiment on the river Doubs, 1776, and renewed it with success 1783, on the Saône at Lyons; but being without fortune or influence, he was unable to follow up his invention, which shortly afterwards raised Fulton to fortune and fame. Nevertheless, Jouffroy refused to carry his discovery to a foreign country. A company formed at Paris (1816) at last furnished him with the means of carrying out his plans, and the steamboat 'Charles Philippe' was launched on the Seine (30 March, 1816), but a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances prevented the success of the enterprise. In contradiction to the opinion of the English and Americans, who attribute to Fulton the invention of the steamboat, the Academy of Sciences solemnly declared in 1840 that the steamboats then in use were but imitations of the vessel launched on the Saône by Jouffroy in 1783. Jouffroy died at the Invalides 1832.

JOUFFROY, JOHN DE, Joffredus, a French cardinal, grand almoner to Louis XI., was born at Luxeuil about 1412; died 24 Nov., 1473. It was at his solicitation that Louis XI. abolished the Pragmatic Sanction.

JOUFFROY, THÉODORE SIMON, a French philosopher, the greatest moralist of the eclectic school, was born at Les Pontets (Franche Comté) 6 July, 1796, and died at Paris 4 Feb., 1842. His numerous publications include French translations of Dugald Stewart's Sketches of Moral Philosophy, and of the works of Thomas Reid, both accompanied by remarkable prefaces; Course of Natural Law; and Philosophical Miscellanies.

JOUKDAIN, AMABLE BRECHILLET, an oriental scholar, was born 1788. He was placed with a notary, but being related to Anquetil Duperron, he quitted the law to study the eastern languages, in which he made such progress, that Langles obtained for him the place of assistant-secretary in that department. Died 19 Feb., 1818. He enriched the *Moniteur* with curious dissertations, assisted Michaud in the 'History of the Crusades,' and obtained a prize from the Academy of Belles Lettres for a dissertation on those works of Aristotle, and the other Greek philosophers, for which we are indebted to the Arabs. At the time of his death he was engaged on a history of the rise and fall of the Barmecides.

JOUKDAN, JEAN BAPTISTE, Marshal of France, was born at Limoges 29 April, 1762. He served in America from the age of sixteen; was appointed (1791) commander of a battalion of volunteers; distinguished himself under Dumouriez, in Belgium; and became a general of division 1793. He acquired fresh fame at the battle of Hondchoote (8 Sept., 1793), but was dismissed from his command in consequence of his having displeased some of the members of the committee of public safety. However they shortly afterwards gave him the command of the army of the Moselle, and afterwards that of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. He captured Dinant and Charleroi, gained the celebrated battle of Fleurus (26 June, 1794), and succeeded in passing the Rhine Sept., 1795; but he then experienced some reverses,

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and in 1796 demanded his recall. In 1799 he passed the Rhine a second time at the head of the army of the Danube, but being defeated by Prince Charles, he was replaced by Massena. Nominated a member of the Council of Five Hundred (1797), he caused the law on the conscription to be passed. A sincere republican, he opposed the *coup d'état* of the 18 Brumaire, and was excluded from the Legislative body. Nevertheless he was charged with the administration of Piedmont 1800, and was president of the *consulta* of that country. Napoleon appointed him senator, and then marshal of the empire (1804), but left him without any important command. In 1814 he declared his adhesion to the forfeiture of the emperor, and was made a peer. After 1830 he was made governor of the Invalides, and this post he retained till his death 24 Nov., 1833.

JOUSSE, DANIEL, a French jurist, born at Orleans 10 Feb., 1704; died at Aug., 1781. He wrote many legal works.

JOUVANCY, or JOUVENCY, JOSEPH DE, a Jesuit, born at Paris 14 Sept., 1643; died at Rome 29 May, 1710. His works are—The History of his Order; Orations; De Ratione discendi et docendi; notes on the Latin Classics.

JOUVENET, JEAN, a French historical painter, born at Rouen 21 Aug., 1647; died at Paris 5 April, 1717.

JOVELLANOS, DON GASPAR MELCHIOR DE, a Spanish statesman, legist, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Gijon, in the Asturias, 1749, and died 27 Nov., 1811.

JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, born in Pannonia, of a noble family, 331; was elected emperor of Rome, after the death of Julian, 363; and died 17 Feb., 364.

JOVINIAN, a Milanese monk, and famous heresiarch of the 4th century, who maintained that fasting and other penitential works had no merit; that the virgin state was not superior to that of marriage; that Christ's body was only a phantasm; and that his mother did not remain a virgin after he was born. St. Augustine and St. Jerome wrote forcibly against him. He was condemned by Pope Symicus, and by a council which St. Ambrose held at Milan 390; and being at length banished by the Emperor Theodosius, and afterwards by the Emperor Honoratus, died miserably about 412.

JOVIUS, PAUL. See GIOVIO.

JOWETT, WILLIAM, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship (B.A. 1810; M.A. 1813). He was the first clergyman of the Church of England who volunteered (1813) for the foreign service of the Church Missionary Society. His field of labour was in the countries of the Mediterranean, and the fruits of his observation were published in his 'Christian Researches.' He was clerical secretary of the above-named society (1832-40), and for many years held the Sunday evening lectureship of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury. In 1821 he became minister of St. John's, Clapham, where he died 30 Feb., 1855, aged 68.

JOYCE, JEREMIAH, a Unitarian minister, died at Highgate 30 June, 1816, aged 52. He wrote several popular works on science, as 'Scientific Dialogues'; 'Dialogues in Chemistry'; 'Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences.' He also superintended the 'Dictionary of Arts and

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Sciences' to which the name of Dr. Gregory was preuxed.

JOYE, GEORGE, was born in Bedfordshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship (1517), which he was obliged to resign (1527), on account of his having embraced the principles of the Reformation. He then retired into Germany, where he was concerned in Tyndal's translation of the Bible. Died 1553. A list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

JOYNER, or LYDE, WILLIAM, a Catholic writer, born at Oxford April, 1622. He became a fellow of Magdalen College, but quitted it in 1644, and changed his religion. After an absence of forty-three years he was restored to his fellowship by James II., but did not enjoy it many months, when he was expelled. He was great uncle to Thomas Phillips, who wrote the Life of Cardinal Pole. Joyner died at Ickford, Bucks, 14 Sept., 1706. His works are—'The Roman Empress,' a comedy, 1670; 'Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole,' 1686; and various Latin and English poems scattered in several books.

JUAN Y SANTACILIA, DON GEORGE, a Spanish mathematician and knight of Malta, was born at Orhuela 1712. In 1735 he was sent with Ulloa to Peru to measure a degree of the meridian, and determine the figure of the earth. On his return to Europe he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died at Cadiz 21 June, 1774, leaving several Spanish treatises on naval affairs.

JUDA, LEO, one of the Reformers, was born in Alsatia 1482, and died in Switzerland 19 July, 1542. He appeared with Zwinglius at the Council of Zurich. His Latin Version of the Bible is joined to Vatable's 'Notes;' and he left other works.

JUDEX, MATTHEW, a Protestant divine, born at Dippoldswalde, near Dresden, 21 Sept., 1528. He became professor of divinity at Jena, but being suspended by order of the duke of Saxony, he retired to Magdeburg, next to Weimar, and finally to Rostock, where he died 15 May, 1564. He had a share in the 'Centuries of Magdeburg;' and wrote a curious work 'De Typographiæ inventione,' 1566.

JUDSON, ADONIRAM, D.D., an American missionary to Burmah, was born 1788, and died 12 April, 1850. He embarked for the East in 1812, and was engaged for upwards of thirty-eight years in missionary work, chiefly in connection with the Baptist denomination. He translated the whole Bible into the language of Burmah, of which he also compiled a dictionary. A Life of him by Dr. F. Wayland was published 1853.

JUENIN, GASPARD, a French ecclesiastic, was born in 1650, at Varambon, in the diocese of Lyons. He taught divinity in several houses of the congregation of the Oratory, and died at Paris in 1713. His principal works are—A Treatise on the Sacraments, 2 vols.; Theological Institutions, 7 vols.

JUKES, JOSEPH BEETE, M.A., F.R.S., was born to Oct., 1811, and educated at the Free Grammar School at Wolverhampton, and at King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1830). In 1830 he was appointed Geological Surveyor of the colony of Newfoundland, and returned to England in 1840. In 1842 he was

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appointed by the Admiralty naturalist to her Majesty's ship 'Fly,' then about to proceed on a surveying and exploring voyage to the shores of Australia and New Guinea, under the command of Captain F. P. Blackwood, R.N. In 1846 he was appointed to a post on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, under Sir H. D. De La Beche, the Director-General. In 1850 he was transferred to Ireland as local director of that branch of the survey, and on the establishment of scientific lectureships in the Museum of Irish Industry under Sir Robert Kane, M.D., in 1854, he was also appointed lecturer on geology to that institution. He published many useful geological works, among which may be mentioned 'Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia;' 'Popular Physical Geology;' 'Student's Manual of Geology;' 'Geology of the South Staffordshire Coal-field,' as well as numerous papers on geological subjects in the journals of the geological societies and in periodicals. He died at Dublin 20 July, 1869.

JULIAN, called the *Apostate*, a Roman emperor, was the younger son of Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. He was born 331, and educated in the Christian religion; but was perverted to paganism at Athens by Maximus, a philosopher of that place. During the life-time of his cousin, Constantius, he made a profession of the orthodox faith; but, on succeeding to the throne 361, he threw off all disguise, reopened the heathen temples, and laboured both by his pen and authority to destroy Christianity. He shut up the schools, prohibited the followers of that religion from teaching, and ordered by an edict that the name of Christians should be abolished. His malice was further evinced by an extraordinary indulgence to the Jews, and an attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, that the prophecy of Christ might be falsified. This design, however, was miraculously frustrated, and the truth of the gospel was confirmed by the means taken to disprove it. Julian did not long survive this disappointment, being slain 27 June, 363, in his expedition against the Persians. His works were published in Greek and Latin, by Spanheim, in 1696, 2 vols. folio.

JULIAN (ST.), archbishop of Toledo, died 8 March, 690. He wrote a treatise against the Jews entitled 'Testamentum xii. Prophetarum;' and other works.

JULIAN CESARINI. See CESARINI.

JULIANA, an anchoress of Norwich, was in 1393 leading the life of a recluse in the east part of the churchyard of St. Julian in that city. She had two servants to attend her in her old age, 1443. She wrote a work entitled 'XVI. Revelations of Divine Love,' published by Father Serenus Cressy in 1670, and reprinted in 1843.

JULIEN, PIERRE, a French sculptor, was born at St. Pauline 1731. After gaining a prize at the academy of Lyons, he settled in Paris, where he studied under William Coustou, and obtained another prize for a bas relief, representing Sabinus offering his chariot to the vestals. In 1768 he went to Rome, where he executed several fine works. On his return to France he became assistant to Coustou, and, in 1779, gained a place in the academy by his 'Dying Gladiator.' Died 17 Dec., 1804.

JULIEN, SIMON, a painter, born 1736, at Toulon. He was a pupil of Carlo Vanloo; after which he studied at Rome, where he quitted the French

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style for that of the great Italian masters, which procured him the name of *Julian the Apostate*. Among the works exhibited by him on his admission into the academy, that of the 'Triumph of Aurelian' was much admired. Died 23 Feb., 1800.

JULIUS I. (ST.), a Roman, succeeded Pope St. Mark 337, and died 12 April, 352.

JULIUS II., *Julian della Rovere*, was elected Pope 1503, in succession to Pius III., and died 20 Feb., 1513.

JULIUS III., *Giovanni Maria del Monte*, succeeded Pope Paul III. 1550. He revived and continued the Council of Trent; and died 23 March, 1555.

JULIUS (ST.). See AARON (ST.).

JULLIEN, CAMILLE, a French musician, born 1811. For many years he resided in London, where he gave several series of popular concerts and other musical entertainments, from which, however, he derived no pecuniary benefit. Successive failures ended in his mental aberration, and he ended his days in a lunatic asylum in Paris 14 March, 1860.

JUNCKER, CHRISTIAN, classical scholar and historian, born at Dresden 16 Oct., 1668; died at Altenburg 19 June, 1714. He published '*Schediasma de diariis eruditorum*'; *Centuria seminarum eruditione et scriptis illustrium*; *Theatrum Latinitatis universæ Reghero-Junkerianum*; *Lineæ eruditionis universæ et historię Philosophicę*; *Vita Lutheri ex nummis*, &c.

JUNCKER, GOTTLÖB JOHN, a physician, born at Lendorff, in Hesse, 1680. He took his doctor's degree at Halle, where he obtained a professorship, and died 25 Oct., 1759. He published several chemical and physiological works, in which he explained the doctrines of Stahl with great ability.

JUNCTIN, or GIUNTINO, FRANCIS, an astronomer, born at Florence 1523; died at Lyons 1590. He published *Commentaries on the Sphere of Sacrobosco*; *Speculum Astrologię*, &c.

JUNGERMANN, GODFREY, a German writer, was a native of Leipzig. He published an old Greek translation of *Caesar's Commentaries*, and a Latin version of the '*Pastorals of Longus*.' He died at Hanau 16 Aug., 1610.

JUNGERMANN, LOUIS, brother of the preceding, was born at Leipzig 1572, became professor of botany at Altdorf, and died 7 June, 1633. He published a *Catalogue of Plants found near Altdorf*; '*Hortus Eystettensis*,' &c.

JUNGIUS, JOACHIM, a physician, born at Lubeck 1587. He studied and took his doctor's degree at Giessen, where he professed mathematics; but in 1623 he was called to the chair of medicine at Helmstadt, from whence, four years afterwards, he removed to Hamburg, to superintend the school of that city, where he died 23 Sept., 1657. He was an excellent botanist, and introduced a variety of terms corresponding with those of Linnæus. He also formed a scientific institution, similar to our Roy. Society. His works are *Doxoscopia Physicę Minoris*; *Logica Hamburgensis*; *Geometria Empirica*; *Disputationes de naturali Dei cognitione*, &c.

JUNG MANN, JOSEPH JACOB, a Bohemian scholar, born 13 July, 1773, became a professor in the university of Prague, where he died 14 Nov., 1847. He translated Milton's '*Paradise Lost*' into Bohemian, and composed a '*History of the Bohemian Language and Literature*.'

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JUNIUS, ADRIAN, was born at Hocht, in Holland, about 1512. He studied medicine at Paris, and next at Bologna, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he visited England, and became physician to the Duke of Norfolk. While here he published a Greek and Latin Lexicon which the court of Rome condemned, because it was dedicated to Edward VI. On leaving England he went to Copenhagen, as physician to the king of Denmark; but soon quitted that place and settled at Haerlem, where he was made principal of the college. When that city was taken by the Spaniards he escaped to Middleburg, and died 16 June, 1575. His works are numerous.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges 1545. He became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, after which he officiated as chaplain in the army of the prince of Orange; and on leaving that service, obtained a professorship at Heidelberg, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he died 13 Oct., 1602. He wrote *Commentaries on the Scriptures*, but is best known by his Latin version of the Bible, jointly with Tremellius.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg 1589. After studying at Leyden he went into the army, which he left in order to travel in France and England. He came to this country 1620, and found a patron in the earl of Arundel, with whom he resided thirty years, devoted to literary pursuits, particularly researches into the northern languages. He died in the house of his nephew, Isaac Vossius, at Windsor, 19 Nov., 1677. His principal works are, *Glossarium Gothicum in quatuor Evangelia Gothica*; '*Depictura veterum*,' which has been translated into English; *Observationes in Willeram Francicam paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum*; *Letters in the correspondence of Vossius*. His manuscripts were bequeathed to the university of Oxford, and one of them was published in 1743, by Edward Lye, with this title, '*Etymologicon Anglicanum*.'

JUNOT, ANDOCHÉ, duke of Abrantes, a French general, born at Bussy-les-Forges (Côte-d'Or) 25 Oct., 1771. He accompanied Bonaparte, with whom he was a great favourite, in the expedition to Egypt, and after his return to France was made governor of Paris. In 1807 he was sent ambassador to Portugal, where he remained two years. The battle of Vimiera (1808), in which he was opposed to Sir A. Wellesley, led to his capitulating upon terms, and he and his army were transported to France in English vessels. After the retreat from Moscow he was appointed governor of the Illyrian provinces. Died 28 July, 1813. His wife, *née Laure Permon*, duchess of Abrantes, rendered herself remarkable by her extravagance and love of political intrigue. After the duke's decease she published her '*Memoirs*' and several romances; and died at Chaillot 7 June, 1838.

JURIEU, PIERRE, a French divine, born 24 Dec., 1637. He studied in England under his maternal uncle, Peter du Moulin, and while here was episcopally ordained, but afterwards, to please his Presbyterian friends, he submitted to reordination. He filled the chair of divinity at Sedan with reputation; but when that university was taken from the Protestants he retired to Holland, and settled at Rotterdam, where he wrote several books, and engaged in some fierce contentions, particularly with Bayle. He also distinguished himself by his opinions on the fulfilment of the prophecies, which

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he lived to see falsified by the event. Being much chagrined by the decisions of some synods against his doctrines, he fell into a state of imbecility, and died at Rotterdam 11 Jan., 1713. His principal works are:—'Preservative against popery;' 'La Justification de la Morale; La Politique du Clergé;' 'L'Accomplissement des Prophetes;' 'Histoire de Calvinisme et du Papisme;' 'Lettres Pastorales;' 'Traité de l'unité de l'Eglise;' 'Traité de la Nature et la Grace;' 'Histoire des Dogmes et des Cultes.'

JURIN, JAMES, a physician, was born in 1684. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and afterwards settled in London, as physician to Guy's Hospital. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a frequent contributor on mathematical and philosophical subjects. He published besides 'Physico-Mathematical Dissertations;' an Essay upon distinct and indistinct Vision; and a Translation of Varenius's Geography. He was a warm defender of the practice of inoculation, and as zealous an advocate for the Newtonian system. He died president of the College of Physicians, 1740.

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE DE, a physician and botanist, born at Lyons 22 April, 1686. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1712, and died 1758. He published an appendix to Tournefort's Plants, and various works on natural history. His brother, *Bernard de Jussieu*, was born at Lyons 1690. He practised physic, and became curator of the plants in the royal garden at Paris, and superintendent of that at Trianon. He died 6 Nov., 1777. His publications are, an edition of Tournefort on the plants near Paris, 2 vols. 12mo.; and 'L'Ami de l'Humanité.' There was another brother of these ingenious men, *Joseph de Jussieu*, born at Lyons 1704, went to Peru with the academicians sent thither to measure a degree of the meridian in 1726. He died 11 April, 1779. Some account of his travels and discoveries is in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. *Antoine Laurent de Jussieu*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons 12 April, 1748. In 1770 he succeeded Lémonnier as demonstrator of botany in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. He was named principal keeper of the royal garden 1777; professor of botany in the university of Paris 1804; died 17 Sept., 1836. He published a famous work on the 'Genera Plantarum;' 'Tableau synoptique de la méthode botanique;' 'Tableau de l'école de botanique du Jardin des Plantes,' &c. His son, *Adrien de Jussieu*, was the last of that series of botanists who, during a century and a half, were the honour of France. He was born at Paris 23 Dec., 1797, in the residence occupied by his father in the Museum of Natural History, and there he passed his whole life. He succeeded his father in the botanical chair at the museum 1826, and was admitted in 1831 a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died 29 June, 1853. His works on botany are numerous and highly esteemed.

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPH, counsellor and secretary to the king of France, was born at Paris 1580, and died there 1649. His works are—Code of Canons of the Church Universal; and the Councils of Africa, with notes; Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne, fol. His collections of Greek and Latin Canons were inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris.'

JUSTEL, HENRY, son of the above, was born at Paris in 1620. He succeeded his father as secretary

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and counsellor to the king. In 1675 he sent his father's Greek manuscripts to the university of Oxford, for which that learned body created him doctor of laws. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, and was appointed keeper of the king's library. He died 24 Sept., 1693.

JUSTIN, a Latin historian, supposed to have lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius. His work is an abridgment of Trogus Pompeius, who wrote a universal history, which is lost. The best edition of Justin is by Gronovius, 8vo., Leyden, 1719.

JUSTIN, ST., a celebrated martyr and Platonic philosopher, was a native of Neapolis, in Palestine. He was converted to Christianity about A.D. 132, by the sufferings which he saw the Christians endure, but neither quitted his philosophical profession nor habit. A persecution arising under Antoninus, Adrian's successor, Justin wrote an 'Apology' for the Christians, and presented another afterwards to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, in which he maintained the innocence and holiness of Christianity, against Crescentius, a cynic philosopher, and other calumniators. He suffered martyrdom at Rome about A.D. 167. The best edition of his works is by Dom Prudent Maran, O.S.B. His 'Apologies' have been translated into English.

JUSTIN I. was elected Emperor of the East 518, and died 527.

JUSTIN II. Emperor of the East, succeeded his uncle Justinian 565, and died 578.

JUSTINIAN I., a Roman emperor, who succeeded his uncle Justin A.D. 527. He was a zealous Christian, and enacted some severe laws against heretics. After settling the affairs of the empire, and defeating the Goths, he collected the Roman laws into one body, called 'The Code,' to which he gave his own name. The emperor next caused the judicial decisions and opinions in difficult cases to be reduced, and arranged in order; which labour was chiefly entrusted to Tribonian, an eminent lawyer, and at the expiration of ten years was completed. These collections were called 'The Digests, or Pandects;' after which Justinian ordered a summary of the whole to be drawn up, in four books, termed 'The Institutes;' and lastly, the modern laws were brought into one volume, to which the name of 'Novellæ;' or 'New Code,' was given. In the time of this emperor the consular dignity was abolished. He also built a number of churches, particularly that of Sancta Sophia, at Constantinople. He died 14 Nov., 565, aged 83.

JUSTINIAN II. succeeded his father, Constantine Pogonatus, 685; died 711.

JUSTINIANI. See GIUSTINIANI.

JUVENAL, DECIUS JUNIUS, a Latin poet, was born at Aquinum, in Campania, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He studied rhetoric under Fronto, the grammarian, and afterwards had, as is generally supposed, Quintilian for his master. He became an eminent pleader at the bar, and thereby acquired a large estate. His first poetical attempt was in a satire upon Paris, a player, who was the minion of Domitian, and for which he was sent into an honourable kind of exile, by being made commander of a cohort at Pentapolis, on the borders of Egypt. On Domitian's death he returned to Rome, where he died in his eightieth year, and in the eleventh of the reign of Adrian. He may be said to have been the last of

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the Roman poets, and many prefer his pieces to the morals of Aristotle. His satires are excessively severe, but the principles are good, and the language nervous. Juvenal has been admirably translated into English by Gifford.

JUVENCUS, CAIUS VECTIUS AQUILINUS, a Latin poet, was born in Spain, and lived in the reign of Constantine. He turned the four gospels into Latin verse, but in a bad style.

JUXON, WILLIAM, an English prelate, born at Chichester 1582, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He studied the law, and entered Gray's Inn, but altered his mind, took orders, and was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford, with which he held the rectory of Somerton. In 1621 he was chosen president of his college, after which he rose rapidly, through the interest of Archbishop Laud, being successively made dean of Worcester, clerk of the closet, bishop of Hereford, dean of the chapel royal, and, in 1633, bishop of London. In 1635 he was advanced to the post of lord high treasurer, which no churchman had held since the reign of Henry VII. This office he resigned in 1641, when it was admitted by all parties that he had conducted himself without reproach. After attending his royal master at the treaty in the Isle of Wight, and on the scaffold, he went into retirement; but at the Restoration he was made archbishop of Canterbury, and had the satisfaction of placing the crown on the head of Charles II. Died 4 June, 1663.

K.

KAEMPPER, ENGELBERT, was born 16 Sept., 1651, at Lemgo, in Germany. In 1683 he accompanied the Swedish embassy to Persia, in which country he made large collections of natural curiosities, accounts of which were published at Lemgo in 1712. From Persia Kaempfer proceeded to Batavia, and in 1690 to Japan, as physician to the Dutch embassy. After spending two years there he returned to Java, and in 1693 arrived at Amsterdam. The year following he took his doctor's degree in physic at Leyden, and then settled at his native place, where he died 2 Nov., 1716. He published 'Decas Observationum exoticarum,' 'Amenitates Exoticae,' 'The History of Japan,' which has been translated into English, 2 vols. fol., 1727. Some of his botanical drawings were engraved at the expense of Sir Joseph Banks.

KAESTNER, ABRAHAM GOTTHELF, a learned mathematician, astronomer, and poet, was born at Leipzig 27 Sept., 1719, and died 20 June, 1800. He was a professor in the university of Göttingen for upwards of forty years. His principal work is a 'History of Mathematics.'

KALB, JOHN BARON DE, was born near Nuremberg about 1732, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the French army. At the commencement of the American revolution he volunteered his services in the cause of freedom, was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was for a time commander of the Southern army. He was killed at the battle of Camden 17 Aug., 1780, and a monument was ordered by Congress to be erected to his memory.

KARAMZIN.

KALDI, GEORGE, an Hungarian Jesuit, born about 1572; died 1634. He translated the Bible into his native tongue.

KALF, WILLIAM, a painter of still life, born at Amsterdam 1630; died 30 June, 1693.

KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN, a musical composer, born at Minden (Hanover) 22 Sept., 1755; died at Paris 10 Aug., 1806.

KALM, PETER, a naturalist, born in Finland 1715. He became professor of botany at Abo, and in 1747 went to North America, for the purpose of exploring that country; where he remained two or three years, and then returned to Abo. He afterwards made an extensive tour in Russia, with the same object, and died in Sweden 16 Nov., 1779. His travels in America were translated into English by Forster 1771.

KAMES, LORD. See HOME, HENRY.

KAMPEN, NICHOLAS GODFREY VAN, a Dutch historian, born at Haarlem 15 May, 1776; died 14 March, 1839.

KANE, ELISHA KENT, M.D., an Arctic explorer, born at Philadelphia 3 Feb., 1820. After studying medicine at Pennsylvania he was attached as physician to the embassy to China, and likewise visited the Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and the East Indies. He also made explorations into Africa, traversed Egypt up to the frontiers of Nubia, and then visited Goree and South Africa, including the kingdom of Dahomey. Subsequently he served as a volunteer in the Mexican war. Mr. Grinnell having undertaken to defray the cost of a polar expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, Lieutenant De Haven was placed at the head of it, Dr. Kane being appointed surgeon to the expedition, which set out in 1850. In the course of the voyage he made some valuable scientific observations, of which an account is given in his 'United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.' Of a second expedition, also fitted out at the expense of Mr. Grinnell, Dr. Kane had the command. Beyond 80° 20' he discovered a vast open basin, which geographers have since called 'Kane's Polar Sea.' This was the extreme point reached by the expedition, an account of which was published at Philadelphia, in 1856, under the title of 'Arctic Explorations in the years 1853, 1854, 1855.' Dr. Kane died at Havannah 16 Feb., 1857.

KANT, IMMANUEL, a German philosopher. His father, who spelt his name *Cant*, was descended from a Scotch family, and carried on the business of a saddler, first at Memel, and next at Königsberg, where this son was born 22 April, 1724. He studied at the college of Fredericianum; after which he became a private tutor. In 1755 he took his degree of master of arts, and became a popular lecturer in metaphysics. In 1770 he obtained a professorship at Königsberg, of which university he was made rector in 1786, and, two years afterwards, senior of the faculty of philosophy. Died 12 Feb., 1804. Kant published several works on mathematics and natural philosophy; but he is only known by the subtlety of his metaphysical system, which made a great noise in Germany.

KARAMZIN, NICHOLAS MICHAELOVITCH, a Russian historian, born in Orenburg 1 Dec., 1765; died at St. Petersburg 22 May, 1826. In 1803 he was appointed historiographer of Russia. His 'History of the Russian Empire' to the year 1611 has been translated into English, French, Italian, German, and Chinese.

KATER.

KATER, Captain **HENRY**, F.R.S., was born at Bristol 16 April, 1777. He first studied the law, but on his father's death (1794) obtained a commission in the 12th regiment of foot, then stationed in India. During the following year he was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of India, and contributed greatly to the success of that stupendous undertaking. About the same time he constructed a peculiarly sensitive hygrometer, and published a description of it in the *Asiatic Researches*. Unremitting study during seven years in a hot climate greatly injured his constitution, and was the cause of the ill state of health under which he suffered to the close of his life. After his return to England he qualified himself to serve on the general staff. In 1814, however, he went on half-pay, and from that period his life was wholly devoted to science. His trigonometrical operations, his experiments for determining the length of a pendulum beating seconds, and his labours for constructing standards of weights and measures are well known. Most of the learned societies in Great Britain and on the Continent testified their sense of the value of Captain Kater's services by enrolling him among their members. The emperor of Russia employed him to construct standards for the weights and measures of his dominions, and was so pleased with the execution of them, that he presented him with the order of St. Anne and a diamond snuff-box. Capt. Kater died in London 26 April, 1855.

KATTERFELTO, **GUSTAVUS**, a Prussian who, coming to London, soon gained a wide-spread notoriety, partly by means of advertisements headed 'Wonders! Wonders! Wonders!' which he persistently inserted in the newspapers. He is described as being a compound of conjuror and quack doctor. In both these capacities he worked upon the easy credulity of Cockneydom, during the influenza visitation of the year 1782, adding to his nostrums the fascinations of hocus-pocus. Amongst other philosophical apparatus, he employed the services of some extraordinary black cats, with which he astonished the ignorant and confounded the vulgar. Subsequently he made a tour in the provinces, where, however, his success was not so uniform as it had been in the metropolis. At Shrewsbury, indeed, he was committed to prison as a vagrant and impostor. Peter Pindar mentions this singular individual more than once, and Cowper, in the 'Task,' speaks of—

'Katterfelto with his hair on end,
At his own wonders, wondering for his bread.'

He died at Bedale, Yorkshire, 25 Nov., 1790. An account of him, by the compiler of these pages, was printed in the 'Whitby Times' of 11 Dec., 1863.

KAUFFMANN, **MARIA ANNA ANGELICA**, a female artist, was born 30 Oct., 1740, at Chur, in Switzerland. She was instructed in painting by her father, who next took her for further improvement to Rome; from whence she removed to Venice, where she found a friend in Lady Wentworth, and accompanied her to England. In this country she experienced the most liberal patronage, and became a member of the Royal Academy. She married Sir A. Zucchi, a Venetian artist, with whom she returned to Italy, and died at Rome 5 Nov., 1807. Bartolozzi engraved a number of prints from her designs.

KAUNITZ, PRINCE OF. Wenceslaus Anthony,

KEAN.

count of Rietberg and prince of Kaunitz, an eminent statesman, who died at Vienna 24 June, 1794, aged 84 years, during forty of which he was chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He commenced his political career by an embassy to France, and obtained successively the confidence of Maria Teresa, Joseph II., and Leopold II. Under his prudent administration the cabinet of Vienna obtained a great influence in the other courts of Europe.

KAYE. See **CAIUS**.

KAYE, **JOHN**, an English prelate, was a native of Hammersmith, where his father carried on the business of a linendraper. After being instructed by the celebrated Dr. Burney, at Hammersmith, he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, on which occasion he was placed at the head of both the mathematical and classical honour lists. The only other person, it may be remarked, who ever gained this double distinction was the late Baron Alderson. In 1814 Mr. Kaye was elected master of Christ's College, and the next year was created D.D. by royal mandate. In 1816 he was appointed regius professor of divinity. He was made bishop of Bristol 1820; translated to Lincoln 1827; and died 19 Feb., 1853, aged 70. He published a number of theological works, the principal of which is his 'Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria.' Some of his controversial pieces were published anonymously, such as his 'Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures,' and 'Reply to the Travels of an Irish Gentleman.'

KAZINCZY, **FRANCIS**, a celebrated Hungarian writer, born at Erhemlyen 27 Oct., 1759; died 22 Aug., 1831.

KEACH, **BENJAMIN**, a Baptist minister, born 29 Feb., 1640, at Stokehaman, Bucks. In 1664 he was sentenced to stand in the pillory for a book called 'The Child's Instructor.' After this he was chosen pastor of a congregation in Goat Yard Passage, Horsleydown, Southwark, where he died 18 July, 1704. His 'Travels of True Godliness,' and 'Travels of Ungodliness,' written in the manner of Bunyan, were once very popular books; but he is best known by his 'Tropologia, or Key to certain Scripture Metaphors.' He also wrote 'An Exposition of the Parables.'

KEAN, **CHARLES**, a distinguished tragedian, born 18 January, 1811. By his father, the celebrated Edmund Kean, he was sent to Eton as an 'oppidan' in 1824. Circumstances, not choice, caused him to adopt the stage as a profession, and, in the autumn of 1827, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre, as Young Norval. Other juvenile parts followed this performance; but though his early success was promising, he left London in the spring of 1828 with the intention of acquiring experience in the provinces. Mr. Edmund Kean's moral aberrations and neglect of his family had for some time estranged him from his son, but a meeting at Glasgow, in the course of the young tragedian's first provincial tour, led to a reconciliation, and in Oct., 1828, they appeared together as Brutus and Titus in Howard Payne's tragedy of 'Brutus,' Edmund playing for the benefit of Charles. In 1830 Mr. Charles Kean visited America, where he was warmly received; but his success when, in 1833, he appeared as Sir Edward Mortimer, at Covent Garden, was not sufficient to induce him to remain long in London. It was, however, during this engagement

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that he acted together with his father for the first and last time in the British capital, being the Iago to Edmund's Othello. In less than a month after this performance Edmund Kean was no more. Another provincial tour was followed by the appearance of Mr. Charles Kean at Drury Lane, as Hamlet, on 8 Jan., 1838. Practically, this may be regarded as his *début*; for it was, in 1838, that by his Hamlet, his Sir Giles Overreach, and his Richard, he fairly took his position as a tragedian of the highest rank. In 1842 he married Miss Ellen Tree. In 1850 he undertook, in conjunction with Mr. Keeley, the management of the Princess's Theatre, but was it not till after the dissolution of partnership that Mr. Kean commenced that gorgeous series of Shaksperian 'revivals' which make an epoch in the history of the stage, and which for several years rendered the theatre in Oxford Street, previously obscure, as fashionable as an Italian Opera House. He retired from the management of the Princess's in 1859. Subsequently he appeared several times in London, and played with great success in the provinces. But his most remarkable achievement was a professional voyage, which commenced with a visit to Australia, and comprised a series of performances through the United States. He died soon after his return to England 23 Jan., 1868.

KEAN, EDMUND, a famous actor, born in London 4 Nov., 1787. His father, a poor tailor, procured a situation for him as a figurant in the pantomimes at Drury Lane Theatre when he was only two years old, but here by the unnatural forced positions which he had to practise in order to make his limbs more pliable he became deformed. Some of the actors procured him surgical assistance, his limbs were supported, and he finally outgrew his bodily defects. At seven years his mother sent him to a little school, but order and obedience were not in his character, and he engaged himself as cabin boy in a vessel going to Madeira. This situation, however, equally displeased him, and to deliver himself in Madeira he feigned deafness, and played his part so well that the captain sent him home. In London he could not find out his mother, but a woman who had had him under her care recommended him to Miss Tidswell, an actress at Drury Lane Theatre, who gave him much assistance. At one period after his return to London he acted as a droll in a booth. After this he was placed in one of the minor theatres, and was much applauded for his recitations. From this period he commenced reading dramatic productions. His protectress recommended him to a company of players in Yorkshire, where he appeared under the name of Carey. Although not more than thirteen years old, he performed the parts of 'Hamlet,' 'Lord Hastings,' and Addison's 'Cato,' well enough to please a provincial audience. At Windsor he obtained the applause of the royal family by his recitation of Satan's 'Address to the Sun,' from 'Paradise Lost,' and of the first soliloquy in Shakspeare's 'Richard III.' It has frequently been asserted that about this time he was fortunate enough to attract the attention of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton, where he remained three years, and is said to have made much progress in classical studies. This statement is, however, wholly unfounded. Playing Hamlet in the island of Guernsey, a local journal abused him, and when he afterwards performed

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Richard he was received with exclamations of displeasure. Kean for a while patiently submitted, but very significantly addressed a passage from his part to the pit—'Unmannered dog, stand thou, when I command!' Upon this the disorder increased, and instead of apologizing, he addressed his audience to the following effect—'You have shown some symptoms of understanding in applying the words to yourselves.' He had to pay dear for this imprudence. He was obliged to leave the town, and remained in great distress till some of his friends interceded for him with the governor of the island. Kean afterwards went to Dorchester. In the meantime, Dr. Drury, his old patron, had recommended him to the directing committee of Drury Lane, as fitted to revive the fortunes of this declining theatre. He was in consequence engaged for three years at 'Old Drury.' Kean appeared for the first time on the London boards (26 Jan., 1814) in the character of 'Shylock.' His first evening was decisive, but his 'Richard III.' made him the idol of the London play-going public. In 'Othello' also, and 'Sir Giles Overreach,' he was unequalled by any contemporary; and when he performed Massinger's Jew for the first time, the actors and others of his admirers presented him with a gold cup as a token of their esteem (25 June, 1814). In 1820 he visited the United States and performed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, on the whole with great success. After his return to England the extravagance and dissoluteness which had always disgraced his character involved him in great embarrassments; and a second visit to America in 1825 was attended with little credit or advantage. He came back to England and died at Richmond, Surrey, 15 May, 1833. Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall), in his biography of Kean (2 vols. 8vo., 1835), sums up his histrionic qualities as follows:—'As a tragedian he was decidedly of the very first order. He possessed vigour, pathos, sarcasm, and the power of communicating terror in the highest degree; and his intensity in expressing all the passions has never been approached within our recollection.' The best biography of Kean is that by F. W. Hawkins, 2 vols., 1869.

KEANE, JOHN, Lord Keane, a British general, born at Belmont, co. Waterford, 1781; died 24 Aug., 1844. His chief military exploit was the capture in 1839 of the fortress of Ghuznee, in Cabool, which till then had been deemed impregnable. For this he received a peerage and a pension of £2000 from the East India Company.

KEARNEY, BARNABY, an Irish Jesuit, born at Cashel 1595; died 20 Aug., 1640. He published 'Heliotropion,' 8vo., Lyons, 1622, containing sermons in Latin, for the Sundays and feasts of the whole year. A second volume of his sermons, on the Passion of Christ, was published at Paris 1633.

KEATE, GEORGE, F.R.S., F.S.A. was born about 1729. He was educated at Kingston School, after which he went to Geneva, and, while there, contracted an acquaintance with Voltaire. On his return to England he was called to the bar; but did not follow that profession. His first literary work was 'Ancient and Modern Rome,' a poem, 1760. This was followed by 'A short Account of the Republic of Geneva,' dedicated to Voltaire. In 1762 came out 'An Epistle from Lady Jane

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Gray to Lord Guildford Dudley; and in 1763, 'The Alps,' a poem. The next year he produced 'Netley Abbey;' and in 1765, 'The Temple Student.' In 1769 he married, and about the same time published 'Ferneby,' an epistle to Voltaire; in which he introduced an eulogium on Shakspeare, for which the corporation of Stratford presented him with a standish made out of the bard's favourite mulberry-tree. In 1773 Mr. Keate published 'The Monument in Arcadia,' a dramatic poem; and in 1779 'Sketches from Nature, taken in a Journey to Margate,' 2 vols. This is an imitation of Sterne. His last publication was 'An Account of the Pelew Islands; composed from the Journals of Captain Henry Wilson and his officers, who were shipwrecked there in 1783.' Died 27 June, 1797.

KEATING, GEOFFREY, D.D., a pious and learned Irish clergyman of the Roman communion, author of many works both in prose and verse in his native language, was born at Tubrid, co. Tipperary, about 1570; died about 1644. His chief production is a History of Ireland from the earliest times to the Anglo-Norman invasion, its title in the original being 'Forus feasa air Eirinn.' A very incorrect English translation by Dermot O'Connor was published at London 1723. Another version appeared at Dublin in 2 vols., 1809; and a correct translation by William Halliday of the first portion of the History was printed at Dublin 1811, with the original Irish on the opposite pages. Another translation by John O'Mahony was published at New York 1857. Among Dr. Keating's other works are 'A Treatise on the Mass; A Moral Treatise on Death; and Poems. All of these are in Irish.

KEATS, JOHN, a poet, born in London 29 Oct., 1795, and educated in a private school at Enfield. In 1810 he was placed with a surgeon at Edmonton, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he removed to London in order to 'walk the hospitals.' Here he became acquainted with several well-known literary men, incited by whose praise he published a volume of poems, which attracted but little attention. Being compelled by ill-health to abandon all idea of following his profession, he went on a visit into the country, where he commenced his 'Endymion,' published in 1817. The sharp criticisms on it which appeared in the Quarterly Review and Blackwood's Magazine produced an injurious effect on the health of the sensitive author, who, however, brought out another volume containing his beautiful odes on 'The Nightingale,' and the 'Grecian Urn,' the poems of 'Lamia,' and the 'The Eve of St. Agnes' and the magnificent fragment of 'Hyperion.' His illness becoming worse, he left England in 1820 to seek a warmer climate, and died at Rome 27 Feb., 1821. There have been numerous editions of his works.

KEBLE, JOHN, an Anglican divine and poet, was born 25 April, 1792, at Fairford, Gloucestershire, of which parish his father was the incumbent. He received his academical education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1810. He was then elected a fellow of Oriel College, where he took the degree of M.A. 1813, in which year he gained the chancellor's prizes for an English essay on 'Translations from the Dead Languages,' and for a Latin essay 'A comparison of Xenophon and Julius Cæsar.' He took orders and obtained a fellowship at Oriel,

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but about 1823 he retired to his father's living at Fairford, where he had a few pupils, and whence he made frequent visits to Oxford. He was one of the four eminent clergymen who initiated the High Church or Oxford movement in 1832, by starting the celebrated 'Tracts for the Times,' of which Nos. 4, 13, 40, 52, and 89 were from Mr. Keble's pen. From 1831 to 1842 he was professor of poetry at Oxford; and in 1831 he was presented to the vicarage of Hursley, Hants, which he retained till his death on 29 March, 1866. His greatest work is a volume of poems, entitled 'The Christian Year,' which has passed through nearly a hundred editions. He was also author of the 'Lyra Innocentium,' 1846; and (with Newman, Froude, and others) of the 'Lyra Apostolica,' his poems in the latter work being distinguished by the Greek letter γ . To perpetuate his memory, his friends and admirers raised a large fund shortly after his decease, and founded Keble College in the university of Oxford.

KEBLE, JOSEPH, a barrister of Gray's Inn, born in London 1632; died Aug., 1710. Besides 'Reports,' and other legal works, he published two essays, one 'On Human Nature;' the other 'On Human Actions.'

KECKERMAN, BARTHOLOMEW, a native of Dantzic, became director of the academy there, and published a large number of works, once extensively used in the education of youth. Born 1571; died 1609.

KEELEY, ROBERT, an eminent comedian and theatrical manager, was born in London 1793, and died at Brompton 3 Feb., 1869.

KEENE, EDMUND, a prelate, born at Lynn, Norfolk, 1713, and educated at Caius College and Peterhouse, Cambridge, being elected a fellow of the latter society 1739. In 1740 he was collated to the valuable rectory of Stanhope, co. Durham, and he was master of Peterhouse from 1748 to 1754. He was made bishop of Chester 1752; translated to Ely 1770; and died 6 July, 1781. His only publications are five occasional sermons.

KEEPE, HENRY, a Londoner born, received his education at Oxford, and next studied law in the Inner Temple. He joined the communion of the Catholic Church, in which he died May, 1688. His works are 'Monumenta Westmonasteriensia' or an Historical Account of the Abbey Church of Westminster, 1682; 'The Genealogies of the high-born Prince and Princess George and Anne of Denmark,' 1684; and 'A True and Perfect Narrative of the strange and unexpected finding the Crucifix and Gold Chain of that pious Prince St. Edward, the King and Confessor; which was found after six hundred and twenty years' interment,' 4to., 1688, published under the name of Charles Taylour.

KEILL, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Scotland 27 March, 1673, and educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, though he obtained his doctor's degree from the university of Cambridge. In 1700 he settled at Northampton, where he died 10 July, 1719. Besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote 'Anatomy of the Human Body abridged;' a translation of Lemery's Course of Chemistry; and 'An Account of Animal Secretion.' The latter work was afterwards enlarged, with the title of 'Essays on several parts of the Animal Economy.' He had a controversy with Dr. Jurin, on the force of the heart.

KEILL, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a mathematician,

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brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh 1 Dec., 1671. After taking the degree of master of arts at the university of his native city, he removed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he read lectures on Newton's Principia. In 1699 he attacked Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth, and, in the following year, delivered lectures on natural philosophy in the public schools. In 1701 appeared his 'Introductio ad veram Physicam,' which he considerably enlarged in the edition of 1705. He was now elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1709 appointed treasurer to the Palatines, whom he accompanied to New England. On his return he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy, and about the same time entered the lists against Leibnitz, on the invention of fluxions. He next defended Newton's doctrine against the Cartesians, and in 1711 was made decypherer to the queen. In 1713 he received the degree of doctor in physic; and two years afterwards published an edition of Commandine's Euclid. His last work was the 'Introductio ad veram Astronomiam,' which, at the desire of the duchess of Chandos, he translated into English. Dr. Keill died 1 Sept., 1721.

KEISER, REINHARD, one of the most renowned musical composers of the German school, was born near Leipsic 1673; and died at Hamburg 12 Sept., 1739.

KEITH, GEORGE, a native of Aberdeen, who was a fellow-student there with Bishop Burnet, and took his degree as master of arts, after which he turned Quaker, and went to Pennsylvania; but becoming dissatisfied with the sect, he formed a new one of his own. At length he entered into the church of England, took orders, and obtained some preferment. He died about 1715. He wrote several books for the Quakers, and some against Penn, with 'Reasons for renouncing that Sect,' 1700.

KEITH, GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE, VISCOUNT, a naval commander, fourth son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, was born 1747. In 1795, being then vice-admiral, he commanded the fleet destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; in the object of which expedition he not only succeeded, but compelled the Dutch, who advanced to the relief of the colony, to surrender at discretion without firing a gun. For this he was rewarded with an Irish barony 1797; and his gallant exertions in the Foudroyant, on the coast of Egypt, during the campaign of 1801, caused his elevation to the peerage of the United Kingdom (1803) by the title of Baron Keith. He was promoted to a viscountcy 1814; and died 10 March, 1823.

KEITH, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, field-marshal in the Prussian service, was born in Scotland 1696. His father was William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland; and his schoolmaster was the celebrated Ruddiman. He afterwards went to the university of Aberdeen. In 1715 he joined the Pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, but made his escape to France, where he studied mathematics, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. From Paris he went to Madrid, and obtained a commission in the Irish brigade; but on accompanying the Spanish embassy to Russia, he entered the service of that state, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with the order of the black eagle. By his skill Oczakow was taken; and in the war with Sweden he materially contributed

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to the victory of Willmanstrand, and the taking of the isles of Aland. He had afterwards a share in raising the Empress Elizabeth to the throne; but not being rewarded according to his services, he left St. Petersburg for Prussia, where the king made him governor of Berlin and field-marshal. He was killed at the battle of Hochkirch 14 Oct., 1758.

KEITH, ROBERT, a prelate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, was born in Kincardineshire 7 Feb., 1681, and educated at Aberdeen. In 1727 he was chosen coadjutor to Bish-opp Millar, of Edinburgh, being entrusted soon afterwards with the superintendance of Caithness, Orkney, and the Isles. In 1733 the clergy of Fife elected him to be their diocesan, and ten years later he was chosen Primus. Died 20 Jan., 1757. Bishop Keith wrote 'The History of the Affairs of the Church and State of Scotland, from the beginning of the Reformation in the reign of King James V., to the retreat of Queen Mary into England, anno 1568,' folio, 1734; 'Catalogue of the Bishops of the Several Sees within the Kingdom of Scotland down to the year 1688,' 4to., 1755. A new edition of the latter work, with a continuation to the date of publication by the Rev. M. Russell, LL.D., was published at Edinburgh 1824.—Anderson.

KEITH, THOMAS, was born at Brandsburton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, 1751, and settled in London as a teacher of mathematics. He was appointed secretary to the master of the king's household 1804; 'professor of geography and the sciences' to the princess of Wales 1810; and accountant in the British Museum 1814. He died in London 29 June, 1824. His works consist of elementary treatises on arithmetic, geography, trigonometry, geometry, and the use of the globes.

KELGREN, JOHN HENRY, a Swedish philosopher, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born 1 Dec., 1751; died 12 April, 1795.

KELLER, JAMES, *Cillaricus*, a Jesuit, born at Seckingen 1568; died at Munich 23 Feb., 1631. He was confessor to Albert of Bavaria, and the confidential friend of the Emperor Maximilian. He published several religious and political works, the latter for the most part under assumed names. His book against France, 'Mysteria Politica,' was burnt by order of the government.

KELLERMANN, FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE, duc de Valmy, marshal of France, was born at Strasburg 30 May, 1735. He attained the rank of field-marshal 1788, after having served in the Seven Years' War, and distinguished himself at Bergheim, at Friedberg, and against the Russians (1772). Appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Moselle 1792, he defeated the Prussians at Valmy, and forced them to evacuate the French territory. He was imprisoned as a suspected person 1793, but gained his liberty on the 9th Thermidor; and in 1795 was entrusted with the command of the army of the Alps and Italy. He was made by Napoleon a marshal of the empire 1804; and at the Restoration was created a peer of France. Died 12 Sept., 1820.

KELLISON, MATTHEW, D.D., a Catholic divine, born in Northamptonshire about 1560. He took his doctor's degree at Rhems, where he was rector of the university; from whence he removed to Douay, and became president of the English college. He died 21 Jan., 1640-1. His works are, Survey of the new Religion; Reply to

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Sutcliffe; *Oratio coram Henrico IV. rege Christianissimo*; The Gagg of the reformed Gospel; *Examen Reformationis*; *The Right and Jurisdiction of the Prince and Prelate*; A treatise on the Hierarchy of the Church; A brief and necessary Instruction for the Catholics of England; *Comment. in tertiam partem Summæ Sæceti Thomæ.*

KELLY, or TALBOT, EDWARD, an alchemist, born at Worcester 1555, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He was obliged to leave the university, and after rambling about the kingdom was sentenced to lose his ears at Lancaster. He next became an associate of Dr. Dee, and accompanied him to Prague, where Kelly was knighted by the Emperor Rodolphus; but his tricks being discovered, he was thrown into prison, and in attempting to escape he fell, and bruised himself to such a degree that he died soon after, in 1595. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone; besides which he was the author of 'A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some spirits.'

KELLY, HUGH, a miscellaneous writer, was born near the lake of Killarney 1739. He was apprenticed to a staymaker in Dublin, and on the expiration of his time repaired to London, where he procured a situation in the office of an attorney. He next became a writer for the booksellers, and published several political pamphlets. In 1767 appeared the 'Babler,' in 2 vols., which was followed by 'Louisa Mildmay,' a novel. About this time also he published a poem, entitled 'Thespis,' in imitation of Churchill's *Roscius*; and in 1768 his comedy of 'False Delicacy' was performed with success. His next dramatic piece, 'A Word to the Wise,' met with a different reception, in consequence of which he published it by subscription. His next attempt was a tragedy, called 'Clementina;' which was succeeded by the comedy of 'The School for Wives.' While thus employed he applied himself to the law, and was called to the bar, but was cut off prematurely by an abscess in the side 3 Feb., 1777. His other works were 'The Romance of an Hour,' and 'The Man of Reason,' comedies.

KELLY, JOHN, LL.D., was born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, 1 Nov., 1750. Bishop Hildesley employed him in the translation of the Bible into the Manx tongue; after which he was ordained as minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr, Scotland, where he was engaged by the duke of Gordon to superintend the studies of the marquis of Huntly. Through this patronage he obtained the vicarage of Ardleigh, and next the rectory of Copford, Essex; on which he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.D. 1799. In 1803 he published a Grammar of the Manx Language; and he also had nearly completed a Dictionary of the Manx and English Languages, when the sheets were destroyed in the fire of Mr. Nichols, the printer. It has since been printed by the Manx Society (8vo., Douglas, 1866), under the editorial care of W. Gill. Dr. Kelly died 12 Nov., 1809.

KELLY, MICHAEL, a vocalist, born in Dublin 1752. After studying under Rauzzini in Dublin, and Fineroli at Naples, he performed with success at most of the Italian theatres; and, going to Germany, he was one of the original singers in the 'Nozze di Figaro' of Mozart, with whom he

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contracted a close intimacy during his stay at Vienna, where he had accepted an engagement in the service of the Emperor Joseph, by whom he was much caressed. He afterwards settled in London, where he made his first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre 1787. He retained his situation as first singer at that theatre, the musical performances of which he also directed until his final retirement from the stage. He composed the music for Colman's 'Bluebeard,' and for a great number of other popular pieces. He died at Margate 9 Oct., 1826. His 'Reminiscences' (2 vols., 1820; 2nd edit., 1826) is a very amusing work, and is by far the best addition to our theatrical history since Colley Cibber's 'Apology.'

KELLY, OLIVER, Catholic archbishop of Tuam, died at Albano, near Rome, 18 April, 1834.

KELLY, THOMAS, Catholic archbishop of Armagh, died 14 Jan., 1835, aged 39.

KELWAY, THOMAS, a celebrated composer of English church music, succeeded John Reading as organist of Chichester Cathedral 1726, and held that situation till his death 21 May, 1749.

KEMBLE, CHARLES, an eminent tragedian, brother of John Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, was born 25 Nov., 1775, at Brecknock, where his father, Roger Kemble, was then manager of the theatre. He received an excellent education in the English Catholic College at Douay, and returned to England 1792. A situation which was obtained for him in the Post-office he threw up in disgust, and made his appearance on the boards of the Sheffield theatre, as 'Orlando,' in 'As You Like It.' Subsequently he played at Newcastle, but was decidedly unsuccessful. He was, however, engaged at Drury Lane in the season of 1794; and in 1797 he appeared at the Haymarket, by which time there was some improvement in his style of acting. Determined to achieve success, he gradually rose to the highest eminence in his profession. For a short time he was manager of Covent Garden, but was very unsuccessful. He retired from the stage 1840, on being appointed examiner of plays, though he subsequently appeared in public from time to time as a reader of Shakspeare. Mr. Kemble tried his hand at dramatic composition, but while his adaptations from the foreign stage were elegant and successful, his original pieces were failures. Died 5 Nov., 1854.

KEMBLE, JOHN MITCHELL, a profound Anglo-Saxon scholar, eldest son of Charles Kemble, the tragedian, was born in London 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1830; M.A. 1833). After quitting the university, he spent much of his time in Germany, being engaged in the unremitting study of the Anglo-Saxon language and literature. His death took place at Dublin 26 March, 1857. Mr. Kemble's principal works are 'Ueber die Stammfabel Westsachsen,' 1836; 'Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici,' 6 vols. 8vo., 1839-48; 'Saxons in England,' 2 vols., 1849; 'A few Notes respecting the Bishops of East Anglia,' 1851; 'State Papers and Correspondence illustrative of the Social and Political State of Europe from the Revolution (1688) to the accession of the House of Hanover, 1857.' His 'Hære Færales, or, Studies in the Archæology of Northern Nations,' was published 1863, under the editorship of R. G. Latham and A. W. Franks.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP. This ornament of the stage was the eldest son of Mr. Roger Kemble, the

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manager of a company of comedians in the north of England. He was born at Prescott, Lancashire, 1 Feb., 1757, and received his early education at the Catholic seminary of Sedgley Park, Staffordshire, from whence he proceeded to Douay, with a view to the clerical profession; but preferring the stage to other pursuits, he made his *début* at Liverpool. After performing with great reputation in many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he appeared on the boards of Drury Lane 30 Sept., 1783, in the character of Hamlet. His success was complete, and from that time he was regarded as the first tragedian of the age. On the secession of Mr. King, he became manager of Drury Lane Theatre. In 1802 he took advantage of the peace to visit the continent, in order to study the French and Spanish histrionic establishments, with a view to the improvement of those at home. On his return he became manager of Covent Garden Theatre, where he continued till 1809, when that building was destroyed by fire. On the restoration of the edifice, Mr. Kemble became the object of popular resentment by raising the prices, which occasioned a series of riots. After a long and honourable career, he took leave of the stage (23 June, 1817), and for the recovery of his health, or at least for the alleviation of his spasmodic sufferings, he went to Montpellier, and from thence to Lausanne, where he died 26 Feb., 1823. In private life Mr. Kemble combined the scholar with the gentleman. He wrote 'Belisarius,' a tragedy; 'The Female Officer,' a farce; and 'Lodoiska,' an opera; besides which he altered and modernised a number of the old dramas. He was also the author of a pamphlet on the character of Macbeth.

KEMP, GEORGE MEIKLE, a Scotch architect, who died 6 March, 1844. The monument to Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh is his masterpiece.

KEMP, JOSEPH, Mus. Doc., a musical composer, born at Exeter 1778. After studying under the celebrated William Jackson, he was appointed organist of Bristol Cathedral (1802), from whence he removed to London (1807). In 1808 he took the degree of bachelor of music at Cambridge, and the year following that of doctor, on which occasion his exercise entitled, 'The Crucifixion,' was performed. He now became a lecturer on music at several institutions, and invented a new mode of teaching the science. In 1818 he visited the continent, and on his return went to reside in his native city. In April, 1824, he came back to London, where he died on the 22nd of the following month. His works are—A new System of Musical Education, being a Self-Instructor; Twenty Psalmical Melodies; The Jubilee, a Patriotic Entertainment; The Siege of Ica, an opera; The Vocal Magazine; Songs, Glees, Duets, &c.

KEMPELEN, WOLFFGANG, BARON DE, a mechanician, the inventor of the automaton chess-player and other ingenious contrivances. He was also the author of some poetical pieces. Born at Presburg, Hungary, 23 Jan., 1734; died 26 March, 1804.

KEMPIS, THOMAS À, was born at the village of Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, about 1380. He studied at Deventer, and in 1399 entered the monastery of regular canons of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwol, of which his brother was prior. Here he led a most exemplary life, and died, with the greatest reputation for sanctity, 25 July, 1471. His works were printed at Antwerp in 1615, 3 vols.

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The principal performance in this collection is the treatise 'De Imitatione Christi,' which is universally known; yet it is much doubted whether Thomas à Kempis was the real author of it, many strong reasons being assigned for the claim of John Gersen, a Benedictine abbat.

KEN, THOMAS, was born at Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, July, 1637. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford. In 1666 he became fellow of Winchester College, soon after which he was presented to the rectory of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, and a prebendal stall in the church of Westminster. In 1679 he completed his degrees in divinity, and about this time went to Holland, as chaplain to the princess of Orange. On his return he was appointed chaplain to Lord Dartmouth, whom he accompanied to Tangier. He next became chaplain to Charles II., and attended him in his dying moments, for which he was made bishop of Bath and Wells. He was one of the seven prelates who joined in a petition to James II. against reading the declaration for liberty of conscience, for which they were sent to the Tower, tried, and acquitted. Notwithstanding this, the good bishop could not, upon principle, transfer his allegiance to the new sovereign, and, in consequence, was deprived of his preterment at the Revolution. Queen Anne settled a pension upon him of two hundred a year, and he was universally esteemed for the excellence of his character. He died 19 March, 1710-11. His works, consisting of sermons, tracts, and poems, were printed in 4 vols. 8vo., 1721, with his life prefixed. The best life of him is that by 'a Layman' (*i.e.*, J. L. Anderdon), 8vo., Lond., 1853.

KENDALL, GEORGE, D.D., a Calvinistic divine, born at Coton, in the parish of Dawlish, Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. He obtained a prebend of Exeter and the rectory of Blissland, Cornwall; but was ejected at the Restoration for nonconformity. Died 19 Aug., 1663. He published 'Vindication of the Doctrine commonly received in churches concerning God's intentions of special grace and favour to his elect in the death of Christ'; 'Sancti Sancti; or the common Doctrine of the perseverance of the Saints, &c., vindicated' against John Goodwin.

KENNINGHAM. See CUNINGHAM.

KENNEDY, CHARLES RANN, a poet and translator, born about 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was elected to a fellowship. He then entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar 1835. While practising in London he was engaged in many important cases—taking, for example, a prominent share in the arguments of the famous case of 'Stockdale v. Hansard,' in reference to which he afterwards published a tract of some note in its day on 'The Privilege of Parliament.' Ill-health interrupting his professional labours, he was for some time engaged on the press, chiefly on the 'Globe' and 'John Bull.' Ultimately he returned to practice, joined the Midland Circuit, and settled at Birmingham. Died Dec., 1867, æt. 60. As a scholar he was widely known by his translations of Demosthenes' Orations, and of Virgil. He was also the author of poems, translations, and magazine articles, and at the time of his death he was engaged in the composition of a poem on 'Hannibal in Italy.'

KENNEDY, JAMES, bishop of St. Andrew's, was born about 1405. He was the son of James Ken-

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nedey, by the countess of Angus, and, in 1437, was made bishop of Dunkeld, with which he held the abbey of Scoon, and, in 1440, was raised to the see of St. Andrew's. In 1444 he was constituted lord chancellor, which dignity he soon resigned. He founded the college of St. Salvador, and the church within its precincts, also the abbey of the Observantines. In the minority of James III. he was appointed one of the lords of the regency. Died 10 May, 1466.

KENNEDY, JOHN, M.D., was a native of Scotland. He resided some years in Smyrna, and was a great collector of antiquities, particularly coins, which were sold by auction after his death, which occurred 26 Jan., 1760. He wrote a 'Dissertation on the Coins of Carausius; which was answered by Dr. Stukeley.

KENNEDY, JOHN, rector of Bradley, Derbyshire, published 'Scripture Chronology,' 1751, for which work Dr. Johnson wrote a dedication; An Examination of Jackson's Chronological Antiquities; The Doctrine of Commensurability. He attempted to prove the perfect chronology of the Hebrew Bible, and was answered by Ferguson; but much more ably in a series of letters by the Rev. Thomas Bowen, of Bristol, in the Christian Magazine. The date of his death is not recorded, but he was living in 1774.

KENNETH I., king of Scotland, ascended the throne 558, and died 604.

KENNETH II., son of Alpin, succeeded to the throne of Scotland 823, and died 854.

KENNETH III., son of Malcolm, began to reign 969, and was assassinated 994.

KENNETT, BASIL, D.D., brother of the bishop of Peterborough, was born at Postling, Kent, 1674. He was sent to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1706 he went as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. He returned 1714, and died Jan., 1714-5. His principal works, besides translations of ancient and modern authors, are—Romæ Antiquæ Notitia, or the Antiquities of Rome; Lives of the Grecian Poets; Exposition of the Apostles' Creed; Sermons.

KENNETT, WHITE, was the son of the Rev. Basil Kennett, rector of Dunchurch, and vicar of Postling, in Kent. He was born at Dover 10 Aug., 1600, and received his education at Westminster School. Thence he proceeded to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1684, and the same year was presented to the vicarage of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire. In 1689, as he was shooting, the gun burst, and wounded him in the forehead, so that he was ever after obliged to wear a patch of black velvet. After this he became vice-principal of St. Edmund Hall, and, in 1693, rector of Shottesbrooke, Berks. In 1699 he took his doctor's degree, and the next year obtained the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. He now became popular among the low church party, and had a controversy with Atterbury respecting the rights of convocation. In 1706 he was employed by the booksellers to superintend a collection of English historians, and to continue the work, of which a second edition appeared in 1719, in 3 vols. folio. He made himself conspicuous by a funeral sermon preached for the first duke of Devonshire (1707), which gave great offence, as an apology for the sins of the great. The same year he was made dean of Peterborough, but so obnoxious had he now made himself by his

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party zeal, that Welton, the rector of Whitechapel, caused his portrait to be exhibited in the character of Judas, in the altar-piece of that church. This act of indecency was properly resented, and the painting removed. In 1718 he was made bishop of Peterborough. He died 19 Dec., 1728. The bishop was an able antiquary, and particularly conversant in the northern languages. His principal works are 'Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, and other adjacent parts in the counties of Oxford and Bucks, with a Glossary of obsolete terms,' 4to., 1695; new edition by Dr. Bandinel, 2 vols., 1818; Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the Church of England; The History of the Convocation; The Case of Impropriations and of the augmentation of Vicarages; Account of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; A Register and Chronicle. This prelate's biographical MSS. form part of the Lansdowne collection in the British Museum.

KENNEY, JAMES, a dramatist, was a native of Ireland, and died at Brompton 25 July, 1849.

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, D.D., was born 4 April, 1718, at Totnes, Devonshire, of which place his father was parish clerk. He received his education at the grammar school of his native town, after which he became the master of the charity school there till 1744, when, by the aid of some friends, he was enabled to go to Wadham College, Oxford. In 1747 he published 'Two Dissertations; the first on the Tree of Life in Paradise, and the second on the Oblations of Cain and Abel;' which procured him so much reputation that he was elected fellow of Exeter College; and the university, as a mark of favour, conferred on him his bachelor's degree without fees. In 1750 he took his degree of M.A., and soon after formed the design of collating the Hebrew manuscripts of the Bible. Preparatory to this great undertaking, he published in 1753 'The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered;' but it was not till 1758 that the design began to take effect, under the auspices of the university, and aided by a most liberal subscription. In the meantime Mr. Kennicott was appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall, and vicar of Culham, Oxfordshire. In 1761 he took his doctor's degree, and the same year the king gave him a pension of two hundred a year. In 1767 he was made Radcliffe librarian, and in 1769 he had concluded the Herculean task, in which he had been engaged for more than ten years. In 1770 he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, which he exchanged for a canonry of Christ Church, where he died 18 Aug., 1783. Dr. Kennicott published 'Annual Accounts of his Collations;' several tracts and sermons; and his edition of the Hebrew Bible with Prolegomena, 2 vols. folio, 1776 and 1780. After his death were printed 'Remarks on select Passages in the Old Testament, and sermons.'

KENRICK, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Watford, Herts. He was brought up to the business of a rule maker, which he quitted for literature, and might have attained respectability, had he conducted himself with propriety. Having procured a doctor's degree at Leyden, he began his career with poetry, and next turned critic, in the 'Monthly Review.' In 1765 he attacked Dr. Johnson's Shakespeare; but that great man only said 'He did not think himself bound by Kenrick's rules.' The next year he produced the play of

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'Falstaff's Wedding,' an imitation of Shakspeare, and not devoid of merit. This was followed by the comedy of the 'Widowed Wife,' which had no success. After this he pretended to have discovered the perpetual motion, and, in 1772, was involved in a lawsuit with Garrick, against whom he had published a scandalous libel. In 1774 he delivered lectures on Shakspeare, and the next year commenced the 'London Review,' which he continued to his death, on 10 June, 1779.

KENT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF, father of Queen Victoria, was the fourth son of George III., and born 2 Nov., 1767. His education in England was conducted by Dr. Fisher, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and next at Göttingen, from whence he removed to Geneva, where he remained till 1790, when he proceeded in a military capacity to Gibraltar. The year following he went to Canada, and in 1793 passed through the United States to the West Indies, where he joined Sir Charles (afterwards Earl) Grey, and was present at the siege of St. Lucia. In 1794 he returned to North America, and served at Halifax as a major-general till 1796, when he became a lieutenant-general, and soon afterwards quitted that station for England. In 1799 he was created duke of Kent, Strathorne, and Dublin, at which time he obtained a parliamentary grant suited to his dignity. The same year he revisited America, but returned again in 1800, and in 1802 was made governor of Gibraltar, where his discipline occasioned such a dangerous mutiny that he was recalled the year following. In 1818 he married the youngest daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of the prince of Leinengen. Persevering in the economical plan which he had laid down prior to this change in his situation, the duke led a retired life, first in Germany, and next in England, especially after the birth of a daughter (afterwards Queen Victoria), at Kensington, 24 May, 1819. He then went to Sidmouth, Devonshire, for the benefit of the climate, but while there was attacked by a pulmonary complaint, which carried him off very suddenly, 23 Jan., 1820.

KENT, JAMES, an eminent composer of sacred music, was born at Winchester 1700. He was appointed organist at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards (1737) at the college chapel, Winchester, where he died 1776.

KENT, JAMES, an eminent jurist of New York, author of 'Commentaries on American Law,' &c., was born 1763, and died 12 Dec., 1847.

KENT, MARIA LOUISA VICTORIA, DUCHESS OF, daughter of Francis, duke of Saxe-Saalfeld Coburg, was born 17 Aug., 1786. She married first the prince of Leiningen, and secondly (1818) the duke of Kent, by whom she had a daughter, who afterwards ascended the English throne as Queen Victoria. The duchess died at Frogmore 16 March, 1861.

KENT, WILLIAM, an artist, born in Yorkshire 1685. He was originally a coach-painter, but left that branch to study the principles of design, for which purpose he went to Rome, where he found a patron in Lord Burlington, who brought him to England, and lodged him in his own house in 1719. His paintings, however, are but indifferent, and his portraits not at all like the persons they were said to represent. In architecture he succeeded better; and he had also a good taste in ornamental gardening. By the interest of his patron he became master-carpenter, architect,

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keeper of the pictures, and principal painter to the crown. Died 12 April, 1748.

KENYON, LOVD, Lord Kenyon, was son of Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., of Gredington, Flintshire, and born there 1733. After receiving his education at the school of Ruthin, Denbighshire, he was articled to Mr. Tomlinson, an attorney of Nantwich, in Cheshire. At the expiration of his time he entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar 1761. His progress was slow at first, but, on forming an acquaintance with Thurlow, his practice in the Court of Chancery increased. In 1780 he acquired celebrity by managing the defence of Lord George Gordon, and, in 1782, was appointed attorney-general, soon after which he was made chief justice of Chester. In 1784 he became master of the rolls, and was created a baronet. On the resignation of Lord Mansfield (1788), he was constituted chief justice of the King's Bench, and elevated to the peerage. He died at Bath 2 April, 1802.

KEPLER, JOHN, an astronomer, born at Wied, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 27 Dec., 1571. He was educated at Tübingen under Mæstlinus, and, in 1591, was appointed professor of astronomy at Gratz, soon after which he published his 'Mysterium Cosmographicum.' In 1598 he was banished the university for professing the reformed religion, but was afterwards recalled, and restored to his office. In 1600 he quitted that place of his own accord, to become mathematician to the Emperor Rodolphus, at Prague, where he experienced difficulties which compelled him to remove to Linz, on a pension. He died at Ratisbon 15 Nov., 1630. To Kepler we are indebted for the discovery of the laws which govern the planetary motions, or that these bodies describe areas proportional to their times, that they move in elliptic orbits; and that the squares of their periodic times are as the cubes of their mean distances. His principal works are—The Rudolphine Tables; Optical Astronomy; Account of a New Star in Sagittarius; New Astronomy, or Celestial Physics; The Harmony of the World; Somnium Astro-nomicum.

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, Viscount Keppel, an English admiral, was the second son of William, earl of Albemarle, and born 2 April, 1725. He went with Anson round the world, and afterwards passed through all the gradations of the service, till he attained the full rank of admiral. In 1778 he commanded the channel fleet, and had a partial action with the French off Ushant, on 12 July; but nothing decisive being effected, the nation was dissatisfied. Counter-charges were brought against each other by Admiral Keppel and his second in command, Sir Hugh Palliser; when the former was acquitted, and the latter censured. As party spirit, however, was high on this occasion, it was believed by the best judges that justice was unequally administered. In 1782 Keppel was made a peer, and afterwards appointed first lord of the Admiralty. Died 3 Oct., 1786.

KER, JOHN, duke of Roxburgh. See ROXBURGH.

KERCKHERDERE, JOHN GERARD, historiographer to the Emperor Joseph I., born near Maestricht, about 1678, and died 1738. He was author of many works on general history and theology.

KERCKHOVE, JOSEPH VAN DER, an historical painter, of Bruges, born 1669; died 1724.

KERCKRING.

KERCKRING, THEODORE, a physician and anatomist, born at Amsterdam. He settled at Hamburg with the title of the duke of Tuscany's resident, and died 2 Nov., 1693, leaving several important works on professional subjects. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

KERGUELIN TREMAREC, YVES JOSEPH DE, a rear-admiral in the French navy, was born in Brittany 1745, and died March, 1797. He published an 'Account of a Voyage in the North Sea,' 1771; 'Accounts of Two Voyages in the Southern Seas and the Indies,' 1782; and 'Account of the Maritime War of 1778 between France and England.'

KERI, FRANCIS BORGIA, a Hungarian Jesuit, distinguished as an historian and astronomer, died at Buda 1769.

KEKNE, SIR EDWARD. See **CARNE**.

KERR, ROBERT, a Scotch surgeon and author, born in Roxburghshire 1755; died 11 Oct., 1813. Besides translations of several scientific works, he published a Memoir of William Smellie; a Collection of Voyages and Travels; and the History of Scotland during the reign of Robert Bruce.

KERRICH, REV. THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., principal librarian of the university of Cambridge, died 10 May, 1828, aged 80. He was deeply versed in antiquities, was a most skilful draughtsman, and etched well. He contributed several papers to the *Archæologia*, and was the author of a Catalogue of the Prints engraved after Martin Heemskerck. He bequeathed a curious collection of paintings in panel, his extensive MS. collections, and sketches for a history of Gothic architecture and on ancient costume, to the British Museum. These are contained in forty-eight volumes of various sizes (MSS. Addit. 6728 to 6773).

KERSAINT, GUI PIERRE DE COETNEPREN, Comte DE, a French naval captain and political writer, born at Paris 20 July, 1742. He was a zealous partisan of the Revolution, was appointed (1791) administrator of the department of Paris, and afterwards deputy in the legislative assembly and the convention. He was guillotined 4 Dec., 1793. He wrote 'Le Bon Sens,' 1788; 'Institutions Navales'; 'Considerations sur la force publique et l'institution des Gardes Nationales,' &c.

KERSEY, JOHN, a mathematician, was born at Bodicote, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, 1616, and died about 1700. His works are 'The Elements of Algebra'; an edition of Wingate's Arithmetic; 'Dictionarium Anglo Britannicum, or a General English Dictionary.'

KERVILLARS, JEAN MARIN DE, a French Jesuit, born 1668 at Vannes; died 1745 at Paris. He translated Ovid's *Fasti* and *Elegies*.

KESSEL, JOHN VAN, an artist, was born at Antwerp 1626; died about 1690. He painted portraits in the manner of Vandyck, but excelled in the representation of flowers, fruits, and insects. His son, *Ferdinand*, was patronized by John Sobieski.

KETEL, CORNELIUS, a Dutch artist, born at Gouda 1548. He came to England in the reign of Elizabeth, whose portrait he painted. On his return to Holland he laid aside the use of pencils, and painted with the tops of his fingers; and afterwards he tried to execute historical pictures with his toes. Died about 1610.

KETT, HENRY, B.D., was born at Norwich 1761, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he

KHILKOP.

obtained a fellowship. In 1790 he was appointed Bampton lecturer. After holding his fellowship for many years he married and obtained the living of Charlton, Gloucestershire. He was found drowned at Stanwell 30 June, 1825. He published 'History, the Interpreter of Prophecy'; 'Elements of General Knowledge,' 2 vols.; 'Emily,' a novel.

KETT, WILLIAM, a tanner of Norfolk, who in the reign of Edward VI. excited a revolt in that county against the government. The insurgents, to the number of nearly 20,000 men, marched to Norwich, which they captured, and Kett formed a tribunal under a large oak, which was called the tree of reformation. They at first protested only against inclosures and the exactions of the nobility and gentry, but they afterwards invighed against innovations in religion, and demanded the restoration of the Catholic faith. After defeating the marquis of Northampton, they were routed by the earl of Warwick, Kett, with several others, being hanged on the tree of reformation 1549.

KETTLEWELL, JOHN, a divine, born at Northallerton, Yorkshire, 10 March, 1653. From the free school of his native town he went to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and in 1675 obtained a fellowship in Lincoln College. In 1682 he was presented to the vicarage of Coleshill, Warwickshire, which he lost at the Revolution for refusing the oaths to the new government. Died 12 April, 1695. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1718.

KEULEN, JANNSSEN VAN, a portrait painter, was born in London of Dutch parents, and died 1665. He was in great favour with Charles I. before Vandyck came to England.

KEULEN, LUDOLPH VAN, a Dutch mathematician, who acquired celebrity by his approximate calculation respecting the quadrature of the circle, died at Leyden 1610.

KEYNES, JOHN, a Jesuit, was a native of Compton Painstord, Somersetshire. He was educated at St. Omer and Valladolid, where he joined the Society 1645. At the time of Oates's plot he was superior of his brethren in London, but he contrived to escape to the continent. In 1680 he was appointed rector of the college at Liege, and he was provincial of his order 1683-89. Died 15 May, 1697, æt. 73. He was an able controversialist, and wrote several pieces against Dr. Stillingfleet; also 'A Rational, Compendious Way to convince without any dispute all persons whatsoever dissenting from the True Religion,' 1674. This was translated into Latin and French. He was likewise the principal compiler of the 'Florus Anglo-Bavaricus,' 4to., Liege, 1685.—*Dodd Traveller*.

KEYSLER, JOHN GEORGE, a German traveller and antiquary, born at Thurnau 1689. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London; and died 20 June, 1743. His 'Travels through Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Switzerland, Italy, and Lorraine,' have been translated into English, 4 vols., 1756-7. His antiquarian essays were published under the title of 'Antiquitates selectæ Septentrionales et Celtaicæ,' 1720.

KHERASKOFF, MICHAEL MATVEEVITCH, a Russian poet, born 25 Oct., 1733; died 27 Sept., 1807.

KHILKOP, ANDREW JACOVLEVITCH, a Russian prince, ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden, was ungenerously thrown into prison when that monarch declared war against Russia. After eighteen years' confinement he died in the prison of Westeras 18 Oct., 1718. His 'Abridgment of the History of Russia' was printed at Moscow 1771.

KICK, CORNELIUS, a flower painter of Amsterdam, born 1635; died 1675.

KIDD, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Westminster about 1776, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1803 he was appointed professor of chemistry in that university. In 1808 he was elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, in the room of Sir Christopher Pegge, who had resigned; and in 1822 he succeeded that gentleman in the office of regius professor of medicine, to which is annexed Tomline's praecatorship of anatomy, and the Aldrichian professorship of anatomy. He was appointed librarian to the Radcliffe Library 1834; and died 17 Sept., 1851. Dr. Kidd published 'Outlines of Mineralogy,' 2 vols., 1809; 'A Geological Essay on the imperfect evidence in support of a theory of the Earth deducible either from its general structure, or from the changes produced on its surface by the operation of existing causes,' 1815; 'Introductory Lecture to a course on Comparative Anatomy, illustrative of Paley's Natural Theology,' 1824; 'On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man,' 1833, being one of the Bridgewater Treatises; 'Observations on Medical Reform,' 1841; and 'Further Observations on Medical Reform,' 1842.

KIDD, WILLIAM, author of many well-known works on the treatment of domestic pets; died at Hammersmith 7 Jan., 1867, at 64.

KIDDER, RICHARD, a learned prelate, was born about 1635, according to one account in Sussex, and, according to another, in Suffolk. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was presented to the college living of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, which he lost for nonconformity in 1662; but becoming less scrupulous afterwards, he was presented to the rectory of Kayne, Essex. In 1674 he obtained the rectory of St. Martin Outwich; in 1681 was made prebend of Norwich; and, in 1689, dean of Peterborough, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. In 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and, in 1693, he preached the Boyle's lecture. He and his lady were killed in their bed at Wells during the night of the great storm 26 Nov., 1703. His great work is 'The Demonstration of the Messiah.' He also wrote a Commentary on the Pentateuch.

KIDDERMINSTER, RICHARD, D.D., so called from the place of his birth, in the fifteenth century. He was a Benedictine of Gloucester Hall, Oxford; after which he became abbot of his monastery at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. He died 1531; leaving 'Tractatus contra doctrinam Lutheri,' printed in 1521; but his principal work was a History of Winchcombe Monastery, which remains in manuscript.

KIERAN, MICHAEL, D.D., Catholic archbishop of Armagh from 1806 till his death on 15 Sept., 1869.

KIERINGS, ALEXANDER, a landscape painter, born at Utrecht 1590; died 1646.

KIERNANDER, JOHN ZACHARIA, a missionary, born at Aklud, Sweden, 21 Nov., 1711. He went to India under the auspices of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and after labouring in that country for upwards of sixty years, died at Calcutta 10 April, 1799.

KILBURNE, RICHARD, the author of 'A Topographic, or Survey of the County of Kent,' 1659, was born in that county 1600.

KILBY, RICHARD, a native of Warwickshire,

received his academical education at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He became minister first of St. Alkmond's and then of Allhallowes, Derby; and died 21 Oct., 1617. His work, entitled 'The Burthen of a loaden Conscience,' first published 1608, formerly enjoyed a high popularity.

KILBYE, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Ratcliffe, Leicestershire. He studied at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow, and, in 1590, rector. He was also professor of Hebrew in the university, and one of the translators of the Bible. He died 17 Nov., 1620, aged about sixty. Dr. Kilbye was the early friend and patron of Bishop Sanderson.

KILHAM, ALEXANDER, a Wesleyan preacher, whose pamphlet, entitled 'The Progress of Liberty,' led to his expulsion by the Methodist conference. He thereupon established what is called the 'Methodist New Connexion'; and died 20 Dec., 1798.

KILIAN, CORNELIUS, a native of Brabant, who was corrector of the press to Plantin for nearly half a century. He published an Apology for Correctors of the Press, against Authors; 'Etymologicum Linguae Teutonicae'; and Latin poems. Died 1607.

KILLIGREW, ANNE, daughter of Henry Killigrew, D.D., was born in London. She evinced great genius at an early age, particularly in poetry and painting; but died of the small-pox, at the age of twenty-five, in June, 1685. Her poems were printed 1686, with an elegiac ode by Dryden. As an artist she drew several historic pieces; and also portraits of James II., when duke of York, and his duchess.

KILLIGREW, CATHARINE, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, was born at Giddy Hall, Essex, about 1530. She married Sir Henry Killigrew, of Cornwall; and was distinguished as well for her knowledge of the learned languages, as for her genius in poetry. She died about 1600.

KILLIGREW, HENRY, D.D., brother of Thomas and William Killigrew, was born 1612. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded doctor in divinity in 1642, in which year he was made prebendary of Westminster. He suffered much for his loyalty; but at the Restoration recovered his prebend, was appointed master of the Savoy, and rector of Wheatthamstead, Herts. He wrote the Conspiracy, a tragedy, 1638; Pallantus and Eudora, a tragedy, 1652, folio; and sermons on several occasions. Died about 1690.

KILLIGREW, THOMAS, brother of William, mentioned below, was born 1611. He was page to Charles I., and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. He wrote nine plays, which were collected into a folio volume in 1664. He died 1682. This is the Killigrew who is commonly called King Charles's jester.

KILLIGREW, WILLIAM, a dramatist, the son of Sir Robert Killigrew, was born at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605. He received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, after which he went on his travels. On his return he was made governor of Falmouth and Pendennis Castle, and, for his faithful services to Charles I., suffered considerably in his estate. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made vice-chamberlain to the king. He died in 1693. His plays are—The Siege of Urban; Selindra; Ormasdes; and Love and Friendship. He also wrote Midnight and Daily Thoughts, in prose and verse; and the Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court.

KILMARNOCK.

KILMARNOCK, WILLIAM BOYD, fourth EARL OF, a Scottish nobleman, born 1704. Having joined the Pretender's standard in 1745, he displayed considerable courage till the fatal battle of Culloden, when, finding it impossible to escape, he surrendered himself prisoner to the king's troops. He was found guilty of high treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill 18 Aug., 1746.

KILWARDEN, ARTHUR WOLFE, VISCOUNT, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, was killed by a mob in the streets of Dublin 23 July, 1803.

KIMBER, ISAAC, a dissenting minister, born at Wantage, Berks, 1 Dec., 1692. He studied under Mr. Eames and Professor Ward; after which he officiated to a congregation at Nantwich, in Cheshire; from whence he came to London, and became morning preacher at a meeting in Old Artillery Lane. But his principal support was derived from correcting the press, and compiling books of some popularity. The chief of these were a *Life of Cromwell*; and a *History of England*, in 4 vols. He died in 1758, about which time a volume of his sermons was printed. His son, *Edward Kimber*, was also a literary compiler, and died in 1769. His publications were the *Peerages of Scotland and Ireland*; the *Baronetage of England*; a *History of England*, 10 vols. 8vo.; and a novel, entitled '*The Adventures of Joe Thompson*,' 2 vols.

KIMCHI, DAVID, a celebrated Spanish rabbi and biblical commentator, who died in Provence about 1240.

KINASTON, SIR FRANCIS, an English poet, born at Otley, Shropshire, in or about 1588. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, and there took his master's degree. Charles I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him one of the esquires of the body. In 1636 Sir Francis became regent of a literary institution, called the '*Musæum Minervæ*;' but it died with the founder, about 1642. He translated Chaucer's '*Troilus and Cressida*' into Latin; but is best known by his '*Leoline and Sydanis*;' with '*Cinthiades*,' 1641.

KING, EDWARD, an ingenious youth, who was fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, but was unfortunately drowned in his passage from Chester to Ireland 10 Aug., 1637. This melancholy event gave occasion to Milton to write his *Lycidas*. He wrote some elegant poems, which are in Nichols's collection.

KING, EDWARD, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in Norfolk 1735. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1770, a member of that of Antiquaries, of which last he became president, on the death of Dean Milles in 1784; but being set aside at the next election, he withdrew from the society. Died 16 April, 1807. Mr. King published—*An Essay on the English Constitution*; *Hymns to the Supreme Being*; *Proposals for a Marine School*; *Morsels of Criticism*; *Considerations on the National Debt*; *Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds*; *Vestiges of Oxford Castle*; *Munimenta Antiqua*, 3 vols. folio; *Remarks on the Signs of the Times*. The last-mentioned work was answered by Bishop Horsley.

KING, GREGORY, an heraldic and commercial

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writer, born at Lichfield 15 Dec., 1648. After receiving a grammatical education at the free school of his native city, he became secretary to Sir William Dugdale, who employed him in painting arms, sketching views, and drawing pedigrees. He next worked under Ogilvy, and engraved a number of plates for that voluminous compiler's works. In 1677 he was created Rouge-dragon in the herald's office, where he was employed on every important occasion. He also became secretary to the commissioners of public accounts, and to the comptrollers of the army. Died 29 Aug., 1712. He published—*The order of Installation of Prince George of Denmark*, Charles Duke of Somerset, and George Duke of Northumberland; *The Installation of Henry Duke of Norfolk*, Henry Earl of Peterborough, and Laurence Earl of Rochester; '*Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England*,' 12mo., 1696, 'reprinted in the 3rd edition of George Chalmers's *Estimate 1802*, and again, separately, 1810.

KING, HENRY, son of the bishop of London, was born at Wornall, Bucks, Jan., 1591. He had his education at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his degrees in arts, he entered into orders, and became chaplain to James I. He was also made archdeacon of Colchester, residentiary of St. Paul's, and canon of Christ Church. In 1625 he took his doctor's degree; and in 1638 was made dean of Rochester. In 1641 he was advanced to the bishopric of Chichester, of which he was soon afterwards deprived by the ruling powers; but he recovered it at the Restoration, and died 1 Oct., 1669. His works are—*Sermons*; *Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*; *A Poetical Version of the Psalms*; *Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets*; *Latin and Greek Poems*. His brother, *John King, D.D.*, became a student of Christ Church, public orator of the university, canon of Windsor, and rector of Remenham in Berkshire. He died 2 Jan., 1638-9.

KING, JOHN, an English bishop, born at Wornall, Bucks, about 1559, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and archdeacon of Nottingham. In 1601 he took his doctor's degree; in 1605 was made dean of Christ Church; and in 1611 bishop of London. He died 30 March, 1621, and soon afterwards a report was circulated, that he had been reconciled to the church of Rome, which was contradicted by his son in a sermon preached at Paul's Cross. The bishop published *Lectures upon Jonah*, 1594.

KING, JOHN, D.D., was born at St. Columb, Cornwall, 1 May, 1652. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, but took the degree of D.D. at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. He became successively curate of Bray, Berks, rector of Pertenhall Bedfordshire, rector of Chelsea, and prebendary of York. Died 30 May, 1732. His publications are—*Animadversions on a Letter of Advice to the Nonconformists*; *The Case of Bishop Atherton*; *Toland-Pseudologo-Mastix*, or a Currycomb for a lying Coxcomb. Some of his manuscripts are in the British Museum. His son, *John King*, born 5 Aug., 1696, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He afterwards settled as a physician at Stamford, and died there 12 Oct., 1728. He published a Latin letter to Dr. Freind on *Epidemics*;

KING.

and an edition of 'Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes, et Phœnissæ,' 1726.

KING, JOHN GLEN, D.D., was born in Norfolk 1731, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1764 he became chaplain to the British factory at St. Petersburg, where the Empress Catharine appointed him her medallist. Soon after his return from Russia he purchased the chapel in Broad Court, Drury Lane, where he officiated till his death 2 Nov., 1787. He published 'The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia;' and 'Observations on the Barberini Vase in the 'Archæologia.'

KING, PETER, Lord KING, Chancellor of England, was the son of a grocer at Exeter, where he was born 1669. His mother was sister to Mr. Locke, who assisted him in his studies, and advised him to study the law, in consequence of which he became a member of the Inner Temple. While following this pursuit, he published 'An Inquiry into the Constitution of the Primitive Church.' This produced a friendly controversy between the author and his countryman, Mr. Edmund Elys; and their letters were printed 1694. In 1699 he obtained a seat in the House of Commons; but neither this nor his legal occupations could draw his mind altogether from theological studies, the fruits of which appeared in 'The History of the Apostles' Creed,' a work of great value, and a necessary supplement to Pearson. In 1708 the author was chosen recorder of London, and the same year received the honour of knighthood. In 1709 he was one of the managers on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel; and on the accession of George I. he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1725 he was made lord chancellor, and created a baron. He resigned the seals in 1733, and died July 22, in the following year. His private diary, written in Rich's system of short-hand, has been deciphered by Thomas Rees, and printed under the title of 'Notes of Domestic and Foreign Affairs during the last years of the reign of George I. and the early part of the reign of George II.'

KING, PETER, seventh Lord King, was born 31 Aug., 1775, and it is said received his education in the university of Cambridge. He succeeded to the title 1793; and died in London 4 June, 1833. His principal work is 'The Life of John Locke, with extracts from his Correspondence, Journals, and Common-place Books,' 4to., London, 1829; 2 vols. 8vo., 1830; 1 vol. 8vo., 1858. His lordship's 'Select Speeches and Writings' were published in 1844, with a memoir of his life by Earl Fortescue.

KING, RICHARD, was born at Bristol 1749, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree in 1774. He became rector of Worthen, Shropshire, and vicar of Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, where he died 1810. He wrote—'On the Inspiration of the Scriptures;' 'The Alliance between Church and State; Letters from Abraham Plymley to his brother Peter, on the Catholic Question. His wife, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth King, who was the sister of Sir Thomas Bernard, wrote 'The Benefits of the Christian Temper;' and 'Female Scripture Biography.' She died 1821.

KING, RUFUS, an American statesman, born 1755; died 29 April, 1827.

KING, WILLIAM, D.C.L., was born in London 1603. He received his education, first at West-

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minster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1688). He then applied himself to the study of the civil law, in which he took both degrees in 1692, and was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1694 he answered Lord Molesworth's account of Denmark; for which the Princess Anne made him her secretary. In 1697 he had a share in the controversy with Bentley, respecting the epistles of Phalaris, for which he was roughly handled by that powerful critic. In 1698 came out 'A Journey to London,' an admirable piece of irony, which was followed by a similar piece, called the 'Transactioner,' against the Royal Society. About 1703 he went to Ireland, where he was made judge of the Admiralty, commissioner of prizes, and keeper of the records; but for want of prudence he made no advantage of these appointments, and returned to London in 1708. In 1710 he was concerned in the Examiner; and he was also one of the defenders of Sacheverel. The next year he published 'An Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes;' and at this time was appointed gazetteer; but resigned the place soon after, and died on Christmas Day, 1712. His works were printed in 1778, in 3 vols. 8vo., with his life prefixed.

KING, WILLIAM, an Irish prelate, was born at Antrim 1 May, 1650. He was educated, first at the school of Dungannon, and next at Trinity College, Dublin. Having taken orders, he was made prebendary and precentor of Tuam; and in 1679 chancellor of St. Patrick's, and minister of St. Werburgh's, Dublin. In 1686 he engaged in a controversy with Peter Manby, dean of Derry, who had embraced the Catholic religion. Indeed, during the reign of James II., Mr. King evinced such hostility towards Catholicism that at the revolution his zeal was rewarded with the deanery of St. Patrick's. In 1689 he took his doctor's degree, and in Jan., 1690-1, was promoted to the see of Derry, from whence he was translated to Dublin March, 1702-3. He died 8 May, 1729, and was buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, near Dublin. His principal works are—'The State of the Protestants in Ireland under the late King James;' 'Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the worship of God;' and 'De Origine Mali,' a translation of which by Edmund Law appeared in 1739.

KING, WILLIAM, D.C.L., was born at Stepney 1685. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of laws 1715; after which he became secretary to the duke of Ormond and the earl of Arran, when chancellors of the University, by virtue of which connection he was made principal of St. Mary Hall, and public orator; in which last situation he distinguished himself by his eloquence, though he suffered much abuse on account of his Tory principles. Died 30 Dec., 1763. He edited South's posthumous sermons, and published—Miltoni Epistola ad Polliionem; Sermo Pedestris; Scamnum, ecloga; Templum Libertatis; Tres Oratiunculæ; Epistola Objurgatoria; Antonietti Ducis Corscorum Epist. ad Corscos de rege eligendo; Eulogium Jacci Etonensis, i. e. John Burton, of Eton, commonly called Dr. Jack; Aviti Epist. ad Perillam, virginem Scotam; Oratiuncula habita in domo Convocationis Oxon, 1757. His 'Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Time (1715-60)' were published in 1818.

KINGSBOROUGH, EDWARD KING VISCOENT,

KINGSMILL.

only son of George third earl of Kingston, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He represented the county of Cork from 1820-6; and died at Dublin 27 Feb., 1837, aged 42. His lordship was fond of antiquarian studies, and brought out a magnificent work on 'The Antiquities of Mexico,' 6 vols., 1831.

KINGSMILL, ANDREW, a divine born at Sidmanton, Hampshire, 1538, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; but removed from thence to a fellowship at All Souls. He became an admired preacher; but on turning Puritan, went to Lausanne in Switzerland, where he died Sept., 1569. His works are—'A View of Man's Estate, 1574; A Godly Advice touching Marriage, 1580; Treatise for such as are troubled in Mind, or afflicted in Body; Godly Exhortation to bear patiently all Afflictions for the Gospel; Conference between a learned Christian and an afflicted Conscience.

KIPLING, THOMAS, D.D., a native of Yorkshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded D.D., 1784, at which time he was appointed deputy professor of divinity under Bishop Watson. He preached the Boyle's Lectures 1792, but never printed the course. In 1793 Dr. Kipling rendered himself obnoxious to a certain party by leading the prosecution of William Frend, of Jesus College, for professing Unitarianism while he held a fellowship; in consequence of which that gentleman was deprived and expelled. As the doctor was selected to superintend the publication of the Codex of Beza Dr. Edwards attacked the work with great acrimony, amounting to personal hostility. He obtained the deanery of Peterborough, with which he held the living of Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorkshire, where he died 1822. His publications are—'The Elementary Parts of Dr. Smith's Complete System of Optics,' 1778; 'Codex Theodori Bezae Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Apostolorum Acta compiectens, Quadratis Literis Græco-Latinis,' 2 vols. folio, 1793; 'The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic,' 1802; 'Certain Accusations brought lately by the Irish Papists, against British and Irish Protestants, examined,' 1809.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Nottingham 28 March, 1725. He was educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton; and in 1746 became minister of an Independent congregation at Boston, Lincolnshire, from whence he removed, in 1750, to Dorking, Surrey; and in 1753 to the meeting in Prince's Street, Westminster. In 1763 he was chosen one of the tutors of Coward's Academy; and in 1767 the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1778 he was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1779 a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Kippis was one of the tutors of the new academy or college, as it was called, at Hackney, in 1786; but in a few years he resigned that situation, and died 8 Oct., 1795. He undertook a new edition of the Biographia Britannica, of which five volumes were printed. He also projected the 'New Annual Register;' and published a number of pieces, the principal of which were—'The Life of Captain Cook;' 'A Vindication of the Dissenters;' a volume of sermons; and 'Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society.' He was of the Socinian persuasion.

KIRBY, JOHN JOSHUA, F.R.S., F.S.A., a native of Parham, in Suffolk, who from the humble con-

KIRCHER.

dition of a house painter raised himself by his talents and industry to a respectable rank among the artists of his day, and was elected a fellow of both the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was born 1716, and first attracted public notice by a series of drawings which he published, taken from the monumental and other antiquities of the county in which he lived. 'A Treatise on Perspective,' which he edited in 1774, increased his reputation, and introduced him to the knowledge of the earl of Bute, through whose interest he was appointed drawing-master to Queen Charlotte, and clerk of the works at Kew Palace. His other writings are 'The Perspective of Architecture,' 2 vols. folio, 1761, printed at the expense of King George III.; 'A Map of Suffolk,' 1766, originally drawn by his father. He is also known as the father of *Mrs. Trimmer*. Mr. Kirby died 21 June, 1774, and was buried in Kew churchyard.

KIRBY, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent entomologist, born at Winesham, Suffolk, 1759, and educated at the grammar school at Ipswich, whence he removed to Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1781; M.A. 1816). He was inducted to the rectory of Barham, in his native county, 1796, and held that benefice until his death, 4 July, 1850. In addition to many learned papers in the Entomological and Zoological Journals, the Linnean Society's Transactions, &c., he wrote 'Monographia Apum Angliæ; or, an Attempt to divide into their natural Genera and Families such Species of the Linnean Genus *Apis* as have been discovered in England,' 2 vols., 1802; 'An Introduction to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects,' 4 vols., 1826, in collaboration with William Spence; 'History, Habits, and Instinct of Animals' (Bridgewater Treatise), 1835; the description of the insects of the 'Fauna Boreali America' of Sir John Richardson, M.D., forming the 4th vol. of that work, 1837; 'Sermons on our Lord's Temptation.' Mr. Kirby's 'Life and Letters,' by the Rev. John Freeman, appeared in 1852.

KIRCH, MARY MARGARET, was born at Panitzsch, in Upper Lusatia, 1670, being the daughter of Matthias Winkelmann, a Lutheran minister. She married (1692) *Godfrey Kirch*, who, when appointed royal astronomer at Berlin (1700), found in his wife an intelligent assistant and an able calculator. In 1702 she discovered a comet, on which she and her husband published some observations; and in 1707 she observed a remarkable *Aurora Borealis*. The husband died 25 July, 1710, aged 70, and the following year his widow published a discourse on the approaching conjunctions of Saturn, Jupiter, &c. She died at Berlin 29 Dec., 1720. Her son, *Christian Frederick Kirch*, acquired some celebrity by his astronomical writings, and died 9 March, 1740, aged 46.

KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS, a Jesuit, was born at Geysen, near Fulda, in Germany, 2 May, 1602. He studied at Wurtzburg, and next at Avignon, after which he was called to teach mathematics in the college belonging to his order at Rome, where also he was professor of Hebrew; and died 28 Nov., 1680. His principal works are—'Oedipus Ægyptiacus; id est, universalis Hieroglyphicæ veterum doctrinæ temporum injuria abolitæ, instauratio,' 4 vols. folio; *Prælusiones Magneticæ; Primitiæ Gnomonicæ Catopticæ; Ars magna lucis et umbræ; Musurgia Universalis*, 2 vols.; *Obeliscus Pamphilii; Itinerarium extaticum; Obeliscus*

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Ægyptiacus; Mundus Subterraneus, 2 vols.; *China Illustrata; Turris Babel; Arca Noë; Latium; Phonurgia Nova; Ars sciendi Combinatoria; Polygraphia.*

KIRCHER, CONRAD, a Protestant divine of Augsburg, who published in 1607 'Concordantia Veteris Testamenti Græcæ, Ebræis vocibus respondentis, &c.,' 2 vols. Died after 1622.

KIRCHMANN, JOHN, a German antiquary, born at Lübeck 18 Jan., 1575, became rector of the college there, and died 20 March, 1643. He wrote on the Funerals of the Romans; on Kings, &c.

KIRK, JOHN, D.D., an English divine of the Roman communion, was born at Acton Burnell, near Shrewsbury, 13 April, 1760, and at ten years of age was sent to Sedgley Park School. His early inclination to the ecclesiastical state, united with his talents and proficiency in every branch of elementary knowledge, soon recommended him to his superiors as a fit subject to be sent to the English college at Rome, where, during a residence of ten years, he finished his humanity studies with great applause, and prosecuted those of philosophy and divinity. He returned to England 1785, and afterwards became president at Sedgley Park. In 1795 he was appointed chaplain and private secretary to Dr. Charles Berington, vicar-apostolic of the midland district. Subsequently he settled in Lichfield, where he erected a new Catholic chapel in 1803. He was created D.D. by Pope Gregory XVI. in 1841. At Lichfield he spent the remainder of his long and laborious life, dying there 21 Dec., 1851. During his residence in Rome, and for upwards of forty years of his after life, he was preparing materials for a continuation of Dodd's 'Church History of England.' His collections formed upwards of 50 volumes in folio and quarto. These were afterwards handed over to the Rev. M. A. Tierney. Dr. Kirk also copied and prepared for publication the papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, which appeared in 1809 in 3 large quarto volumes, with a biographical sketch by Sir Walter Scott. In conjunction with the Rev. Joseph Berington he composed a well-known controversial work, entitled 'The Faith of Catholics confirmed by Scripture and attested by the Fathers of the Five First Centuries.' In 1815 he published 'Roman Catholic Principles in reference to God and the King; first published in the year 1680; to which is prefixed an Inquiry respecting the Editions and the Author of that valuable Tract.' He ascribes its authorship, with great probability, to James Corker the Benedictine.

KIKKES, WILLIAM SENHOUSE, M.D., one of the physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, wrote 'A Handbook of Physiology.' Died 8 Dec., 1864.

KIRKLAND, THOMAS, M.D., a physician and writer on subjects connected with his profession, died at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, 17 Jan., 1798, aged 77.

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM, an English major-general, was born 1760, and died 22 March, 1812, in Bengal, where he had spent the greater part of his life in the service of the East India Company. He was reputed an accomplished orientalist, and published Biographies of Persian Poets in the 'New Asiatic Miscellany,' Calcutta, 1789; 'An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal,' 4to., Lond., 1811; and a Selection of the Letters of the Sultan Tipoo-Saib, 4to., 1811.

KITCHENER.

KIRNBERGER, JOHN PHILIP, a musical composer, born at Saalfeld, in Thuringia, 1721; died 27 July, 1783.

KIRSTENIUS, GEORGE, professor of medicine at Stettin, in Pomerania, was born there 20 Jan., 1613, and died 4 March, 1660.

KIRSTENIUS, PETER, a physician, born at Breslau, in Silesia, on Christmas day, 1577. After studying at Leipzig and Jena, he applied himself to the Arabic language; and having taken his doctor's degree at Basle, went on his travels, which he extended as far as Asia. On the invitation of the Chancellor Oxenstiern, he settled at Upsal, where he became professor of physic, and died 8 April, 1640. He published—*Grammatica Arabica; Trias specimena characterum Arabicorum; Decas Sacra Canticorum et Carminum Arabicorum, &c.; Vitæ quatuor Evangelistarum ex codice MS. Arabice; Liber Secundus canonis Avicennæ; Liber de vero usu et abusu Medicinæ; Notæ in Evangelium S. Matthæi ex collatione textuum Arabicorum, Syriacorum, Ægyptiacorum, Græcorum, et Latinorum.*

KIRWAN, RICHARD, LL.D., was born near Galway 1734. He was originally intended for a profession, and was accordingly sent to St. Omer to be educated, but on the death of his elder brother he succeeded to the family estates, and thenceforth abandoning all professional ideas, he applied himself to those philosophical pursuits for which he was so singularly gifted. He died at Dublin 1 June, 1812. Dr. Kirwan published the following learned works: 'Elements of Mineralogy,' Lond., 2 vols. 8vo., 1784; 'Geological Essays,' Lond., 8vo., 1799; 'Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters,' Lond., 8vo., 1799; 'Logic, or an Essay on the Elements, Principles, and different Modes of Reasoning,' Lond., 2 vols. 8vo., 1807; 'Metaphysical Essays, containing the principles and fundamental objects of that science,' Lond., 8vo., 1809; 'An Essay on Phlogiston and the Constitution of Acids,' 8vo.; 'An Essay on the temperature of different Latitudes,' 8vo.; and numerous papers in the transactions of the various learned societies of which he was a member.

KIRWAN, WALTER BLAKE, an Irish divine, was born at Galway about 1754. He was educated in the English college at St. Omer, and next at Louvain, where he entered into priest's orders, and became professor of philosophy. In 1778 he was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy at London, but in 1787 he conformed to the state church in Dublin, where his popularity as a preacher was uncommonly great. In 1788 he was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Dublin, and the living of St. Nicholas, but resigned the former in 1800, on being promoted to the deanery of Killala. Died 27 Oct., 1805. A volume of his sermons, published at London 1814, for the benefit of his family, does not appear to have added much to his fame.

KITCHIN, ANTHONY, originally a Benedictine monk, was consecrated bishop of Llandaff 1545. He was the only prelate who was in office at the death of Mary who took the oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth. He was in the commission for the consecration of Parker as archbishop of Canterbury, but refused to attend. Died 31 Oct., 1565, aged about 60.—*Athen. Cantab.*

KITCHENER, WILLIAM, M.D., a miscellaneous writer, born in London about 1775; died 20 Feb., 1827. Among his publications are 'The Cook's

Oracle;' 'Observations on Telescopes;' 'Art of prolonging Life;' 'Traveller's Oracle;' 'Health without Physic;' and 'Rural Rambles.'

KITTO, JOHN, D.D., author of many popular works connected with biblical literature, was born at Plymouth 4 Dec., 1804, being the son of a jobbing mason. His school education was very slight, but between his eighth and eleventh years he was placed for short and interrupted periods at four different schools, where he was taught nothing more than reading, writing, and the imperfect use of figures. As early as his twelfth year he began to attend upon his father at his work, and while thus occupied in 1817 he fell from the roof of a house, receiving considerable bodily injury, and being wholly deprived of the sense of hearing. The love of reading, which he had already acquired, now became the solace of his loneliness and the foundation of his attainments. A highly-interesting account of his studies is given in a book entitled 'The Lost Senses.' In 1819, his parents being unable to maintain or to find suitable employment for him, placed him in the workhouse, whence he was removed in 1821, to become an apprentice to a shoemaker, who proved such a tyrant that the poor boy made an appeal to the magistrates, his written statement being characterised by striking propriety of sentiment and diction. The indentures were cancelled, and he was sent back to the workhouse. In 1823, his talents and capabilities being better understood, he was enabled, by the kindness of two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to publish a small volume of 'Letters and Essays,' and was placed in a position less unfavourable to self-improvement. The next ten years of his life appear to have been spent abroad. In attendance on Sir John M'Neil he journeyed over a large part of Europe and Asia, and acquired that familiarity with the scenery and customs of the East which he afterwards turned to such account in his literary productions. Returning to this country in 1833, he attracted attention by a series of papers in the Penny Magazine, under the title of 'The Deaf Traveller;' and having married, he commenced a career of literary activity, which was continued without interruption till within a few months of his death. That event occurred at Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, 25 Nov., 1854. His best-known works are 'The Pictorial Bible;' 'The Bible History of the Holy Land;' 'Physical Geography and Natural History;' 'Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature;' 'Ancient Jerusalem;' 'Modern Jerusalem;' 'Physical Geography of the Holy Land;' 'The Court of Persia viewed in connection with Scriptural Usages;' 'Daily Bible Illustrations;' 'History of Palestine;' and 'Scripture Lands.' In 1848 he commenced a periodical work entitled 'The Journal of Sacred Literature,' and in 1853 another called 'Sunday Reading for Christian Families.'

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HENRY VON, professor of chemistry at Berlin, died there 1 Jan., 1817, at a very advanced age, having been a distinguished writer on that science above forty years. He was the discoverer of uranium, the zirconia, and mellic acid. He also made interesting experiments on copal, and completed the discovery of tellurium and titanium. His son, *Henry Julius von Klaproth*, a distinguished traveller and orientalist, was born at Berlin 11 Oct., 1783, and died at Paris 20 Aug., 1835, leaving 'Travels in the Caucasus and

Georgia;' 'Asia Polyglotta;' and other learned works.

KLEBER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a famous general, was born at Strasburg about 1754. He was originally an architect, but left that business for the Austrian service, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant. On leaving the army he became superintendent of the public works in Upper Alsace; but when the French Revolution broke out he entered into it with ardour, and was engaged in several battles. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and was left by him to command there on his departure, after which Kleber took Cairo, and formed an alliance with Murat Bey, but was assassinated by an Arab 14 June, 1800.

KLEIN, JAMES THEODORE, a Prussian naturalist, born at Königsberg 1085; died at Danzig 27 Feb., 1759. His principal works are 'Naturalis Dispositio Echinodermatum;' and 'Historia Piscium.'

KLEIST, EWALD CHRISTIAN VON, a German poet, was born at Zerblin, in Pomerania, 3 March, 1715. After studying at Königsberg he entered into the Danish service, and next into that of Prussia, where he rose to the rank of major, but was unfortunately killed at the battle of Kunnersdorf 12 Aug., 1759. His principal poem, entitled 'Spring,' which was published first in 1749, has been compared to the Seasons of Thomson. Kleist also wrote idylls, moral treatises, and a military romance called 'Cissides.'

KLEIST, HENRY VON, a German dramatic poet, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder 1776; died by his own hand at Potsdam 21 Nov., 1811.

KLENZE, LEO VON, an architect of Munich, born 1784; died 26 Jan., 1864.

KLOCKER, DAVID, an historical painter, born 1620 at Hamburg; died 1698 at Stockholm, where he was liberally patronised by the king.

KLOPSTOCK, FREDERIC THEOPHILUS, was born at Quedlinburg 2 July, 1724. After a liberal education at his native place, he was sent to study theology at Jena, where he wrote a great part of his 'Messiah,' which he published in 1747, at Leipsic. Though this poem was censured by some, it was admired by more; and Bodmer, with the Swiss in general, were loud in its praises. Klopstock was invited into that country, from whence he was called to Copenhagen by the most flattering promises, which were amply fulfilled. In 1771 he went to reside at Hamburg, as Danish legate, and counsellor of the margrave of Baden, who allowed him a pension. He died there 14 March, 1803. The character of Klopstock as a writer is that of a poet of fervid imagination; but though rich in imagery, and lofty in sentiment, he is frequently obscure, perplexed, and turgid. His wife was an amiable and very ingenious woman. She corresponded in English with Richardson, the novelist.

KLOSE, F. J., a musician and composer, was a native of London, where he died 8 March, 1830.

KLOTZ, CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS, a German numismatist, philologist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born at Bischofsverda, Saxony, 13 Nov., 1738. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Göttingen, but resigned that post on accepting a similar situation at Halle, with the rank of aulic counsellor. Died 31 Dec., 1771.

KLUIT, ADRIAN, a Dutch historian and publicist, born at Dort 9 Feb., 1735; died at Leyden 12 Jan., 1807.

KNAPTON.

KNAPTON, GEORGE, an English portrait painter in crayons, was the scholar of Richardson, and surveyor and keeper of the king's pictures. He died at Kensington 1778, aged 80.

KNELLER, SIR GODFREY, was born at Lübeck about 1648. He was intended for the army, but his genius for painting being discovered, he was placed under Bol, at Amsterdam, after which he received instructions from Rembrandt. In 1672 he went to Italy, and while at Venice painted the portraits of some families of distinction. From thence he came to England by the way of Hamburg, and was employed to paint a portrait of Charles II., at the same time with Lely, who candidly bestowed praise upon his performance. This success fixed Kneller at the English court, where he painted seven sovereigns, besides three foreign ones. His principal patron was William III., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and engaged him to paint the Hampton Court beauties. His pencil was also employed on several of the pictures of the admirals in that palace, and the Kit-Kat Club. George I. created him a baronet. He was a man of wit, but excessively vain, as appeared in his gift of five hundred pounds to Pope to write an extravagant epitaph for his monument in Westminster Abbey. He died very rich 27 Oct., 1723.

KNIGHT, EDWARD, a comic actor, born at Birmingham 1774. After achieving success at York, he came to the metropolis, where he quickly became a favourite with the public. Died in London 21 Feb., 1826.

KNIGHT, GAWIN, M.D., F.R.S., was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1739, and that of bachelor of physic in 1742. He practised in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. Falling into great distress, he made his case known to Dr. Fothergill, who went into his closet, and then returned with a cheque upon his banker for a thousand guineas, which he put into his friend's hand, and told him to go home and set his heart at rest. Dr. Knight published 'An Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion,' 1748. Died 1772.

KNIGHT, HENRY GALLY, an English gentleman, born in Yorkshire 2 Dec., 1786. He travelled much in early life; was afterwards for many years a member of parliament; and died in London 9 Feb., 1846. He published an account of his travels, and some poems, which have fallen into oblivion; but his memory will be kept alive by his admirable works on architectural history. These are: 'Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily,' 1830; 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, from the time of Constantine to the XV. century,' 2 vols., 1833-4; 'Architectural Tour in Normandy, with Remarks on Norman Architecture in England,' 1836, and again 1841. A sequel to the latter work was published 1838, under the title of 'Normans in Sicily.'

KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, was born in Shropshire 1750. In his youth he was of so delicate a frame that his father would not suffer him to go to any public school, nor allow him to study the classics. On the death of this eccentric parent, which event happened when the son was in his fourteenth year, he went to school and made rapid progress in the Latin language. To the Greek he paid little attention till he was eighteen, and then he studied it assiduously. He spent several years

KNIGHT.

in Italy, where he made a large collection of bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings. On his return to England he was elected M.P. for Ludlow, but he did not distinguish himself as a senator. He was, however, placed on the committee for superintending the execution of the public monuments. Mr. Knight had a fine taste for the arts, but some of his works met with severe censure on account of the prurience displayed in them, particularly in his 'Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus, lately existing in the Kingdom of Naples; to which is added a Discourse on the Worship of Priapus, and its connection with the Mystic Theology of the Ancients,' 1786. This work was printed only for private circulation. In 1791 the author published 'An Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet,' in 1794; 'The Landscape, a didactic poem;' and in the year following 'A Review of the Landscape;' also 'An Essay on the Picturesque, with Practical Remarks on Rural Ornament.' His next performance was 'The Progress of Civil Society,' a poem (1796), which was castigated in the reviews with great asperity. In 1805 appeared his 'Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste;' and in 1806 'A Monody on the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.' After this he published his 'Prologomena to Homer, with a Defence of the use of the Digamma,' and lastly, a poem called 'Alfred.' Died 28 April, 1824. He bequeathed his large collection of coins, medals, gems, bronzes, and drawings, with 50,000*l.* to the British Museum.

KNIGHT, SAMUEL, D.D., was a native of London. He received his education at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1707 he obtained the vicarage of Chippenham, and the rectory of Borough Green, Cambridgeshire; after which he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. In 1717 he was presented to the rectory of Bluntesham, Huntingdonshire; and in 1735 made archdeacon of Berks. Died 10 Dec., 1746, aged 71. Dr. Knight published the lives of Brasnus and Dean Colet.

KNIGHT, THOMAS ANDREW, F.R.S., a gentleman well known by his researches into vegetable physiology, was born near Hereford 10 Oct., 1758, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. It was about 1795 that he began to be publicly known as a vegetable physiologist. In that year he laid before the Royal Society his celebrated paper upon the inheritance of disease among fruit trees, and the propagation of debility by grafting. This was followed by accounts of experimental researches into vegetable fecundation, the ascent and descent of sap in trees, the phenomena of germination, the influence of light upon leaves, and a great variety of similar subjects. Mr. Knight succeeded Sir Joseph Banks as president of the Horticultural Society of London; and died 11 May, 1838. His separate publications are 'A Treatise on the Culture of the Pear and Apple, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry,' 1797, fourth edition, 1814; 'Pomona Herefordiensis, or Natural History of the old Cider and Perry Fruits of the County of Hereford,' 1811. His 'Physiological and Horticultural Papers' were published in 1841 with his Life prefixed.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM, a native of Arlington, Sussex, received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1582-3; M.A. 1586). He was instituted to the rectory of Barley, Herts, 1598, but before the close of that year exchanged it for

the rectory of Little Gransden, Cambs. He was author of 'A Concordance Axiomatical containing a survey of theological propositions with the reasons and uses in holy scripture,' folio, London, 1610.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 16.

KNIGHTBRIDGE, JOHN, D.D., founder of a professorship of casuistical divinity at Cambridge, died about 1681.

KNIGHTON, HENRY, an English historian, was a canon regular of Leicester Abbey, in the reign of Richard II., of whose deposition he wrote an account; also a chronicle from the Conquest to 1395.

KNIGHTON, SIR WILLIAM, M.D., an English baronet and physician, died in London 11 Oct., 1836, aged 59.

KNOLLES, RICHARD, an English writer, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Lincoln College. After this he was appointed master of the Free School at Sandwich, in Kent, and died there 1610. His principal work is 'The General History of the Turks,' folio, 1610; and continued afterwards by several hands. Dr. Johnson has bestowed high praise upon this history. Knolles also translated Bodin's 'Treatise of a Commonwealth; and wrote 'The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Emperors.'

KNOLLIS, or KNOWLES, SIR FRANCIS, a statesman, was born at Grays, in Oxfordshire. He became a zealous advocate of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI., on whose death he went to Germany. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was made vice-chamberlain of the royal household. Afterwards he was appointed treasurer, and knight of the Garter. He died in the summer of 1596. Sir Francis wrote 'A Treatise against the Papal Usurpation;' and a 'General Survey of the Isle of Wight.'

KNOLLYS, WILLIAM, a British general, and governor of Limerick, died at Paris 20 March, 1834. At one time he was styled *Earl of Banbury*, and in 1808 prosecuted the family claim to the title, which, however, was decided against him in the House of Lords.

KNORR VON ROSENROTH, CHRISTIAN, a learned German baron, born 1616. He became chancellor to the count palatine of Sulzbach; and distinguished himself by a curious work, entitled 'Kabbala denudata, seu doctrina Hebræorum transcendentalis, et Metaphysica atque Theologica.' Died 4 May, 1689.

KNOTT, EDWARD, a Jesuit, whose real name was *Matthias Wilson*, and who also at times assumed that of *Nicholas Smith*, was born at Peggsworth, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1580. He taught divinity in the English College at Rome, after which he was appointed provincial of his order in England; where he died 4 Jan., 1655-6, and was buried at St. Pancras. He had a controversy with Dr. Potter, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and lastly with Chillingworth, against whom he wrote forcibly in his 'Infidelity unmasked,' printed at Ghent 1652. He was also the author of 'Monta utilissima pro Patribus Missionariis Anglicanis.'

KNOWLES, JAMES SHERIDAN, was born at Cork 1784. When only twelve years old his mind began to display its inherent inclination for the drama, and he composed a play for a company of juvenile performers of which he was the leader. At fourteen he wrote the pleasing ballad of 'The Welsh Harper.' When he attained the age of

seventeen, a commission was procured for him, but he soon quitted the army, and appeared on the stage at Dublin, Waterford, Swansea, and other places. He next started a school in Belfast, and it was during his residence there that his first dramatic efforts were submitted to the public. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic approbation with which they were received. The titles of his plays are subjoined:—'Brian Boromhe;' 'Caius Gracchus;' 'Virginus;' 'William Tell;' 'The Beggar of Bethnal Green;' 'The Hunchback;' 'The Wife;' 'The Daughter;' 'The Love Chase;' 'Woman's Wit;' 'The Maid of Mariendorpt;' 'Love;' 'Old Maids;' 'John of Procida;' 'The Rose of Arragon;' and 'The Secretary.' Under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Knowles was allowed a pension of 200*l.* a-year. He resided for a considerable time in Scotland. During the latter years of his life he gave up writing for the stage and turned his attention to theology and preaching. He entertained a great fear and horror of the Catholic Church, and published 'The Rock of Rome;' and 'The Idol Demolished by its own Priest,' the latter being in reply to a book by H. E. Cardinal Wiseman, archbishop of Westminster. Mr. Knowles died at Torquay 30 Nov., 1862.

KNOWLES, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Ely 1723. He took his degrees at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow. He was also lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, prebendary of Ely, rector of Ickworth and Chedburgh, and vicar of Winston, in the county of Suffolk. Died 6 Oct., 1802. His principal works are Twelve Sermons on the Divine Existence and Attributes; Observations on the Tithe Bill; Primitive Christianity in favour of the Trinity; Observations on the Divine Mission of Moses; Advice to a Young Clergyman; Lectures on Passion Week.

KNOWLTON, THOMAS, an English botanist, who was gardener to Dr. Sherard, and afterwards to the earl of Burlington, at Lanesborough, Yorkshire; died 1782, aged 90. He discovered that singular production, the globe 'conferva,' or moor balls (*Conferva Egagropilula*, Linn.), which he first found in Wallenglen Mere. Extracts from some of his letters are printed in the Philosophical Transactions.

KNOX, JOHN, was born 1505, at Gifford, in the county of East Lothian. He received his education at the school of Haddington, and next at St. Andrew's, where he entered into the priesthood; but on embracing the principles of the Reformation he renounced the idea of rising in the church, and became tutor to some young gentlemen, whom he carefully brought up in Protestant principles, for which his life was sought by Cardinal Beton, and his successor, Archbishop Hamilton. Notwithstanding this, Knox went on propagating the new doctrines, and in 1547 appeared publicly as a preacher; but St. Andrew's being taken the same year by the French, he was carried off with the garrison. In 1549 he recovered his liberty, and landed in England, where he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. On the accession of Queen Mary, he went to Geneva, and next to Frankfort, where he took part with the English exiles who opposed the use of the liturgy; but the other side prevailing, Knox returned to Geneva, and soon after went to Scotland. While engaged in the ministry, he received an invitation to return to Geneva, with which he complied; and in his absence the bishops passed sentence of death upon

KNOX.

him for heresy; against which he published 'An Appellation.' In 1558 he printed 'The first Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regimen of Women,' intended as an attack upon Mary, queen of England, and his own sovereign; but it had afterwards the effect of provoking Queen Elizabeth and her ministers against the author. The year following he returned to his native country, where his presence animated the populace to acts of dreadful outrage; and they overturned the altars, defaced the pictures, broke in pieces the images, and even razed the finest works of architecture to the ground. Knox enjoyed this storm, and he insulted the queen to her face, solely on account of her religion. In 1567 he preached the sermon at the coronation of her son, and another at the opening of the parliament; but these labours broke his constitution, and he died 24 Nov., 1572. Besides what we have noticed, he wrote several religious pieces, and 'The History of the Reformation in Scotland.'

KNOX, JOHN, a bookseller of London, who wrote a Systematic View of Scotland, and planned a herring-fishery and settlement on the north-east coast of that country. Born 1720; died 1 Aug., 1791.

KNOX, ROBERT, an English seaman in the East India service, born about 1641. He went to sea with his father, who commanded a ship trading to the East; but in 1660 she was wrecked on the coast of Ceylon, where our author remained in captivity nearly twenty years, and then escaped to the Dutch settlement; from whence he obtained a passage to Batavia, and next to England. In 1681 he published 'An Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon.' He was cousin to the historian John Strype.

KNOX, VICESIMUS, D.D., was born 8 Dec., 1752. His father, the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, or, as he spelt the name 'Knock,' was master of the school at Tunbridge, but the son was brought up at that of Merchant Taylors', from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the mastership of the school at Tunbridge, which he conducted with reputation thirty-three years, and then resigned it to his son. He accepted a doctor's degree from some obscure college in America. His church preferments were the united rectories of Rumwell and Ramsden, Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne, Kent. After his retirement from the school he fixed his residence in London, where he died 6 Sept., 1821. Dr. Knox was an impassioned and flowery preacher, which caused him to be much sought after, for the purpose of recommending charitable institutions from the pulpit. His works, original and compiled, are numerous. The former are 'Essays, Moral and Literary,' 3 vols.; 'Liberal Education,' 2 vols.; 'Winter Evenings,' 3 vols.; 'Personal Nobility, or Letters to a young Nobleman on his Studies,' 'Sermons on Faith, Hope, and Charity,' 'Christian Philosophy,' 2 vols.; 'Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper,' and a pamphlet 'On Classical Education.' His compilations, under the titles of 'Elegant Extracts,' and 'Domestic Divinity,' are well known.

KNUPFER, NICHOLAS, a painter of Leipsic, born 1603; died 1660.

KNUTZEN, MARTIN, professor of philosophy, was born at Königsberg 14 Dec., 1713, and died there 29 Jan., 1751. His principal works are

KÖNIG.

Systema Causarum efficientium; *Elementa Philosophiæ Rationalis, Methodo Mathematico demonstrata*; *Theoremata de Parabolis infinitis*.

KNUTZEN, MATTHIAS, an atheist of Holstein, who first broached his impious tenets at Königsberg 1673. His followers were called conscientiaries, because they would allow of no other divinity than what existed in a man's own mind. They denied a future state, and maintained that civil government was useless.

KOCH, CHRISTOPHE GUILLAUME DE, a French publicist, born at Bouxviller (Bas-Rhin) 9 May, 1737. He studied jurisprudence under Schoepflin, whom he succeeded (1771) as chief of the political school founded by that learned professor at Strasbourg. In 1789 he was sent to Paris by the Protestants of Alsace to defend their civil and religious rights. Afterwards he was elected a deputy in the Legislative Assembly, and his opposition to the Jacobin party led to his being committed to prison, but he was liberated on the fall of Robespierre. Eventually he was made rector of the university of Strasbourg; and died 25 Oct., 1813. His chief works are—*A View of the Revolutions of Europe*; *Genealogical View of the Sovereign Houses of Europe*; *History of Treaties of Peace*; and '*Sanctio Pragmatica Germanorum illustrata*.'

KOEHLER, JOHN DAVID, an industrious German writer, born near Leipsic 18 Jan., 1684; died 10 March, 1755. He was for many years professor of history at Göttingen, and wrote 104 works, chiefly on antiquarian subjects.

KOENIG, EMMANUEL, a Swiss physician, born at Basle 1628; died 1731.

KOENIG, GEORGE MATTHIAS, a learned professor at Altdorf, author of a biographical dictionary entitled '*Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*,' was born 1616; and died 29 Dec., 1669.

KOENIG, HEINRICH, a German poet and novelist, was born at Fulda 19 March, 1700, and, thanks to the discernment of his schoolmaster, was saved from apprenticeship to a tailor, and sent to the Jesuits' Lyceum. For many years he contributed to the 'Cologne Gazette,' his best productions being personal reminiscences, tales in which his friends often recognized real personages, and historical or biographical romances, among which were William Shakspeare, the Noble Bride, the Waldenses, the Clubbists of Mentz, and King Jerome's Carnival. He died 23 Sept., 1806, at Wiesbaden.

KOENIG, JOHN GEHARD, a botanist and physician, born in Courland 1728. He studied under Linnæus, after which he travelled to Iceland, and next to India, where he died 31 July, 1785. His letters to Linnæus have been printed; and his botanical manuscripts were purchased by Sir Joseph Banks.

KOENIG, SAMUEL, a mathematician, born at Budingens, in Germany, 1712. He became professor of philosophy and the law of nature at Francker, from whence he removed to the Hague, where he was appointed librarian to the prince and princess of Orange. Died 21 Aug., 1757. He was a member of the academy of Berlin; but was expelled for an attack upon the character of Maupertuis, the president. His brother, *Daniel Koenig*, was murdered at the age of 22 by the populace of Francker, who, hearing him speak French, concluded that he was a spy, and fell upon him with such savage fury, that he died of his wounds some time after. He translated Arbutnot's *Tables of Ancient Coins into Latin*.

KOERTEN BLOCK.**KOERTEN BLOCK.** See **BLOCK.****KOETS, ROELOF**, a portrait painter, born 16 Jan., 1685, at Zwoll, where he died 25 June, 1725.**KOLBEN, PETER**, a traveller, born at Dorflas, in the principality of Bayreuth, 1674; died 31 Dec., 1726. His 'Present State of the Cape of Good Hope' was translated into English by Medley, and printed at London, 2 vols., 1731.**KOLLAR, JOHN**, a Hungarian poet, born at Moschowze 29 July, 1703; died 29 Jan., 1852, at Vienna, where he was professor of archaeology.**KOLLMAN, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC CHARLES**, a musical composer, born near Hanover 1756. He came to London 1782, on being appointed organist and schoolmaster at the Royal German Chapel at St. James's Palace. Died Nov., 1824.**KÖNIG.** See **KÖNIG.****KOORNHERK, THEODORE**, a Dutch heretic, was a native of Amsterdam, but settled as an engraver at Haarlem, of which city he eventually became secretary. He pretended that all the various Christian communions wanted reformation; and that it was not necessary to be a member of any visible Church to be a true Christian. His works occupy three folio volumes. Born 1522; died 29 Oct., 1590.**KORTHOLT, CHRISTIAN**, a Lutheran divine, born at Burg, in the island of Femeeren, 15 Jan., 1633. He was appointed Greek professor at Rostock 1662; and in 1665 was invited to the theological chair at Kiel, of which university he was afterwards vice-chancellor. Died 31 March, 1694. His works in Latin and German are numerous and esteemed by the learned. They include a treatise on the Persecutions of the Primitive Church; and another on the three great impostors, Edward Herbert, Thomas Hobbes, and Benedict de Spinoza.**KORTHOLT, CHRISTIAN**, grandson of the preceding, professor of divinity at Göttingen, where he died 1751, aged 42. He published a short account in Latin of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and some theological works.**KOSCIUSKO, THADDEUS**, a Polish general, was born of a respectable family 28 Oct., 1746, and educated at the military school of Warsaw; after which he went to France, and next to America, where he served as aide-de-camp to Washington. On his return home he was made major-general, and distinguished himself greatly in the war of 1792, but without effect. Two years afterwards the Poles again took up arms, and were headed by Kosciusko; but all his exertions were fruitless, and he was made prisoner by the Russians, who treated him with great respect; and the Emperor Paul, gave him an estate. Kosciusko now visited America the second time; and in 1798 returned to Europe, and settled in France, where Bonaparte endeavoured in vain to tempt him into his service. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland, 15 Oct., 1817.**KOSTER.** See **COSTER.****KOTTER, CHRISTOPHER**, a Protestant fanatic and pseudo-prophet of Spottau, in Silesia, was born 1585, and died 1647. His predictions were published by Comenius, in a book entitled 'Lux e Tenebris.'**KOTZEBUE, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK FERDINAND** von, was born at Weimar 30 May, 1761. At the age of 16 he was sent to the college of Jena, and from thence to Duisburg, where he organized a company of juvenile performers. In 1779 he returned to Jena, to study the law, instead of which most**KRUMMACHER.**

of his time was devoted to the playhouse. In 1781 he became secretary to General Bauer, whom he accompanied to St. Petersburg, where he produced a tragedy, called 'Demetrius, Czar of Muscovy.' Here he married a Russian lady, and was appointed president of the civil government at Revel. After this he wrote a number of dramas; some of which obtained great popularity on the Continent and in England. In 1789 he lost his wife, on which he went to Paris, and next to Vienna, where he became superintendent of the imperial theatre; but resigned that place, and returned to Russia. He had scarcely entered that country before he was arrested by the orders of Paul, and sent to Siberia, but did not remain long in exile; and, on his arrival at St. Petersburg, was taken into the emperor's favour. In 1813 he was appointed consul-general at Königsberg; but the climate disagreeing with him, he resigned the situation, and went to Mannheim, where he was assassinated 23 March, 1819, by a fanatical student of Jena, named Sand, who then stabbed himself, but recovered from his wound, and was beheaded. The works of Kotzebue are too numerous to be specified.

KRABTREE. See **CRABTREE.****KRANTZ, ALBERT**, was born at Hamburg about 1450. He became professor at Rostock, and rector of the university there; but was afterwards appointed dean of the cathedral of his native city, where he died 7 Dec., 1517. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History of Saxony; a History of the Saxons; another of the Vandals; a Chronicle of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and a treatise on the May.**KROMAYER, JOHN**, a German divine and ecclesiastical historian, born at Cobelen (Misia) 1576; died at Weimar 1643. His nephew, *Jerome Kromayer*, born at Zeitz 1610, became professor at Leipsic, and died 1670, leaving numerous theological works in Latin.**KRÜDENER, JULIE DE WIETINGHOFF**, Baroness von, an enthusiast, born at Riga, 21 Nov., 1764, being the daughter of count de Wietinghoff, governor of that place. At an early age she became the wife of baron von Krüdener, who was appointed ambassador from the empress of Russia at the court of Berlin, and afterwards at Venice, where the secretary of legation fell in love with her and committed suicide; on which subject she wrote a romance, called by her Christian name, 'Valerie.' At the commencement of the revolution she resided in the south of France, but afterwards returned to Germany; and in 1806 she appeared in the character of a prophetess, avowing that she had a mission to establish the reign of Christ upon earth. When Napoleon fell she followed the Emperor Alexander to Paris, and declared that he was the appointed regenerator of the world. Her predictions made a great noise; and when the allied sovereigns left Paris she went to Switzerland, where she preached the advent of the millennium, and thousands came from the mountains to attend on her mission. At length the states interfered, the multitude was dispersed, and Madame Krüdener, after making a convert of Benjamin Constant, went to the Crimea, where she died at Karasubassar 25 Dec., 1824.**KRUMMACHER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS**, a German poet and divine, born at Westphalia 13 July, 1768, died at Bremen 14 April, 1845. He is principally known by his 'Parables in Verse.' His son,

KRUMMACHER.

Dr. Frederic William Krummacher, died at Potsdam 10 Dec., 1808. He was the most distinguished clerical member of the religious party called 'Pietists,' and became court preacher in the reign of the late King of Prussia, being warmly supported by his Majesty in his schemes for extending Protestant principles. He wrote a great number of religious books, many of which have been translated into English, such as 'Elijah the Tishbite;' 'Elisha;' and 'Blind Bartimeus.'

KRUMMACHER, GODFREY DANIEL, a German divine, brother of Frederick Adolphus Krummacher, was born 11 April, 1774, and died at Ellersfeld 30 January, 1837. He was a prominent man among the 'Pietist' sect, and published several volumes of sermons.

KUGLER, FRANCIS THEODORE, a German writer on art, born at Stettin 19 Jan., 1808; died 18 March, 1858.

KUHLMANN, QUIRINUS, a famous visionary and prophet, born at Breslau 1651; was burnt at Moscow 3 Oct., 1689.

KUHN, JOACHIM, a German critic, born at Gripswalde (Pomerania) 1647; died 11 Dec., 1697. He held for many years the professorship of Greek and Hebrew at Strasburg; and published editions of Pausanias, Diogenes Laertius, and other classical authors.

KUNCKEL, JOHN, a chemist, born in the duchy of Schleswig 1030; died at Stockholm March, 1703. He discovered the phosphorus which is called after him; and made many other improvements in chemistry.

KUSTER, LUDOLPH, a learned critic, born Feb., 1670, at Blumberg, in Westphalia. He came to England 1699, and during his residence at Cambridge finished his edition of Suidas, which was published in 1705, at the press of that university, where he received the degree of doctor of laws. He then returned to Prussia, to take upon him a professorship in the college of Joachim; but he afterwards resigned it, and went to Amsterdam, where he published his 'Aristophanes,' 1710. The same year came out his edition of Mill's Greek Testament, with emendations. From Holland he removed to Antwerp, and there abjured the Protestant religion; after which he obtained a pension from the king of France. Died 13 Oct., 1716. His other works are—*Historia Critica Homerii*; *Bibliotheca Librorum collecta à L. Neocoro*; *Jamblich de Vita Pythagoræ, Græcè et Latine, cum nova versione, &c.*; *Diatriba Anti-Gronovianæ*; *De Museo Alexandrino Diatriba*; *Picturæ Antiquæ Sepulcra Nasomiorum*; *De vero usu Verborum Medicorum apud Græcos, &c.*

KUYP. See **CUYP.**

KYD, THOMAS, an English dramatist, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth. Three of his pieces are printed in Dodsley's 'Old Plays.'

KYDERMYNSTER. See **KIDDERMINSTER.**

KYLE, JAMES, D.D., a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Edinburgh 22 Sept., 1788. At the age of eleven, or thereabouts, he was sent to the college at Aquhorthies, on the banks of the Don, and in 1812 was ordained priest. Except for a period of two or three years that he spent as a priest in Glasgow, Dr. Kyle, until he was raised to the mitre, continued to reside at Aquhorthies as one of the professors there. He was nominated the first vicar apostolic of the newly-created northern district of Scotland Feb., 1827; and on 28 Sept., in the following year, was consecrated bishop of

LABORDE.

Germanica, in Syria (*in partibus infidelium*). Died 23 Feb., 1869.

KYNASTON. See **KINASTON.**

KYRLE, JOHN, a benevolent Englishman, was a native of Ross, Herefordshire. Though he had only an estate of £500 a year, he expended large sums on charitable objects in the course of his life, and built a church, though in the latter undertaking he was aided by subscriptions from other persons. He is highly eulogised by Pope, who emphatically calls him the 'Man of Ross.' Died 7 Nov., 1724, aged 90.

L.

LAAR, PETER VAN, an eminent Dutch painter, though properly of the Italian school, was born at Laeren, near Narden, 1613. While in Italy he obtained the nickname of *Bamboccio*, on account of his personal deformity, though some think it arose from the branch of painting in which he excelled, consisting chiefly of the sports of the populace, and scenes of vulgar life, commonly termed by the Italians 'Bambocciate.' He left Italy 1630, and resided some years at Amsterdam and Haarlem, where his pictures were held in great esteem. He drowned himself in a fit of melancholy 1673 or 1675. His elder brother, *Reinland van Laar*, who died at Genoa 1640, aged 29, painted in the same manner, and with little inferiority.

LABADIE, JEAN, a French enthusiast, born at Bourg, in Guienne, 13 Feb., 1610; died at Alitona 13 Feb., 1674. He was originally a Jesuit, but quitted the order and set up a religion of his own, making many converts in Holland, particularly among the women. His numerous works have justly been allowed to fall into oblivion.

LABAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Dominican friar, born at Paris 1663; died there 6 Jan., 1738. He was for a long time employed as a missionary in South America, and on his return published accounts of his travels, besides editing the works of several other travellers.

LABBE, PHILIPPE, a celebrated Jesuit, born at Bourges 10 July, 1607. He taught ethics, philosophy, and moral theology with reputation in his native city, and then at Paris, where he died 25 March, 1667. He published numerous bulky historical compilations, the best known of which is his new 'Collection of the Councils,' 17 vols. folio, 1672.

LABE, LOUISE, a poetess, called 'the beautiful rope-maker,' because she married a rich rope-maker, who left her his property. She was born at Lyons 1220, and died March, 1566. The best edition of her poems is that published at Lyons 1824.

LABERIUS, DECIMUS, a Roman knight and poet, died B.C. 46.

LABLACHE, LOUIS, a famous vocalist, the greatest *basso* who has ever adorned the Italian opera, was born 6 Dec., 1794, at Naples, where he died 23 Jan., 1828. He made his first appearance on the London stage 1834, and from that time was a great favourite with the English public.

LABORDE. See **BORDE.**

LABORDE, ALEXANDRE LOUIS JOSEPH, Comte DE, a French politician and writer, born at Paris 15 Sept., 1774; died 24 Oct., 1842. He was a liberal deputy under the Restoration; aide-de-camp to the king after 1830; and a member of

LABORDE.

the Academy of Inscriptions. He published—'Voyage pittoresque et historique en Espagne;' 'Voyage pittoresque en Autriche,' &c.

LABORDE, LEON EMMANUEL SIMON JOSEPH, Comte DE, a French archaeologist and traveller, son of the preceding, was born at Paris 12 June, 1807. He was for many years conservator of the museum of antiquities in the Louvre, and in 1856 was appointed director-general of the archives of the empire. Died March, 1869. His works are—'Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée;' 'Voyage en Orient;' 'Histoire de la Gravure en manière noire, et de son application à l'Imprimerie;' 'Recherches sur la découverte de l'Imprimerie;' 'Le Procès de Guttenberg à Strasbourg;' 'Commentaire Géographique sur l'Exode et les Nombres;' 'Lettres sur les Bibliothèques;' 'Catalogue Raisonné des Émaux;' 'Catalogue des Artistes des Pays Bas;' 'Les Ducs de Bourgogne;' and 'La Renaissance des Arts à la Cour de France.'

LA BOURDONNAIS, BERTRAND FRANÇOIS MAHÉ DE, a French statesman and naval commander, born at St. Malo 1099. Being constituted director-general (1735) of the Isles of France and Bourbon, he made the former the most flourishing of all the French colonies. In 1746 he took Madras from the English, and forced them to raise the siege of Pondicherry. But differences which arose between him and Duplex obliged him to return to Europe, and on his arrival in France he was arrested and thrown into the Bastille. On his liberation three years afterwards he was a ruined man. Died 9 Sept., 1753.

LABOUREUR, JEAN LE, a French historical writer, born at Montmorency 1623. He followed the court as gentleman-in-waiting, and attended the maréchal de Guebriant on his embassy to Poland (1644), of which journey he published an account. Afterwards taking orders, he became prior of Juigné, king's almoner, and commander of the order of St. Michael. Died June, 1675. He published several important works, including a History of the Maréchal de Guebriant; Memoirs of Michael de Castelnau; a translation of a history of Charles VI.; and a Treatise on Heraldry. His brother, *Louis le Laboureur* (born about 1613; died 1679), was author of several paltry pieces in French verse.

LABROSSE. See *BROSSE*.

LABROUSSE, CLOTILDE SUZANNE COURCELLES DE, a French visionary, born at Vauxain (Périgord) 8 May, 1747; died at Paris 1821. Her 'Prophecies' concerning the French revolution were published 1790.

LA BRUYÈRE, JEAN DE LA. See *BRUYÈRE*.

LACARRE, GILLE, a French Jesuit and historian, born in the diocese of Castres 1605; died at Clermont-Ferrand 25 July, 1684.

LACEPEDE, BERNARD GERMAIN ÉTIENNE DE LA VILLE, Comte DE, a French naturalist, born at Agen 26 Dec., 1756. Prior to the Revolution he was a colonel in the Austrian service. Subsequently he was elected a deputy in the legislative assembly (1792); became senator and grand chancellor of the legion of honour 1803; and a peer of France under the Restoration. He was the disciple and friend of Buffon, who selected him to continue his 'Natural History.' His chief works are an 'Essay on Electricity;' 'A Poetical History of Music;' and 'Natural History of oviparous Quadrupeds'—of Reptiles—of Fishes—and of Cetacea. Died 6 Oct., 1825.

LACORDAIRE.

LA CHAPELLE, JEAN DE, a French writer, born at Bourges 1655. He was secretary to the prince of Conti, and a member of the French Academy. He wrote several plays, the Life of the Prince of Conti, and other works. Died 29 May, 1723.

LACHMANN, CHARLES, a celebrated German philologist, born at Brunswick 4 March, 1793; died 13 March, 1851, at Berlin, where he was professor and a member of the academy.

LACKINGTON, JAMES, born at Wellington, Somersetshire, 31 Aug., 1746, established himself in business as a bookseller in Finsbury Square, London; and died 22 Nov., 1815. He published Memoirs of the first forty-five years of his Life, 1791; and 'Confessions,' 1802, to which he added two letters on the bad consequences of having daughters educated at boarding-schools.

LACLOS, PIERRE AMBROISE FRANÇOIS CHODERLOS DE, a French general and litterateur, born at Amiens 1741; died 5 Nov., 1803. His principal work is a licentious novel, entitled, 'Les Liaisons Dangereuses.'

LACOMBE, FRANÇOIS, called *Lacombe d'Arignon*, was born 1733, and at the time of his decease, in 1795, was commissary of police at Montpellier. He published the Select Letters of Christina of Sweden; an apocryphal collection of the Secret Letters of the same sovereign; a Dictionary of Old French; 'Observations on London and its Environs;' and several translations from the English.

LACOMBE, JACQUES, a French compiler of works on history and chronology, born at Paris 1724; died 16 July, 1811. His brother, *Honoré Lacombe de Pressat*, born 1715, published 'Dictionnaire du Citoyen;' 'Dictionnaire de Jurisprudence;' and other compilations of a similar kind.

LACORDAIRE, JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI, a famous French preacher, born 12 March, 1802, at Reccey-sur-Ouche (Côte-d'Or), being the son of a physician. He was brought up to the legal profession, and actually practised for a short time at the Paris bar, but at the age of twenty-two, having determined to embrace the ecclesiastical state, he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, and was ordained priest 1827. Soon afterwards he associated himself with the Abbé Lamennais, and cooperated with him in the editorship of the 'Avenir,' a religious and political journal, which was condemned by the Holy See. In 1835 he commenced in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, a series of 'Conferences,' in quite a new style, which attracted immense congregations, and led to some extraordinary conversions. He next conceived the idea of restoring in France the order of Dominican Friars, or Friars Preachers, and with that object in view went in 1839 to Rome, where he assumed, in the convent of the Minerva, the religious habit and the name of St. Dominic. In 1841 he again made his appearance in the pulpit of Notre Dame, where he resumed his 'Conferences' with even greater success than before, and he also preached to admiring audiences in several of the great towns of France. In 1848 he was elected a representative in the National Assembly, but soon quitted that scene of tumult. He was appointed provincial of his order in France in 1850, but declined to be re-elected on the expiration of his period of office in 1854, when he took the direction of the college of Sorceze. He was admitted into the French Academy 1860; and

LACRETELLE.

died at Sorèze 22 Nov., 1861. Father Lacordaire was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant orators of his time. His discourses, suited to the tastes of his hearers and the exigencies of the age, produced an astonishing effect, but they were more remarkable for imagination, fervour, and oratorical action than for close reasoning and the connection of ideas. In religion his desire was to reconcile Catholicism with what is termed modern progress and civilisation. Besides his 'Conferences,' which have been presented to the public in an English dress, he composed some remarkable funeral orations, and a Life of St. Dominic. His 'Complete Works' were published at Paris in 6 vols. 8vo.

LACRETELLE, PIERRE LOUIS, a French jurist and author, born at Metz 1751; died at Paris 5 Sept., 1824.

LACROIX, LOUIS ANTOINE NICOLLE DE, a French abbe, author of a popular book on Modern Geography, was born 1704 at Paris, where he died 14 Sept., 1760.

LA CROZE, MATHURIE VEYSSIERE, a French Benedictine monk, born 1661. He renounced his order and his faith, and became a Protestant 1696. The king of Prussia made him his librarian, and professor of philosophy at Berlin, where he died 21 May, 1739. He compiled an Armenian Dictionary, and several other learned works.

LACRUZ Y CANO, RAMON DE, a Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid 12 May, 1728; died 4 Nov., 1795.

LACTANTIUS, LUCIUS CÆLIUS FIRMIANUS, an ecclesiastical author at the beginning of the fourth century, was probably a native of Africa. He studied rhetoric under Arnobius, and professed that science in Africa and at Nicomedia with such reputation that the Emperor Constantine appointed him preceptor to his son Crispus. He left several works written in very good Latin. The principal is entitled 'Divine Institutions,' in which he undertakes to prove the truth of Christianity. His complete works were published at Paris by Langlet, 2 vols., 1748.

LACY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was born near Doncaster, and bred a dancing-master; which employment he quitted for the army, and lastly he took to the stage; in which line he acquired such celebrity as a comic performer, that Charles II. had his portrait painted in three different characters. He wrote these comedies—'The Dumb Lady;' 'Sir Hercules Bullock;' 'Old Troop;' 'Sawney the Scot.' Died 17 Sept., 1681. He was of the same family as William Lacy the Jesuit.

LACY, WILLIAM, a native of Scarborough, received his education at Oxford, but afterwards studied at the English college in Rome, and in 1011 was admitted a professed member of the Society of Jesus at Nancy. After being for a time one of the professors at St. Omer, he was sent upon the English mission, and settling at Oxford, died there 17 July, 1673, aged 89. He was author of 'The Judgment of an University man concerning Mr. William Chillingworth, his late Pamphlet in answer to Charity Maintained,' 4to., 1639.

LADVOCAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French abbe, born at Vaucouleurs (Meuse), 3 Jan., 1700. He took his doctor's degree in divinity 1738, after which he was made royal professor of theology, but resigned that office on being appointed librarian to the Sorbonne. He was also professor of Hebrew, and it was by his advice that the duke of Orleans revived the seminary of the Holy Family for

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students of divinity. He died at Paris 29 Dec., 1795. The work by which he is most widely known is his biographical dictionary, entitled 'Dictionnaire historique portatif des grands hommes,' 2 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1752; 3 vols. 8vo., 1777; and again (with additions) 5 vols. 8vo., 1821-24. This useful work, which is to a great extent an abridgement of Moreri, has been translated into Italian, German, and English. (See COLLIGNON.) Ladvocat's other publications are a Hebrew Grammar; Tractatus de Consiliis; Lettres sur l'Autorité des Textes originaux de l'Écriture Sainte; Jugemens sur quelques nouvelles Traductions de l'Écriture Sainte, d'après le Texte Hébreu. He was the correspondent of Dr. Kennicott, whose great work he zealously promoted, and collated many MSS. for him in the Royal Library. He also assisted in the 'Dictionnaire Géographique' of the abbe de Vosgiens.

LADVOCAT, LOTIS FRANÇOIS, a philosophical writer, and dean of the chamber of accounts at Paris, where he died 8 Feb., 1735, aged 61. He wrote 'Entretien sur un nouveau système de morale et de physique;' and 'Nouveau système de philosophie.'

LAENNEC, RENÉ THÉODORE HYACINTHE, a French physician, the discoverer of mediæ auscultation, and the inventor of the stethoscope, was born 17 Feb., 1781, at Quimper (Brittany), where he died 13 August, 1826.

LAET, JOHN DE, an historical and geographical writer, was a native of Antwerp, and died there 1649.

LEVINUS TORRENTIUS. See TORRENTIUS.

LAFAYETTE. See FAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, MARIE JEAN PAUL ROCH YVES GILBERT MOTIER, Marquis DE, a French general and statesman, born at the castle of Chavagnac, in Auvergne, 6 Sept., 1757. At sixteen years of age he married Madame de Noailles, and four years later embarked on board a frigate fitted out at his own expense to assist the Americans in their revolt against Great Britain. After taking part in the engagements at Brandywine and Monmouth, he returned to France (1779) for reinforcements. The next year he was placed in command of Washington's army, and in 1781 entrusted with the defence of Virginia against Lord Cornwallis. In conjunction with Washington and Rochambeau he contributed to the operations which resulted in the capitulation of the English general at York Town. He then returned to France, intending to take back fresh reinforcements to America, but the peace of 1783 rendered it unnecessary for him to do so. In 1787 he was elected a member of the Assembly of Notables, and in 1789 returned as a deputy to the National Assembly, where he warmly advocated revolutionary principles, being the first to propose that a declaration should be made of the 'rights of man.' On 15 July, 1789, he was appointed commander of the National Guard, and in that capacity protected the royal family on the 5th and 6th of October in that year, and on 17 July, 1791, he forcibly dispersed the people assembled in the Champ de Mars. In 1793 he commanded with success one of the armies destined to repel foreign invasion; but he soon lost his popularity, and was outlawed by the Jacobin party. He now endeavoured to seek refuge in a neutral country, but in his flight was arrested by the Austrians, and confined in the fortress of Olmütz, where he remained a prisoner

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till 1797, when he was set at liberty by virtue of a special clause in the treaty of Campo-Formio. Under the Consulate and the Empire he took no part in public affairs, and under the Restoration he zealously opposed the elder branch of the Bourbons. In 1825 he paid a visit to the United States, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. After the revolution of 1830, he was again constituted chief of the National Guard, and during his continuance in that office he contributed very largely to the maintenance of order and the establishment of the new dynasty. When Casimir Perier came into power (1831) Lafayette again joined the ranks of the opposition, and continued to vote with them till his death, which occurred at Paris 19 May, 1834. His 'Memoirs' were published in 8 vols. 8vo., 1837-40.

LAFFITE, JACQUES, a French politician and financier, born at Bayonne 1767. He was appointed governor of the bank of France 1816, but three years afterwards was deprived of that situation. He played a leading part in the revolution of 1830, from which date he was president of the chamber of deputies, minister of finances, and president of the council. Died 27 May, 1844. He wrote a number of works on financial subjects.

LAFITAU, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, a French Jesuit, was a native of Bordeaux, where he died 1755, after having been engaged for several years as a missionary among the Iroquois Indians. His book on the 'Customs of the American Savages, compared with those of the early ages,' displays great ingenuity and knowledge of antiquity. He also published a History of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World.

LAFITAU, PIERRE FRANÇOIS, brother of the above, was born at Bordeaux 1685, and entered the Society of Jesus, which he quitted on being consecrated (1719) bishop of Sisteron, where he died 3 April, 1764. He wrote some treatises on the bull 'Unigenitus;' History of Clement XI., &c.

LAFONT, JOSEPH DE, a French dramatist, born at Paris 1686; died at Passy 1725.

LAFONTAINE, JEAN DE, a French poet, born at Chateau Thierry 8 July, 1621. He was educated in the congregation of the Oratory, which society he quitted to become an assistant in the office of his father, who was superintendent of the watercourses and forests. But having no turn for business, he applied himself to the study of the poets. At the desire of his parents he married, but on going to Paris, where he procured a pension, he forgot his wife, and never went into the country, except when he stood in need of money. Madame de la Sabliere, a lady of fortune, took him into her house, where he resided till her death. He was extremely simple in his manners, and so unmindful of everything as to appear almost idiotic. He died 13 April, 1695. His tales and fables are very popular, but the former are too licentious. The best edition of his complete works is that of Paris, 6 vols. 8vo., 1826.

LAFONTAINE, HENRY JULIUS AUGUSTUS, a German novelist, born at Brunswick 6 Feb., 1756, or 1750; died 20 April, 1831.

LA FORCE, JACQUES NOMPAR DE CAUMONT, DUC DE, marshal of France, was born 1558. He was a child, in bed with his father and elder brother, when they were murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped. He signalled him-

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self greatly under Henry IV., and afterwards joined the Protestants against Louis XIII. However, he soon made his submission to the king, and was appointed marshal of France, lieutenant-general of the army, and created a duke. He took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignano 1030. Died 10 May, 1652.

LA FOSSE, ANTOINE DE, nephew of Charles, was born at Paris 1658. He became lord of Aubigny, and was successively secretary to the marquis de Crequi and the duc d'Aumont. When the former nobleman was killed at the battle of Luzara, La Fosse was employed to carry his heart to Paris, on which affecting occasion he wrote some verses. His tragedies of 'Polixene,' 'Manlius,' and 'Theseus,' maintained their position on the French stage till the Revolution; and all his dramas abound with passages which would not disgrace the finest tragic writers of France. Died 2 Nov., 1768.

LA FOSSE, CHARLES DE, a painter, born at Paris 1640; died 1716. He resided for a time in London, where he decorated Montagu House.

LAGALLA, JULIUS CÆSAR, a learned physician and writer, born at Padulla (Naples) 1570; died at Rome 15 March, 1624.

LAGARAYE, CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT DE, a French philanthropist and writer, born at Rennes 1675; died 2 July, 1755.

LAGERLOEF, PETER, a learned Swede, who was professor of eloquence at Upsal, and wrote the Ancient and Modern History of the Northern Parts of Europe. Born 1648; died 7 Jan., 1699.

LAGNY, THOMAS FANTET DE, a French mathematician, one of the keepers of the royal library at Paris, was born at Lyons 1660, and died 12 April, 1734.

LAGOMARSINI, JEROME, a Jesuit and classical scholar, born at Genoa 1698; died at Rome 18 May, 1773.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE, a poet, was born in 1676 in Perigord. He wrote a comedy at nine years old, and a tragedy at sixteen; but the work which made him known was a satire, entitled 'Philippe,' against Philip duke of Orleans. For this he was seized, and ordered to be imprisoned in the Isle of St. Margaret, from whence he made his escape, and got to Sardinia, and afterwards to Holland. He died 26 Dec., 1758. His works make 5 vols. 12mo.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, a mathematician, was born at Turin 25 Jan., 1736. At the age of sixteen he became a teacher in the royal school of artillery, where he formed an association, which afterwards rose to the rank of an academy of sciences. Here he made many important discoveries, particularly in calculating the motion of fluids, and the theory of vibrations. He communicated to the society a number of papers, and some to the academy of Paris, of which he was chosen a foreign member. In 1766 he removed to Berlin, where he was appointed director of the academy, the transactions of which body contain a number of his memoirs. In 1787 he settled at Paris, and became successively professor of the Normal School and Polytechnic School. Died 10 April, 1813. His separate works are 'Mecanique Analytique;' 'Fonctions Analytiques;' 'Leçons sur le calcul;' 'Traité de resolution numerique des Equations.'

LAGRIVE, JEAN, a French ecclesiastic and topographer, born 1689; died 18 April, 1757.

LAGUERRE.

LAGUERRE, Louis, a French painter, born 1803. In 1863 he came to England, and was much employed in painting ceilings, halls, and staircases in the houses of the nobility and gentry. He died in Drury Lane Theatre 1721.

LAGUNA, Andrew, a Spanish physician and writer, born at Segovia 1499; died 1560.

LA HARPE, JOHN FRANÇOIS DE, a French writer, born at Paris 20 Nov., 1730. His father was an officer in the army, but died in poor circumstances; in consequence of which the son was taken into the college of Harcourt by the president, M. Asselin. Unfortunately, however, he lost the favour of his patron by a satire, of which he was suspected to be the author. After a confinement of some time he was set at liberty, but the disgrace made a strong impression on his mind. In 1763 he wrote his tragedy of 'Warwick,' which met with great success. This was followed by 'Timoleon,' and 'Pharamond,' which had less popularity. But his 'Eloges,' particularly that on Henry IV., were much admired. In 1766 he produced the tragedy of 'Gustavus Vasa;' but neither this nor his subsequent pieces equalled his Warwick, except his 'Philoctetes,' a translation from Sophocles. He was much in favour with Voltaire, and wrote his eloge. In 1779 he undertook an abridgment of Prevost's History of Voyages; and the same year he published his poem entitled 'Tangu et Felime.' But his greatest work is the 'Lycum, or Course of Literature,' 12 vols. M. de la Harpe took an active part in the Revolution, and, in 1793, was thrown into prison, where he was brought to a belief of Christianity by the bishop of St. Brieux, who happened to be his fellow-prisoner. On recovering his liberty, he devoted his pen to loyalty and religion. Died 11 Feb., 1803. Besides the above works, he published *Melanges Littéraires*; a translation of Suetonius; a translation of the *Lusiad* of Camoens; *Correspondance adressée à Paul I. empereur de Russie*, 4 vols.; *Commentaire des tragédies de Racine*, 7 vols.; *Refutation de l'Esprit de Helvetius*; and a translation of the Psalms.

LA HIRE, PHILIPPE DE, was the son of *Laurent de La Hire*, a celebrated painter, who died in 1686. Philippe was born at Paris 1640, and became so distinguished by his knowledge of mathematics, that Colbert employed him and Picard in making the observations for constructing a new map of France. He was also engaged by the Academy of Sciences, of which society he was a member, in taking the levels for the aqueducts proposed to be made by Louis XIV. Died 21 April, 1718. His works are *Nouvelle methode en Geometrie, pour les sections des superficies coniques et cylindriques*; *De la Cycloïde*; *Nouveaux Elemens des sections Coniques*; *La Gnomonique*; *Sections Conicæ*; *Tabulæ Astronomicæ*; *Veterum mathematicorum opera Græcæ et Latine*. His son, *Philippe*, was bred a physician, but applied himself chiefly to landscape painting. He died at the age of 42, in 1719.

LAINÉZ, ALEXANDRE, a French poet, born at Chimai about 1650; died at Paris 18 April, 1710.

LAINÉZ—**JAMES**. See **LAYNEZ**.

LAING, MAJOR ALEXANDER GORDON, an African traveller, born at Edinburgh 27 Dec., 1793, was assassinated near Timbuctoo, while on an expedition to explore the course of the Niger, Sept., 1826. He published an account of his Travels in the Timmane, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries, in Western Africa, 1825.

LALANDE.

LAING, MALCOLM, an historian, born 1762, at Strynzia, in Orkney, and educated at Kirkwall; whence he removed to Edinburgh; after which he studied the law, and was called to the bar, but had little practice. On the death of Dr. Henry he was employed to complete an unfinished volume of that writer's History of England; in which he gave little satisfaction to the public. After this he published 'A History of Scotland,' 4 vols., remarkable only for its partiality and attack upon the character of the unfortunate Mary. During the Foxite administration, to which he was attached, he was elected into parliament for the county of Orkney. His last literary undertaking was an edition of Ossian's, or Macpherson's poems, the authority of which he endeavoured to demolish by a preliminary dissertation. Died 1818.

LAIRE, FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French Minim friar and bibliographer, was born in Franche-Comté 10 Nov., 1738, and died 27 March, 1801. He was librarian first to cardinal de Brienne and afterwards to the town of Auxerre. His works include a catalogue of the books printed by the Alduses; and an Index of Books from the invention of printing to the year 1500.

LAIRESSE, GERARD DE, an historical and portrait painter, born at Liege 1640; died at Amsterdam 28 July, 1711. An English translation by W. M. Craig of his 'Treatise on the Art of Painting in all its Branches' was published at London in 2 vols. 4to., 1817.

LAIETHWAITE, or SCOTT, THOMAS, a distinguished English Jesuit, was a native of Lancashire, and died 10 June, 1655, aged 76.

LAKE, ARTHUR, an English prelate, was born at Southampton about 1550, and educated at Winchester School; whence he was sent to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. On taking orders he became fellow of Winchester College; in 1603 he was made master of the hospital of St. Cross; in 1605 archdeacon of Surrey; in 1608 dean of Worcester; and in 1616 bishop of Bath and Wells. He died 4 May, 1626; and after his death were published several volumes of his sermons and meditations.

LALANDE, JACQUES DE, an eminent lawyer of Orleans, born 2 Dec., 1622; died 5 Feb., 1703.

LALANDE, JOSEPH JEROME LEFRANÇOIS DE, a celebrated French astronomer, born at Bourg-en-Bresse 11 July, 1732. He was intended for the law, but relinquished that pursuit to study mathematics; and so great was his progress that, at the age of eighteen, he was deputed by the Academy of Sciences to go to Berlin, to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. In 1759 he published an edition of Halley's Tables; and the year following he began the 'Connaissance des Temps.' In 1764 appeared his 'Traité Astronomique;' and his reputation being now established, he was employed on the Encyclopedie. He was also appointed professor of astronomy in the college of France; and it is only to be lamented that with so much science he should have taken a decided part in the sanguinary revolution, and more so that he should have avowed atheistical sentiments. He died 4 April, 1807. Besides the works already mentioned, he published 'Voyage d'Italie;' *Traité des Canaux*; *Bibliographie Astronomique*; *Abregé de Navigation*; and an edition of Montucla's History of Mathematics.

LALANDE, MICHEL RICHARD DE, a musician

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and composer, born at Paris 15 Dec., 1657; died 18 Jan., 1726.

LALLI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet and jurist, born 1572, at Norcia, in Umbria, where he died 3 Feb., 1037.

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Count de, baron of Tolledally, or Tolendal, in Ireland, was descended from an Irish family, and born at Romans, in Dauphine, 1702. He entered the military service of France, and distinguished himself gallantly at the battle of Fontenoy, as to be appointed brigadier-general. In 1756 he was made governor of Pondicherry, where he suffered some severe defeats, and was compelled to surrender that capital of the French settlements in India; for which public clamour ran so high against him, that he was beheaded by an iniquitous sentence 9 May, 1766. His son, *M. Lally de Tolledal*, obtained, in 1783, the restoration of the estates of his father, and a reversal of all the proceedings.

LAMANON, ROBERT DE PAUL, Chevalier de, a French naturalist, born at Salon, in Provence, 1752, was murdered in one of the islands of the Southern Archipelago 10 Dec., 1787. Many of his papers are in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences; besides which he wrote 'A Theory of the Earth.'

LAMARCK, JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET, Chevalier de, a celebrated French botanist and zoologist, born at Bazantin (Somme) 1 April, 1744; died 8 Dec., 1826.

LAMB, CHARLES, an essayist and poet, born in London 10 Feb., 1775. In his eighteenth year he was sent to Christ's Hospital, where he acquired a taste for general literature, and a fitness for the pursuits of commercial life. He continued there till 1789, about which time he obtained a situation as clerk in the India House, where he continued till 1825, and then retired on a handsome annuity on the superannuated list. He died at Edmonton, Middlesex, 27 Dec., 1834. His first literary venture was a small volume of poems (1797), written conjointly with Coleridge and Lloyd. This was followed by 'John Woodvil, a tragedy,' 1802; but Lamb's fame rests mainly on his prose works, especially his charming 'Essays of Elia.' There have been several editions of his works, which, however, do not include his 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakespeare.' In collaboration with his sister he wrote 'Tales from Shakespeare,' and some other works.

LAMB, EDWARD BUCKTON, an English architect, who died in London 30 Aug., 1869, aged 63.

LAMB, SIR JAMES BLAND, was born at Gibraltar 1752, being the son of George Burges, comptroller-general of the customs in Scotland. He was educated at Edinburgh and at Westminster School, whence he removed to University College, Oxford. In 1777 he was called to the bar, and in 1787 was returned to Parliament for Helston, in Cornwall, being in 1789 appointed an under-secretary of state. Soon after the commencement of the French revolution he established 'The Sun,' an evening newspaper, to which he contributed, under the signature of 'Alfred,' several letters, which in 1792 were collected into a volume. In 1795 he was created a baronet, and appointed for life knight-marshal of the king's household. He assumed the name of Lamb by royal sign-manual 1821; and died 1824. His works are 'Heroic Epistles from Serjeant Bradshaw in the Shades to

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John Dunning, Esq.:' 'Considerations on the Law of Insolvency;' 'Address to the Country Gentlemen of England and Wales on County Courts;' 'The Birth and Triumph of Love,' a poem; 'Richard the First,' an heroic poem; 'The Exodiad,' written in collaboration with Cumberland; 'Riches, or the Wife and Brother,' a comedy, altered from Massinger; and 'Reasons for a new Translation of the Bible.'

LAMBARDE, WILLIAM, a lawyer and antiquary, born in London 18 Oct., 1536. He was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and became possessed of the manor of Greenwich, where he founded a hospital for the poor. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Kent, and in 1592 a master in Chancery. In 1597 he was made keeper of the rolls, and, in 1600, keeper of the records in the Tower. Died 19 Aug., 1601. He wrote *Archæologia, sive de prisca Anglorum legibus*, 4to.; 'A Perambulation of Kent,' the earliest of our county histories, first published 1576; *Eirenarcha*, or the Office of the Justices of Peace; 'The Duties of Constables; Archeion, a Discourse upon the High Courts of Justice in England. This was posthumous; as also was the 'Dictionary Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum.'

LAMBECIUS, PETER, was born at Hamburg 1628. In 1652 he was appointed professor of history in his native city, and in 1660 rector of the college there. The ill-temper of his wife, who was old, and whom he had only married for her money, induced him to run away from Hamburg; and going to Rome he openly embraced the Catholic religion. He was afterwards librarian, counsellor, and historiographer to the emperor; and died at Vienna 1686. His principal works are 'Lucubrationes Gelianarum Podromus;' 'Origines Hamburgenses;' 'Animadversiones ad Colini Origines Constantinopolitanas;' a Catalogue of the MSS. in the Emperor's Library; and 'Podromus Historiæ Litterariæ.'

LAMBERT (Str.), bishop of Maestricht, was born in that city about 640; and was murdered at Liege on 17 Sept., about the year 708.

LAMBERT OF ASCHAFFENBURG, in Franconia, a Benedictine monk, who in 1058 made a journey to Jerusalem, and on his return to Europe composed a chronicle from Adam in 1077; the greater part of it, however, is a history of Germany. It was printed at Basle 1660.

LAMBERT, ANNE THERÈSE DE MARGENAT DE COURCELLES, marchioness de, a French authoress, born 1647, at Paris, where she died 12 July, 1733. She is principally known by her 'Advice of a Mother to her Son and Daughter.'

LAMBERT, AYLMER BOURKE, F.R.S., F.S.A., an English botanist, born 2 Feb., 1761; died at Kew 10 Jan., 1842.

LAMBERT, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French literary compiler, was a native of Dôle; and died 14 April, 1795.

LAMBERT, FRANÇOIS, a Franciscan friar, born at Avignon 1487. He was one of the first Frenchmen who left the cloister to embrace the Lutheran religion. Retiring to Wittemberg, he married. He was much esteemed by Luther, and was one of the principal divines employed by the landgrave of Hesse to introduce Lutheranism into his dominions. Lambert preached in Switzerland and Germany as Luther's disciple; was appointed professor of divinity at

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Marburg 1527; and died 18 April, 1550. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, and several polemical treatises.

LAMBERT, GEORGE, a landscape painter and engraver, born in Kent 1710; died in London 1 Feb., 1765.

LAMBERT, JOHN, major-general in the Parliament army, in the reign of Charles I. He distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the Protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of king. For this Cromwell deprived him of his commission, but from prudential motives granted him a pension of 2000*l.* a-year. Being now divested of all employment, he withdrew to Wimbledon House in a situation of mind but ill calculated to enjoy the tranquillity of domestic retirement. On the death of the Protector he joined Fleetwood, Desborough, and others, in restoring the members of the Long Parliament, who had been dismissed, for which he was appointed one of the council of state, and colonel of a regiment of horse. The parliament, however, growing jealous of his influence in the army, directed him to resign his commission; but this he absolutely refused, and marching up to London, dislodged the members by force in October, 1659. He was then appointed major-general of the army, and sent to command the forces in the north; but General Monk having defeated him, and restored the parliament, he was deserted by his army, submitted, and was committed prisoner to the Tower. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned, but received a pardon, and died in exile at Guernsey March, 1694.

LAMBERT, JOHN HENRY, a mathematician and man of universal learning, was born at Mühlhausen, in Alsace, 29 Aug., 1728. He was brought up a tailor, but attained such a knowledge of the sciences as qualified him to become tutor to the sons of Baron Salis, president of the Swiss confederacy. He went with his pupils to Göttingen, next to Utrecht, and afterwards to Paris; in all which places he made friends. In 1759 he published his treatise on Perspective, and the next year his 'Photometry,' which procured him admission into the Bavarian academy; besides which he was a member of that at Berlin, where he died 25 Sept., 1777. Besides a prodigious number of memoirs and dissertations on all kinds of subjects, Lambert wrote many separate works. The most important of these are 'Photometria, sive de gradibus luminis, colorum, et umbræ;' 'Novum Organon, or New Key to the Sciences;' and 'Pyrometria.'

LAMBERT, MARK. See BARKWORTH.

LAMBIN, DENIS, a critic, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer about 1510. He became professor of eloquence and Greek literature in the college of France, and published editions of several classical authors. Died Sept., 1572.

LAMBINET, PIERRE, a French ecclesiastic and bibliographer, born at Tournai, near Mezieres, 1742; died at Paris 10 Dec., 1813. His principal work is 'Recherches concerning the Origin of Printing, and more particularly the earliest printing establishments in Belgium.'

LAMBORN, PETER SPENDELOW, an engraver. He resided at Cambridge, where he died 6 Nov., 1774.

LAMBTON, earl of Durham. See DURHAM.

LAMBTON, Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM, an

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English officer, who was engaged for upwards of twenty years in conducting the grand trigonometrical survey of India. Died 20 Jan., 1823.

LAMENNAIS, FELICITE ROBERT DE, a French abbe, born at St Malo 1782; died 27 Jan., 1854. After being ordained priest (1810) he rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to Gallican principles, and between 1817 and 1823 he brought out in 4 vols. his 'Essay on Indifference in Matters of Religion,' an eloquent but paradoxical work, which, while it created a profound sensation in France, was received in some quarters with very harsh criticisms, to which Lamennais replied in a 'Defence' of his essay. In his 'Religion considered in the Political and Civil Order,' he violently assailed the celebrated declaration made by the French bishops in 1682; and he continued his attacks in his treatise 'Of the progress of the Revolution and the War against the Church,' which was censured by the archbishop of Paris. In 1830, however, he became a convert to the democratic cause, and started a Journal called the 'Avenir,' with the professed object of regenerating the church by rendering Catholicism subservient to the enfranchisement of the people. He also advocated the complete separation of the spiritual from the temporal power of the pope. These exaggerated doctrines were condemned by the Holy Father himself in an encyclical (1832). This proceeding deeply wounded the self-love of Lamennais, who, repudiating all his former beliefs and opinions, published 'The Words of a Believer,' 'Modern Slavery,' and a number of other works, in which he attacked religion and monarchy with the utmost virulence. Died 27 Jan., 1854.

LAMENNAIS, JEAN MARIE ROBERT DE, brother of the above, was born 1778, and entering the priesthood, led a most exemplary and holy life. He founded at Plœrmel the congregation of the Brothers of St. Joseph, and wrote several works, the most important of which were undertaken in conjunction with his brother before his apostasy. Died 1860.

LAMI, BERNARD, a priest of the oratory, born at Mans 1640. He became a teacher of philosophy at Saumur and Angers, till he was deprived for being a Cartesian, and banished to Grenoble; where Cardinal le Camus appointed him professor of divinity. He died at Rouen 29 Jan., 1715. His works are 'Les Elemens de Geometrie, et de Mathematiques;' 'Traité de Perspective,' which has been translated into English; 'Entretiens sur les Sciences;' 'Apparatus Biblicus,' of which we have also a translation; 'De Tabernaculo fœderis, de sancta Civitate Jerusalem, et de Templo ejus;' 'Demonstration, ou preuves evidentes de la Verite et de la Saintete de la Morale Chretienne;' 'Harmonia sive Concordia Evangelii;' 'A System of Rhetoric;' 'Reflexions sur l'Art Peinture, &c.'

LAMI, FRANCIS, a French Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Montreuil, near Chartres, 1630; and died 4 April, 1711. He wrote a book on Self-knowledge; some esteemed works in defence of Christianity against Spinoza, &c.

LAMI, JOHN BAPTIST, professor of ecclesiastical history at Florence, and librarian of that city, wrote, among other esteemed works, 'De recta Patrum Nicenorum fide Dissertatio' (1730), in which he contended, in opposition to Leclerc and others, that the Nicene Creed concerning the Trinity was identical with the belief of the primi-

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tive Christians. He also edited the works of Meursius. Born 1697; died 6 Feb., 1770.

LA MOTHE LE VAYER, FRANÇOIS DE, a sceptical philosopher, born at Paris 1588. He relinquished the law for literary pursuits, and in 1639 was admitted a member of the French academy. In 1647 he was appointed preceptor to the duke of Anjou; and he also obtained the titles of historiographer of France and counsellor of state. He died 1672. His works have been published in 2 vols. fol., and 14 vols. 8vo.

LAMOTTE, ANTOINE HOUDART DE, a French poet, born at Paris 1672. He was bred to the law, which he abandoned for dramatic composition. In 1710 he obtained admission into the academy, at which time he was nearly blind, and before his death he lost his sight entirely. He produced several tragedies and comedies, some of which were very successful, particularly that entitled 'Inez de Castro.' In 1714 he published a translation of the Iliad, and had a controversy respecting Homer with Madame Dacier. In 1719 appeared his 'Fables,' besides which he wrote a number of odes, eclogues, and other pieces. Died 20 Dec., 1731. An edition of his works was printed in 1754, in 11 vols. 8vo.

LAMOTTE, GUILLAUME, a French surgeon and accoucheur, flourished about 1730.

LAMOTTE FOUQUÉ, CAROLINE, baroness DE, a German writer, was a native of Saxony, and died 27 July, 1831. She composed a great many romances, tales, and letters on the education of women.

LAMOTTE FOUQUE, FREDERICK HENRY CHARLES, baron DE, a German author, husband of the preceding, was born at Brandenburg 1777, and died 23 Jan., 1843. Of his numerous works the most popular are the tales of 'Peter Schlemihl,' and 'Undine.'

LAMOUROUX, JEAN VINCENT FÉLIX, a French naturalist, born at Aagen 3 May, 1779, was professor of natural history at Caen from 1809 till his death, which occurred 26 March, 1825, leaving several esteemed works.

LAMPE, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, a Protestant divine, born at Dethmold, Westphalia, 19 Feb., 1683. He became rector of the university of Bremen, where he died 3 Dec., 1729. His principal works are: 'De Cymbalis Veterum; Synopsis of Sacred and Ecclesiastical History; and a Commentary on St. John's Gospel.'

LAMPE, JOHN FREDERICK, a musical composer, was a native of Saxony. He came to England about 1726, and set to music many operas and dramatic pieces, including 'Amelia,' 'The Dragon of Wantley,' and 'Pyramus and Thisbe.' He likewise published 'A Plain and Compendious Method of teaching Thorough-bass,' 1737, a work of great merit; and 'The Art of Music,' 1740. In 1748 he settled in Dublin, but in 1750 removed to Edinburgh, where he died 25 July, 1751.

LAMPILLAS, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Jaen 1739, became professor of polite literature at Seville, but on the suppression of his order retired to Genoa, where he died 1798. In his 'Saggio Storico' he triumphantly vindicated the literature of Spain against Bettinelli and Tiraboschi, who had spoken of it in unfavourable terms.

LAMPLUGH, THOMAS, an English prelate, born in Yorkshire 1615, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1642. He

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complicated with the Presbyterians in the time of the civil war, but conformed at the Restoration, and became D.D., principal of St. Alban Hall, and vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. In 1672 he was made dean of Rochester, and in 1676 bishop of Exeter. When the prince of Orange landed the bishop made a speech to the clergy and gentry, encouraging them to be loyal to King James, who bestowed upon him the archbishopric of York 1688. Notwithstanding this, he took the oaths to William and Mary. Died 5 May, 1691.

LAMPRIIDUS, BENEDICT, a Latin poet, was a native of Cremona, and died at Mantua 1540.

LANA TERZI, FRANCIS, an Italian Jesuit and mathematician, born 13 Dec., 1631, at Brescia, where he died 26 Feb., 1687. He published a work entitled 'Magisterium Naturæ et Artis,' 1684, which is said by the detractors of Montgolier to contain the earliest hint of the principles of aerostatic machines, to be conducted by gas.

LANCASTER, SIR JAMES, an English navigator. He sailed to the coast of America 1591, and afterwards doubled the Cape of Good Hope on a voyage to the East Indies, where he touched at Ceylon and Pulo Penang; but a mutinous spirit breaking out among his crew, he returned to England 1594. The same year he went out again from Dartmouth, and after taking several prizes, made himself master of the town of Pernambuco, on the coast of Brazil, where he gained considerable plunder. In 1600 Lancaster commanded an armament fitted out for the East Indies, where he settled a treaty of commerce with the sovereign of Achen, and opened a friendly intercourse with the king of Bantam. He returned to England in 1603. Lancaster, who received the honour of Knighthood in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, died about 1620.

LANCASTER, JOSEPH, is known by the method of mutual instruction which bears his name, although he was not the inventor of it. He was born in London 1771, and was for some time a member of the Society of Friends, which he quitted in order to devote himself exclusively to the education of children. Having become acquainted with the method of teaching which had been introduced into this country from India by Dr. Bell, he promoted it with great zeal, and his schools for a time met with signal success, though they were afterwards comparatively deserted, in consequence of the exertions of Dr. Bell, who was backed by the powerful influence of the Anglican clergy. After being several times imprisoned for debt, Lancaster left the country, and died in indigence at New York 24 Oct., 1835. His treatise on 'Improvements in Education' was published at London 1805.

LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, D.D., a native of Cheshire, was educated at Cambridge, and became rector of Stamford Rivers, Essex, where he died 20 June, 1775. He wrote an 'Essay on D.licacy,' 1748; and a poem entitled 'The Old Serpent, or Methodism Triumphant.'

LANCE, GEORGE, a celebrated flower and fruit painter, was born at Little Easton, Essex, 1802, and died at New Brighton, Cheshire, 18 June, 1864.

LANCELOT, CLAUDE, was born at Paris 1616. He taught the belles lettres in the school of Port Royal, and had a share in the education of the Prince of Conti; but being removed from that employment he took the habit of St. Benedict, in the abbey of

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St. Cyran. Afterwards he was banished to Lower Brittany, where he died 15 April, 1695. He wrote 'Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre la langue Latine'; 'Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre le Grec.' These are called the Port Royal grammars, and have been translated into English. His other works are 'The Garden of Greek Roots, or Primitives of the Greek Tongue'; 'An Italian Grammar; A Spanish Grammar; Dissertations, Remarks, and Sacred Chronology; The General and Rational Grammar; Delectus Epigrammatum; La Vie de M. de St. Cyran; Relation du voyage d'Alet.

LANCISI, JOHN MARIA, a Roman physician and medical writer, born 1654; died 21 Jan., 1720.

LANCRET, NICOLAS, a French painter, born 1690 at Paris, where he died 14 Sept., 1743.

LANCRINCK, PROSPER HENRY, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp about 1628. He spent the greater part of his life in England, and died Aug., 1692.

LANDELLS, EBENEZER, a wood-engraver, was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was a pupil of the celebrated Bewick. He came to London about 1830, and became connected with the leading illustrated periodicals of the day. In 1841 he was one of the originators of 'Punch.' The next year he was commissioned by the proprietors of the 'Illustrated London News' to sketch and engrave the scenes and incidents of the Queen's visit to Scotland, and his success on this occasion led to his being subsequently engaged to illustrate for that journal several royal visits to various parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent. He was also the originator of the 'Illuminated Magazine,' and one of the proprietors of the 'Ladies' News-paper.' He died at Brompton 1 Sept., 1860, aged 51.

LANDEN, JOHN, F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Peakirk, Northamptonshire, Jan., 1719. He became an early contributor to the 'Lady's Diary' and, in 1754, communicated to the Philosophical Transactions 'An Investigation of Theorems which suggest several peculiar properties of the Circle.' In 1755 he published a volume of 'Mathematical Lucubrations.' After this he was appointed agent to Earl Fitzwilliam. In 1764 appeared his 'Residual Analysis,' but he never completed the work. In 1766 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, whose volumes he enriched with many valuable papers. Died 15 Jan., 1790. Besides the works already noticed, he published Mathematical Memoirs; and three tracts on the 'Summation of Converging Series.'

LANDER, RICHARD, an English traveller, born at Truro, Cornwall, 8 Feb., 1804. He commenced life as a servant, in which capacity he accompanied some of his masters to the West Indies, and to several countries on the continent of Europe. Inspired with a desire to explore the interior of Africa, he volunteered to accompany Capt. Clapperton on his second expedition, and he remained with that gentleman till his death, which occurred at Socatos in April, 1827. Lander then made his way back to England, where he published 'Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa,' 2 vols., 1830. He then undertook, under the auspices of the government, another expedition to Africa, in company with his brother John. They arrived at Cape Castle 22 Feb., 1830, reached Boossá, on the west bank of the Niger, June 17, and thence ascended the river a distance of about

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a hundred miles to Yaooria, the extreme point of the expedition, where they arrived June 27. Returning to Boossá on Aug. 2, they there embarked in canoes on the Niger to descend the stream, in perfect uncertainty as to where it might take them. After undergoing great hardships, and being taken prisoners at Eboe, they eventually found their way back to England, and arrived at Portsmouth 9 June, 1831. An account of their adventures was published under the title of 'Journal of an Expedition to explore the Course and Termination of the Niger, by Richard and John Lander,' 1831. Several merchants of Liverpool having formed themselves into a company, projected an expedition, to be placed under the direction of Richard Lander, for the purpose of ascending the Niger and establishing a trade with the natives of Central Africa. The expedition, consisting of two steamers and a sailing brig, sailed 25 July, 1832, and reached Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 7. After tracing the winding of the Niger for a considerable part of its course, Lander was wounded in the thigh by a musket-shot, in a conflict with the savages on the banks of the Brass river, in consequence of which he died at Fernando Po 7 Feb., 1834. An account of his last expedition was published in 2 vols., 1835, under the title of 'Narrative of an Expedition into the interior of Africa by the River Niger, in the steam-vessels Quorra and Alburkah, in 1832, 1833, and 1834, by MacGregor Laird and R. A. K. Oldfield, surviving officers of the Expedition.'

LANDINO, CHRISTOPHER, one of the leading members of the Platonic academy at Florence, was a native of that city. He was tutor to Lorenzo and Julian de Medici, and wrote commentaries on Virgil, Horace, and Dante; an Italian translation of Pliny's Natural History; Latin poems, &c. Born 1424; died 1504.

LANDO was elected pope 5 Dec., 914, and died 26 April, 915.

LANDON, LETITIA ELIZABETH, a poet and romancist, born in London 1802, being the daughter of an army-agent. At an early age she evinced a talent for poetry, and contributed to the periodicals of the day, and in particular to the 'Annuals,' numerous pieces signed with her initials 'L. E. L.' Her principal poems are the 'Improvisatrice'; 'The Troubadour'; 'the Golden Violet'; 'the Venetian Bracelet'; 'The Zenana'; and the 'Vow of the Peacock.' She also wrote in prose several novels, 'Ethel Churchill'; 'Francesca Carrara'; 'Lady Anne Granard'; 'Romance and Reality'; and 'Duty and Inclination,' which met with a flattering reception. On 7 June, 1838, she was married to Mr. George Maclean, and proceeded shortly afterwards to Cape Coast Castle, South Africa, of which settlement her husband was governor. She had not been long, however, in her new residence when she died 15 Oct., 1838, in consequence of taking an overdose of prussic acid, which she had been in the habit of using as a remedy for spasmodic affections to which she had been subject.

LANDOR, ROBERT EYRES, younger brother of Walter Savage Landor, received his education at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A. 1801; M.A. 1802); and after taking orders, held for some time the appointment of chaplain-in-ordinary to the prince regent. He was subsequently collated to the rectory of Birlingham, Worcestershire, where he died 26 Jan., 1869, aged 87. He wrote 'The Count Arezzi,' a tragedy, 1824; 'The Impious Feast,' a

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poem, 1828; 'The Earl of Brecon, a tragedy; Faith's Fraud, a tragedy, and The Ferryman, a drama, 1841; and 'The Fountain of Arethusa,' 2 vols., 1848.

LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE, was born 30 Jan., 1775, at Ipsley Court, in the county of Warwick, where his father, Mr. Walter Landor, possessed a considerable estate. He was sent first to Rugby School, and afterwards to Trinity College, Oxford; but his conduct at both places was insubordinate, and he never took a degree. From his earliest years, indeed, he had exhibited a strange intractableness of temper; and he now refused to enter the army, to study the law, or to take any step which his friends urged upon him. He showed, however, that he possessed great abilities, and in his twentieth year published 'A Collection of Poems,' 1795, which was followed by 'Gebir,' 1798, and 'Poems from the Arabic and Persian,' 1800. His principles, both in religion and politics, being founded on an almost exclusive study of classical models, had scant regard for creeds or kings. They were widely different from those of his family; and his relations with his family became thereby so unpleasant that he quitted England and travelled on the Continent for some years. When the Spaniards rose in arms, in 1808, Mr. Landor, who had by that time inherited the family estate, embraced their cause with ardour, and received a colonel's commission, though he never distinguished himself in the field. In 1814, on the restoration of Ferdinand VII., he quitted the Peninsula, and passed the remainder of his protracted life in literary pursuits. In 1811 he married a lady of German parentage, by whom he had a family, but the union was not a happy one. His ideas of domestic life appear to have been formed rather on the classic model; and at length a separation ensued, whereupon Mr. Landor returned to England after an absence of several years. He was an intimate friend of Southey, though he retained and even exaggerated all the wild notions that the latter had abandoned—a circumstance which was not overlooked by Lord Byron, who reproached the laureate for his intimacy with an avowed republican and but half-concealed pagan. Thenceforth Landor was at daggers drawn with Byron, as indeed he was with many people, his temper being fierce and irritable, and never kept under any sort of control. In 1824-8 was published the first series of his 'Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen,' of which a Second Series appeared in 1829. These supposed dialogues, on which Landor's fame as a writer must rest, admirably illustrate the peculiarities of the different interlocutors and the periods in which they lived, and abound also in paradoxical and original opinions. His principal other works are, 'Simoniaca, a poem,' 1806; 'Commentary on Memoirs of Mr. Fox,' 1812 (suppressed); 'Idyllia Heroica decem,' 1820; 'Gebir, Count Julian, and other Poems,' 1835; 'Pericles and Aspasia,' 1836; 'A Satire on Saturnists, and Admonition to Detractors,' 1836; 'Pentameron and Pentalogia,' 1837; 'Andrea of Hungary and Giordanna of Naples,' two dramas, 1839; 'Poemata et Inscriptiones,' 1847; 'Hellenics,' 1847; 'Popery, British and Foreign,' 1853; 'Citation and Examination of Shakspeare,' 1853; 'The Last Fruit of an Old Tree,' 1853; 'Letters of an American,' 1854; and 'Dry Sticks Fagoted,' 1857. The last-

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named work contained some gross and filthy attacks upon a lady residing at Bath, where Landor had been living for some time. The lady sought reparation in a court of law, and obtained a verdict of £1000 against Landor, who, to avoid payment, fled to Florence, and there died 17 Sept., 1864. It only remains to add that Landor was a frequent contributor to the 'Examiner' newspaper; that his works appeared in a collected form in 1846, and again in 1853; and that a biography of him by John Forster was published in 1869.

LANDSEER, JOHN, F.S.A., an engraver and antiquary, born at Lincoln, 1761. He became a pupil of William Byrne, the celebrated landscape engraver. His earliest productions of importance were the vignettes, after the designs of Louthembourg, for Macklin's Bible and Bower's History of England, working in conjunction with the eminent artists Bromley, Heath, and Skelton. In 1806 he appeared as a lecturer on the art of engraving before the Royal Institution, where he maintained that engraving was 'a species of sculpture, performed by incision,' and this doctrine he supported with learning, spirit, and ingenuity. In the same year he was elected an associate engraver of the Royal Academy; and he also held, for some time, the appointment of engraver to King George III. In 1809 he had a correspondence with the Academy on the question of admitting engravers to the rank and title of Royal Academicians; but his proposals were rejected. This failure increased the ill-feeling which the engravers entertained on the subject; but a still more lamentable result was the distaste acquired by Landseer for his profession, and the perversion of a mind eminently qualified for success in art into less congenial channels. He now commenced artistic critic in a short-lived periodical, entitled 'The Review of the Fine Arts,' and another publication called 'The Probe,' in which the artists were treated to more caustic criticism than was agreeable to their sensitive temperament. The titles of the more important of his other publications are, 'Sabaean Researches, in a Series of Essays,' including the substance of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on the engraved Hieroglyphics of Chaldaea, Egypt, and Canaan,' 1823; 'Descriptive Catalogue of Fifty of the Earliest Pictures in the National Gallery,' 1834; and 'Antiquities of Dacca,' twenty plates, from drawings by Sir C. D'Oyly. Mr. Landseer died 29 Feb., 1852.

LANDUS, BASSIANUS, an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Piacenza, where he was assassinated 1562.

LANE, SIR RICHARD, LL.D., an English judge, was a native of Northamptonshire. He studied in the Middle Temple, was called to the bar, and in 1640 was counsel for the earl of Strafford. In 1643 he was made chief baron of the Exchequer by Charles I., who also conferred on him the honour of knighthood. About the same time he was created LL.D. by the university of Oxford. He was one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and had the great seal delivered to him on the death of Edward Lord Littleton. He died in Jersey 1650 or 1651. His reports in the Exchequer were printed in 1657.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia 1005. He became a professor of law at Avranches, and next took the vows in the Abbey of Bec, of which house he was chosen prior

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1044. Here he established a seminary, which rose to such eminence as excited the envy of Berengarius, of Tours, who attacked Lanfranc on the subject of the Eucharist. In 1062 he was made abbot of St. Stephen's at Caen, and when the duke of Normandy obtained the English crown, he procured Lanfranc to be elected archbishop of Canterbury, the claims of which see he asserted against the archbishop of York. He died 28 May, 1089. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded the hospitals of Harbledown and St. John, at Canterbury. His works were published in 1648, folio.

LANFRANC, an eminent surgeon, was a native of Milan, and died in France, about 1300. His 'Chirurgia Magna et Parva' was first printed 1490.

LANFRANCO, GIOVANNI, a painter, born at Parma 1581. He entered the service of Count Schotte, who, perceiving his genius for drawing, placed him under Agostino Caracci, on whose death he went to Rome, where he was employed by Annibale in the church of St. Jago. His principal excellence lay in fresco-painting on a large scale. In conjunction with Badalocchi he etched the prints from Raphael's pictures of the History of the Bible. Died 1647.

LANG, JOHN MICHAEL, a Protestant divine, born 9 March, 1664, at Ezelwangen, in the duchy of Salzburg. He was some time theological professor at Altorf, and died at Prentzlow 20 June, 1731. He wrote 'Philologia Barbaro-Græca,' 'Dissertationes Botanico-Theologicæ,' and several treatises on the Mahomedan religion.

LANGALLERIE, PHILIPPE DE GENTILS DE LA JONCHAT, Marquis DE, first baron of Saintonge, was born 1656. He distinguished himself in thirty-two campaigns in the French service, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1704. On some disgust he went to Vienna, and was made a general of cavalry; but soon quitted the Imperial service for that of Poland, which he also left, and retired to Frankfort; from whence he removed to Berlin, and next to the Hague, where he entered into a negotiation with the Turkish ambassador, of which the emperor being apprised he caused him to be arrested at Stade in 1716, and conducted to Vienna, where he died 20 June, 1717. In 1753 appeared his 'Memoirs,' said to be written by him in prison; but it is a mere romance.

LANGBAINE, GERARD, D.D., was born at Bartonkirke, Westmoreland, about 1608. He became a servitor in Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1646. He was at this time keeper of the archives, and provost of his college, which places he held till his death 10 Feb., 1657-8. He endowed a free school at his native place, and published an edition of Longinus; Brief Discourse relating to the Times of Edward VI.; Episcopal Inheritance; A Review of the Covenant; The Foundation of the University of Oxford; The Foundation of the University of Cambridge, &c.

LANGBAINE, GERARD, son of the preceding, was born at Oxford 15 July, 1656, and educated at University College. He was appointed esquire beadle of law, and died 23 June, 1692. He wrote 'An Account of the English Dramatic Poets,' 8vo., Oxford, 1691. The copy of this work in the British Museum, with Oldys's MS. notes, is well known to every student of dramatic history.

LANGDALE, CHARLES, an English Catholic

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gentleman, third son of the sixteenth Lord Stourton, was born 1787. After the passing of the Relief Act he represented Beverley in the House of Commons for a short time, and sat for Knarborough 1837-41. Throughout his life he took a leading part in matters relating to the interests of Roman Catholics; and he exerted himself in an especial manner to promote the education of poor children belonging to that community. He died in London 1 Dec., 1868. Mr. Langdale published 'Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert; with an Account of her Marriage with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.,' 1856.

LANGDALE, HENRY BICKERSTETH, LORD, the brother of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, who has been already noticed in this work, was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 18 June, 1763. He served an apprenticeship to his father, who was a surgeon and apothecary, after which he travelled on the continent as medical attendant to the earl of Oxford, whose daughter he subsequently married. He graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, 1808, was called to the bar 1811, distinguished himself by his assiduous attention to professional duties, and rose to eminence in the equity courts, to which he confined his practice. In 1836 he was appointed master of the rolls, in succession to Lord Cottenham, and at the same time was created Lord Langdale, and sworn of the privy council. He held his judicial office until a short time before his death, which occurred at Tunbridge Wells 18 April, 1851.

LANGEBECK, JAMES, a learned Dane, who became keeper of the national archives and a councillor of state. His most important works are, a History of the Mines of Norway; and 'Scriptores Rerum Danicarum Medii Ævi.' Born 1710; died 16 Aug., 1774.

LANGHAM, SIMON DE, Cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Langham, co. Rutland. He became a monk, and afterwards abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster. In 1360 Edward III. made him lord high treasurer; next year he was chosen bishop of London; but the see of Ely being offered him at the same time, he preferred the latter. In 1364 he was appointed chancellor, and in 1366 promoted to the see of Canterbury; in which station he distinguished himself by his zeal against Wickliffe. In 1368 he was made a cardinal, which gave so much offence to the king, that he seized the temporalities of his see. Langham, upon this, went to the papal court at Avignon, where he was amply remunerated, and much employed in diplomatic affairs. He died abroad 22 July, 1376, and his body being brought to England, was interred in Westminster Abbey, to which he had been a munificent benefactor.

LANGHANS, CHARLES GOTHARD, a Prussian architect, born at Landhuter, in Silesia, 1733; died 1 Oct., 1808. He was appointed director of the royal buildings at Berlin, which city he adorned with several handsome structures.

LANGHORNE, DANIEL, B.D., was born in London, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree 1657. In 1663 he obtained a fellowship in Corpus Christi College, and in 1664 took his degree of B.D. In 1670 he was presented to the living of Lavston, in Hertfordshire, where he died 1681. His works are, 'Elenchus Antiquitatum Albionensium;' and 'Chronicon Regum Anglorum.'

LANGHORNE, JOHN, D.D., an English divine,

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was born at Kirkby Steven, Westmoreland, in March, 1735. He was educated at Appley School, after which he became a tutor in a private family. His next occupation was that of usher in the school of Wakefield, and while there he was admitted into orders. In 1759 he went to reside with Mr. Cracroft, of Hackthorn, Lincolnshire, as tutor to his sons; and the year following he entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He now published several pieces, particularly 'Letters on Religious Retirement,' a novel, called 'Solyman and Almena,' and another, more popular, entitled 'Letters between Theodosius and Constantia.' In 1764 he obtained the curacy of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and soon after was appointed assistant-preacher at Lincoln's Inn. Having published a poem entitled 'Genius and Valour,' in which he defended Scotland from the scurrility thrown out by Churchill in his 'Prophecy of Famine,' he was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Edinburgh. In 1767 he married Miss Cracroft, and at the same time was presented to the rectory of Blagdon, Somersetshire; but the next year he lost his wife in childbed; and it is not a little remarkable that his second lady died in the same manner. In 1770 Dr. Langhorne and his brother published their translation of Plutarch. In 1771 appeared our author's 'Fables of Flora.' In 1777 he was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Wells; and the same year printed his poem of 'The Country Justice.' Died 1 April, 1779. Dr. Langhorne printed two volumes of sermons, and in 1804 his son published his father's poems, in two volumes, with a biographical memoir. *William Langhorne*, the doctor's brother, born 1721, was presented (1754) to the rectory of Hakinge, and the perpetual curacy of Folkstone, where he died 17 Feb., 1772. He wrote 'Job,' a poem; a paraphrase of part of Isaiah, and had a principal share in the translation of Plutarch.

LANGIUS or **LANGE**, **JOHN**, a physician and medical writer, born at Löwenberg, in Silesia, 1485; died June, 1565, at Heidelberg, where he was principal physician to the elector palatine.

LANGIUS, **JOSEPH**, a classical editor and mathematician, who was professor at Friburg about 1610.

LANGIUS, **RODOLPH**, a learned man of the fifteenth century, who was provost of the cathedral of Munster. He contributed much to the restoration of classical purity in the teaching of the schools, particularly at Munster. He died 1519, aged 80. His Latin poems were printed 1486.

LANGLAND. See **LONGLAND**.

LANGLES, **LOUIS MATHIEU**, a French orientalist, born at Peronne 23 Aug., 1763. Appointed professor of Persian and Malay, and keeper of the oriental MSS. in Paris, he devoted his laborious career to popularising the study of the Eastern languages, and employed his vast philological erudition in solving many knotty problems concerning the history, geography, and statistics of the different countries of Asia. A long list of his publications may be seen in Querard's 'France Litteraire.' Died 28 July, 1824.

LANGLEY, **BATTY**, an English architect, who published many useful, practical books, such as the *Builder's Jewel*, the *Builder's Price-Book*; also 'Gothic Architecture Improved,' 1742; 'Pomona, or the Fruit Garden Illustrated,' &c. Died 1751.

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LANGRISH, **BROWNE**, M.D., an English physician, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, and distinguished himself as an able physiologist. He died in London 29 Nov., 1759. His works are, *A new Essay on Muscular Motion*, 1733; *Modern Theory of Physic*, 1738; *Physical Experiments on Brutes*, 1745; *Croonian Lectures on Muscular Motion*, 1747; *A treatise on the Small Pox*, 1758.

LANGTOFT, **PETER**, an English historian, was so named from Langtoft, in Yorkshire. He was a canon of the order of St. Augustine, at Bridlington, and died at the beginning of the reign of Edward II. He translated from the Latin into French verse Boscam's *Life of Thomas à Becket*, and compiled in the same language a metrical Chronicle of England; printed by Heame in 1725, 2 vols.

LANGTON, **STEPHEN**, Cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, is said by Prince to have been a native of Devonshire, though it is more probable that he was born in Lincolnshire. He was educated at Paris, of which university he became chancellor. On going to Rome 1207, he was made a cardinal by Pope Innocent III., who also compelled the monks of Canterbury to elect him to the vacant archbishopric. This so greatly incensed King John that he took possession of the cathedral, banished the monks, and threatened the pope; who, in return, laid the kingdom under an interdict. John at last submitted, and in 1213 Langton took possession of his see, which he filled in a different manner from what the Pope expected, by joining the barons, and assisting them in procuring the Great Charter. He acted with the same firmness in the reign of Henry III., and died 9 July, 1228, leaving many works, several of which have been printed.

LANGUET, **HUBERT**, a statesman, born at Viteaux 1518. He studied the law, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Padua; after which he went to Wittenberg, where he embraced the Protestant religion. He then entered into the service of the elector of Saxony, who made him minister of state. He was at Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on which occasion he saved the life of Wechelius the printer. Being suspected of Zuinglianism, he retired from the elector's service, and went into that of the prince of Orange. He died at Antwerp 20 Sept., 1581. He wrote, a *History of the Siege of Gotha*, in Latin; *Latin Letters to Sir Philip Sydney*, translated into English by Pears 1845; *Epist. ad principem suum Augustum Saxonice ducem*; *Epist. ad Joachim Camerarium*, &c.; *Hist. descriptio susceptæ à Cæsarea majestæ executionis Augusto Saxonice duce contra S. Romani imp. rebelles; Vindicia contra Tyrannos*.

LANGUET DE GERGY, **JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH**, a pious ecclesiastic, born at Dijon 1075. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and in 1714 vicar of St. Sulpice, which church he rebuilt on a large and magnificent scale, by subscriptions. He also founded the asylum of the Infant Jesus, consisting of two divisions; the first composed of thirty-five reduced ladies, and the next of four hundred poor women and children, who were all employed in various works for the general support. This institution was afterwards enlarged. Languet's other charities were also very extensive. Died 11 Oct., 1750.

LANGUET DE GERGY, **JEAN JOSEPH**, brother of the preceding, was born at Dijon 1677; became bishop of Soissons (1715) and afterwards of Sens

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(1730); and died 11 May, 1753. He distinguished himself by his writings in defence of the bull 'Unigenitus.'

LANIERE, NICHOLAS, an Italian painter and musician, who came to England in the reign of James I. He drew portraits, and also employed himself in etching; but his principal excellence lay in musical composition; and his cantata of 'Hero and Leander' was much celebrated. Died Nov., 1646, aged 78.

LANINI, BERNARDINO, a painter, of Vercelli, died about 1578.

LA NOUE, and LANOVUS. *See* NOUE.

LANSBERG, PHILIP, a Protestant minister and writer on mathematics, astronomy, and sacred chronology, was born in Zealand 1561, and died at Middleburg 1632.

LANSDOWNE, GEORGE GRANVILLE LORD, was the grandson of Sir Bevil Greenville, and born 1667. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created master of arts at the age of thirteen. He lived a retired life till the accession of Queen Anne, when he was elected into parliament. In 1710 he was appointed secretary at war and on 1 Jan., 1711-12, advanced to the peerage. In 1712 he was sworn of the privy council, and soon after made treasurer to the queen; from which office he was removed in the next reign, and sent to the Tower, as being attached to the house of Stuart; but was soon released. Died 30 Jan., 1734-5. His poetical and prose works were published in 2 vols. 4to., 1732.

LANSDOWNE, HENRY PETTY FITZMAURICE, MARQUIS OF, son of the first marquis, was born in London 2 July, 1780, and educated at Westminster School, at Edinburgh, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. At the age of 22 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Calne, but it was not till 1806 that Lord Henry Petty fully discovered to the House of Commons those talents which made him the worthy opponent of Mr. Pitt. This was in the debate concerning the conduct of Lord Melville as treasurer of the navy. Mr. Pitt on this occasion interposed his shield before his colleague, in spite of which Lord Henry Petty prosecuted his attack with energy until he had fixed upon the treasurer the charge of peculation and corruption. In the ministry familiarly known as 'All the Talents' he became the chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the same time was returned to parliament for the university of Cambridge in the place of Mr. Pitt. The ministry, after being in office little more than a year, were totally defeated on the Catholic Relief Bill. Lord Henry Petty lost with office what he valued far more—his seat for Cambridge University. He sat for a few months as member for Camelford, but in Nov., 1809, he was transferred to the House of Peers, the marquissate of Lansdowne devolving upon him by the death of his half-brother. In 1826, when Mr. Canning took office on moderate liberal principles, Lord Lansdowne responded to his call and became home secretary. Under Mr. Canning's successor, Lord Goderich, he held the seals of the foreign department; but the short duration of the ministry did not give him time to develop his capacity in the wide range of foreign politics. After remaining in opposition to the duke of Wellington from 1829 to 1831, Lord Lansdowne took office under Earl Grey as lord president of the council, in which position his judgment and experience were of great service to his party, and he aided in carrying

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the Reform Bill through each of its successive stages. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel he became the recognised leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, a position in which his manly courtesy, his dignity, and his generous disposition conciliated the respect and esteem of his opponents. During Lord John Russell's tenure of office he held the presidency of the council, and went into opposition with him on the advent of Lord Derby; yet he refused the reins of government, and suffered them to pass into the hands of Lord Aberdeen in December, 1852, though requested by the queen herself to undertake the premiership. He consented, however, to hold a seat in the cabinet without office. In the latter part of his life the influence of Lord Lansdowne upon his party was conservative in its bearing. For fifty years the advocate of liberal measures, he was satisfied with the progress that had been made, and he had no wish to endanger the cause of good government by countenancing crude and ill-considered projects and sweeping changes. Died 31 Jan., 1863.

LANSDOWNE, WILLIAM PETTY, first MARQUIS OF, was born 1737. He succeeded his father as earl of Shelburne 1761, and, in 1766, married the daughter of Earl Granville, by whom he became possessed of Lansdowne Hill, near Bath. By this lady, who died 1771, he had a son, who succeeded him, but died without issue. He married, secondly, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, by whom he had Lord Henry Petty, the subsequent possessor of the title. In 1763 Lord Shelburne was placed at the head of the board of trade, which he soon quitted to join Lord Chatham, with whom he came into power, in 1766; but on the change of ministry, in 1768, he became a zealous oppositionist, and so continued till 1782, when he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department. When the marquis of Rockingham died, his lordship became the head of the ministry, but was forced to yield to the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox; after which he was created marquis of Lansdowne. Died 7 May, 1805. His collection of manuscripts is in the British Museum.

LANTIER, ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS DE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born 1 Oct., 1734, at Marseilles, where he died 31 Jan., 1826.

LANZI, LOUIS, an Italian antiquary, born in 1732, near Macerata. He became a member of the order of Jesus, and, on the suppression of the society, was appointed sub-director of the gallery at Florence. He published a guide to that gallery in 1782; which was followed by an 'Essay on the Tuscan Language,' 3 vols.; but his greatest work is 'A History of Painting in Italy,' which has been translated into English by Thomas Roscoe, 6 vols., 1828. His other publications are, 'Dissertations on the Etruscan Vases;' and a translation of 'Hesiod.' He died at Florence 31 March, 1810.

LANZONI, JOSEPH, a physician, born at Ferrara 26 Oct., 1663. He became professor of philosophy and medicine in the college of his native city, where he died Feb., 1730. His works were published at Lausanne, 3 vols., 1738.

LAPARELLI, FRANCIS, an Italian architect, born at Cortona 1521; died 1570.

LAPIDE, CORNELIUS A, the Latinized name of *Cornelius Van den Steen*, called by the French *Cornelle de la Pierre*, one of the most renowned of all the commentators on Scripture. He was born in the diocese of Liege 1566, and having entered

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the Society of Jesus, soon distinguished himself by his progress in the study of the languages, of the belles lettres, and, above all, of the Sacred Scripture. Having made himself master of the Hebrew and Greek languages and the other helps to the study of the Bible, he devoted all his energies to that study for a period of forty years. He has left as the fruit of his meditations in ten folio volumes, in which he has explained the entire scripture of the Old and New Testament except the Psalms and Job. He was employed for a long time in teaching the Scripture, first at Louvain and afterwards at Rome, where he died 12 March, 1657. The best edition of his Commentary is that of Antwerp, printed in 1681. The exposition of the Pentateuch and that on the Epistles of St. Paul are the most esteemed parts of the work; but the entire work was received with the highest approval by Catholics, who still regard the author as one of their greatest scriptural scholars.—*Dixon.*

LAPLACE, PIERRE SIMON, a French mathematician of the highest celebrity, was born 22 March, 1749, at Beaumont-en-Ange, being the son of a farmer. After teaching mathematics in his native town, he removed in 1768 to Paris, where, through the influence of D'Alembert, he obtained a chair of mathematics at the military school. He first attracted the attention of the scientific world by a paper communicated in 1772 to the Memoirs of the Academy of Turin, on the integration of equations of finite differences, and from this period his reputation increased until he was placed by universal assent in the foremost rank among mathematicians. In politics he was less successful. Appointed by Bonaparte to the post of minister of the interior in 1799, he proved so incapable that he was removed at the end of six weeks to the presidency of the Senat Conservateur. He was also created a count by the emperor, but notwithstanding this he voted for his deposition in 1814. He was advanced to the dignity of a marquis immediately after the restoration of Louis XVIII.; and died 5 March, 1827. His principal works are, 'Theorie du Mouvement et de la Figure Elliptique des Planetes'; 'Theorie des Attractions des Spheroides et de la Figure des Planetes'; 'Exposition du Systeme du Monde'; 'Traite de Mecanique Celeste'; 'Theorie Analytique des Probabilites'; and 'Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilites.'

LAPO, ARNOLFO DI, a famous architect, born 1232; died at Florence 1300. He built the cathedral at Florence and other great works.

LARCHER, PIERRE HENRI, a learned Hellenist, born at Dijon 12 Oct., 1726. He studied in the college of Laon, at Paris; and, in 1750, published his translation of the Electra of Euripides, which met with indifferent success. In 1758 appeared his translation of 'Chereas and Callirhoe,' from the Greek; after which he had a violent quarrel with Voltaire, who was, however, the aggressor. Larcher now undertook a translation of Herodotus, which did not come out till 1786. The best edition is in nine volumes octavo. His other works are 'Memoire sur Venus;' and a translation of Xenophon. Died 22 Dec., 1812.

LARDNER, DIONYSIUS, LL.D., a popular writer on scientific subjects, was the son of a Dublin solicitor. After receiving such education as was to be had in Irish schools at the beginning of the present century, he was placed in his father's office. Evincing, however, a very decided distaste

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for the profession, he was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, and devoted himself to scientific studies. He soon showed that he had now chosen the right path in life, and he rapidly gained an extraordinary number of prizes. In 1817 he obtained the degree of B.A., and for ten years remained at the university, publishing at first various treatises on mathematics, including the differential and integral calculus, and subsequently on the steam-engine. For this he obtained a gold medal from the Royal Dublin Society, and his reputation being now in a great measure established, he began to contribute to the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia and the Encyclopaedia Metropolitana, writing elaborate articles on pure mathematics as well as on the applied sciences. In 1827, on the establishment of the London University, Dr. Lardner accepted the chair of natural philosophy, and removing to London he set on foot a scheme for a 'Cabinet Encyclopaedia,' which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men. In 1840 he went to the United States and delivered, with much success, a series of lectures, which he afterwards published. After devoting much time to 'Railway Economy,' and writing a good deal on this and other subjects, Dr. Lardner started his last important work, the 'Museum of Science and Art,' which contains many of the best popular treatises on science which have ever been written. He died at Paris 29 April, 1850, aged 66.

LARDNER, NATHANIEL, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Hawkhurst, Kent, 6 June, 1684. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, after which he resided with Lady Treby, as her chaplain, and tutor to her son, whom he accompanied on his travels. In 1723 he was engaged with other ministers in a lecture at the Old Jewry; and, in 1727, he published the first part of 'The Credibility of the Gospel History.' In 1729 he became minister of a congregation in Crutched Friars. Though his income was small, he continued his great work at his own expense; and he also published 'A Vindication of the Miracles against Woolston'; a 'Letter on the Logos'; and several sermons. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity; but his literary labours were not sufficiently appreciated in his life-time, as he sold the copyright of his 'Credibility' for one hundred and fifty pounds. He died at Hawkhurst 24 July, 1768. His works were collected into eleven volumes 8vo., 1788, with a life of the author by Dr. Kippis.

LARGILLIERE, NICOLAS, a portrait painter, born 1656, at Paris, where he died 20 March, 1746. He resided several years in England, and was much employed by Charles II. and James II.

LARIVE, JEAN MAUDUIT DE, a French tragedian, born at La Rochelle 6 Dec. 1744; died 30 April, 1827.

LARIVEY, PIERRE DE, a French dramatist, was a native of Troyes, and died about 1612.

LAROCHEFOUCAULD. See ROCHEFOUCAULD.

LARREY, DOMINIQUE JEAN BARON, a celebrated French army surgeon, born at Beaudean, near Bagneres de Bigorre, 1766; died at Paris 25 July, 1841. He was the inventor of a system of 'ambulances volantes,' which enabled the surgeons to follow all the movements of their respective corps and to tend the wounded the moment they fell. Napoleon, who used to call him 'the virtuous Larrey,' bestowed many honours upon him, and remembered him in his will.

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LARREY, ISAAC DE, an historian, born at Montivilliers, in France, 7 Sept., 1638, of Protestant parents. He was bred to the law; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, where he was made historiographer to the states-general; afterwards he removed to Berlin, and obtained a pension. He died 17 March, 1719. His works are, *The History of Augustus*; *History of Eleanor, wife of Henry II.*; *History of England*, 4 vols.; *History of the Seven Sages of Greece*; *History of France under Louis XIV.*

LARROQUE, DANIEL DE, son of Mathieu de Larroque (hereafter noticed), was born at Vitre about 1660, and educated for the Protestant ministry. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, however, he fled to this country, and afterwards visited Copenhagen and Amsterdam. In 1690 he returned to France, where he was reconciled to the Catholic religion. A satire which he wrote on Louis XIV., on account of the famine of 1693, led to his imprisonment for five years; but on his release he obtained a situation under government. Died at Paris 5 Sept., 1731. His most important works are, *The True Motives of the Conversion of De Rancy, abbat of La Trappe*; *Life of Mezeray*, a satirical romance; *Life of Mahomet*, translated from the English of Prideaux; and a translation of Echart's Roman History.

LARROQUE, MATHIEU DE, a Protestant minister, born at Leirac (Guienne), 1619. After officiating as pastor of Vitre, in Brittany, for twenty-seven years, he removed to Rouen, where he died 31 Jan., 1684. He was a man of profound erudition, and left numerous controversial works, among which we may mention, *A History of the Eucharist*; and a Reply to Bossuet's book on Communion under both kinds.

LASALLE, ANTOINE CHARLES LOUIS COLLINET DE, one of Napoleon's generals, was born at Metz 10 May, 1775, and fell at the battle of Wagram 6 July, 1809.

LASCARIS, ANDREW JOHN, a learned Greek, was a descendant of the imperial family at Constantinople. On the fall of that city he settled at Padua. Lorenzo de' Medici sent him to Greece to procure manuscripts, in which employment he was very successful. In 1494 he went to France, where he was patronized by Louis XII., who appointed him his ambassador to Venice. In 1513 he went to Rome, and persuaded Leo X. to found the Greek college, of which Lascaris became the principal, and also the superintendent of the Greek press. In 1518 he returned to France, and was employed by Francis I. in forming the royal library. He died at Rome in 1535. Lascaris published the *Greek Anthologia*, fol., 1494; four of the tragedies of Euripides; the *Argonautics* of Apollonius Rhodius; and *Scholia* on Homer and Sophocles. He also translated Polybius into Latin; and wrote epigrams in Greek and Latin, printed at Paris, in 1527, 4to.

LASCARIS, CONSTANTINE, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Constantinople; but when that city was taken by the Turks (1454) he went to Milan, where he instructed the daughter of the grand duke in the Greek language. From thence he removed to Rome, and next to Naples, in which city he opened a school for Greek and rhetoric. Lastly, he settled at Messina, where he died about 1500. His Greek grammar was printed at Milan, 1476; and again by Aldus, 1495.

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LAS CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW DE. See CASAS.

LAS CASAS, EMMANUEL AUGUSTIN DIEUDONNE MARIN JOSEPH, Marquis DE, a French historian, one of the companions of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, was born at the castle of Las Casas (Languedoc) 1766. After having gone into exile he returned to France after the 18th Brumaire; was made imperial chamberlain, and held several important administrative offices. In 1814 he refused to declare the forfeiture of the emperor, whom he accompanied to St. Helena, where his conversations with the illustrious prisoner led to his afterwards publishing the '*Memorial de Sainte-Hélène*,' 1822-3. In 1816 he was compelled to quit St. Helena, and for eight months he was kept a prisoner by the English at the Cape of Good Hope. After 1830 he sat several times in the chamber of deputies, always voting with the extreme left. Died 15 May, 1842. Las Casas published under the assumed name of *Le Sage* 21 '*Historical and Geographical Atlas*,' which met with much success.

LASCY, PIERRE DE, a field marshal in the service of Russia, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, 1678. After serving in France, Austria, and Poland, he entered the service of Peter the Great, who made him governor-general of Livonia. Died 1751. His son, *Joseph François Maurice*, count *De Lascy* (born at St. Petersburg 1725; died at Vienna 30 Nov., 1801), became a general in the Austrian service, and distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War.

LASENA, PETER, an Italian jurist and critic, born at Naples 1590; died at Rome 3 Sept., 1636.

LASSALA, MANUEL, a Spanish Jesuit, born 1720, at Valencia; died 1798, at Bologna. He wrote some esteemed works, both in verse and prose, in Spanish, Italian, Latin, and Hebrew. His principal pieces in his native tongue are an *Essay on General History*; and an *Account of the Castilian Poets*.

LASSELS, RICHARD, an English priest and traveller, born at Brokenborough, Yorkshire, in or about 1603. He was admitted a student of the English college at Douay 1623, and ordained priest 1632. Afterwards being engaged as tutor to several persons of distinction he made with them, at different times, three journeys into Flanders, six into France, five into Italy, and one through Holland and Germany. He died at Montpellier Sept., 1668. His work entitled '*The Voyage of Italy*' was published after his death by S. Wilson, 8vo., Paris, 1670, and reprinted 1698 in a wretchedly debased and altered form. Mr. Lascel also wrote '*A Method to hear Mass*,' originally published 1686, and reprinted by Dr. Thomas Doyle, 2d edition, 1864; *A Treatise of the Invocation of Saints*; and an *Apology for Catholics*. There is an unpublished MS. by him in the British Museum (Addit. 4217), entitled '*An Account of the Journey of Lady Catherine Whetenhall from Brussels to Italy in 1650*.'

LASSO, ORLANDO DI, a famous musical composer, born at Mons 1520; died at Munich 14 June, 1594.

LASSONE, JOSEPH MARIE FRANÇOIS DE, a French physician and chemist, born at Carpentras 1717; died at Paris 8 Oct., 1788.

LATHAM, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., an ornithologist, was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Eltham, Kent, where he was born 27 June, 1740. He was for many years a country practitioner, first

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at Dartford, in his native county, and afterwards at Romsey, Hampshire. He obtained his doctor's degree from a foreign university, and died at Winchester 11 Feb., 1837. Dr. Latham was the author of 'A General Synopsis of Birds,' 6 vols. 4to., 1781-5, with a Supplement in two vols., 1787-1801; 'Index Ornithologicus,' 2 vols., 1790; and 'Supplementum Indicis Ornithologici' (called the Second Supplement), 1802. A new edition of the whole, enlarged and rearranged, with a general index, appeared at Winchester, 1821-8, 4to., 11 vols. in 10, with coloured plates.

LATHAM, JOHN, M.D., was born at Gansworth, Cheshire, 20 Dec., 1761, and educated at Manchester School, whence he removed to Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1782; M.A. 1784; M.B. 1789; M.D. 1788). He was originally intended for holy orders, but ultimately determined to devote himself to the study of medicine. In Manchester, and afterwards in London, he obtained a high reputation and extensive practice, and filled the office of president of the College of Physicians. He was likewise physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. He retired from practice 1829, and spent the remainder of his days at Bradwall, in his native county, where he died 20 April, 1843. His works are, 'A Plan for a charitable Institution to be established on the Sea Coast,' 1791; 'On Rheumatism and Gout,' 1796; 'Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes,' 1811; several papers on practical subjects in 'Medical Transactions.'

LATHBURY, THOMAS, born 1798, and educated at Oxford, became incumbent of the parish of St. Simon and Jude, Bristol, 1848. He was author of 'History of Convocation;' 'History of the English Episcopacy from 1640 to 1662;' 'History of the Nonjurors;' 'Memoirs of Ernest the Pious;' 'History of the Book of Common Prayer and other Books of Authority;' and many other works in theology and general literature. Died 11 Feb., 1865.

LATIMER, HUGH, was the son of a yeoman at Thurcaston, Leicestershire, where he was born 1490 or 1491. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the university of Cambridge, being elected a fellow of Clare Hall in Feb., 1509-10, and graduating B.A. 1510-11; M.A. 1514. Having taken orders, he was in 1523 appointed one of the university preachers, and in 1524 he proceeded B.D., on which occasion he delivered an oration against Melancthon and his opinions. At this period he was a fervent and zealous son of the Church, and wholly opposed to the Lutheran doctrines, but shortly afterwards his religious opinions underwent a complete change, in consequence of his attendance on the divinity lectures of George Stallord, and his conversations with Thomas Bilney. He now became noted as a popular preacher, and by his coarse abuse of the Church and her doctrines, not unnaturally made many enemies. However, he ingratiated himself with King Henry VIII. by giving an opinion in favour of the divorce, and that monarch conferred upon him the rectory of West Kington, Wiltshire. Subsequently, by the influence of Anne Boleyn and Thomas Cromwell, he was elevated to the see of Worcester (1535). While holding this dignity he was ordered to preach the sermon at the execution of Friar Forest, who had been condemned to death for denying the royal supremacy, and there is extant a letter from Latimer to Cromwell in which he

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refers in terms of unpardonable flippancy to the odious task imposed upon him. After the passing of the act of the Six Articles he resigned his see and retired into the country, but coming to London for medical advice in 1546, he was committed to the Tower for having been in communication with Dr. Crome. On the death of King Henry he was released, and he then went to reside with Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth. He assisted that prelate in the revision of the homilies, and became a frequent preacher at court, and in the city and provinces, but declined to be reinstated in the see of Worcester, or to accept any other bishopric. He was, however, in the commission for reforming the ecclesiastical laws and suppressing heresies, and, to his disgrace, he took part in the scandalous proceedings against Joan Bocher, who was burnt for holding that our Saviour was not incarnate of the Blessed Virgin. Shortly after the accession of Queen Mary the tables were turned, and Latimer was consigned to the fate which he had been so eager to bring upon others. Being committed to the Tower in Sept., 1553, he remained in confinement there till the following March, when he and his fellow-prisoners, Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley, were removed to Oxford. After being convicted of heresy, he was handed over to the secular power and burnt, together with Ridley, 10 Oct., 1555, at a place then called Canditch, situate near the front of Balliol College, and not far from Bocardo, the common goal of the city of Oxford. He met his fate with great fortitude, saving to his fellow-sufferer, 'Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man: we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.' Latimer was a man of little learning, and endeavoured to make up for his deficiency in this respect by coarseness and scurrility. His complete works were edited by the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, for the Parker Society, 2 vols. 8vo., 1844-45.—*Athen. Cantab.*

LATIMER, WILLIAM, a classical scholar of eminence, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1489, he became fellow of All Souls. He went to Padua for instruction in Greek, and on his return was appointed tutor to Reginald Pole, by whose interest he obtained some ecclesiastical preferments. He also taught Erasmus the Greek language, and assisted him in his edition of the New Testament. He died about Sept., 1545, and was buried in his parish church of Saintbury, Gloucestershire. There are only some of his letters extant.

LATINI, BRUNETTO, was born at Florence, which country he left when his party of the Guelphs were defeated by the Ghibellins. He then went to France, but after residing there some years returned to Italy, and died in his native city 1294. He compiled a body of science, under the title of 'Tresor,' and another called 'Tesoretto,' somewhat similar to our Cyclopaedias. He was the tutor of Dante.

LATINUS, LATINUS, a learned priest, born at Viterbo about 1513; died at Rome 21 Jan., 1593, leaving 'Epistolæ;' 'Bibliotheca Sacra et Profana,' &c.

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, THÉOPHILE MALO CORRET DE, a celebrated soldier and philologist, called 'the first grenadier of France,' was born at Carhaix 1743. Entering the army early in life, he served in the war with Spain, and having attained

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the rank of captain, made the campaign of 1792 with the army of the Alps. His corps of grenadiers, called the 'Infernal Column,' was for a long time the terror of the enemy. As modest as he was courageous, he refused to accept the rank of general. After the peace he retired to Carhaix, and busied himself with literary researches; but he generously left his books to join the army again as a substitute for the son of one of his friends who had been drawn in the conscription; and was killed at Neuburg 27 June, 1800. He wrote 'Origines Galoises,' and other philological works.

LATREILLE, PIERRE ANDRÉ, a French naturalist, born at Brives 29 Nov., 1762; died at Paris 6 Feb., 1833. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor at the Museum of Natural History. His works are very numerous.

LAUD, WILLIAM, was the son of a clothier at Reading, and was born there 7 Oct., 1573. From the free school of his native place he went to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1604 he took his degree of B.D., but gave offence to the Calvinists by his open avowal of the Arminian tenets. His first preferment was the vicarage of Stanford, Northamptonshire, soon after which he was presented to the living of North Kilworth, Leicestershire, but exchanged it for West Tilbury, Essex. He now took his doctor's degree, and became chaplain to Bishop Neile, of Rochester, who gave him the rectory of Cuckstone, which he resigned for that of Norton. In 1611 he was chosen president of his college; and in 1614 made prebend of Lincoln, to which was added the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. In 1616 he was advanced to the deanery of Gloucester, and soon after he accompanied the king to Scotland. In 1621 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, and the same year consecrated bishop of St. David's, on which he resigned his headship, though he might have held it according to the statutes. In 1622 he had a conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in the presence of the marquis of Buckingham and his mother. The particulars of this disputation were published by both parties. In 1626 he was translated to Bath and Wells, and in 1628 to London. In 1630 he was chosen chancellor of Oxford, and no man ever filled that situation more advantageously to the university or the general interests of learning, of which his buildings and endowments there are lasting memorials. In 1633 he was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and the same year chosen chancellor of the university of Dublin. The zeal which he displayed for conformity to the Church, and his endeavours to introduce the Liturgy into Scotland, created him numerous enemies. At the commencement of the Long Parliament, therefore, he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower. After lying there three years, he was brought to his trial before the Lords, by whom he was acquitted, which so provoked the faction in the Lower House, that they carried an ordinance declaring him guilty of treason, which they compelled the Peers to pass, and the archbishop was accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill, 10 Jan., 1644-c. His 'Theological Works' were published at Oxford, 6 vols. 8vo., 1847-9.

LAUDER, JAMES ECKFORD, a painter, born at Silvermills, near Edinburgh, 1812; died at Edinburgh 29 March, 1869. He was a member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

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LAUDER, ROBERT SCOTT, brother of the preceding, and, like him, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, attained great distinction as a painter. He was born at Silvermills 1803, and died 21 April, 1869.

LAUDER, SIR THOMAS DICK, son of Sir Andrew Lauder, Bart., of Fountainhall, Haddingtonshire, was born 1784, and succeeded to the title 1820. In 1839 he was appointed secretary to the Board of Scottish Manufactures, which was soon afterwards amalgamated with the Fishery Board; and he became, in addition, secretary to the Board of British White Herring Fishery. He ably discharged the duties of his secretaryship till within a short time of his death, which took place 29 May, 1842. Sir Thomas was a respectable writer, and contributed a good deal to 'Blackwood' and other magazines. Of his separate publications the most important are 'Lochander, a romance,' 1825; 'The Wolf of Badenoch, a historical romance of the fourteenth century,' 1827; 'Account of the Great Moray Floods of 1820;' 'Highland Rambles and Legends,' 1837; 'Legends and Tales of the Highlands,' 1841; 'Tour round the Coast of Scotland,' 1842; and editions of Gilpin's Forest Scenery and Price's Essays on the Picturesque.

LAUDER, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, who was educated at Edinburgh, where he taught the Latin class with reputation in 1734; but failing in his expectations of a professorship, he removed to London, after publishing an edition of 'Johnston's Psalms.' In 1747 he began an attack upon the literary character of Milton, in the 'Gentleman's Magazine;' and in 1751 published a pamphlet entitled 'An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost.' Lauder's forgeries, after imposing upon Dr. Johnson, were exposed by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, which drew from the fabricator an acknowledgment of his guilt. Yet after this he returned to the charge in a tract with this title, 'The Grand Impostor detected, or Milton convicted of Forgery against Charles I.' Lauder died at Barbadoes about 1771.

LAUDERDALE, JAMES MAITLAND, eighth EARL OF, was born at Hatton, in Mid Lothian, 26 Jan., 1759, and studied at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paris. In 1780 he was elected M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, and in 1784 for Malmesbury, being, during the time he sat in the Lower House, a steady supporter of the principles of Mr. Fox. He succeeded his father 1789, and, at the general election in the ensuing year, was chosen a representative peer for Scotland. In the House of Lords he was a frequent speaker, and distinguished himself by his extreme opinions, and his active opposition to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, the Sedition Bill, and other measures of the administration. On the formation of the Grenville administration, in Feb., 1806, he was created a baron of the United Kingdom, and sworn of the Privy Council. In July the same year he was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland, and shortly afterwards sent to France, with full powers to conclude peace. An account of the negotiations will be found in the 'London Gazette' of 21 Oct., 1806. His lordship only held office till the change of administration in March, 1807; and the last ten years of his life he spent in retirement, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Died 13 Sept., 1830. His lordship was the author of 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and

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Causes of its Increase,' 1804, which was translated into French; and of other works on financial subjects.—*Anderson.*

LAUDERDALE, JOHN MAITLAND, DUKE OF, was born at Lethington, in Scotland, 24 May, 1610, being eldest son of the first earl of Lauderdale, to whose title he succeeded 1645. In early life he was an earnest adherent of the Covenanters, who employed him on several occasions to treat with Charles I.; but he eventually changed sides, and became an enthusiastic supporter of the royalist cause. He formed one of Charles II.'s court at the Hague, and was with that monarch at the battle of Worcester, when he was taken prisoner. Set at liberty at the Restoration, he was appointed principal secretary of state in Scotland, and was afterwards also made one of the extraordinary lords of Session, president of the Council, first commissioner of the Treasury, one of the lords of the king's bedchamber, and governor of Edinburgh Castle. Having undertaken to force episcopacy on the Scotch nation, and to make the king's authority absolute and arbitrary, he stretched the power of the crown to every kind of excess, and assumed to himself a sort of lawless administration. He went so far, indeed, as to name the privy councillors, to place and remove the lords of the Session and Exchequer, to grant gifts and pensions, to levy and disband forces, to appoint general officers, and to transact all matters belonging to the prerogative. He was, besides, one of the five lords who had the management of affairs in England, and were called the 'Cabal.' In 1672 he was created marquis of March, duke of Lauderdale, and K.G.; but these honours did not protect him from the indignation of the House of Commons, by whom, the next year, he was voted a 'grievance, and not fit to be trusted or employed in any office or place of trust.' And though his Majesty thought proper to create him baron of Petersham and earl of Guilford in the English peerage (1674), the House of Commons, the next year, presented an address to the king to remove him from all his employments and from his Majesty's presence and counsels for ever. This was followed by other addresses of the same kind, the result being that he was deprived of all his offices except that of extraordinary lord of Session, which had been granted to him for life. He died at Tunbridge Wells, 24 Aug., 1682, leaving a character which no historian has been hardy enough to vindicate.

LAUDERDALE, RICHARD MAITLAND, fourth earl of, went to France at the Revolution, and joined the court of James II. at St. Germain; but, although a Catholic, he disapproved the violent measures of the abdicated king, and was consequently not admitted to any share in his confidence. He died at Paris 1695. His translation of Virgil was printed in 2 vols., 1737. Dryden, who saw the MS., adopted many of the lines into his own translation.

LAUDOHN, GIDEON ERNEST, a celebrated Austrian general, born at Tootzen 1710; died 14 July, 1790.

LAUNAY, FRANÇOIS DE, a French jurist, professor of law in the university of Paris, was born at Angers, 12 Aug., 1612, and died 9 July, 1693.

LAUNAY, PIERRE DE, a French Protestant writer, born at Blois 1573; died 27 June, 1601.

LAUNOY, JEAN DE, a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, was born 21 Dec., 1603, at Valdéric, in

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the diocese of Coutances, and died at Paris 10 March, 1678, leaving a great number of theological works, which were published in a collected form by Granet, 10 vols. folio, 1721-33.

LAURAGUAIS, LOUIS LEON FÉLICITÉ BRANÇAS, duc DE, was born 3 July, 1733, at Paris, where he died 9 Oct., 1824. He was remarkable for his extensive scientific attainments, and especially for his knowledge of chemistry. He made some important discoveries respecting the nature and qualities of the diamond, and suggested several improvements in the manufacture of porcelain.

LAURENCE GIUSTINIANI (ST.), the first patriarch of Venice, was born there 1 July, 1381, and died 8 Jan., 1455, leaving several works on religious subjects.

LAURENCE O'TOOLE (ST.) Born of a noble Irish family, he devoted himself to the priesthood, and, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, was appointed abbot of Glendalough. He was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, and died 14 Nov., 1180. In 1218 he was canonized by Pope Honorius III. His life, published by Surius, is said to have been written by Ralph of Bristol, bishop of Kildare about the commencement of the thirteenth century.

LAURENCE, FRENCH, D.C.L. See LAWRENCE.

LAURENCE, RICHARD, the last Protestant archbishop of Cashel, was the brother of Dr. French Lawrence. He was born at Bath 1706, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, though he subsequently removed to University College. He was appointed regius professor of Hebrew, and a canon of Christ Church, 1814; was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel 1822; and died 28 Dec., 1838. As a theologian he was greatly esteemed by the members of his communion. His principal publications are, 'An Attempt to illustrate these Articles of the Church of England which the Calvinists improperly consider Calvinistical, in eight Sermons, at Bampton's Lecture,' 1805; 'Dissertation on the Logos of St. John,' 1808; 'Critical Reflections upon some important Misrepresentations in the Unitarian version of the New Testament,' 1811; 'Remarks upon the systematical Classification of MSS. adopted by Griesbach in his edition of the Greek Testament,' 1814; 'The Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration contrasted with the Tenets of Calvin,' 1815; 'The Doctrine of the Church of England upon the Efficacy of Baptism, vindicated from Misrepresentation,' 1818; 'Tracts, theological and critical,' 1819; 'Authentic Documents relative to the Predestinarian Controversy in the Time of Queen Mary, published from a MS. in the Bodleian Library,' 1819; 'Ascensio Isaie Vatis, Opusculum pseudographum, multis abhinc seculis, ut videtur, perditum, nunc autem apud Æthiops compertum, et cum Versione Latina Anglicanaque publici juris factum,' 1819; 'Remarks on the Critical Principles adopted by Writers who have recommended a new Translation of the Bible,' 1820; Reply to Prof. Samuel Lee's Strictures on the preceding work, 1821; 'The Book of Enoch the Prophet; an apocryphal production, supposed to have been lost for ages, but discovered at the close of the last century in Abyssinia, now first published from an Ethiopic MS. in the Bodleian Library,' 1821, again 1838.

LAURENS, HENRY, an American merchant and statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, 1724; died there 8 Dec., 1792.

LAURENSEN, JOHN, a Jesuit, born at Chippen

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Hill, near Witham, Essex, 6 Jan., 1760; died at Bury St. Edmunds, 19 Sept., 1834. He translated from French into English Huby's 'Considerations on the Law of God'; the Pere d'Orleans' 'Life of St. Stanislaus Kostka'; and Grou's 'Christian sanctified by the Lord's Prayer.'

LAURENT, PETER JOSEPH, an engineer and mechanic, born in Flanders in 1715. He is said to have constructed some hydraulic machines when he was not more than ten years of age; and at twenty-one he was made superintendent of several public works, among which was the direction of the canals in the Netherlands. He also projected the junction of the Somme and the Scheldt, for which he was honoured with the order of St. Michael. Died 1773.

LAURI, FILIPPO, a painter, born 1623, at Rome, where he died 1694.

LAURIERE, EUSÈBE JACOB DE, a French advocate and legal writer, born at Paris 31 July, 1659; died 9 Jan., 1728.

LAURISTON, JACQUES ALEXANDRE BERNARD LAW, marquis DE, a marshal of France and diplomatist, born at Pondicherry, in the East Indies, 1 Feb., 1708; died at Paris 11 June, 1828. He was the grand-nephew of John Law, the celebrated projector.

LA VALETTE, ANTOINE MARIE CHAMANS, comte DE, a French officer, born at Paris 1769. At the breaking-out of the Revolution he became an officer of the National Guard, in which capacity he was one of the last defenders of the king, on 10 Aug., 1792. Entering the Republican army, he distinguished himself on the Rhine and in La Vendée, and gained the confidence of Napoleon, who appointed him his adjutant and private secretary. He accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, and became more nearly allied to him by marrying a niece of Josephine. After the 18th Brumaire he was made postmaster-general and advanced to the dignity of a count. In 1814 he lost his office, but regained it after the return of Napoleon from Elba. After the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was arrested for having aided the emperor, and condemned to death. He escaped by the aid of his wife and daughter and three English gentlemen, and went to Munich, where he was kindly received by the king. Madame La Valette, after the escape was discovered, was kept for some time imprisoned, and became insane; but she survived till June, 1855. In 1822 La Valette was pardoned, and returned to France, where he lived in obscurity. He died at Paris, 15 Feb., 1830. His 'Memoires et Souvenirs,' containing an interesting account of his escape, was published the following year. Napoleon I. bequeathed 300,000 francs to La Valette, of which 60,000 were paid to him. In 1855 Napoleon III. caused the remainder to be paid to his heirs.

LAVARDIN. See BEAUMANOIR.

LAVATER, JOHN CASPAR, a Swiss divine and writer on physiognomy, born at Zurich 15 Nov., 1741. He became pastor of the Orphan's Church at Zurich, and afterwards of St. Peter's, the principal church in that city. His death occurred 2 Jan., 1801, in consequence of a wound he received in 1799, when the French troops, under Massena, took Zurich by storm. Lavater was a man of brilliant talents, which were, however, mingled with much mystic enthusiasm. Of his best-known work, the 'Essays on Physiognomy,' there are several English translations. He also

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wrote Poems; Secret Journal of a Self-Observer; Fraternal Letters; Letters supposed to have been written by St. Paul before his Conversion; and Aphorisms on Man.

LAVATER, LOUIS, a Protestant divine, born 11 March, 1527, at Kiburg, in the canton of Zurich. He became canon and pastor of Zurich, where he died 15 July, 1586, leaving a Sacramentarian History; a Life of Bullinger; a treatise 'Of Ghosts and Spirits,' translated into English 1572; and other works. His exposition of the Book of Ruth was translated by Ephraim Pagett, a Child of eleven Yeares of Age; and published at London 1580.

LAVINGTON, GEORGE, an English prelate, born 1683, at Mildenhall, in Wilts. He was educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to a fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of civil law 1713. In 1717 he was presented to the living of Hayford Warren, Oxfordshire, after which he was made prebendary of Worcester; and in 1732 canon residentiary of St. Paul's. In this year he took his doctor's degree, and obtained successively the rectories of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Michael Bassishaw. In 1747 he was advanced to the bishopric of Exeter, where he died 13 Sept., 1762. Besides some sermons, he published a work entitled 'The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared,' which involved him in a controversy with Whitefield and Wesley.

LAVOISIER, ANTOINE LAURENT, an eminent chemist, born at Paris 16 Aug., 1743. As early as 1764, when the French government proposed a prize question respecting the best mode of lighting the streets, he wrote a dissertation on the subject, which obtained a gold medal from the king; and two years afterwards he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, the Memoirs of which society he continued to enrich with numerous papers. In 1774 he published 'Experiments on the gaseous fluids,' after which he turned his attention to the calcination of metals, and printed the result of his observations. In 1789 appeared his 'Traité Elementaire de Chimie;' and he was employed in the application of his scientific acquirements, to the most important purposes, when the Revolution put a stop, not only to his pursuits, but to his life, for he suffered on the scaffold 8 May, 1794.

LAW, EDMUND, a learned bishop, born at Cartmel, Lancashire, 1703. He was educated at Kendal, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1723, and soon after was elected fellow of Christ's College. In 1727 he proceeded to the degree of master of arts, and in 1732 published a translation of Archbishop King's 'Origin of Evil,' with notes. He also, while at college, conducted a new edition of Stephens's Latin Thesaurus through the press. In 1737 he was presented to the rectory of Graystock, Cumberland. In 1743 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, which he resigned in 1756, on being chosen master of Peterhouse. About 1760 he was made librarian of the university, and some years afterwards was promoted to the archdeaconry of Stafford, and to a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral. In 1768 he was advanced to the bishopric of Carlisle, where he died 14 Aug., 1787. He was the author of Considerations on the Theory of Religion; An Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c. He also published an edition of Locke's works. Two of his sons came to be bishops, and one a judge.

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LAW, EDWARD, Lord Ellenborough. See ELLENBOROUGH.

LAW, JOHN, of Lauriston, a famous financial projector, was born at Edinburgh April, 1671. On the death of his father, who was a goldsmith, he came into possession of an estate called Lauriston; and in 1694 visited London, where he fought a duel, and killed his antagonist, for which he was sent to prison, but effected his escape, and returned to Scotland. He next went to Holland, and from thence to Paris, where, in 1716, he opened a bank, which being dissolved by an arrêt, and a new one erected called the Royal Bank, Law was named the director. After this he erected a company, to which was granted a tract of land on the Mississippi, whence the scheme obtained that name. An immense number of notes was issued, for which people were eager to dispose of their real property; and thousands were thereby brought to ruin. At the same period a similar scheme was set on foot in England by the directors of the South Sea Bubble, which resulted in the ruin of hundreds of speculators. In 1720 Law was made comptroller of the finances; but the same year the bubble burst, and he escaped to Brussels, next to England, and lastly to Venice, where he died 21 March, 1729.

LAW, WILLIAM, a mystic divine, born at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, 1686. He was of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree, in 1712; but on refusing the oaths at the accession of George I., he was obliged to leave the university. After officiating as a curate in London, he became tutor to Mr. Gibbon, of Putney, father of the historian; and such was the regard in which he was held, that Mrs. Hester Gibbon, his pupil's sister, and Mrs. Hutcheson, a widow lady, formed a united establishment at King's Cliffe, of which Mr. Law was the spiritual director. At this place he founded an almshouse and a school. He died 9 April, 1761. His principal works are, *A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life*; Three letters to the bishop of Bangor; *Treatise on Christian Perfection*; *Remarks on the Fable of the Bees*; *The Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments*; *The Case of Reason*; *Answer to Dr. Trappe*, on being righteous overmuch; *On Regeneration*; *Answer to Hoadly on the Sacrament*; *The Spirit of Prayer*; *The Spirit of Love*. Latterly he fell into the notions of Behmen, whose works he published.

LAWES, HENRY, a musician, was born about 1600, at Salisbury, of which cathedral his father was vicar-choral. In 1625 he became a gentleman of the chapel royal; and was much employed in composing airs and songs for masques, particularly that of *Comus*, by Milton. He died 21 Oct., 1662. His brother, *William*, was also a composer, and a gentleman of the chapel royal. He was killed at the siege of Chester 1645.

LAWLESS, MATTHEW JAMES, an English artist, died in London 6 Aug., 1864, aged 27. He painted in oil cabinet pictures full of character and marked by extraordinary correctness of costume. He also contributed numerous sketches to 'Once a Week,' 'London Society,' and other periodicals.

LAWLESS, VALENTINE BROWNE, Lord Cloncurry. See CLONCURRY.

LAWRENCE, ANDREW, an able English engraver, born in Westminster 1708; died in Paris 8 July, 1747.

LAWRENCE, FRENCH, D.C.L., a civilian, was

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a native of Bristol, and received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became a member of the college of advocates, and rose to eminence as a civilian. In 1797 he was appointed regius professor of civil law at Oxford; and having for many years enjoyed the friendship of Burke, he obtained, through his means, the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam, and thereby a seat in the House of Commons. Died 27 Feb., 1809. He was one of the executors of Mr. Burke, and the joint editor of his works. His own productions are some of the 'Probationary Odes,' written in conjunction with Richardson; some of the Annual Registers; and 'Critical Remarks on detached passages of the New Testament, particularly the Revelation of St. John,' 8vo., Oxford, 1810. His Correspondence with Burke was published at London 1827. He was brother of the archbishop of Cashel. See LAURENCE.

LAWRENCE, SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY, was born at Mattura, in Ceylon, 28 June, 1806, being a younger son of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Lawrence, who fought with honour in India against Tippeo Saib. He studied at the military college at Addiscombe, obtained a cadetship in the Bengal artillery (1821), served in the Afghan campaign in 1843, and the same year, having then attained the rank of major, was appointed British resident at Cammandoo. He distinguished himself in the Sutlej campaigns, was made a military companion of the Bath, and from 1846 to 1849 was agent for the governor-general on the north-west frontier, and resident at Lahore, where his services won for him the civil decoration of K.C.B. He was next appointed chief of the board of administration in the Punjab, and received the commission of colonel and the honorary appointment of aide-de-camp to the queen. From 1852 to 1857, he was agent of the governor-general in Kajoootana. Although ill-health demanded his return to England, he consented, at the request of the Indian government, to assume the chief commissionership of Oude, and arrived at Lucknow in March, just before the commencement of the mutiny. When the first disturbances occurred he demanded and obtained full powers as chief military commander in Oude, receiving at the same time a commission as brigadier-general; and the memorable defence of the residency was made under his direction up to the time of his death. He was mortally wounded by a shell 2 July, 1857, and died on the 4th of that month. Sir Henry was the author of 'Adventures of an Officer in Runjeet Singh's Service,' and of various military and political essays, published in a collected form 1859.

LAWRENCE, STRINGER, an English general in the service of the East India Company, born 1697; died 10 Jan., 1775. His services were acknowledged by the Company, who erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS, M.D., was born in Westminster 25 May, 1711. He took his degree of doctor at Trinity College, Oxford, 1740; and the same year was chosen anatomical reader to the university. In 1744 he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, for whose edition of the works of Harvey he wrote the biographical memoir, and received a compliment of one hundred guineas. In 1767 he became president of the college, and was re-elected for the seven following years. Died 6 June, 1783. Besides the *Life of Harvey*, he wrote 'De Hydrope;' and 'De Natura Musculorum

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Prælectiones tres. One of his sons was Sir Soulden Lawrence, judge of the King's Bench.

LAWRENCE, Sir THOMAS, the eminent portrait painter, was born 13 April, 1769, at Bristol. His father kept an inn in that city, but shortly after the birth of the future artist he removed to Devizes. At a very early age young Lawrence showed that he possessed extraordinary abilities, which are thus alluded to in Mr. Barrington's 'Miscellanies,' published in 1781:—'This boy is now [Feb., 1780] nearly ten years and a half old, but at the age of nine, without the most distant instruction from any one, he was capable of copying historical pictures in a masterly style, and also succeeded amazingly in compositions of his own, particularly that of Peter denying Christ. In about seven minutes he scarcely ever failed of drawing a strong likeness of any person present, which had generally much freedom and grace if the subject permitted. He is likewise an excellent reader of blank verse, and will immediately convince any one that he both understands and feels the striking passages of Milton and Shakspeare.' Failing in business at Devizes, his father removed to Bath, where the precocious son was placed as a pupil with William Hoare, the father of the well-known Prince Hoare. Under so accomplished an instructor he made rapid progress, and the family were at this period maintained by the sale of his drawings. Before he attained his seventeenth year the family removed to London. His first appearance as an exhibitor at Somerset House was in 1787, and he rapidly became the fashionable portrait painter of the day, a pre-eminence which he maintained for upwards of forty years. In 1791 he was chosen a 'supplemental associate' of the Royal Academy, his age not permitting him to become a candidate for associate membership. This, it may be observed, is the only instance in which such an exceptional honour has been conferred. In 1792 he was appointed by George III. to succeed Sir Joshua Reynolds as his principal painter in ordinary. The peace of 1814 was an auspicious era for Lawrence, who received a magnificent commission from the king to paint the portraits of the allied sovereigns, their ministers, and the exalted personages of Europe, including Pope Pius VII., Metternich, Blucher, Platon, and Cardinal Gonsdvi. For this purpose he visited Paris, Vienna, Rome, and the other principal cities of the continent, and painted a series of portraits which is now deposited in the Waterloo Hall at Windsor. He was knighted in 1815, and in 1820 was elected president of the Royal Academy on the death of Benjamin West. In 1826 he paid a second visit to Paris to paint the portrait of Charles X., who rewarded him with the cross of the legion of honour. He died at his house in Russell Square, London, 7 Jan., 1830. The characteristics of his style are brilliancy of colour and a delicate mode of conveying a faithful resemblance with a beautiful sense of grace and effect. He charged high for his portraits, but, notwithstanding his immense receipts, died comparatively poor in consequence of his profuse expenditure and extravagant style of living. His *Life and Correspondence* by D. E. Williams was published in 1831, and a collection of engravings from fifty of his choicest works, with biographical and critical notices, in 1845.

LAWSON, Sir JOHN, a brave English admiral, was a native of Hull, and rose from the lowest

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station to the command of a ship. He served the parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated with Monk in effecting the Restoration, for which he received the thanks of both Houses. He afterwards served under James duke of York as rear-admiral, and was killed in the engagement with the Dutch fleet 1665.

LAX, WILLIAM, Lowndean professor of astronomy and geometry at Cambridge, died at St. Ibbes near Hitchin, Herts, of which parish he was vicar, 29 Oct., 1836, aged 75.

LAYNEZ, JAMES, the second general of the Jesuits, was born at Almacario, in the diocese of Sigüenza, in Spain, 1512. He was one of the earliest companions of St. Ignatius of Loyola, after whose death he succeeded to the generalship of the Society 1558. He appeared with great distinction at the Council of Trent and the Colloquy of Poissy; was much esteemed for his prudence, learning, and piety; refused a cardinal's hat; and died at Rome 19 Jan., 1565, leaving several theological works in Latin. Father Theophilus Rivnaud attributes to him also the 'Declarations on the Constitutions of the Jesuits'; while others assert that Laynez drew up the 'Constitutions' themselves, but this is an error which can be refuted by the most incontestable dates and facts. What some writers say concerning the changes introduced by Laynez into the institute of the Jesuits is equally fabulous.

LAZIUS, WOLFGANG, a physician and historian, born 1514, at Vienna, where he died 19 June, 1565.

LEACH, HUMPHREY, a native of Allerton, Shropshire, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, and taking orders, obtained preferment in the Established Church; but having determined to profess the Catholic religion, he repaired to Rome, and was admitted into the Society of Jesus. In due time he was sent back on the mission and stationed in Cheshire, till his death, which occurred 8 June, 1629, at the age of 56. He published 'The Triumph of Truth,' 8vo., Douay, 1609, with an appendix, concerning his conversion to the Catholic faith. There also goes under his name 'Dutifull Considerations addressed to King James concerning his premonitory Epistle to Christian Princes,' 4to., St. Omer, 1609, but Father Persons had the chief hand in its composition.

LEAKE, JOHN, M.D., was a native of Ainstable, Cumberland. He became a surgeon in London, and afterwards a licentiate of the college of physicians; but devoted himself to obstetric practice. He purchased the ground for the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and then gave it to the governors. His principal work, 'Medical Instructions towards the prevention and cure of various Diseases incident to Women,' was translated into French and German. Died 8 Aug., 1792.

LEAKE, Sir JOHN, son of Richard Leake, mentioned below, was born at Rotherhithe 1756. He served with his father, and at the Revolution obtained the command of a ship of seventy guns. In 1692 he was at the battle off La Hogue; and in 1701 was made first captain of the 'Britannia,' under the earl of Pembroke, lord high admiral of England. The year following he expelled the French from Newfoundland, and on his return was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1703. In 1704 he assisted Admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, for which he received the honour of knighthood; and in 1705 he saved that fortress from the com-

LEAKE.

bined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 he so seasonably relieved that place that King Philip was obliged to raise the siege. This was followed by the reduction of Carthage, Alicaut, and Majorca. On the death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet. In 1708 he conveyed the queen of Spain to her consort King Charles, after which he reduced the islands of Sardinia and Minorca. Having thus terminated the campaign he returned to England, and was chosen M.P. for Rochester. On the death of Queen Anne he lost his place, after which he led a retired life. Died 1 Aug., 1720.

LEAKE, RICHARD, a naval officer, born at Harwich 1020. He displayed uncommon courage in the Dutch war after the Restoration, and subsequently was appointed master-gunner of England, and storekeeper of the ordnance. He contrived the method of firing a mortar by the blast of a piece. Died 1686.

LEAKE, STEPHEN MARTIN, F.S.A., was born 1702, being the son of Captain Martin, who married a sister of Admiral Leake, which gallant officer bequeathed his property to the captain, and the son, out of gratitude, assumed the name of Leake. On the revival of the order of the Bath he was made one of the esquires of the deputy earl marshal; in 1727 Lancaster herald; in 1729 Norroy; in 1741 Clarenceux; and in 1754 Garter king at arms. Died 24 March, 1773. His works are *Reasons for granting Commissions to the Provincial Kings at Arms to visit their Provinces*; *Nummi Brit. Historia*, or a Historical Account of English Money; *The Life of Admiral Sir John Leake*; *The Statutes of the Order of the Garter*.

LEAKE, WILLIAM MARTIN, F.R.S., served for some years in the Royal Artillery, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel 1823. Having been employed during the early part of his career on special service in the east, he travelled over the whole of Greece and Asia Minor, and gave to the public the results of his labours in the following works: *Researches in Greece, containing Remarks on the languages spoken in Greece at the present day*, 1814; *The Topography of Athens*, 1821; second edition, enlarged, 2 vols., 1841; *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*, 1824; *Historical Outline of the Greek Revolution*, 1826; *Travels in the Morea*, 3 vols., 1830; *Travels in Northern Greece*, 1835-41; *Peloponnesiaca: a Supplement to Travels in the Morea*, 1846; *Numismata Hellenica*, 1854, with appendix, 1859. In the compilation of the last-named valuable work he was assisted by his wife, formerly Mrs. W. Marsden, *née* Wilkins. Col. Leake, who was an earnest advocate of the freedom and independence of Greece, died at Brighton 10 Jan., 1860.

LEAKEY, JAMES, painter, died at Exeter 16 Feb., 1865, aged 90.

LEANDER A. S. MARTINO. See JONES, JOHN. LEAPOR, MARY, was born 1722, at Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, where her father was gardener to Judge Blencowe. She died at Brackley 12 Nov., 1746. After her death, two volumes of her poems were published by subscription.

LE BAS, Rev. CHARLES WEBB, died at Brighton 25 Jan., 1861, æt. 82. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourth wrangler in 1800, having previously obtained a

LEBRUN.

Craven scholarship. He studied originally for the bar, but finding that his deafness would prove an insuperable obstacle to his success in the legal profession, he took orders. He was prebendary of Lincoln, and held the professorship of mathematics at the East India College, Haileybury, of which establishment he was subsequently elected principal. He wrote the lives of Bishop Middleton, Wickliffe, Cranmer, Jewel, and Laud, besides numerous sermons, and articles in the 'British Critic.'

LE BAS, JEAN PHILIPPE, a French engraver, born at Paris 1707; died 14 April, 1783.

LEBEUF, JEAN, born 1687, at Auxerre, associate of the Academy of Belles Lettres and Inscriptions, honorary canon of the cathedral of Auxerre, died 10 April, 1760. He was author of 'L'Histoire d'Auxerre,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Traité du Chant ecclésiastique,' 8vo., 1741; 'Recueil de Dissertations sur l'Histoire de France,' 3 vols. 12mo.; and 'L'Histoire du Diocèse de Paris,' 15 vols. 12mo. These works are written in a heavy style: but they contain much information.

LE BLANC, JEAN BERNARD, was born at Dijon 3 Dec., 1707. He became an abbe, and was distinguished as a man of letters. He died 1781. His principal work is entitled 'Letters on the English Nation,' of which there is a translation. He also wrote a tragedy called 'Abensside.'

LEBLANC, MARCEL, one of the fourteen Jesuits sent by Louis XIV. to Siam. He laboured for the conversion of the Talapoins, and embarked for China; but the vessel was taken by the English, and he continued a prisoner till 1690. He died at Mozambique 1693, aged 40. We have from him a History of the Revolution of Siam.

LE BLANC, Sir SIMON, was born in or about 1749, and in 1760 was admitted of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in which society he enjoyed a fellowship for twenty years. He was made a sergeant-at-law 1787, and in June, 1799, a justice of the King's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Died 15 April, 1816.

LE BLOND, CHRISTOPHER, a miniature painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1670. He lived some time in England, where he invented a method of engraving in colours, after which he went to Paris, and died in an hospital 1740. He wrote a treatise on ideal beauty.

LEBRUN, CHARLES, an eminent painter, of Scotch extraction, was born in France 1619, and died 12 Feb., 1690. He published a book on Physiognomy, and another on the Character of the Passions; but his greatest works are his paintings of Alexander's battles.

LEBRUN, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, duke of Placentia, a French statesman and writer, born at St. Sauveur, near Coutances, 19 March, 1739. In 1768 he became inspector-general of the property of the crown, and secretary to chancellor Maupeou, whose most celebrated reports and decrees he drew up. He shared, under Louis XVI., the disgrace of his protector; was elected (1789) deputy in the Constituent Assembly, where he voted with 'the right;' went into retirement under the Legislative Assembly and the Convention; became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, 1795; and took part (1799) in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, when he was appointed third consul. The reorganization of the finances, and the creation of the Cour des Comptes were owing, in a great degree, to his exertions. Napoleon, on becoming emperor,

made him his principal treasurer, and entrusted him (1806) with the government of Liguria, and the organization of that republic in French departments (1810) and also with the government of Holland. He was created a peer of France 1814; held for a time the office of grand master of the university of Paris; and died 16 June, 1824. He published free translations of the *Jerusalem Delivered*, the *Iliad*, and the *Odyssey*.

LEBRUN, LAURENT, a French Jesuit, who published '*Virgilius Christianus*,' and '*Ovidius Christianus*,' which show more piety than taste. He was born at Nantes in 1607, and died at Paris 1 Sept., 1663. Besides the above works, he was the author of '*Eloquentia Poetica*,' which is a useful treatise on poetical composition.

LE BRUN, PIERRE, a learned priest of the Oratory, born at Brignolles 11 June, 1661; died at Paris 6 Jan., 1720. His chief works are a *Critical History of Superstitious Practices*; *Explanation of the Ceremonies of the Mass*; a treatise against dramatic performances; and another against the *Divining Rod*.

LEBRUN, PONCE DENIS ÉCOUCHARD, a French lyric poet, born 1729, at Paris, where he died 2 Sept., 1807.

LECCHI, JOHN ANTHONY, a mathematician, born at Milan 17 Nov., 1702. He entered the society of Jesus, and was appointed professor of rhetoric at Brera; afterwards of mathematics at Pavia, and next at Milan. In 1750 he settled at Vienna, as mathematician to the imperial court; and he displayed great ability in measuring the bed of the river Reno, on which he was employed several years. His works are *Theoria Lucis*; *Arithmetica Universalis* Is. Newtoni, illustrata et aucta; *Elementa Geometriae*; *Elementa Trigonometriae*; *De Sectionibus Conicis*; *Idrostatica examinata*; *Relazione della visita alle terre danneggiate delle acque di Bologna, Ferrere e Ravenna*; *Memoire idrostatico-storiche dell' operazioni esequite nella inalvezazione del Reno*; *Trattato de' Canali Navigabili*. Died 24 Aug., 1776.

LE CENE, CHARLES, a Protestant divine, born at Caen, 1646. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to England, where he died May, 1703. In 1696 he published the prospectus of a new French translation of the Scriptures. This was translated into English, without any acknowledgment, by Henry Ross, and two editions of it met with a favourable reception. Le Cene's version was printed by his son, at Amsterdam, and greatly disappointed those who had formed expectations of it from the Essay.

LE CLERC, DANIEL, a physician, born at Genoa 1652. After studying at Paris and Montpellier he took his doctor's degree at Valencia, and then settled in his own country, where he practised with success till 1704, when he retired from the profession on becoming a member of the council of state. Died 8 June, 1728. His works are '*Bibliotheca Anatomica*,' 2 vols. folio; a '*History of Medicine*,' which has been translated into English; and '*Historia Latorum Lumbricorum*.'

LE CLERC, JEAN, an eminent writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Geneva 1657. After going through a proper course of study he was ordained at Geneva; but on embracing the Arminian doctrines he left his native country, and went to Saumur, from whence he proceeded to London, where he officiated for some time in two French churches. The climate of England not agreeing

with his constitution, he went to Amsterdam, and became professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and belles lettres, in the Remonstrant College. Le Clerc survived his mental faculties, and died 8 Jan., 1730. It would occupy too much room to give a catalogue of his works. In 1686 he commenced a literary journal, entitled '*Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique*,' continued to 1693, in 25 vols. 12mo. From 1703 to 1713 he conducted another, entitled '*Bibliothèque Choisie*,' 28 vols. 12mo., which was followed by his '*Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne*,' from 1714 to 1729, 29 vols. 12mo. He also published *Systems of Logic, Ontology, and Pneumatology*; but one of his best performances is his *Arts Critica*. Besides these he published several miscellaneous pieces; editions of ancient and modern authors; a translation of the Bible into French; *Commentaries on the Scriptures*, &c.

LECLERC, NICOLAS GABRIEL, a French physician and historian, born at Baume-les-Dames (Franche-Comté) 1726; died at Versailles 30 Dec., 1798. He visited Russia several times, and, by order of Louis XV., collected materials for a history of that country, which was published at Paris, in 6 vols. 4to., 1783-94. He wrote other works on the healing art, the education of youth, &c.

LE CLERC, SÉBASTIEN, a designer and engraver, born at Metz 1637; died 23 Oct., 1714. Pope Clement XI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and Louis XIV. appointed him his engraver in ordinary. He executed above three thousand pieces; besides which he published *A Treatise of Theoretic and Practical Geometry*; *A Treatise on Architecture*; and *A Discourse on Perspective*. He had a son of both his names, who became an historical painter, and many engravings have been made from his pictures. He was a member of the Academy of Painting at Paris, and died, aged 86, in 1703. Another son of Sébastien was *Laurent Jose Le Clerc*, an ecclesiastic, who published three volumes of remarks on *Moreri's Dictionary*. He died 7 May, 1736.

LECLERC, VICTOR EMMANUEL, a French general, born at Pontoise 17 March, 1772. He served in the armies of the Alps and of Italy, and became a general of brigade 1797, in which year he married Pauline, the sister of Napoleon. He distinguished himself under Moreau, in Germany (1799), took part in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was nominated commander of the expedition to St. Domingo. He sailed from Brest in Dec., 1801, and achieved some successes; but being seized with yellow fever, he died 2 Dec., 1802.

L'ÉCLUSE, CHARLES DE, *Cluvis*, a botanist, born at Arras 1520. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in physic; after which he travelled in various countries, and three times visited England. The Emperor Maximilian II. conferred on him the rank of nobility; and in 1593 he was chosen professor of botany at Leyden, where he died 4 April, 1609. His works are very valuable.

LECOMTE, FÉLIX, a sculptor, of Paris, born 16 Jan., 1737; died 11 Feb., 1817. The statues of Rollin and Fénelon are regarded as his masterpieces.

LECOMTE, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, born about 1650, at Bordeaux, where he died 1720. He was sent to China as a missionary and mathematician (1685), and on his return published '*Memoirs*' relating to that country, which were censured by the faculty of divinity at Paris, and condemned by the parliament to be burnt.

LECOQ, PIERRE, a French ecclesiastic, born at Iffs, near Caen, 1708; died 1777. He wrote on the Usury of Commercial Loans; Letters on Ecclesiastical Discipline; a treatise on different kinds of Property; another on Funds, &c.

LECOUVRIER, ADRIENNE, a celebrated French actress, who played the principal tragic and comic parts at Paris, from 1717 till her death, 20 March, 1730, aged 41.

LEDERLIN, JOHN HENRY, professor of Hebrew and Greek at Strasburg, was an accomplished critic, and published editions of several classical authors. Born 1672; died 1737.

LEDIARD, THOMAS, author of a 'Naval History of England,' and a Life of the Duke of Marlborough, died June, 1743.

LEDRAN, HENRI FRANÇOIS, a famous surgeon and lithotomist, author of Surgery, 2 vols., and other professional works, was born 1685, at Paris, where he died 17 Oct., 1770.

LEDWICH, EDWARD, LL.D., an antiquary, was a native of Ireland, and received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was also presented to the college living of Aghadoe in the Queen's county, and became secretary to the Royal Irish Academy. Died 8 Aug., 1823, aged 83. His works consist of 'Antiquities of Ireland,' 1793; 'Statistical Account of the Parish of Aghadoe,' 1796; papers in the 'Archæologia,' and in the Memoirs of the Royal Irish Academy.

LEDYARD, JOHN, a traveller born in Connecticut 1751. After going round the world with Captain Cook, he formed the design of traversing the whole of the north of Europe on foot, which he accomplished, even to Behring's Straits and Hudson's Bay. This romantic enterprise he executed, alone and unarmed. He next undertook to traverse the regions of Africa; but died at Cairo 1788.

LEE, CHARLES, was born at Dernhall, Cheshire, 1731. After serving in the English army, under Generals Abercrombie and Burgoyne, he went to Virginia (1773), and at the commencement of the revolutionary war was appointed a major-general in the American army, and afterwards to the command of the troops in the Southern States. He rendered important services to the United States; but being censured and suspended for disobedience of orders, he retired into private life. Died at Philadelphia 2 Oct., 1782. Anecdotes of General Lee, with his Political and Military Essays, were published at London 1792.

LEE, EDWARD, D.D., an English prelate, was born at Great Lee, Kent, and sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, about 1498, but took his M.A. degree at Cambridge 1504. He was appointed chaplain and almoner to Henry VIII., who employed him on several embassies. In Feb., 1528-9, he was made chancellor of the church of Sarum, and in 1530 promoted to the archbishopric of York. Died 13 Sept., 1544. A list of his writings is given in Cooper's 'Athens Cantabrigienses.'

LEE, FRANCIS, M.D., was born at Cobham, Surrey, 1660, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, which he lost at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. He then went to Italy, where he took his doctor's degree, and in 1708 was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians in London. He was the intimate friend of the pious Nelson, and assisted him in his book on the Fasts and Feasts, as he also did

Dr. Grabe in his edition of the LXX. He died in France, 1719. His own works are 'The Life of John Kettlewell;' 'The History of Montanism;' 'Dissertation on Esdras;' two volumes of theological and mathematical miscellanies, published, with his life, for the benefit of his daughter, 1752.

LEE, HARRIET. See LEE, SOPHIA.

LEE, HENRY, for many years the proprietor and manager of theatres in the west of England, died in London, 30 March, 1836, aged 71. He wrote various poems and dramatic pieces, including 'Caleb Quotem and his Wife, an Opera,' 8vo., 1810.

LEE, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., M.D., a learned Scotch divine and theological writer, born in the parish of Stow, Mid Lothian, 1780. He was appointed principal of the university of Edinburgh, 1840, and continued in that office till his death on 2 May, 1859.

LEE, NATHANIEL, a dramatic poet, born at Hatfield, Herts, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1668). After an unsuccessful attempt to gain a living as an actor, he turned dramatic author, and wrote several tragedies, which were received with applause. The best are 'The Rival Queens,' and 'Theodosius.' Died 1692.

LEE, SAMUEL, a Puritan divine, born in London 1625. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and next at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M.A., and was chosen fellow of Wadham College. He became a popular preacher in London, but, being silenced at the Restoration, went to New England. After the Revolution he embarked for his own country, but was taken on the passage, and carried to France, where he died Nov., 1691. His works are 'Chronicon Castrense,' added to King's Vale Royal of Cheshire; Orbis Miraculum, or the Temple of Solomon pourtrayed; Contemplations on Mortality; and other works. He also had a considerable hand in Hevicius's 'Theatrum Historicum,' edit. 1662.

LEE, SAMUEL, D.D., an accomplished linguist, born at Longnor, Shropshire, 14 May, 1783, of humble parentage. He was educated in the charity-school of his native village, and at the age of twelve was apprenticed to a carpenter. While labouring at his craft he mastered the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac languages. Subsequently he acquired a knowledge of Arabic, Persian, French, German, and Italian, with the assistance of Archdeacon Corbett, who procured his appointment (1810) to the mastership of a foundation school at Shrewsbury. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, 1813, graduated B.A. 1818, took orders, and became professor of Arabic in that university 1819, and in 1831 regius professor of Hebrew. In 1833, being then a member of Trinity College, he proceeded to his D.D. degree at Cambridge; but the same honour had been conferred upon him more than ten years previously by the university of Halle. He died at Barley, Herts, 16 Dec., 1852. His principal works are, 'A Grammar of the Hebrew Language,' 1827; sixth edition 1844; 'On the Study of the Holy Scriptures,' 1830; 'The Travels of Ibn Batuta, translated from the Arabic 1833; a translation of Job, 1837; 'Hebrew, Chaldean, and English Lexicon,' 1844.

LEE, SOPHIA, an English authoress, was the daughter of John Lee, an actor at Covent Garden, after whose death she kept a school at Bath in conjunction with her sister Harriet. After amusing

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a competency she died at Clifton 13 March, 1824. Her works are 'The Chapter of Accidents,' a comedy; 'Assignment,' a comedy; 'The Recess,' said to be the first English romance in which history is blended with fiction; 'The Hermit's Tale,' a ballad; 'Almeyda, Queen of Grenada,' a tragedy; 'The Life of a Lover,' a novel; and two of the stories in her sister's 'Canterbury Tales.' *Harriet Lee* survived her sister many years, dying at Clifton 1 Aug., 1851, aged 94. Her works are 'The Error of Innocence,' a novel, 1786; 'The New Peagee, or Our Eyes may deceive us,' a comedy; 'The Canterbury Tales,' 5 vols., 1797-1805; 'Kruitzner,' a tale which suggested to Byron his tragedy of *Werner*; 'Clara Lennox,' a novel; and a play called 'The Mysterious Marriage, or the Heirship of Kosevka.'

LEE, WILLIAM, an ingenious inventor, was a native of Woodborough, Notts, and was matriculated as a sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge, May, 1579. He subsequently removed to St. John's College, and as a member of that society proceeded B.A. 1582-3. It is believed that he commenced M.A. 1586. In 1580, at which time, it is stated, he was curate of Calverton, near Nottingham, he invented the stocking frame. The tradition is that he was deeply in love with a young woman at or near Calverton; but she, whenever he went to visit her, seemed more mindful of her knitting than of his addresses. This creating an aversion on his part to knitting by hand, he determined to contrive a machine which should turn out work enough to render the common knitting an unprofitable employment. He taught his brother James and others to work under him, and for some years practised his new art at Calverton. Either he or his brother exhibited the machine at work to Queen Elizabeth; but his invention was slighted and discouraged by his countrymen. Henry IV. invited him to settle in France, promising him great rewards, privileges, and honours. Accordingly, he and nine workmen established themselves, with as many frames, at Rouen, where they carried on the manufacture of stockings with success and approbation under the king's protection. The assassination of Henry IV., and the troubles which ensued in France, disappointed Lee's hopes of obtaining the promised privileges; and he died of grief at Paris in or soon after 1610. Upon his decease seven of his workmen returned to England, and they, with one Aston, of Calverton, who had been his apprentice, laid the foundation of the manufacture in this country.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 37.

LEECH, JOHN, a caricaturist, was born 29 Aug., 1817, being son of Mr. John Leech, who kept the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and afterwards placed with a medical practitioner at Hoxton. Here he diversified his medical studies by pen-and-ink sketches of his master and fellow-students; and some of these falling in the way of Mr. Barham, the author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' the young man was by him introduced to Bentley the publisher. An engagement to illustrate the 'Legends' followed, and the medical profession was at once abandoned. Soon after 'Punch' was started Leech joined its staff, and he continued so employed, among other occupations, for the rest of his life, his first sketch, entitled 'Foreign Affairs,' appearing in Aug., 1841, and his last on the day of his funeral. Three volumes of his pictorial contribu-

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tions to 'Punch,' were published in a collected form under the title of 'Pictures of Life and Character.' He also illustrated several of Albert Smith's novels, the 'Comic History of England,' and other works. His death happened at Kensington, 29 Oct., 1864.

LEECHMAN, William, D.D., was born at Dolphington, Lanarkshire, 1706, and educated at Edinburgh. He became professor of theology at Glasgow 1743; principal of that university 1761; and died 3 Dec., 1785. He wrote 'Sermons,' published in a collected form, 1780; and a life of Dr. Hutcheson, prefixed to the latter's 'Moral Philosophy,' 1755.

LEEDS, THOMAS OSBORNE, DUKE OF, was the son and heir of Sir Edward Osborne, Bart. In 1673 he was created Viscount Latimer, and in the following year earl of Danby. He succeeded Lord Clifford in the office of lord high treasurer which the latter had resigned on the passing of the Test Act (1673). When he entered upon this employment the Treasury was totally exhausted, and the very title of lord treasurer had become odious; so that it required the utmost stretch of his abilities to restore in some degree the public credit, and bring the revenue into tolerable order. This he, by skillful management and great industry, effected; but he was thought to be too much in the interest of the court to act with integrity in his high office. The earl of Shaftesbury, his capital enemy, caused him to be impeached in parliament 1678, and he was imprisoned till 1684. He was created marquis of Carmarthen 1689; duke of Leeds 1694; and died 1712.

LEEDS, JOHN ANTHONY VAN DER, a painter of Bruges, died 1720, aged 56.

LEFEBVRE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, duke of Danzig, a marshal of France, born at Kutach (Haut-Rhin) 1755, died at Paris 14 Sept., 1820. His principal exploit was the capture of Danzig (24 May, 1807) for which he was rewarded with the title of duke.

LEFEBVRE, CLAUDE, a French portrait painter born at Fontainebleau 1631; died in London 1075.

LEFEBVRE DE LA BODERIE, GUI, was born in Lower Normandy 1541. He acquired a great knowledge of the Oriental languages, and had a concern in the Polyglot Bible which bears the name of Montanus. He was secretary to the duke d'Alençon, and died 1598. His brother, *Nicolas*, was also a very learned man, and died in 1605. *Antoine Lefevre*, another brother, was distinguished by his skill in diplomacy, and died 1615. His negotiations were printed 1740.

LEFEBVRE D'ÉTAPLES, JACQUES, was born at Étapes, in Picardy, about 1440. He contributed to the revival of letters in the university of Paris; but, being suspected of Lutheranism, was obliged to retire to Meaux, where for some time the bishop protected him, till the violence of Lefevre's enemies compelled him to remove to Blois, and from thence to Guienne. Died 1537. He was the friend of Erasmus, and, like him, was too timid to separate entirely from the church of Rome. In 1512 he published a translation of St. Paul's Epistles; and in 1530 a French version of the Bible.

LEFFVRE, JACQUES, doctor of the Sorbonne, and grand vicar of Bourges, was a native of Coustante. He gained great celebrity by his 'Motifs invincibles pour convaincre ceux de la Religion pretendue Reformee.' He wrote several other controversial pieces. Died 1 July, 1716.

LEFÈVRE.

LEFÈVRE, ROBERT, a French portrait painter, born at Bayeux (Calvados) 1756; died at Paris Jan., 1831.

LEFÈVRE, ROLAND a portrait painter, was a native of Anjou, and died in England, 1677.

LEFÈVRE, TANNÉGUI. See FABER.

LEFÈVRE DE ST. MARC. See ST. MARC.

LEFORT, FRANCIS, a general and admiral in the Russian service, the esteemed friend and adviser of Peter the Great, was born at Geneva 1656, and died at Moscow 12 March, 1699.

LEFROY, THOMAS LANGLOIS, LL.D., an Irish judge, born 8 Jan., 1776. He was chief justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland from 1852 till his death, which occurred 4 May, 1869. He published a volume of legal 'Reports.'

LEGALLOIS, JULIEN JEAN CÉSAR, a French physician and physiologist, born 1770; died Feb., 1814.

LEGENBRE, ADRIEN MARIE, one of the greatest of French mathematicians, was born at Toulouse 1752; died 10 Jan., 1833. His beautiful theorem on the spherical excess of a small spherical triangle, his discoveries relative to the theory of numbers, and his famous method of least squares, are sufficient to immortalise his name. Of his works, the best known is the 'Elements of Geometry,' which has been translated into English by Sir David Brewster.

LEGENBRE, GILBERT CHARLES, marquis of St. Aubin-sur-Loire, wrote *A Treatise on Opinion, Antiquities of the Royal House of France, &c.* Born 1688 at Paris; died there 8 May, 1746.

LEGENBRE, LOUIS, a French priest, author of several esteemed historical and biographical works, was born at Rouen 1659, and died at Paris 1 Feb., 1733.

LEGENBRE, LOUIS, a deputy in the national convention, who, after being a sailor and then a butcher, became a fitting instrument of the atrocities of Marat and Robespierre. Born at Paris 1756; died 13 Dec., 1797.

LEGER, ANTHONY, a Protestant divine, born at Ville Seiche, in Piedmont, 1594, became professor of divinity at Geneva, and died 1661. He published an edition of the Greek Testament, accompanied by the Roman version of Maximus Caluopolitanus; and 'Authentic Monuments of the Religion of the Greeks.' His son of the same name, born at Geneva 1652, became professor of divinity there, and died 1719, leaving a number of sermons and Latin dissertations. *John Leger*, nephew of Anthony the elder, was born at Ville Seiche 1615, and died pastor of the Walloon church at Leyden, about 1680. He wrote in French a history of the Piedmontese Protestants.

LEGG, GEORGE, Lord Dartmouth. See DARTMOUTH.

LEGOUVÉ, GABRIEL MARIE JEAN BAPTISTE, a French poet and dramatist, born at Paris 23 June, 1764; died 30 Aug., 1812.

LEGRAIN, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French historian, born at Paris 1565; died 2 July, 1642.

LE GRAND, ANTOINE, a Franciscan friar, known in religion as Bonaventura à S. Anna, was a native of Douay, where he became professor of philosophy and divinity. Afterwards he was sent as a missionary to England, and resided principally in Oxfordshire. He was elected provincial of his order 10 July, 1698, and died 26 July, 1699. Father Le Grand was much attached to the Cartesian system, of which he published an explanation,

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frequently printed in England. Besides this work he wrote some in Latin and French on metaphysical subjects; but his best performance is an ecclesiastical history, entitled 'Historia Sacra a mundo condito ad Constantinum Magnum.'

LEGRAND, JACQUES GUILLAUME, a French architect, born at Paris 9 May, 1743; died at St. Denis 9 Nov., 1807.

LEGRAND, JOACHIM, was born 6 Feb., 1653, at St. Lo, in Normandy. He entered into the congregation of the Oratory, but quitted it to become a tutor at Paris; after which he went to Portugal, as secretary to the embassy, and Spain. He held a controversy with Bishop Burnet, respecting the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, on which subject he published three volumes. He died at Paris 30 April, 1733. His other works are a translation of Lobo's History of Abyssinia, and 'De la Succession à la Couronne de France.'

LEGRAND D'AUSSY, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Amiens 1737. He was educated at Amiens in the college of the Jesuits, of which order he became a member, and was appointed professor of rhetoric at Caen. On the suppression of the society he was made secretary of the military school, and in 1796 conservator of the French manuscripts in the national library. Died 5 Dec., 1800. He is known by his 'Fables,' or tales of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, 5 vols.; 'Contes devots, Fables, et Romans anciens, pour servir de suite aux Fables,' 'Histoire de la vie privé des Français,' 'A Tour to Auvergne; 'Vic d'Apollonius de Tyanes.' At the time of his death, he was engaged on a History of French Poetry, which he left unfinished.

LEGROS, NICOLAS, canon of Rheims, was born in that city 1675. For his zeal against the bull Unigenitus he was excommunicated, on which he went to Holland; but when Louis XIV. died, the ecclesiastical censure was taken off, and he returned to Rheims in 1716. In 1721 he was banished on the same account; and after visiting Italy he settled in Holland, and died there 4 Dec., 1751. His principal works are 'La Sainte Bible, traduite sur les textes originaux, avec les différences de la Vulgate,' 6 vols.; 'Méditations sur la concorde des Évangiles; 'Sur l'Épître aux Romains; 'Sur les Épîtres canoniques.' Besides these he published several books on the bull Unigenitus, and other controversial subjects.

LEGUANO, STEFANO MARIA, an historical painter, born at Bologna 1660; died 1715.

LEIBNITZ, GODFREY WILLIAM, was born at Leipzig 3 July, 1646. His father was professor of philosophy, and secretary of the university, but died when his son was about six years old. At the age of fifteen he entered the college of his native place after which he went to Jena with a view to the study of the law, in which he took his doctor's degree. He next visited the university of Nuremberg, where he applied himself to chemistry, but removed from thence to the court of Mentz, and was appointed a counsellor. In 1672 he went to Paris, and, while there, studied the mathematics. The year following he visited England, and became acquainted with Oldenburg, from whom he received an account of Newton's invention of fluxions, which afterwards he claimed as his own. In 1679 he obtained the patronage of the electoral prince of Hanover, who employed him to write the history of the house of Brunswick for which pur-

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pose he travelled into Italy, to collect materials. In 1700 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and the same year he was appointed perpetual president of the new academy, at Berlin. About this time he was occupied in the project of a universal character, which he did not live to accomplish. In 1711 he was made Aulic councillor to the emperor; and the czar of Muscovy appointed him privy councillor of justice, with a pension. He was, after this, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Clarke, on the subject of free-will, as he had been before with Newton on the invention of fluxions. He died, 14 Nov., 1716. His works were printed together at Geneva, 6 vols. 4to. 1768.

LEICESTER, ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF, fifth son of Sir John Dudley, afterwards duke of Northumberland, was born in or about 1532. He also was condemned with his father, but received a pardon, and was restored in blood by Queen Mary. In the next reign he was made master of the horse, knight of the Garter, and a member of the privy council. In 1600 his lady died, not without suspicion of violence, it being generally believed that Dudley aspired to the hand of his sovereign. Elizabeth, however, proposed him to Mary Queen of Scots for a husband, but that unfortunate princess treated the overture indignantly. In 1604 he was created Baron Denbigh and earl of Leicester; soon after which he was elected chancellor of Oxford. About 1572 he privately married Lady Douglas Sheffield, by whom he had two children, but as he never would acknowledge the mother for his wife, the offspring were considered illegitimate. In 1575 the earl entertained the queen at his castle of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, but offended her very much the year following by marrying the countess dowager of Essex. In 1585 he was appointed governor of the Protestant Low Countries, but returned the same year by the queen's command. He went thither again in 1587, but owing to the public complaints, he was recalled from thence within a few months. In 1588 he was appointed to command the forces assembled at Tilbury on the prospect of a Spanish invasion; but he died Sept. 4, the same year, at Cornbury, in Oxfordshire, and was buried at Warwick.—*Athen. Cantab.*

LEICESTER OF HOLKHAM, THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, EARL OF, was born 4 May, 1752, being the son of Mr. Wenman Roberts, who assumed the name of Coke, on succeeding to the Leicester estates, the title having become extinct by the death of the earl 1759. After representing Norfolk in the House of Commons for many years, in the Whig interest, he was raised to the peerage 1837, and died at Longford Hall, Derbyshire, 30 June, 1842. He was celebrated for the agricultural improvements which he carried out on his estates.

LEIGH, CHARLES, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Grange, Lancashire, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; from whence, after taking one degree, he removed to Cambridge, and next to London, where he commenced practice. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 1685; but when he died is not stated. His works are—*The Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire*, folio, 1700; *Phthisiologia Lancastriensis*; *Exercitationes de aquis mineralibus*, &c.; *History of Virginia*.

LEIGH, EDWARD, was born at Shawell, Leicestershire, 24 March, 1602-3. He became a com-

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moner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then removed to the Temple. In the Long Parliament he sat for Stafford, and was afterwards appointed a lay member of the assembly of divines. He also took up arms in the service of parliament, but in 1648 he opposed the violent measures then pursuing, for which he was expelled. He died 3 June, 1671. His works are—*Observations on the first twelve Cæsars*; *Treatise of Divine Promises*; *'Critica Sacra'*, a very valuable Lexicon to the Old and New Testaments; *A Treatise of Divinity*; *Annotations on the New Testament*; *A System of Divinity*; *Annotations on the Poetical Books of the Old Testament*; *Observations on the Kings of England*; *'Treatise of Religion and Learning'*.

LEIGH, SIR JAMES. See LEV.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotch divine and physician, born at Edinburgh 1568. He became professor of moral philosophy in that university, but afterwards went to Leyden, and took his doctor's degree. He then visited London, where he had a lectureship till he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber, for publishing two libels: one entitled *'Zion's Plea'*, and the other *'The Looking-glass of the Holy War.'* He was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, branded on the cheek, publicly whipped, and imprisoned in the Fleet, where he remained eleven years. He died insane 1644.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT, son of the preceding, was born in London 1613. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in 1643 settled as minister of Newbottle, near that city. He was at first a presbyterian, but afterwards joined the episcopalian, and became principal of the university of Edinburgh, bishop of Dunblane, and lastly, in 1670, archbishop of Glasgow. He was a man of moderate sentiments, of exemplary piety, and an excellent preacher. He died in London, 1 Feb., 1684. His works were printed in 6 vols. 8vo., 1808.

LEISMAN, JOHN ANTHONY, a landscape painter, born at Salzburg 1604; died at Venice 1698.

LE JAY, GUI MICHEL, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who rendered himself remarkable by printing, at his own expense, a Polyglott Bible 10 vols. folio, 1628-45. He became an ecclesiastic, dean of Vezelii, and counsellor of state. Born 1588; died 10 July, 1674.

LE JEUNE, JEAN, a French priest of the Oratory, highly esteemed as a preacher, died 10 Aug., 1672, aged 80. His Sermons have been published.

LEKAIN, HENRY LOUIS, a French comedian, born at Paris 14 April, 1728; died 8 Feb., 1778.

LE KEUX, HENRY, an English engraver, born 1787; died 11 Oct., 1868.

LE KEUX, JOHN, an eminent architectural engraver, was born in London 4 June, 1783, and studied under the celebrated James Basire. He executed the plates for nearly all the best publications which appeared in his time illustrative of Gothic architecture. Among them we may mention Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, *Cathedrals*, &c.; Pugin's *Antiquities of Normandy*, *Gothic Specimens*, and *Gothic Examples*; Neale's *Westminster Abbey*; *Memorials of Oxford*; and *Memorials of Cambridge*, of which a greatly enlarged edition, with additional illustrations, was published recently by C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. Mr. Le Keux died 2 April, 1846.

LELAND, JOHN, was born in London in or

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about 1506, and educated under the famous William Lilly at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1521-2), after which he studied at Oxford and Paris. On taking orders he was appointed chaplain and librarian to Henry VIII., who also appointed him his antiquary, with a commission to examine all the libraries of the cathedrals, abbeys, and colleges in the kingdom. For the space of six years together he was employed in travelling over England, making notes as to the castles, towns, religious houses, and mansions of the nobility and gentry; and also lists of books, extracts from the same, and a great variety of historical, biographical, and genealogical memoranda. At the end of this period he retired to his own house in the parish of St. Michael-le-Quern, London, and spent other six years in reducing or attempting to reduce in order the vast mass of papers which he had accumulated. In the meanwhile he was presented (1542) to the rich rectory of Haseley, Oxfordshire, and appointed (1543) a canon of King's College, Oxford. He fell into a profound melancholy which resulted in the entire loss of his reason about 1550, and he continued in this sad state till his death, which took place at London 18 April, 1552. His principal works are 'Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis,' edited by Anthony Hall, 2 vols., 1709; 'Itinerary,' edited by Hearne, 9 vols., 1710, &c.; and 'Collectanea de Rebus Britannicis,' also edited by Hearne, 6 vols., 1715. Many of his smaller works are printed with the Itinerary and Collectanea. A few remain in MS., and some are irretrievably lost. Leland was an antiquary of the first rank, and was also esteemed as an orator and poet.—*Athen. Cantab.*

LELAND, JOHN, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Wigan, in Lancashire, 18 Oct., 1691. He was educated at Dublin, where he was ordained assistant-minister to a congregation of Presbyterians 1716. In 1730 he published an answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as old as the Creation;' and in 1737 another work against Morgan's 'Moral Philosopher,' for which the university of Aberdeen sent him the degree of doctor of divinity. After this he wrote a reply to Dodwell's 'Christianity not founded on Argument;' and 'Remarks on Bolingbroke's Letters on History;' but his principal work is 'A View of the principal Deistical Writers in England,' 3 vols. Dr. Leland's next performance was entitled 'The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation,' 2 vols. He died 16 Jan., 1766. After his death were printed four volumes of his sermons, with his life prefixed.

LELAND, THOMAS, D.D., a learned divine, was born at Dublin 1722, and educated at Trinity College, where he obtained a fellowship. His first publication was an edition of Demosthenes, which was followed by an English translation. In 1758 appeared the 'History of Philip, King of Macedon;' and in 1762 came out, without his name, 'Longsword, earl of Salisbury.' The year following he was appointed professor of oratory, and in 1764 he published a pamphlet entitled 'A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence, with regard to the Style and Composition of the New Testament,' which was answered by Dr. Hurd. In 1768 Dr. Leland obtained a prebend in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, with the vicarage of Bray. In 1772 he published anonymously a very ingenious 'Examination of the Arguments contained in a late Lt. James Macpherson's Introduction to the His-

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tory of the Ancient Irish and Scots;' and the next year he published 'The History of Ireland,' 3 vols., which, however, is not equal to his other works. He died 1785; and three years afterwards his sermons were printed, in three vols., with his life prefixed.

LELLI, HERCULES, a painter, architect, sculptor, and anatomist, born at Bologna about 1700; died 1766.

LE LONG, JACQUES, a bibliographer, born at Paris 1605. He became a priest of the congregation of the Oratory, and was appointed librarian of their house in the Rue St. Honoré, Paris. Died 13 Aug., 1721. He published 'Methode Hébraïque;' 'Bibliotheca Sacra,' 2 vols. folio; 'Discours Historiques sur les principales Editions des Bibles Polyglottes;' 'Bibliothèque Historique de la France,' 5 vols.

LELY, SIR PETER, a portrait painter, was born at Soest, in Westphalia, 1617. His family name was Vander Vaas, which his father changed to Du Lys, or Lely. He was brought up under Peter Greshbar, at Haarlem, and in 1641 came to England. After the Restoration he was appointed painter to Charles II., and knighted. He died of an apoplexy, while painting the portrait of the duchess of Somerset, 1680. He painted the portraits of the beauties of the court of Charles II., which are preserved at Hampton Court.

LEMAIRE, JAMES, a navigator, who sailed from Holland (1615) for the purpose of making a voyage to Java, in the course of which he discovered the straits which bear his name at the extremity of South America. He died on his passage to Europe 31 Dec., 1616.

LEMAIRE, JEAN, a French poet, born at Bavais, in Hainault, 1473; died 1524.

LE MAISTRE, ANTOINE, a French writer, born at Paris 1608. He was brought up to the bar, which profession he quitted, and entered the Society of Port Royal in the Fields, where he died 4 Nov., 1658. He published a translation of St. Chrysostom on the Priesthood; the Life of St. Bernard; and some other works.

LE MAISTRE, LOUIS ISAAC, better known by the name of Sacy, was brother of the preceding, and born at Paris 29 March, 1613. He was ordained priest 1649; but being a zealous Jansenist, he was sent (1666) to the Bastille, where he continued two years and a half, and wrote some of his works, particularly one entitled 'The Figures of the Bible.' He also began there his translation of the Scriptures. Towards the close of his life he retired to the castle of Pomponne, where he died 4 Jan., 1684. Besides his translation of the Bible he wrote Letters of Piety; an attack on the Jesuits, &c.

LEMENS, BALTHASAR VAN, an historical painter, born at Antwerp 1637. He settled in London, and died 1704.

LE MERCIER, JEAN, a native of Uzez, in Languedoc, who succeeded Vatable in the Hebrew professorship at the Royal College in Paris. He died at his native place 1572, leaving commentaries on several books of the Old Testament a Chaldee Grammar, &c. His son, *Josiah Le Mercier* (d. 5 Dec., 1626), published an edition of Nonnius Marcellus, and other works.

LEMERY, NICOLAS, a distinguished chemist, author of 'Cours de Chymie,' and other esteemed works, was born at Rouen 17 Nov., 1645, and died at Paris 19 June, 1715. His son *Louis* (b. 25 Jan., 1677; d. 9 June, 1743) acquired fame as a phy-

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slcian, and published several treatises on medical and chemical subjects.

LEMNIUS, LÆVINUS, a physician, born in Zealand 1504. On the decease of his wife he took orders, and obtained a canonry. Died 1 July, 1568. He wrote an account of the plants mentioned in Scripture; a book on astrology; 'De occultis Naturæ Miraculis'; and other works, several of which have been translated into English.

LEMOINE, ABRAHAM, a Frenchman, who, on account of his religion, came to London, where he officiated to a congregation of French Protestants; and died 1760. He translated into French Bishop Gibson's Pastoral Letters, and other works on divinity.

LEMOINE, ETIENNE, a Protestant divine, was born at Caen, in 1624, and died 3 April, 1689, at Leyden, where he was professor of theology. His dissertations on critical subjects were collected into 2 vols. 4to., under the title of 'Varia Sacra.'

LEMOINE, FRANÇOIS, a painter, born at Paris 1688. He was employed for four years on the Apotheosis of Hercules, in the saloon at Versailles; for which he had a pension. He destroyed himself in a fit of lunacy, 4 June, 1737.

LEMOINE, PIERRE, a French poet, born at Chaumont, in Bassigny, 1602. He became a Jesuit; and his greatest work is an epic on the history of St. Louis. Died 22 Aug., 1671.

LEMON, GEORGE WILLIAM, an English clergyman, master of Norwich School, died 1797, aged 71. He was author of 'English Etymology, or a derivative Dictionary of the English Language,' 4to. London, 1783.

LEMON, ROBERT, F.S.A., deputy-keeper of his majesty's state papers, died in London 29 July, 1835, aged 56. In the duties of his office he evinced the greatest zeal and enthusiasm, and nearly every historical work published in his time bears a testimony to his exertions.

LEMONNIER, PIERRE, professor of philosophy in the college of Harcourt, in Paris, died 27 Nov., 1757, aged 82. He wrote 'Cursus Philosophicus,' 6 vols.

LEMONNIER, PIERRE CHARLES, an astronomer, son of the preceding, was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the National Institute. He was born at Paris 23 Nov., 1715. At the age of twenty-one he became assistant to Maupeirtuis in the measurement of a degree at the Polar Circle. After this he determined the positions of the zodiacal stars, and traced at St. Sulpice a new meridian line. He also traced the inequalities produced in the motion of Saturn by the action of Jupiter. He died 2 April, 1799, leaving some able works on astronomy. His brother, *Louis Guillaume Lemonnier* (b. 1717; d. 7 Sept., 1799), was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, of the National Institute, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was a very able physician and experimental philosopher, and contributed to the 'Encyclopédie' several articles on electricity.

LEMPKIERE, JOHN, D.D., was born in the island of Jersey 1765, and educated at Reading School, under Dr. Valpy, whence he removed to Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1792; B.D. 1801; D.D. 1803). About 1793 he became master of Abingdon School, which he conducted with reputation for some years, and then was elected to the grammar school of Exeter. Here, however, he did not continue long, owing to his pertinacity in obtruding books on the school, contrary to the established regulations.

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After many disputes he was compelled to resign the situation, whereupon he petitioned parliament for redress, without effect. In 1811 he obtained the rectory of Meath, Devonshire. He died suddenly in London 1 Feb., 1824. His works are 'Bibliotheca Classica; or a Classical Dictionary,' taken chiefly from Sabatier's 'Siecles Payens;' a translation of Herodotus, of which only one volume was published; Universal Biography.

LENCLOS, ANNE, or more familiarly NIXON DE, a celebrated beauty, born 15 May, 1616, at Paris, of a respectable family. Her mother wished to devote her to the seclusion of a convent, but her father, who was a man of gallantry, prevented it; and the daughter, loving both her parents at the age of fifteen, soon devoted herself to the pleasures of the world. Courted for her understanding and her wit, but more for her beauty, she rejected the honourable offers of matrimony; and as she possessed opulence she determined to enjoy her liberty, and therefore yielded her person to those who, for greatness of talents, of birth, or of rank, were most pleasing to her licentious imagination. Yet she affected to preserve the manners of a woman of virtue; and so dignified was her personal deportment that ladies of character became her friends and associates. Sensible of the charms of virtue, and well skilled in the works of Montaigne and Charon, she talked as a philosopher; but while she reasoned like Socrates, she acted the part of Lais. Long flattered by the gay and the opulent, she preserved her beauty almost to the last, and died 17 Oct., 1706, aged 90. One of her sons, ignorant of her relationship, became enamoured of her; and when she declared herself to be his mother the unfortunate youth, in despair, stabbed himself in her presence. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremont; but those under her name addressed to the Marquis de Sevigne are fictitious.

LE NEVE, JOHN, an antiquary, was born in London 27 Dec., 1679, and educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree. After publishing the works enumerated below, without deriving from them any pecuniary benefit, he took orders in his forty-fourth year, and in Jan., 1721-2, was instituted to the rectory of Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire; but this addition to his means, though evidently intended to afford him some relief from his troubles, had a directly contrary effect, for as soon as the circumstance became known to his creditors, they arrested him and threw him into Lincoln gaol. In all probability he died at his rectory in 1741. His principal work is 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' folio, 1716, a most useful compilation, chiefly from Bishop Kennett's MSS., containing a list of the principal dignitaries in every cathedral, collegiate church or chapel, in England and Wales. A greatly improved edition, with a continuation by Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, from 1715 to the date of publication, appeared at Oxford, 3 vols. 8vo., 1854. Le Neve's other productions are a Life of Dr. Field, Dean of Gloucester, 1716; 'Monumenta Anglicana: being Inscriptions on the Monuments of several eminent Persons deceased' (from 1600 to 1718), 5 vols. 8vo., 1717-19; a collection of monumental inscriptions (from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1710) in Harl. MSS. 3605-3616; Lives of the Protestant Bishops, 2 parts, 1720 (all published), containing the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

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LE NEVE, PETER, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born 31 Jan., 1661-2, and entering the College of Arms, became Rouge-Croix pursuant 17 Jan., 1688-9; next Richmond herald; and finally Norroy, King-at-arms. He likewise held the office of deputy-chamberlain of the Exchequer, and had the honour of being chosen the first president of the Society of Antiquaries on its revival in 1717. Died 24 Sept., 1729. He left numerous MSS. on genealogy and topography, some of which came into the possession of Honest Tom Martin, of Palgrave, in Suffolk, who married his widow.

LE NEVE, Sir WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Aslacton, Norfolk, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge. Entering the College of Arms, he was appointed Mowbray herald extraordinary 24 June, 1624; York herald, 25 Nov., 1625; Norroy king-at-arms 3 Jan., 1633-4, about which time he received the honour of knighthood; and Clarenceux king-at-arms 22 June, 1635. During the civil war he several times, in his tabard, preceded by a trumpeter, summoned garrisons, and upon their refusing to surrender, declared them traitors, at the imminent risk of his life. Being at Oxford with the king in 1642, that university honoured him with the degree of LL.D. In 1646 the Parliament not only deprived him of his office of Clarenceux, but seized his estate, sequestrating it till they had obtained £524—a very large sum in those days. Grief for his own and his sovereign's misfortunes led to the loss of his reason. He died 1661, being buried on the 15th of Aug., in the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.

LENFANT, JACQUES, a French Protestant divine, born at Bazoches (La Beauce) 1661; went in 1688 to Berlin, where he was appointed preacher to the queen of Prussia, member of the Academy of Sciences, and counsellor of the Superior Consistory. Died 7 Aug., 1728. He wrote a vast number of works on ecclesiastical history, including a history of Pope Joan, and published, in collaboration with Beausobre, a French translation of the New Testament.

LENG, JOHN, was born at Norwich 1665, and educated at St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge. In 1708 he was presented to the rectory of Beddington, Surrey, and in 1723 made bishop of Norwich. Died 26 Oct., 1727. He published two of the comedies of Aristophanes; a Course of Sermons at Boyle's Lecture; an edition of Terence; and a volume of Sermons.

LENGLET DU FRESNOY, NICOLAS, a French writer, born at Beauvais 5 Oct., 1674. He was an ecclesiastic, but so much given to satire and political intrigues that he was frequently sent to the Bastille. He also acted the part of a spy, and committed many acts of treachery to gain intelligence and gratify his employers. His death was occasioned by falling into the fire 15 Jan., 1755. His principal works are *Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire*, avec un Catalogue des principaux Historiens, 12 vols.; *Méthode pour étudier la Géographie*; *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*; *Tablettes Chronologiques de l'Histoire Universelle*, 2 vols. His Method of studying History, and Chronological Tables, have been translated into English.

LENNARD, SAMSON, an English translator, was a native of Kent. In early life he followed the profession of arms, and was attached to Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he fought at the battle of Zutphen. Afterwards he became distinguished as

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a man of letters and as a member of the College of Arms. He was appointed Rouge Rose pursuant-extraordinary Feb., 1615; was very shortly afterwards advanced to the post of Blucemantle pursuant-in-ordinary; and dying in Aug., 1633, was buried on the 17th of that month, at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. He published various translations from the Latin and French, particularly Perrin's 'History of the Waldenses'; Du Plessis Mornay's 'History of Papacie'; and Charron 'On Wisdom.'

LENNEP, JOHN DANIEL VAN, a learned Hellenist, born at Leeuwarden (Holland) 1724; died at Aix-la-Chapelle 6 Feb., 1771. He was professor of Greek and Latin at Groningen (1753-68), and afterwards at Franeker. His principal work is 'Etymologicum Lingue Græcæ.'

LENNOX, CHARLOTTE, an ingenious lady, of whose history nothing more is known than that she was born 1720; that her father, Colonel Ramsay, was lieutenant-governor of New York, by whom she was sent to England, where she married early, and was left a widow with one child. In 1747 she published a volume of poems; and in 1751 her novel of 'Harriet Stuart,' which was followed the next year by 'The Female Quixote.' After this appeared, in quick succession, several works translated from the French, and 'Henrietta,' a novel of considerable merit. She also wrote some dramatic pieces. Her last publication was 'Euphemia,' a novel. Mrs. Lennox enjoyed the friendship of several persons of eminence, particularly Dr. Johnson. Died 4 Jan., 1804.

LENS, BERNARD, a miniature painter, and enameller to George II., died 30 Dec., 1740, aged 58. He published some drawing-books, and several views.

LENTHALL, WILLIAM, an English lawyer, and speaker of the Long Parliament, was born at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, June, 1591. He was educated at St. Alban Hall, Oxford, and going afterwards to Lincoln's Inn was called to the bar, and became eminent as a counsellor. In 1639 he was elected M.P. for Woodstock, and in 1640 chosen speaker of the House of Commons, in which capacity he amassed a considerable fortune by siding with the ruling party. He was also master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was turned out by Cromwell 1653; but the year following he became speaker of the parliament called by the usurper, as he did also of the Rump. At the Restoration he was exempted from the Act of Indemnity, but obtained a general pardon from the king. Died 3 Sept., 1662. Several of his speeches and letters are in print.

LEO (St.), *The Great*, a doctor of the Church, and one of the most eminent men who have occupied the Holy See, was a native of Rome, and was elected Pope 440. He distinguished himself by his zeal against the Manichæans, Pelagians, and Priscillianists. When Attila marched against Rome Leo met him, and prevailed upon him to return home. This pope also saved the city from being destroyed by Genseric. Died 3 Nov., 461. The best edition of his works is by Father Quesnel, folio, Lyons, 1700.

LEO II. (St.), a Sicilian, succeeded Pope Agatho 17 Aug., 682; died 3 July, 683.

LEO III., a Roman, elected Pope 795; died 11 June, 816.

LEO IV., a Roman, elected Pope 847; died 17 July, 855.

LEO V.

LEO V., a native of Ardea, succeeded Benedict IV. 904, but was deposed by Christopher about a month afterwards, and sent to prison, where he died of grief.

LEO VI., a Roman, succeeded John X. 6 July, 928; died 20 Jan., 929.

LEO VII., a Roman, elected pope 936; died 23 April, 939.

LEO VIII. was elected pope by the emperor Otto's authority 963. Fleury mentions him as a legitimate pontiff; but Baronius and Pagi treat him as an intruder and an anti-pope. Died April, 965. Benedict V. disputed the papal chair with him.

LEO IX. (St.), *Bruno*, was elected pope 1048; died 19 April, 1054.

LEO X. was born at Florence 1475, being the second son of Lorenzo de' Medici, and baptized by the name of John. At the age of thirteen he was made a cardinal. He succeeded Pope Julius II. 1513, and assumed the name of Leo. He was a patron of literature, and encouraged the study of the Greek language. After opposing the king of France he made peace with him, and in 1515 concluded a concordat on the abolition of the Pragmatic Sanction. But the most remarkable circumstance in this pontificate was the rise of the Reformation under Luther, occasioned by the indulgences which Leo issued, to enable him to complete the church of St. Peter. Died 1 Dec., 1521.

LEO XI., *Alexander de' Medici*, was elected Pope 1 April, 1605, and died on the 17th of the same month.

LEO XII., *Annibal della Genga*, born 1760; was elected successor to Pius VII. 28 Sept., 1823; and died 10 Feb., 1829.

LEO I., *The Elder*, emperor of the East, ascended the throne 457, and died 474.

LEO II., *The Younger*, was the son of Zeno and of Ariadne, daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his uncle, 474, under the guardianship of his father, who soon afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. Leo died the same year.

LEO III., *The Isaurian*, was associated in the empire with Anastasius II. 717, and died 741.

LEO IV., son of Constantine Copronymus, succeeded his father 775, at the age of twenty-five; and died 780.

LEO V., *The Armenian*, was elected emperor, 813, and was assassinated 820.

LEO VI., surnamed *The Wise*, or *The Philosopher*, succeeded his father, Basil the Macedonian, 886. He expelled the patriarch Photius, and defeated the Hungarians and Bulgarians. Died 911. His works are, *A System of Tactics*; *Novellæ Constitutiones*; and *Opus Basilicon*.

LEO, of Modena, a Jewish writer, whose real name was Rabbi Jehudah Arie, was born at Modena about 1574, and died at Venice 1654. He wrote in Italian a valuable work on the ceremonies of the Jews; a Hebrew and Italian dictionary, &c.

LEO, JOHN, a geographer, was born of Moorish parents, at Grenada; but when that city was taken in 1492, he went to Africa, whence he obtained the name of Africanus. He renounced the Mohammedan religion, and died about 1526. Leo wrote a description of Africa in Arabic, and translated it himself into Italian. John Pory published an English translation of it 1600. Leo was also the author of the 'Lives of Arabian Philosophers,' printed by Hottinger, in Latin, 1664.

LEOWITZ.

LEO ALLATIUS. See ALLATIUS.

LEONARDO, LEO, a musical composer of Naples, born 1689; died about 1742.

LEONICENUS, NICHOLAS, an Italian physician, was professor at Ferrara for sixty years. He was the first who translated Galen into Latin. He also wrote poems; an Examination of the Errors of Pliny's Natural History, &c. Born 1428; died 1524.

LEONIDAS, king of Sparta, was slain while gloriously defending the pass of Thermopylae against the Persians, B.C. 480.

LEOPOLD I., Emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. He was born 1640; became king of Hungary 1655; king of Bohemia 1656; emperor 1658; died 6 May, 1705.

LEOPOLD II., son of the Emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa of Austria, was born at Vienna 1747; succeeded his father as grand-duke of Tuscany 1765; became emperor on the decease of Joseph II., 1790; died 1 March, 1792.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, son of Charles the fifth duke and of Eleonora of Austria, was restored (1697) to his estates which had been taken from his father by the French; and died 27 March, 1729, aged 50.

LEOPOLD I., king of the Belgians, born 1790. In early life he was known as Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Among his elder brothers and sisters were, Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, the father of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria; Prince Ferdinand, grandfather of the present (1870) king of Portugal; and the Princess Victoria, afterwards duchess of Kent, and mother of Queen Victoria. After experiencing many vicissitudes of fortune, he married in 1816 the Princess Charlotte, and received the title of duke of Kendal in the English peerage. The princess died in Nov., 1817, but the prince had so identified himself with the nation, and had so won their confidence, that even after the bond which attached him personally to England had been broken, he continued to be regarded by the nation as one of themselves. He resided in the closest retirement at Claremont until 1830, when he was offered the kingdom of Greece, which however he declined. In June, 1831, the Belgian people elected him their king, and in the following month he solemnly swore to observe the constitution, and to preserve the independence and integrity of the country. He had first, however, to fight for his crown, for the Dutch had not yet consented to the severance of Belgium. He was beaten at Louvain, but an army of 60,000 men having been sent from France to his relief, the king of the Netherlands withdrew his troops. The remainder of his life was chiefly occupied in developing the internal resources of his kingdom. Leopold's position, however, sank into insignificance when compared with the part he played in the state affairs of Europe. With singular unanimity he was chosen the umpire in international disputes; the grievances of hostile governments were submitted to him; and the secrets of most royal houses were in his keeping. M. de Lagueronniere, indeed, did not scruple to call him 'le Juge de Paix de l'Europe.' He died 10 Dec., 1865, and was succeeded by his eldest son (Leopold II.), by his second wife, the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe.

LEOWITZ, CYPRIAN, *Leocivitus*, a Bohemian astronomer and astrologer, who frightened many

LEPAUTE.

people nearly out of their wits by predicting that the world would come to an end in 1584. Born 1504; died 1574.

LEPAUTE, JEAN ANDRÉ, a French clock and watch-maker, who made several improvements in his art, and published a useful Treatise on Horology. Born 1709; died 11 April, 1789.

LE PRINCE, JEAN, a French painter, born at Metz 1733; died 30 Sept., 1811.

LE PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, MARIE, sister of the preceding, was born at Rouen 26 April, 1711, and died 1780. She contracted a marriage with M. Beaumont, which, however, was declared null and void. Her first romance 'Le Triomphe de la verité,' was presented by the authoress herself to the king of Poland. She afterwards resided for some time in England, where she published a number of works, chiefly moral tales. Altogether she published no fewer than 69 volumes.

LEARNOUT, JOHN, *Jacus Lernutius*, a modern Latin poet; born at Bruges 1545; died there 29 Sept., 1619.

LEROY, JULIEN, a celebrated horologist, born at Tours 1686; died at Paris 1759.

LEROY, JULIEN DAVID, an architect, son of the preceding, was born at Paris 1728. His work on 'Les Ruines des plus beaux Monuments de la Grèce,' procured him admission into the academy of inscription, and tended to banish the bad taste which had been introduced into French architecture. He wrote other able works; and died 28 Jan., 1803.

LE SAGE. See LAS CASAS.

LE SAGE, ALAIN RENÉ, one of the most popular of French authors, was born 8 May, 1668, at Sarzeau, in the department of Morbihan. He received a superior education in the Jesuits' College at Vannes, and it is conjectured that he was subsequently engaged for several years in the collection of taxes in Brittany. In 1692 he went to Paris and determined to give his whole time and energies to literary pursuits. While struggling for fame he found a kind and generous friend in the abbé de Lyonnet, who not only granted him an annual pension of 600 livres, but also taught him the Spanish language, and pointed out to him the beauties of Castilian literature. Three comedies, 'Le Traître puni,' 'Don Félix de Mendocce,' and 'Le Point d'honneur,' were the first pieces which Le Sage translated, or rather imitated, from the Spanish. The last of them was the only one put on the stage, and its reception was by no means flattering. Nor was Le Sage more successful in his next attempt, 'Les Nouvelles Aventures de Don Quichotte' (1704-6), a version of Avellaneda's spiritless continuation of Cervantes' masterpiece. In 1707, however, Le Sage achieved a double triumph, by his comedy of 'Don César Ursin,' imitated from Calderon, and an original farce called 'Crispin rival de son Maître.' Ever busy with his pen, he brought out soon afterwards 'Le Diable Boiteux,' which in the English translation bears the title of 'The Devil on Two Sticks.' The idea and the title of the work were derived from 'El Diabolo Cojuelo,' of Louis Velez de Guevara. 'Turcaret,' a five-act play, which constitutes one of Le Sage's chief titles to fame, was levelled against the vampires who managed the revenues and farmed the taxes of France, and who tried hard, but without success, to prevent its being represented on the stage. It was played at the Théâtre Français 14 Feb., 1709, and had a great

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run. The famous novel 'Gil Blas de Santillane,' which appeared 1715 in 2 vols., augmented by a third vol. 1724, and by a fourth 1735, raised Le Sage's popularity to the utmost height. Yet, in order to gain a livelihood, the writer of this admirable romance, which has been translated into the language of every civilised nation, did not disdain to compose for twenty-six consecutive years little pieces for the theatrical exhibitions at the fairs of St. Germain and St. Laurent. His other productions were a free translation of Boccaccio's 'Orlando Innamorato' (1717-21); 'Les Aventures de Guzman d'Alfarache' (1732); 'Aventures de Robert, dit le Chevalier de Beauchesne' (1732); 'Histoire d'Estevanille Gonzales, surnommé le Garçon de bonne humeur' (1734); 'Une Journée des Parques' (1735); 'Les Amants Jaloux,' a comedy; 'Le Bachelier de Salamanque' (1738); 'La Valise trouvée' (1740); and 'Melange amusant de saillies d'esprit et de traits historiques des plus frappants' (1743). In 1743 he retired to Boulogne with his wife and daughter, in order to be near his favourite son, who was a canon of the cathedral in that city. Le Sage died there 17 Nov., 1747. The best edition of his works is by Renouard 12 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1821-22. Most of his novels have been translated into English.

LESCAILLE, JAMES, a printer, born at Geneva 1610. He settled at Amsterdam, where his press was famous for its beautiful productions. Lescaille was also a good poet; and died 1677. His daughter *Catherine*, who died 8 June, 1711, obtained the name of the Dutch Sappho. Her poems were printed 1728.

LE SEUR, THOMAS, a mathematician and ecclesiastic, born at Bethel, in Champagne, 1703. He entered into the order of Mimmis, and became a celebrated professor of mathematics, philosophy, and theology, in the college of Sapienza, at Rome; where he died 1770. He joined with father Jacques in a commentary upon Newton's Principia; and also in a profound work on the 'Integral Calculus.' Le Seur published besides, 'The Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 4 vols.; 'Institutiones Philosophicæ,' 5 vols.

LESLEY, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Jesuit, born in Aberdeen 7 Nov., 1693; died in Rome about 1760. He edited the Mozarabic Missal, 1755; assisted Father Azavedo in compiling several of his works; and left in MS. a valuable treatise on the Legions of Rome.

LESLEY, JOHN, a prelate of Scotland, born 29 Sept., 1526, and educated at Aberdeen and Paris. He accompanied Queen Mary to Scotland 1561, and in 1564 was made abbat of Lindores. He was afterwards elevated to the bishopric of Ross, and distinguished himself by procuring the Scotch laws to be printed in black letter. When Mary fled to England Bishop Lesley appeared at the court of Elizabeth, as the ambassador of his unfortunate sovereign, whose cause he pleaded with great energy, but unsuccessfully. He also endeavoured to effect her escape, and, among other schemes, projected a marriage between Mary and the duke of Norfolk, which proved the ruin of both. Lesley, upon this, was put under arrest, and in 1573 sent out of the kingdom. In 1579 he was made vicar-general to the archbishop of Rouen, where he narrowly escaped being delivered up again to Queen Elizabeth. In 1590 he was thrown into prison, and obliged to pay a large sum to obtain his liberty. In 1593 he was appointed bishop of

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Coutances, in Normandy; but he never got peaceable possession of the see, and at length he retired to the monastery of Guirtenberg, near Brussels, where he died 31 May, 1506. He laid the foundation of three colleges for his countrymen; one at Paris, one at Rome, and the other at Douay. His principal works are a Defence of Mary Queen of Scotland, and her title to the Crown of England, 1571; 'Adlicti Animi Consolationes, et Tranquilli Animæ Conversatio;' 'De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum,' to which are appended 'Parænesis ad Nobilitatem, Populumque Scotorum,' and 'Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ Descriptio;' 'De Titulo et Jure Mariæ Scot. Reg.;' 'De illustrium Fœminarum in Republica administranda, Auctoritate;' 'History of Scotland,' from 1436 to 1561, edited by Thomas Thomson for the Bannatyne Club, 1830.

LESLEY, WILLIAM ALOYSIUS, D.D., a Jesuit, born in Aberdeenshire 1641. For nine years he was superior of the Scotch College at Rome, and from 1674 to 1683 a missionary in Scotland, where he died 1704. He wrote, in Italian, *The Life of St. Margaret of Scotland*, 12mo., Rome, 1675.

LESLIE, CHARLES, second son of the bishop of Clogher, was born in Ireland 1656. He received his education at Dublin, after which he became a student in the Temple, but relinquished the law, and took orders. In 1687 he was made chancellor of Connor, where he rendered himself notorious by his persecution of the Catholics. Notwithstanding this zeal for the established religion and the laws, Leslie could not transfer his allegiance to a new government by taking the oaths to William. He therefore quitted Ireland and settled in London, where his pen was employed on political and theological subjects. In the reign of Queen Anne he wrote a weekly paper, called 'The Rehearsal, or a View of the Times' in which, besides combating the sceptics, he attacked Locke and Hoadly on the doctrine of government. To promote the interests of the exiled family, he made frequent excursions to the court of St. Germans, and he even accompanied the son of James II. to Italy; but being convinced that the cause was hopeless, he returned home, and died at Glaslough, co. Monaghan, 13 April, 1722. His theological works, of which the most considerable are his treatises against the Deists and Socinians, were printed in 2 vols. folio. His 'Rehearsals' have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo., and also into 6 vols. 12mo. His other political pieces are too many to be enumerated.

LESLIE, CHARLES ROBERT, an eminent painter, born in London, of American parents, 1794. A few years after his birth his parents left this country, and went to Philadelphia, where the future painter received an ordinary education. After a short apprenticeship to his brother, who was a bookseller, he returned to England in order to study art under his celebrated countrymen Benjamin West and Washington Allston. He first tried historical painting on a large scale, but subsequently commenced a class of subjects particularly adapted to display his powers, and in which, for many years, he had no superior among English artists. The great humorous writers of England became the chief sources of his inspiration, and many familiar scenes from Shakspeare, Addison, Sterne, Pope, Goldsmith, Fielding, and Smollett were illustrated by his pencil. 'Don Quixote,' 'Gil Blas,' and Moliere's plays also suggested to

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him some of his happiest efforts. His 'Anne Page and Slender,' 'Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church,' 'May Day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' and other pictures of the kind, exhibited between 1820 and 1825, established his reputation. In 1821 he was elected an associate of the Academy and in 1826 full R.A. The American government appointed him, in 1833, professor of drawing in the United States Academy at West Point; but he soon got heartily tired of this situation, and, at the end of five months, threw it up and returned to this country. In 1847 he became professor of painting at the Royal Academy; and the lectures which he delivered during his four years' tenure of that office were published in 1855, under the title of 'A Hand Book for Young Painters.' Leslie died in London 5 May, 1859. He wrote a Life of his friend John Constable, the landscape painter (1843), and left an unfinished work on the 'Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' which was completed and published in 2 vols., 1865, by Mr. Tom Taylor, who also edited Leslie's 'Autobiographical Recollections,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1860.

LESLIE, JOHN, D.D., a prelate, born at Balquhain, Aberdeenshire. He received his education at Aberdeen and Oxford, after which he went abroad, and was present at the siege of Rochelle, and in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé. On his return home he was made bishop of the Isles (1628), from whence he was translated (1633) to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he built a palace, which he defended against Cromwell. In 1661 he was appointed bishop of Clogher. He died 1671, at the age of one hundred years, during fifty of which he had been a bishop.

LESLIE, SIR JOHN, was born at Largo, Fifeshire, 16 April, 1766, and educated at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. After visiting America and various continental countries, and working in London for the booksellers, he was elected in 1805 professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, in succession to Dr. Playfair, whom he also succeeded in 1819 in the chair of natural philosophy. He died at his residence, Coates, Fifeshire, 3 Nov., 1832, having, only a few months previously, been created a knight of the Guelphic order. Sir John was the inventor of the differential thermometer, by which he was greatly aided in his researches concerning the nature of heat; and of the hygrometer, which led to his discovering the process of artificial freezing. His chief works are, a translation of Buffon's *History of Birds*, 9 vols.; an 'Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat;' 'Elements of Geometry;' 'Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Air to Heat and Moisture;' and 'Philosophy of Arithmetic;' besides numerous papers in scientific periodicals.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, a German writer, born at Kamenitz, Pomerania, 22 Jan., 1729. He was educated at Meissen, from whence he removed to Leipzig, and next to Berlin, where he wrote, in conjunction with Mylius, 'A Sketch of the History and Progress of the Drama.' From Berlin he went to Wittenberg, and, having taken his master's degree, returned to the former city, and became secretary to General Tauenzin, with whom he went to reside at Breslau. After this, Prince Leopold, of Brunswick Wolfenbutter, made him his librarian, in which situation he published a periodical work, called 'Contributions to Literary

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History,' till the licentiousness of it occasioned its suppression. His latter performances were 'Nathan the Wise,' and a 'Dissertation on Education.' He died at Hamburg 15 Feb., 1781.

LESSIUS, LEONARD, a Jesuit, born near Antwerp 1 Oct., 1554. He became professor of philosophy at Douay, from whence he removed to the divinity chair at Louvain. Lessius was accused of Semipelagianism; and the faculty of theology at Louvain condemned thirty-four of his propositions; but the universities of Mayence, Treves, and Ingolstadt declared in his favour. Died 15 Jan., 1623. His principal works are *De Justitia et Jure*; *De potestate summi Pontificis*; *Hygiasticon, seu vera ratio valetudinis bonæ vitæ*; and various treatises, collected in 2 vols. folio.

L'ESTRANGE, SIR ROGER, was born 17 Dec., 1616, at Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, the seat of his father, Sir Hamond L'Estrange, author of a history of Charles I., and a commentary on the Liturgy, entitled 'The Alliance of Divine Offices.' The son was educated at Lynn, and in 1639 accompanied King Charles on his expedition to Scotland; but in 1644 he was made prisoner by the parliamentary forces, and sent to London, where he was condemned to be hanged as a spy. With great difficulty, however, he obtained a reprieve, but remained in Newgate four years, and then effected his escape to the Continent. In 1653 he returned, and was discharged by order of Cromwell. After the Restoration he was made licenser of the press, which place he enjoyed till the Revolution. In 1663 he set up a newspaper called 'The Public Intelligencer,' which he dropped in 1665, when the 'London Gazette' was established. In 1679 he instituted another paper, called the 'Observer.' In the reign of James II. he was knighted; but, as he did not concur with all the measures of that monarch, his paper was suppressed. Died 11 Sept., 1704. Sir Roger was an indefatigable writer, but particularly distinguished himself in translations; of which Josephus, Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, and Erasmus's Colloquies, are the best.

LESUEUR, EUSTACHE, a painter, born at Paris 1617. He was the disciple of Simon Vouet, but far surpassed him, though he never went out of France. He painted a set of pictures on the history of St. Bruno, for the Chartreux. Died 1655.

LESUEUR, JEAN, a Protestant divine, pastor of the church of Feste-sous-Jouarre en Brie, was the author of some valuable works, the principal of which are 'Traité de la Divinité de l'Ecriture Sainte;' 'Histoire de l'Eglise et de l'Empire,' 8 vols., 1730. This last was continued by Pictet. Died 1681.

LESUEUR, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French musical composer, born at Drucat-Plessiel, near Abbeville, 15 Feb., 1760; died at Chailloit 6 Oct., 1837.

LE SUEUR. See **LE SEUR.**

LETHIULLIER, SMART, F.S.A., an antiquary and virtuoso, born in Essex, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He made a noble collection of antiquities, fossils, and other curiosities, and died 27 Aug., 1760, aged 59.

LETI, GREGORIO, was born at Milan 29 May, 1630. He turned Protestant at Lausanne, and there married the daughter of a physician; after which he settled at Geneva, where he resided twenty years, and then came to England. Charles II., seeing him at his levee one day, said, 'Leti, I hear you are writing the history of my court.' To this Leti answered, 'Sir, I am collecting materials for such a work.' 'Take care,' said the

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king, 'that your history does not give offence.' 'Sir,' replied Leti, 'I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon he would hardly be able to avoid giving some offence.' 'Why, then,' retorted Charles, 'be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, and let history alone.' Leti, however, did not take this advice. The history appeared, under the title of 'Teatro Britannico;' and the author was ordered to quit the kingdom. He then went to Amsterdam, where he died 9 June, 1701. His principal works are *The Life of Sixtus V.*; *Life of Charles V.*; *Life of Queen Elizabeth*; *History of Oliver Cromwell*; *History of Geneva*; *History of the Cardinals*. These histories are nothing more than amusing romances. John Le Clerc married the daughter of Leti.

LETTICE, JOHN, D.D., was born at Rushden, Northamptonshire, 27 Dec., 1737, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship (B.A. 1761; M.A. 1764; B.D. 1771; D.D. 1797). In 1768 he was nominated chaplain and secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen, where he witnessed the revolution of 1772. On returning to his native country he was engaged for several years in the dreary work of private tuition; but in 1785 he was presented to the living of Peasemars, Sussex. He was then forty-seven years of age, and in all probability never dreamed that he should live another forty-seven years in the possession of his benefice. He died at Peasemars 18 Oct., 1832. His works are, 'On the Conversion of St. Paul,' a poem, which gained for him the Seatonian prize 1764; a translation into English blank verse of his friend Hawkins Browne's Latin poem 'De Animi Immortalitate;' 'The Antiquities of Herculaneum,' conjointly with Professor Martyn; 'Letters on a Tour through various parts of Scotland;' 'Fables for the Fireside;' 'Strictures on Eloquence;' Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects, in prose and verse; Sermons and Tracts; and a translation from the Danish of Baron Holberg's Parallel Lives of Famous Ladies.

LETTSON, JOHN COARLEY, M.D., a physician, born on a small island, called Little Vandyke, near Tortola, 1744. His father was a planter, and his mother was descended from a respectable Irish family. They were of the society of Quakers; and young Lettson, being sent to England, was placed under the care of Samuel Fothergill, a celebrated preacher of that sect, who sent him to an academy at Warrington. On arriving at a proper age he was bound apprentice to an apothecary at Settle, Yorkshire, after which he became a pupil of St. Thomas's Hospital. The death of his elder brother induced him to visit his native island to look after his property; but finding that it chiefly consisted of slaves, he emancipated them all, and settled at Tortola. His stay there was not long, and on his return to Europe he took his doctor's degree at Leyden. He then fixed his residence in London, where, by the friendship of Dr. Fothergill, and his connection with the Quakers, he attained a most extensive practice. Dr. Lettson, however, quitted the society some years before his death, which happened 1 Nov., 1815. He was a zealous philanthropist, and a member of most of the literary and scientific societies in Europe and America. His works are numerous.

LEUCIPPUS, a philosopher of Elea, who lived in the fifth century before the Christian era. He was the disciple of Zeno, and the master of Democritus. The atomic system originated with him.

LEUNCLAVIUS.

LEUNCLAVIUS, JOHN, a German historian, born at Amelbrun, in Westphalia, about 1533; died at Vienna in 1593.

LEUSDEN, JOHN, a learned divine, born at Utrecht 26 April, 1624, was appointed Hebrew professor there 1650, and died 30 Sept., 1699. As a critical editor he is entitled to high commendation for skill and accuracy.

LEUWENHOEK, ANTHONY VAN, a Dutch naturalist, born at Delft 1632; died 26 Aug., 1723. He is celebrated for his microscopical improvements and discoveries. His works have been translated into English.

LEVER, SIR ASHTON, virtuoso, was the son of Sir D'Arcy Lever, of Alkington, near Manchester. He completed his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after which he resided at his seat in the country, where he formed the finest aviary in the kingdom. He also spared no expense in collecting rare animals and curiosities from all parts of the world, which, in 1785, he disposed of by a lottery. The winner, Mr. Parkinson, removed the museum from Leicester Fields to Blackfriars Road, but after exhibiting it some years, sold the whole by auction in 1800. Sir Ashton died at Manchester 1788.

LEVER, D'ARCY, son of the Rev. John Lever, grandson of Sir D'Arcy Lever, and nephew of Sir Ashton Lever, led a somewhat eventful life. When young he went to India, and on the voyage out asked one of the sailors something about the rigging of the vessel, when the reply was, 'Find it out, as I have done.' This put him on his mettle, and during the outward and homeward passages he made himself so completely master of the subject that he afterwards wrote a book of Seamanship, which was for some time a standard work in the navy. He died at Edinburgh 22 Jan., 1837.

LEVERIDGE, RICHARD, an English actor and vocalist, born 1070; died 1758.

LEVESQUE DE POUILLY, LOUIS JEAN, lieutenant-general of Rheims, greatly ornamented and improved that city, where he also established schools for mathematics and design. His 'Theory of Agreeable Sensations' has been translated into English. Born 1694; died 1750.

LEVESQUE, PIERRE CHARLES, a French writer and translator, born 26 March, 1737, at Paris, where he died 12 May, 1812.

LEVI, DAVID, a Jew, born in London 1740. He was originally a shoemaker and afterwards a hatter, but published some works which evinced much study and ability. In 1783 came out a volume on the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews, which was followed by his 'Lingua Sacra, or a Hebrew and English Dictionary,' 3 vols. In 1787 he printed 'Letters to Dr. Priestley,' in reply to that polemic's Letters to the Jews; and in 1789 appeared a second series of Letters to the doctor and others. He also published 'The Pentateuch in Hebrew and English,' a translation of the Hebrew Liturgy, in 6 vols.; 'Dissertations on the Prophecies;' and some other works. Died July, 1799.

LEVIZAC, JEAN PONS VICTOR LECOUTZ DE, a French priest, who, being forced to quit his country at the Revolution, came to England, where he taught the French language with much success. He died in London 1813. He published several works intended to facilitate the acquisition of the French language.

LEVRET, ANDRÉ, a French surgeon and accoucheur, who published some esteemed profes-

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sional works, and improved some of the instruments used in obstetric cases of difficulty. Born 1703; died 22 Jan., 1780.

LEWGAR, JOHN, a Catholic writer, born in London in or about 1602, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. He obtained a benefice in Essex; but, following the example of his friend Chillingworth, he resigned all his worldly advantages, and was reconciled to the Church of Rome. He accompanied Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to Maryland, where Mr. Lewgar lived several years; but his wife dying, he returned to England some years before the Restoration. He still, however, continued in Lord Baltimore's family in London, where he died 1665. He published anonymously several pamphlets in support of the royalist cause, and a work entitled 'Erastus Senior and Erastus Junior,' in which he sought to prove the invalidity of the Protestant consecrations from an essential defect in the form.

LEWIS, DAVID. See **BAKER, CHARLES.**

LEWIS, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, a distinguished statesman and man of letters, was born 1806, being the eldest son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., of Harpton Court, Radnorshire. He was early sent to Eton, and from thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated 1828, taking high honours. Three years later he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple; but his entry there was merely nominal, as he was destined to other pursuits than those of the law. In 1835 he was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the affairs of Malta; and he was a poor-law commissioner from 1839 to 1847, when he was first elected M.P. for Herefordshire, which county he continued to represent till 1852; but from March, 1852, till his decease he sat for the Radnor district of boroughs. He filled several important offices in the government. He was secretary to the Board of Control from Nov., 1847, to May, 1848; under-secretary for the Home Department from May, 1848, to July, 1850; and financial secretary to the Treasury from July, 1850, to Feb., 1852. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death in 1855. Up to this time Sir George had not made much of a figure in the House of Commons, and had he at this period declined to re-enter parliament his name would have been added to the long list of men who, eminent in letters and philosophy, have proved failures in political life. But in 1855 he was returned for the Radnor boroughs, and Lord Palmerston selected him to fill the office of chancellor of the Exchequer, in the place of Mr. Gladstone; and on the first occasion when it fell to his lot to defend the measures of the government, he exerted himself in a manner wholly unexpected, and at once established his reputation as one who was therefore forward to take a leading part in the deliberations of the House. Sir George held the chance-ship of the Exchequer till Feb., 1858, and on the return of the Liberals to power, in June of the following year, he accepted the Home Secretaryship, which he retained till July, 1861, when he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to succeed Lord Herbert of Lea in the post of secretary of state for war. Year by year his position was growing on the House, his wide information more acknowledged, and his judgment more confided in, when his career was suddenly cut short by the hand of death, 13 April, 1863. Sir George Lewis's literary labours were

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multifarious and varied, as were his political undertakings. For some years he was editor of the 'Edinburgh Review,' which he enriched with many valuable contributions; and to him scholars owe the recovery of 'Fables of Babrius,' together with many other *brochures* in classical literature. In philosophy his essay 'On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion,' holds a foremost place, while his bias to the science of politics appears in several of his publications, as, for instance, 'On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms,' 'On the Method of Observation and Reasoning in Politics,' and 'A Dialogue on the best form of Government.' His other principal works are 'An Essay on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages;' 'An Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History;' 'Essay on the Government of Dependencies;' a valuable treatise 'On the Astronomy of the Ancients;' a translation of Boeckh's 'Public Economy of Athens;' and 'A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire. Sir George married (1844) Maria Theresa, sister of the earl of Clarendon and widow of Mr. Thomas Henry Lister, of Armitage Park, Yorkshire.' Lady Lewis, who died at Oxford 9 Nov., 1865, aged 61, had a taste for literature, her principal publications being 'The Lives of Lord Clarendon's Friends and Contemporaries,' and 'Extracts from the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry,' 3 vols., 1865.

LEWIS, JOHN, was born at Bristol 29 Aug., 1675. Having lost his father when young, he removed to Poole, in Dorsetshire, where he received part of his education, which he completed at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1697 he was ordained, and two years afterwards obtained the rectory of Acryse, in Kent, to which Archbishop Tenison added the living of Hawkinge, in the same county. In 1705 he became minister of Margate, and in 1708, vicar of Mynstre. He took his master's degree at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1712, and, in 1717, was made master of Eastbridge Hospital. Died 16 Jan., 1746. His principal works are, *The Church Catechism explained*; *The History of John Wycliffe*; *The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet*; *Specimen of Errors in Collier's Ecclesiastical History*; *History and Antiquities of the abbey of Feversham*; *The New Testament translated by John Wycliffe*, to which is prefixed a history of the several translations of the Bible, which was also printed separately; *Life of Caxton*; *Dissertation on the Use of Seals in England*; the *Life of Reynold Peacock*, bishop of St. Asaph, and *Chichester*.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, a licentious writer, born in London 9 July, 1775. His father was deputy secretary at war, and possessed of large estates in the West Indies. The son received his education at Westminster School, after which he went abroad, and on his return obtained a seat in parliament, but made no figure in the house. On the death of his father he went to Jamaica, and died on the passage home 14 May, 1818. His principal works are, *The Monk*, an infamous novel; *The Castle Spectre*, a drama; *Adelmorn*, a tragedy; *Tales of Winter*; *Feudal Tyrants*, a romance; *Tales of Terror*; *Romantic Tales*; *Venoni*, a drama; *Poems*.

LEY, or LEIGH, SIR JAMES, a judge, born in Wiltshire about 1552. He studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, and next in Lincoln's Inn. In

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1605 he was made serjeant, and, the year following, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. In 1620 he was created a baronet, and the next year made chief justice of the Court of King's Bench in England. In 1625 he was raised to the office of lord high treasurer; and soon after created earl of Marlborough, and president of the council. Died 14 March, 1628. His works are, *Reports of Cases in the Reigns of James and Charles I.*; *Treatise of Wards*; and some Discourses on antiquarian subjects, published by Hearne.

LEYBOURN, WILLIAM, a mathematical writer, was originally a printer in London. He became a schoolmaster, and published a number of practical works, which were once popular and of great utility, particularly 'A Treatise on Surveying,' folio; 'A Course of Mathematics;' and the 'Ready Reckoner, or Trader's Sure Guide.' He died about 1700.

LEYBURN, GEORGE, D.D., an English divine of the Roman communion, born in Westmorland 1593. He was admitted a student in the English college at Douay 1617, and ordained priest 1625. Afterwards he went to Paris and took up his residence in Arras College, a small community, where several English divines lived together in order to take their degrees in that university, but chiefly to employ their time in composing books of controversy. On leaving Paris, he returned to England upon the mission 1630, and was taken prisoner at Dover, but soon obtained his release through the intercession of the Queen Henrietta Maria, who made him one of her chaplains, and consulted him upon most affairs appertaining to the Catholics. Again going to Douay, he taught philosophy and divinity there; but graduated D.D. at Rheims. He then returned to this country, and in 1644 was a prisoner in the Tower, where he became acquainted with General Monk, whose future greatness he predicted. On regaining his liberty he repaired to France, where he was very useful to the royalist party. About 1647 he was sent to Ireland with credentials and instructions from the court in banishment in order to bring the two Catholic armies and the duke of Ormond to a better understanding. An account of this negotiation, which was attended with little success, was written by Dr. Leyburn, and published in 1722 by Dodd, the ecclesiastical historian. In 1648 Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcodon, at that time residing at Paris, appointed Dr. Leyburn his vicar-general in England, in conjunction with Mark Harrington, B.D. He was afterwards chosen president of the English college at Douay 1652, and governed that society about eighteen years, resigning his office to his nephew, John Leyburn, in 1670. He died at Châlons-sur-Marne 29 Dec., 1677. His works are, 'An Epistle Declaratory or Manifest to his Brethren residing in England,' London, 1657; An encyclical answer to an encyclical epistle, subscribed by the dean and chapter, 4to., Douay, 1661; 'Holy Characters,' 8vo., Douay, 1662; 'Vindiciæ Censuræ Duacensæ' under the name of Jonas Thamon (1661), which piece has been also ascribed to John Warner; 'Memoirs, being a Journal of his Agency for Prince Charles in Ireland in 1647,' 8vo., London, 1722.

LEYBURN, JOHN, nephew of the above, was born in or about 1620, and admitted into the English college at Douay 1633. After receiving holy orders he spent some time in teaching the classics, and in 1670 he succeeded his uncle in the

government of the college. He resigned the post, however, in 1675, when he went to Rome, where he was constituted secretary and auditor to Cardinal Howard. On 9th Sept., 1685, he was consecrated bishop of Adrumetum, *in partibus*, having been appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district. Proceeding to the English capital, he had an apartment prepared for him in St. James's Palace, with an allowance of 1,000*l.* per annum. He was the first Catholic bishop resident in this country since the reign of Charles I. In the Revolution of 1688 he was committed prisoner to the Tower, but was released in consequence of his peaceful and inoffensive behaviour. He was afterwards frequently alarmed and summoned when any disturbance happened in relation to the government, but the ministry being fully satisfied with his conduct took no further notice of him. They only desired to know his place of abode, which he failed not to acquaint them with whenever he had occasion to change his lodgings. In this manner he spent the remainder of his days, dying 9 June, 1702. He wrote an elegant Latin style, and left a MS. volume of letters in that language. His publications are a translation of Kenelm Digby's Treatise of Bodies and of the Immortality of the Soul, folio, Paris, 1651; and a Pastoral Letter to the Catholics of England 1688.

LEYDECKER, MELCHIOR, a Protestant divine and ecclesiastical historian, born at Middleburg 25 Jan., 1652, was appointed professor at Utrecht 1678; and died there 6 Jan., 1721.

LEYDEN, JOHN, M.D., a physician and poet, born 8 Sept., 1775, at Denholm, Roxburghshire, where his father was a shepherd. He received his education at the parish school of Kirktown, and next under a minister of the Secession Church; after which he went to Edinburgh, where he wrote several poems. He was also employed as a private tutor, and, on going to St. Andrew's, obtained a licence to preach; but he relinquished the pulpit for the surgery, and, having taken his doctor's degree, he went to India. In 1806 he was appointed professor of Hindustani at the college of Calcutta, and he also for some time officiated as a judge. In 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition against Java, where he died on 28 August, the same year. His poetical works and memoirs were printed 1819. There is a highly interesting account of his life in Sir Walter Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works.

LEYDEN, LUKE VAN. See LUCAS

LEYS, JEAN AUGUSTE HENRI, a celebrated Belgian painter, born at Antwerp 18 Feb., 1815; died 25 Aug., 1869.

L'HERITIER. See HERITIER.

L'HOPITAL, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, marquis DE, a mathematician, born 1661. He entered into the army, and while a soldier devoted all his spare time to the study of his favourite science. At last he quitted the service on account of the weakness of his sight. In 1693 he became an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and the same year published a work on Newton's Fluxions, entitled 'L'Analyse des infiniments petits.' This was followed by 'Les Sections Coniques, les Lieux Geometriques, la Construction des Equations;' and 'Une Theorie des Courbes Mechaniques.' Died 2 Feb., 1704.

L'HOPITAL, MICHEL, born 1505 at Aignepere, in Auvergne. He rose to places of high trust and honour; being successively auditor of

the Rota at Rome, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He was next appointed ambassador to the council of Trent; but by his own desire was soon recalled. In 1554 he was made superintendent of the finances; in 1559 a member of the council of state, and soon after chancellor of the kingdom. Such was his moderation, that the rigid Catholics accused him of being a concealed Protestant, and he was at last deprived of the seals. Died 15 March, 1573. There are extant by him, Latin poems, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, 1732; Speeches in the States of Orleans; Memoirs.

L'HOSTE, JEAN, a French mathematician, was a native of Nancy; and died 1631.

L'HOSTE, PAUL, a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Pont de Vesle 1652; died 23 Feb., 1700, at Toulon, where he was professor.

LHUYD, EDWARD, a Celtic scholar, born about 1670, at Lhanvordre, in South Wales. He took his degrees in arts at Jesus College, Oxford, in which university he succeeded Dr. Plot as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. He was also elected superior beadle of divinity 1709, but died in July the same year. Many of his communications were inserted in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden; and he published himself, 'Archæologia Britannica;' and Lithophylacii Britannici Iconographia. He left in manuscript an 'Irish-English Dictionary;' and other curious papers on antiquarian subjects.

LHUYD, or LHUYD, HUMPHREY, an antiquary, was born at Denbigh, and educated at Oxford, where he became a member of Brasenose College, took his degrees in arts, and studied physic, which he never practised. He died about 1590, and was buried at Whitechurch, near Denbigh. His principal works are, 'Commentarioli Britannicæ descriptionis fragmentum,' 1572, and again 1731; 'De Mona Druidum Insula;' 'De Armamentario Romano;' 'Chronicon Walliæ;' The History of Cambria, printed by Dr. Powel, 1584.

LIBANIUS, a famous Greek sophist, born 314 at Antioch, where he died after 390. He resided chiefly at Constantinople. Like the Emperor Julian, who was one of his pupils, he was a bitter foe of the Christian religion. The best edition of his 'Declamations' is by Reiske, 4 vols., 1791-97.

LIBAVIUS, ANDREW, a physician and chemist, born at Halle, in Saxony; died at Coburg 1616.

LIBERI, PETER, a painter, born at Padua 1605; died 1687.

LIBERIUS, a Roman, was elected Pope 352, in succession to Julius I.; and died 24 Sept., 366.

LICETUS, FORTUNIUS, an Italian physician, for many years professor at Padua, was born 1577, and died 16 May, 1657. He wrote a work on Monsters; and another on the supposed inextinguishable lamps of the ancients.

LICHTENBERG, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, a physician and satirist, born near Darmstadt 1 July, 1742. In 1770 he obtained a professorship at Göttingen, and seven years later succeeded to the chair of experimental philosophy in that university. He twice visited this country, and was well acquainted with the English language and literature. He wrote some treatises on physical science, and an explanation, in German, of Hogarth's pictures, but is best known by his satirical works, such as his 'Physiognomy of Tails,' in ridicule of Lavater; 'The Madhouse for Opinions and Inventions;' and 'A Sentimental Journey to Laputa.' Died 24 Feb., 1799.

LICHTENSTEIN.

LICHTENSTEIN, JOSEPH WENCESLAUS, an Austrian field-marshal, born 10 Aug., 1696, at Vienna, where he died 9 Feb., 1773. He commanded the army of Italy in 1746, and on 20 June in that year gained a victory at Placentia. Afterwards he served his sovereign in a diplomatic capacity, and held for some time the post of director-general of the artillery at Vienna.

LIDDEL, DUNCAN, M.D., a mathematician and physician, born at Aberdeen 1561. After studying at his native place he went to Frankfort, where he taught mathematics and philosophy till obliged to leave that city on account of the plague. He then removed to Rostock, and in 1591 was elected professor of mathematics at Helmstadt, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1607 he returned to Scotland, and founded a mathematical professorship at Aberdeen, where he died 17 Dec., 1613. He wrote several works on medical subjects, some of which were reprinted at Helmstadt 1720, under the title of 'Universæ Medicinæ Compendium.'

LIEUTAUD, JOSEPH, a French medical writer, principal physician to Louis XVI., was born at Aix (Provence) 1704; and died 6 Dec., 1780.

LIEVENS, JOHN, *Livineus*, was born at Termonde, in Belgium, about 1546, and became a canon of Antwerp, where he died 13 Jan., 1599. He translated into Latin some of the works of St. Gregory of Nyssa, St. Chrysostom, and other fathers. He also edited the 'Panegyrici Veteres' (1599), and caused Plantin's Greek Bible to be printed.

LIEVENS, JOHN, a painter, born at Leyden 1607. He resided some time at the court of Charles I., and afterwards settled at Antwerp, but the time of his decease is not specified.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, D.D., was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 19 or 20 March, 1602. He became a student of Christ's College, Cambridge, which he left, on taking the degree of bachelor of arts, to be an assistant in the school at Repton, in Derbyshire. On entering into orders he obtained the curacy of Norton, Shropshire, where he contracted an intimacy with Sir Rowland Cotton, who taught him Hebrew. In 1628 he was appointed minister of Stone, Staffordshire, which place he soon left to reside near London, where he printed, in 1629, his first work, 'Erubim, or Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical,' dedicated to Sir Rowland Cotton, who in 1631 presented him to the rectory of Ashley, Staffordshire. Here he resided till his appointment as a member of the assembly of divines rendered it necessary for him to settle in London, where he was chosen minister of St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange. In 1643 he was made master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, with which he held the living of Much Munden, Herts. He distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the Polyglott Bible, and at the Restoration was appointed one of the assistants at the Savoy conference. Died 6 Dec., 1675. His works were printed 1684, 2 vols. folio; again, with additions, at Amsterdam, 1686; and by Leusden at Utrecht, 3 vols., 1699. Strype published his 'Remains,' 1700.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, F.R.S., a botanist, born at Newent, Gloucestershire, 9 Dec., 1735. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1766). On taking orders he became curate of Colnbrook, and afterwards of Uxbridge. Lord Chancellor Northington gave him the rectory of Shelden, Hampshire, which he resigned on taking possession of Gotham, in Notts, with which he held the living

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of Sutton, in the same county. He was patronized by the duchess of Portland, and drew up the catalogue of her museum. He was also a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies. He died at Uxbridge 18 Feb., 1788. Mr. Lightfoot published the 'Flora Scotica,' 2 vols. 8vo.; and his Herbarium was purchased by George III.

LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH, a general in the Austrian service, distinguished by his wit as well as his military talents. He was born at Brussels 1735; served with honour during the Seven Years' War; became lieutenant-general 1771; enjoyed the favour of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., and also of Catharine II., whom he served against the Turks, 1789; was created field-marshal 1808; died 13 Dec., 1814. He left a great number of works in French (30 vols. 12mo., 1807), all sparkling with wit and originality.

LIGONIER, JOHN, Earl Ligonier, field-marshal in the British army, who served in all the wars of Queen Anne, under the great duke of Marlborough, with distinguished glory, and was employed in every succeeding war. Died 1770, aged 92.

LIGUORI, St. ALFONSO MARIA DE' bishop of St. Agatha of the Goths, and founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, came of a noble Neapolitan family, and was born at Marianella, near Naples, 27 Sept., 1696. At the age of ten he joined the association of young nobles among the Oratorians at Naples, and was remarkable for his candour, his innocence, and his horror of sin. He completed his education under his paternal roof, being instructed by able masters. At this early age he was of a very pious turn of mind. He communicated once a week, and visited the Blessed Sacrament daily. At seventeen years old he was created LL.D., and adopted the profession of advocate; but although he had a brilliant career before him, he soon resolved to quit the law for the ecclesiastical state. Ordained priest in 1726, he devoted himself especially to the preaching of missions. After having edited Naples by his discourses, he passed through the dioceses of Amalfi and Scala, where he gained the title of the Apostle of the Poor and Ignorant. His success encouraged him to found the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, on the model of the Congregation of St. Vincent of Paul. The association bound themselves in 1742 by simple vows, and appointed St. Alfonso superior-general of the order, which was approved by Benedict XIV. 1749. Clement XIII. compelled him in 1762 to accept the bishopric of St. Agatha of the Goths, the suffragan see of Benevento. After an episcopate of thirty years, he asked to be relieved of his bishopric, and he did not reserve any pension to himself. Retiring to a house of his order at Nocera, he there composed a great number of theological and devotional works, which are highly prized by Catholics in every part of the world. Translated into English we have 'The Christian Virtues and the Means for obtaining them'; 'Conformity with the Will of God'; 'The Glories of Mary'; 'The Clock of the Passion'; 'Instructions and Considerations on the Religious State'; 'The History of Heresies and their Refutation'; 'Hymns and Verses on Spiritual Subjects'; 'The Eternal Truths. Preparation for Death, or Considerations on the Eternal Maxims'; 'The Holy Eucharist'; 'The Incarnation'; 'The Redemption'; 'Reflections on Spiritual Subjects and on the Passion of Jesus Christ'; 'Sermons for all the Sundays of the Year'; 'A Short Treatise on

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Prayer, the great means of obtaining from God eternal salvation; 'Visits to the Blessed Sacrament and to the Blessed Virgin for every day in the month;' 'The True Spouse of Jesus Christ, or the Nun sanctified by the virtues of her state;' 'The Way of Salvation. Meditations for every day in the year.' This pious servant of God died 1 Aug., 1787. He was beatified by Pius VII. 1816; declared a saint by Pius VIII. 1830; and solemnly canonized by Gregory XVI. 1839. Festival Aug. 2.

LILBURNE, JOHN, was born in the county of Durham 1618. He served his time to a clothier in London; but in 1636 Dr. Bastwick persuaded him to go to Holland, to superintend the printing of some libels against the government. With this cargo he returned, and soon after was taken up, and sentenced to be first whipped, then to stand in the pillory, and afterwards confined in the Fleet. The Long Parliament, however, remunerated him for what he had endured by profuse grants of sequestrated estates. He fought at the battle of Edgehill as a captain of foot; but at Brentford he was made prisoner and carried to Oxford, where he would have been hanged had not the Parliament threatened retaliation. He then obtained his liberty, and was made first a major and afterwards a colonel of dragoons. Being of a quarrelsome temper, he libelled the earl of Manchester, for which he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1648. He had not been long out of confinement before he renewed his old practice of abusing his superiors, for which he was banished the kingdom. After residing some time in Holland he returned in 1657, and was tried at the Old Bailey, but acquitted. He now settled at Eltham, where he turned Quaker, and died the same year, 29 Aug., 1657. His publications were numerous, but not worth notice.

LILLO, GEORGE, a dramatist, born in London 4 Feb., 1603. He was a jeweller by trade, which occupation he carried on some years with reputation. His tragedies, which are deeply pathetic and strictly moral, are 'George Barnwell;' 'Fatal Curiosity;' 'Arden of Feversham;' 'Elmerick.' Died 3 Sept., 1739. His Dramatic Works were published at London, in 2 vols., 1770, with a biographical memoir by Thomas Davies.

LILLY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was born in Kent about 1553. He took his master's degree at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1575; after which he went to court, but died in distressed circumstances Nov., 1606. He wrote a number of plays; a book called 'Euphues,' remarkable for its bombastic style; and a pamphlet against Martin Marprelate, entitled 'Pap with a Hatchet, alias a fig for my godson.' A collection of his Dramatic Works was published in 2 vols., 1858, with a life of the author by F. W. Fairholt.

LILLY, WILLIAM, M.D., an astrologer, born at Diseworth, Leicestershire, 1602. He became book-keeper to a tradesman in London, whose widow he married, and on her death took another wife, who by her conduct made him poor and miserable. He, however, married a third time, and gained a considerable estate by his pretended skill in casting nativities. In the civil wars he was much employed by both parties, and after the Restoration the archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine. He died at Hersham, Surrey, 9 June, 1681. Lilly wrote some curious works, the chief of which are, *Observations on the Life and Death of Charles I.*; *Chris-*

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tian Astrology; and 'Annus Tenebrosus,' which brought on a controversy between him and Galtaker, respecting the verity of astrological principles. He was also author of an extremely curious 'History of his Life and Times,' printed at London 1715.

LILY, or LILYE, WILLIAM, a grammarian, born at Odiham, Hampshire, about 1468. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, after which he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and continued five years in the Isle of Rhodes to perfect himself in the Greek language. On his return in 1509, he settled in London, and the year following was appointed head master of St. Paul's School. He died of the plague 25 Feb., 1522-3. His grammar, which long held its place in the schools, and was the basis of most subsequent treatises on the Latin rudiments, was partly written by Dean Colet, and the preface by Wolsey. Lily's son, George, became prebendary of Canterbury, and died in 1559. He published a Map of Britain; also 'Anglorum Regum Chronices Epitome;' and 'Elogia Virorum illustrium.'

LIMBORCH, PHILIP VAN, an Arminian divine, born at Amsterdam 19 June, 1633. He studied at Utrecht, and became a preacher among the Remonstrants 1654. After this he settled at Gouda, where he remained till called to officiate at Amsterdam. In 1668 he was appointed professor of divinity, and in 1686 he published a complete system of Arminian Theology, in Latin. The same year he held a conference with Orobio, the Jew, the particulars of which Limborch published, with this title, 'Collatio Amica de Veritate Religionis Christianæ cum erudito Judæo.' Besides the above treatises, he published 'Epistolæ Prestantium et eruditorum virorum,' 8vo.; Commentaries on some parts of the New Testament; and other works. Died 30 April, 1712.

LINACRE, THOMAS, M.D., was born about 1460, probably at Canterbury, though Derby also claims the honour of his nativity. It is believed that he studied at Cambridge, before going to Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in All Souls College 1484. Afterwards he went to Italy, where he translated several of Galen's pieces into Latin. He took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return to Oxford he read lectures on physic, and taught Greek, till he was called to superintend the education of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. He was successively physician to four sovereigns, and by his interest with Henry VIII. procured letters patent for the foundation of the Royal College of Physicians, in London. He also settled two medical lectureships at Oxford, and one at Cambridge. At the close of life he entered into orders, and obtained the precentorship of York, and a prebend of Westminster. Died 20 Oct., 1524. Besides his translation of Galen, and another of Proclus on the Sphere, he wrote a treatise 'De emendata structura Latini Sermonis.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, president of the United States, was born at Hardin county, Kentucky, 1809, being the son of Thomas Lincoln, a labouring farmer. While he was still a boy his father removed to the wilds of Illinois, and here he began life as a labourer in the bush, building rail fences—a circumstance which gained for him in after years the designation of the 'rail-splitter'—and working as a common sailor on the flat boats which navigated the Mississippi. While thus em-

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ployed he picked up some little learning, and gave all his spare time to reading what books came in his way. He served as captain of militia during the Indian troubles of the North-West, and in 1834 was elected to the Illinois legislature. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and met with much success as an advocate. In 1847 he was returned to Congress, where he supported the Whig party, and became conspicuous as an uncompromising opponent of slavery. The Whig party was broken up soon after the presidential election of 1852, and two years afterwards he appeared as a leader of the newly-organised Republican party. He made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a seat in the senate. In 1860, however, he was raised to the highest office in the republic. The National Republican Convention met at Chicago in June in that year, and up to the eleventh hour it was supposed that Mr. Chase, of Ohio, and Mr. Bates, of Missouri, would divide the votes of the western delegates; but they were suddenly abandoned, and Mr. Lincoln was brought forward in their stead. The local pressure from without was so great that he was nominated over Mr. Seward, and elected president in Nov., 1860. The results of that election were most disastrous. Almost all the Southern States seceded from the Union before the new president was inaugurated. Then came the attack on Fort Sumter, and the terrible civil war which for four years devastated the Central States of the Union. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected to the presidency, and he lived to see the substantial success of the Federal arms, and the surrender of Richmond and of the army of General Lee. While on a visit to Ford's Theatre, at Washington, on 14 April, 1865, he was shot through the head by an actor named John Wilkes Booth, and died on the following morning. His death caused unparalleled outbursts of sorrow throughout the Northern States.

LINCOLN, EDWARD FIENNES, otherwise CLINTON, EARL OF, K.G., only son of Thomas Lord Clinton, was born 1514, and at three years of age succeeded to his father's barony. He distinguished himself as a naval commander during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, holding the office of lord high admiral under the three last-named sovereigns. He was created earl of Lincoln 1572, and died 6 Jan., 1584-5.—*Athen. Cantab.*

LINCOLN, RICHARD, D.D., was appointed Catholic archbishop of Dublin 1757; died 1762.

LIND, JAMES, M.D., some time physician to the royal hospital at Haslar, died at Gosport 18 July, 1794. He was deservedly celebrated as a medical writer, his principal works being a Treatise on the Scurvy; Essay on the means of preserving the Health of Seamen (which, like the preceding work, was translated into French); and an Essay on the Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates.

LIND, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Scotland 17 May, 1736. When a young man he went out as surgeon in an Indian man, and visited China. In 1768 he took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, his inaugural dissertation being entitled 'De Febre Remittente Patrida Paludum quæ grassatur in Bengalia,' of which he afterwards published a translation, under the title of 'Treatise on the Fever of 1762 at Bengal.' In 1770 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and

LINDSAY.

two years later he accompanied Mr., afterwards Sir Joseph Banks, on his voyage to Iceland. About 1777 he settled at Windsor, where he died 17 Oct., 1812. Dr. Lind printed at his private press 'The Genealogy of the Families of Lind, and the Montgomeries of Smithson, written by Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., author of the History of Scotland' 1795.

LINDANUS, WILLIAM, a native of Dort, became bishop of Roermond 1562; bishop of Ghent 1588; died 11 Nov., 1588. He wrote some theological works in Latin.

LINDE, SAMUEL BOGUMIL, a learned Pole, the compiler of a valuable dictionary of his native language, was born at Thorn 1771, and died at Warsaw 8 Aug., 1847.

LINDEWOOD, WILLIAM, a learned civilian, who was a member of the university of Oxford, and sent by Henry V. as ambassador to Spain and Portugal in 1422. On his return to England he was made bishop of St. David's in 1434, and died 28 Oct., 1446. He compiled a collection of canons and constitutions of the archbishops of Canterbury, printed at Paris in 1505; at London in 1557; and at Oxford in 1663; and again in 1679.

LINDLEY, JOHN, Ph.D., F.R.S., a botanist, born at Catton, near Norwich, 5 Feb., 1799. His father was proprietor of a large nursery garden, a circumstance which doubtless gave birth to the taste for botany so early manifested in the son. After leaving the grammar school at Norwich, he devoted his attention to botanical studies, his first publication being a translation of Richard's 'Analyse du Fruit,' 1819, which was followed the next year by a work entitled, 'Monographia Rosarum,' containing descriptions of several new species of roses. At this period, also, he contributed some remarkable papers to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society. Coming to London, he received the appointment of assistant-secretary to the Horticultural Society, and was engaged by Mr. Loudon to write the descriptive portion of his 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' the merit of which as a botanical work was entirely due to him. In his 'Introduction to the Natural System of Botany,' he lucidly set forth the advantages of a natural classification of plants over the artificial system of Linnæus. His principal other works are an 'Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany,' 1832; and 'The Vegetable Kingdom,' 1846. He also edited the 'Gardener's Chronicle,' and was a frequent contributor to the periodical press on his favourite subject. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the university of Munich. Died 1 Nov., 1865.

LINDSAY. See BALCARRES, EARL OF.

LINDSAY, or LYNDASAY, SIR DAVID, of the Mount, a Scotch poet, born at Garmlayton, in Haddingtonshire, 1490. He was page of honour to James V.; and in 1530 was inaugurated Lord Lyon king-at-arms. He was much employed as a herald, and is supposed to have died in 1567. His poems were published by George Chalmers in 1806, in 3 vols.

LINDSAY, JOHN, an English divine, who was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford; after which he officiated many years to a congregation of non-jurors, in Aldersgate Street. He was also corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer, and died at the age of eighty-two 21 June, 1768. He published a translation of Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, 1728; A short History of the Regal Suc-

LINDSAY.

cession; Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics.

LINDSAY, JOHN, Earl of Crawford. See CRAWFORD.

LINDSEY, ROBERT BERTIE, EARL OF, K.G., lord high chamberlain of England in the reign of Charles I. was the eldest son of Peregrine, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, by Mary, daughter of John Vere, earl of Oxford, and grandson of Richard Bertie, Esq., by Catharine, duchess of Suffolk. He was born 1582, and in 1601, upon the death of his father, succeeded to his title and estate. In the first year of the reign of James I. he made his claim to the earldom of Oxford, and to the titles of Lord Bulbech, Sandford, and Badlesmere, and to the office of lord high chamberlain of England, as son and heir of Mary, the sole heir female of that great family. After considerable dispute judgment was given in his favour for the office of lord high chamberlain, and the same year he took his seat in the House of Lords above all the barons. He graduated M.A. at Cambridge as a member of Corpus Christi College 4 March, 1612. On 22 Nov., 1626, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Lindsey, and four years afterwards was made a knight of the Garter. In 1635 he was constituted lord high admiral of England, and a fleet of forty ships of war was sent out under his command. In 1639, upon the Scotch taking arms, he was appointed governor of Berwick. The year following he was appointed lord high constable of England at the trial of the earl of Strafford. In 1642 he was constituted general of the king's forces, and on the 23rd of Oct. in the same year received his death wound at the battle of Edgehill.

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS, was born at Middlewich, Cheshire, 20 June, 1723. He took his degrees in arts at St. John's College, Cambridge, and on entering into orders obtained successively the livings of Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire; Piddletown, Dorset; and Catterick, in the former county, which last he resigned 1773, having embraced the Socinian tenets. He then settled in London, where he opened a chapel in Essex Street, which he served till 1793, when he retired from the ministry. Died 3 Nov., 1808. Mr. Lindsey published 'An Apology for his Resignation of the Vicarage of Catterick;' and some other pieces in defence of his peculiar sentiments.

LINE, or HALL, FRANCIS, a Jesuit, born in London 1595, joined the Society 1623, and was professed 1640. He was deservedly in repute as a professor of Hebrew and mathematics. During the time he was serving the English mission he constructed in the garden of Whitehall Palace a very curious dial, of which a description was published by him at Liege. He also wrote 'Refutation of the Attempt to Square the Circle,' 8vo., Lond., 1660, against Father Goswin Nickel; 'A Treatise on the Barometer;' and 'De corporum insparabilitate.' It is said that he had a controversy with Newton on his theory of light.—*Olivier*.

LINEGAR, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic divine, appointed archbishop of Dublin 1734; died 1756.

LINGARD, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., the Catholic historian of England, was born at Winchester 5 Feb., 1771, of parents who occupied a humble position in society. At an early age he was recommended to the notice of Bishop Challoner, and by the successor of that prelate, Bishop James Talbot, he was sent in 1782 to the English college

LINGARD.

at Douay. After a course of humanities, in which the brilliancy of his genius was equalled only by the modesty of his disposition, he entered the school of theology in Oct., 1792. In the following year, during the troubles of the French revolution, the establishment at Douay was broken up and its members dispersed. Some of them, including young Lingard, effected their escape to this country, and on 15 Oct., 1794, eight individuals, the sad but honoured representatives of the famous college of Douay, took possession of Crook Hall, near Durham, and resumed their collegiate exercises, Lingard receiving the appointment of vice-president. He was ordained priest 1795; became about the same time prefect of the studies, and for many years filled the chair both of natural and moral philosophy. In 1808 the community removed to Ushaw, where Lingard, whose attention had been directed in an especial manner to the study of our early ecclesiastical history, read to his friends a series of papers on Anglo-Saxon antiquities. These were subsequently published under the title of 'The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,' 2 vols., Newcastle, 1806; and edit., 1810; 3rd edit., greatly enlarged, and almost entirely rewritten, 2 vols., 1845; 4th edit., 1858. In Sept., 1811, Mr. Lingard retired from Ushaw, and withdrew to the secluded mission of Hornby, Lancashire, where he spent the remainder of his days engaged in literary pursuits, the principal events of his subsequent life being two visits to Rome. The first three volumes of his celebrated 'History of England' were published at London in 1819, and the eighth and concluding volume, bringing the history down to the revolution of 1688, appeared in 1830. Both at home and on the Continent the work was hailed with admiration by scholars of every creed and every shade of opinion; and it is now all but universally admitted to be the most accurate and impartial history of our country that has yet been written. It has been translated into French, Italian, and German, and been several times reprinted both in England and the United States. A special decree of the university of Paris ordered the work to be placed in the library of every college in France; and it has for a long time been used as a text book in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1821 Pope Pius VII. conferred on its author the degrees of doctor in divinity and doctor of canon and civil law, and Leo XII. sent him the gold medal usually bestowed only on cardinals and princes. It has also been stated that Dr. Lingard was actually created a cardinal *in petto*, but this assertion appears not to be correct. Besides his history he wrote a number of other works, for the most part in defence of the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The principal are,

Documents to ascertain the Sentiments of British Catholics in former ages in regard to the power of the Pope, 1812; 'A Review of certain Anticatholic Publications,' 1813; 'Strictures on Dr. Marsh's Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome,' 1815; 'A Collection of Tracts on several subjects connected with the civil and religious principles of the Catholics,' 1826; 'A New Version of the Four Gospels, by a Catholic,' 1836; and 'Catechetical Instructions on the Doctrines and Worship of the Catholic Church,' 1840. In 1823, at the request of Bishop Milner, he compiled the lessons for the English saints, which were afterwards approved and inserted in

LINGLEBACH.

the Breviary. Dr. Lingard died 17 July, 1851, and was buried in the cloister of the cemetery at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

LINGLEBACH, JOHN, a painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1635; died 1687.

LINGUET, SIMON NICOLAS HENRI, a French advocate and political writer, was born at Rheims 1736, and fell under the guillotine 27 June, 1794.

LINLEY, GEORGE, an English poet and composer, was the son of a Leeds tradesman, and in a great measure self-taught. He set to music some of our best modern ballads, and wrote several satirical works, one of which, 'The Modern Hudibras,' had an extensive sale. Died at Kensington 10 Sept., 1865, aged 66.

LINLEY, THOMAS, a musical composer, born at Bath about 1725. He commenced his musical studies under Chilcott, the organist of the abbey church at Bath, and completed them under Paradis, a celebrated Venetian composer, after which he became conductor of the oratorios and concerts then regularly performed at Bath. His connection with Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who married his daughter, induced him to embark in theatrical speculations, and in 1776, in conjunction with his son-in-law and a Mr. Ford, he purchased Garrick's share in Drury Lane Theatre for £35,000. Previous to this he had become favourably known to the public as the joint composer, with his son, of the songs in Sheridan's 'Duenna.' His career at Drury Lane commenced with the successful production of a musical piece called 'Zelima and Azore,' in which the song, 'No Flower that blows,' was rapturously applauded. In 1777 he produced his accompaniments to the original airs in the 'Beggars' Opera,' which have been justly eulogised both by foreign and native composers. His subsequent compositions were the music to 'The Camp,' 'The Spanish Rivals,' 'The Strangers at Home,' and part of the music to Sheridan's monody on the death of Garrick. He also published several ballads full of pathos, spirit, and originality, particularly that commencing, 'Sing of the days that are gone.' Mr. Linley's family afflictions were unusually severe, and after having lost two sons and a daughter under very distressing circumstances, he was seldom, if ever, seen to smile. He died in London 19 Nov., 1795. As a musician he is distinguished by taste and feeling. He did not seek to astonish by sublime effects, but his compositions always soothe and charm by delicacy, simplicity, and tenderness. He has also the merit of having restored the music of Handel and the performance of it to the notice of the public.

LINLEY, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born at Bath 1756, and acquired a well-merited reputation as a musical composer. He met his death under very melancholy circumstances 7 Aug., 1778. Being on a visit with his sisters at Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire, the seat of the duke of Ancaster, he, in conjunction with three other young men, embarked on board a sailing-boat in the duke's canal. The boat, however, was upset, and Linley's companions clung to the keel whilst he swam off for assistance, but just as he was on the point of reaching the bank he sank to rise no more. An edition of his posthumous works was published by Preston, in which is to be found the greater part of his miscellaneous music, consisting of songs, elegies, and cantatas.

LINLEY, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding,

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was born about 1767. For many years he was in the service of the East India Company, and after amassing a fortune, he returned to this country, and lived a London life, for the most part in musical society. He composed numerous glees, canzonets, &c., and compiled the 'Dramatic Songs of Shakespeare,' in which are several of his own compositions. He also wrote two comic operas, and several novels. Died 16 May, 1835.

LINNÆUS, or VON LINNÉ, CHARLES, was the son of a clergyman at Rushult, in Sweden, and born there 13 May, 1707. He was educated at Lund, from whence he removed to Upsal, where he was appointed to read lectures on botany in 1730; and the year following he received a commission from the Academy of Sciences to travel in Lapland and Norway. In this journey he paid attention to the art of assaying metals, on which he afterwards delivered a course of lectures. In 1735 he went to Harderwyck, in Holland, where he took his doctor's degree, and while in that country he became, through the introduction of Boerhaave, superintendent of Mr. Clifford's garden at Hartecamp, of which he drew up a catalogue. While in this situation he published also his 'Flora Lapponica;' after which he visited England. On his return to Holland he continued his 'Genera Plantarum,' and was chosen a member of the Imperial Academy 'Naturæ Curiosorum.' In 1737 he printed the 'Hortus Cliffortianus,' and his 'Critica Botanica.' He returned to Sweden 1738, and was chosen a member of the academy at Upsal; and soon afterwards he laid the foundation of that at Stockholm. In 1740 he was chosen professor of medicine at the former place, where he undertook the reform of the botanical garden, to which he gave many valuable exotics. In 1745 he published his 'Flora Suecica;' which was followed by the 'Fauna Suecica.' At this time his merits were so well appreciated that a medal was struck to his honour, and he was appointed architor to the king. In 1749 appeared his 'Materia Medica;' and in 1751 he published the 'Philosophia Botanica.' His most splendid publication came out in 1754, with this title, 'Museum Regis Adolphi Frederici,' comprising a description of the natural curiosities in the royal museum. While conducting this work through the press, Linnæus was honoured with the order of the Polar Star, and in 1756 he was ennobled. In the meantime he prepared for publication his 'Species Plantarum,' which was followed by the 'Systema Naturæ.' This illustrious naturalist died at Upsal 10 Jan., 1778, and his remains were interred with great solemnity in the cathedral of that city, where his pupils erected a monument to his memory. His son, Charles Linnæus, born in 1741, became demonstrator in the botanic garden, and published some valuable works. He was ill used by his mother, which is supposed to have hastened his death 1 Nov. 1783. His sister, Elizabeth Christina, discovered a luminous property in the flowers of the nasturtium.

LINT, PETER VAN, an historical painter, born at Antwerp 1609; died there 1668.

LIOTARD, JEAN ETIENNE, a painter, called from his eastern dress, *The Turk*, was born at Geneva 1702. He worked in enamel, crayons, and miniature. Travelling to Constantinople, he there fell in with Sir Everard Fawkener, who brought him to England, where he was much

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employed for portraits. In the Dresden Gallery there are four of his works in *pastel*, one being the celebrated 'Vienna Chocolate Girl.' Died 1779.

LIPPI, FRA FILIPPO, an historical painter, born at Florence 1412. He was the disciple of Massaccio, whose manner he imitated. He was originally a Carmelite, but quitted the order to follow the arts. On a voyage in the Levant, he fell into the hands of the Moors, and was carried to Barbary; but by drawing the portrait of his master, he recovered his liberty, and returned to Florence, where he was employed by the grand duke. He was poisoned (1469) by the relations of a female whom he had seduced, and by whom he had a son, *Filippino Lippi* (b. 1460; died 1505), who was also a celebrated painter.

LIPPI, LORENZO, a painter of Florence, who was also a musician and poet. He wrote a popular work, entitled, 'Il Malmantile Raccquistato.' Born 1600; died 1664.

LIPSIUS, JUSTUS, a famous classical scholar, was born at Isch, a village between Brussels and Louvain, 18 October, 1547, and studied successively at Brussels, Ath, Cologne, and Louvain. At the age of eighteen he published his 'Variae Lectiones,' with a dedication to Cardinal Granvelle, and on visiting Rome, 1567, he was made secretary to that distinguished ecclesiastic. In 1569 he returned to Louvain, and next went to Vienna, but in 1572 he settled at Jena, where he occupied the chair of eloquence and history for two years. In 1574 he retired to solitude and study at Isch, but the tumults of war drove him away again, and between 1579 and 1591 he held the professorship of history at Leyden. The remainder of his life was spent at Louvain, where he died 23 March, 1606. Lipsius, Scaliger, and Casaubon, were called the triumvirs of the literary republic. In his religious opinions, or rather professions, Lipsius was culpably inconsistent. He was brought up a Catholic, but became a Lutheran at Jena, again a Catholic on his return to Brabant, a Calvinist at Leyden, and once more a Catholic at Louvain. His works were published at Antwerp, 6 vols. folio, 1637; and at Wesel, 4 vols. 8vo., 1575. The most esteemed are, Commentaries on Tacitus; 'Electa'; 'Saturnalia'; Orations on the Concord, and on the Death of the Duke of Saxony; a treatise on the Roman Militia; and Lectures.

LISLE. See DELISLE.

LISLE, SIR GEORGE, was the son of a bookseller in London. He had his military education in the Netherlands, but on the breaking out of the civil wars he entered the royal army, where he behaved so well that he was appointed to a command. At the battle of Newbury, when it grew so dark that his men could not distinguish him, he put his shirt over his clothes, in order that he might be more conspicuous. The king, who was an eye-witness of his bravery, knighted him on the field of battle. He held Colchester a long time against the parliament forces, and surrendered as a prisoner of war, but was basely put to death by the victors 28 August, 1648.

LIST, FREDERICK, a German political economist, born at Reutlingen, in Württemberg, 6 Aug., 1789; died by his own hand 30 Nov., 1846. He first originated (1819) the idea of the 'Zollverein,' or Customs Association, which was ultimately adopted by all the German States. His complete

LISTON.

works were published at Stuttgart, 3 vols., 1850-51.

LISTER, MARTIN, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Radcliffe, Bucks, about 1638. He was brought up by his great uncle, Sir Matthew Lister, physician to Charles I., who sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; but he took his doctor's degree at Oxford. He then settled as a physician at York, where he applied himself very much to natural history. In 1689 he accompanied the earl of Portland on his embassy to France, of which journey he published an account. In 1709 he was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. Died 4 Feb., 1711-12. His works are, 'Historia, sive synopsis Conchyliorum,' 2 vols.; 'Hist. Animalium Angliæ'; 'De Fontibus Medicabilibus Angliæ'; 'Exercitatio Anatomica'; 'Cochlearum ex Limacum exercitatio anatomica'; 'Conchyliorum Bivalvium utriusque aquæ exercitatio'; 'Exercitationes Medicinales.'

LISTER, SIR MATTHEW, M.D., physician to Anne of Denmark, the consort of James I., and physician-in-ordinary to Charles I., was born at Thornton, Yorkshire, about 1565, and died Dec., 1656.

LISTER, THOMAS HENRY, registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths, was born 1801, and died at Kent House, Knightsbridge, the residence of his relative, the earl of Morley, 5 June, 1842. He was author of two novels, 'Granby' (1826), and 'Herbert Lacy'; 'Epicharis; an Historical Tragedy,' 1829; 'The Life and Administration of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon,' 3 vols., 1835; and 'An Answer to the misrepresentations contained in an article on the Life of Clarendon in No. 124 of the Quarterly Review,' 1839.

LISTON, JOHN, a celebrated comic actor, born in London 1776, being the son of a watchmaker. He started in life as teacher in a day school in Castle Street, Leicester Square, but, while holding this situation, formed an acquaintance with Charles Mathews, and like him became 'stage-struck.' After figuring on the boards of a private theatre, they both resolved to make the stage their profession, and accordingly joined a country company. Liston, who at this period believed that his *forte* lay in the representation of tragic characters, eventually obtained an engagement at Dublin, and next at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he discovered that he had mistaken his powers, and essaying a comic cast of characters he succeeded so fully that he thenceforward devoted himself exclusively to the performance of low comedy. In 1805 he made his first bow to a London audience at the Haymarket in the character of 'Zekiel Homespun.' His efforts were crowned with the highest success, and a long list of subsequent performances ratified and increased his popularity. In the same year he removed to Covent Garden, where he remained till 1823, when he accepted an engagement at Drury Lane. His famous character of 'Paul Pry,' first performed in 1825, created at the time an extraordinary sensation. In 1831 Madame Vestris engaged him at the enormous salary of £100 a week for the Olympic Theatre, where he remained six seasons, and then retired from the stage, with a considerable fortune. He died in London 22 March, 1846.

LISTON, ROBERT, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, born at Ecclesmachan, co. Linlithgow, 28 Oct., 1794. After completing his professional studies,

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he established himself as a surgeon in Edinburgh (1817), and delivered lectures, first on anatomy, and afterwards on surgery, from 1822 to 1834. He speedily rose to eminence both as a lecturer and as an operator, having in the latter capacity few rivals and no superior. In 1834 he was appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital; and subsequently professor of clinical surgery in University College. His London practice was extensive, his name had become familiar in every medical school of Europe and America, when his career was suddenly terminated by death 7 Dec., 1847. His work on the 'Elements of Surgery' went through several editions.

LITHGOW, WILLIAM, a Scotch pedestrian traveller, born in the parish of Lanark between 1580 and 1590. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he was thrown into the inquisition in Spain, and so cruelly tortured, as to be deprived of the use of his limbs. On regaining his liberty and coming to England, he published an account of his adventures, which he presented to James I. He also wrote a narrative of the siege of Breda, and died about 1645. His 'Poetical Remains' were first collected and edited by James Maidment, 4to., Edinb., 1863.

LITTLETON, ADAM, D.D., was born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 8 Nov., 1627. He was educated at Westminster School; from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, but was expelled by the parliamentary visitors 1648. After this he became usher of Westminster School; and in 1670, on being made chaplain to the king, he accumulated his degrees in divinity. In 1674 he was presented to the rectory of Chelsea; and he also obtained a prebendal stall at Westminster, of which church he became sub-dean. Dr. Littleton published a Latin Dictionary, and some grammatical treatises, sermons, and other works. Died 30 June, 1694.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, Lord Littleton of Mounslow, lord-keeper of the great seal, was descended from the celebrated judge, and born at Henley, Shropshire, 1589. He became a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He succeeded his father as a Welsh judge; after which he became recorder of London. In 1634 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1639 made chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and the next year he received the great seal, with the title of Lord Littleton of Mounslow. He died at Oxford 27 Aug., 1645. His Reports were printed 1683.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, LL.D., was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge (LL.D. 1728). He became assistant at Eton School, afterwards fellow of the college, and vicar of Maple-burham, in Oxfordshire, where he died 1734. A volume of his discourses was printed for the benefit of his widow and daughters. He also wrote some poems, which are in Dodsley's Collection.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, Sir THOMAS, a great lawyer, was the son of Thomas Westcote, of the county of Devon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Littleton, of Frankley, in Worcester-shire; in compliance with whose wish this son took the maternal name and arms. He studied in the Temple, and was appointed by Henry VI. judge of the Marshalsea; in 1455 made king's sergeant and a judge of the assize; in 1466 nominated one of the justices of the Common Pleas; and, in 1475,

LIVERPOOL.

created knight of the Bath. Died 23 Aug., 1487. He wrote in Norman French a celebrated treatise on Tenures for the use of his son Richard, who was also a distinguished lawyer. The first edition of it is supposed to have been printed a little after the author's death, in folio, at Rouen. Sir Edward Coke's commentary on this famous work is well known. A new edition of the 'Tenures,' in English, was published by H. Roscoe, 1825.

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON, EARL OF, was the eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, the younger brother of Sir Robert Jenkinson, baronet. He was born 16 May, 1727, and had his education at the Charterhouse; from whence he removed to University College, Oxford (M.A. 1752). In 1761 he obtained a seat in parliament, and was appointed under-secretary of State. In 1766 he was nominated a lord of the Admiralty; from which board he removed to the Treasury. In 1772 he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, which he exchanged for the clerkship of the peels. In 1778 he became secretary at war, and in 1784 president of the Board of Trade. In 1786 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hawkesbury, and in 1796 to the earldom of Liverpool. Died 17 Dec., 1808. His lordship published, *A Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England; A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations during War; A Collection of Treaties, 3 vols.; A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, 1805.*

LIVERPOOL, ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born 7 June, 1770, and was sent from the Charterhouse to Christ Church, Oxford, where he formed a lasting friendship with Canning. Making the 'grand tour,' he witnessed the capture of the Bastille, and while yet a minor obtained a seat in parliament as member for Appleby. His maiden speech (1791) was in defence of the armaments with which Pitt threatened resistance to Russian aggressions in Turkey, and was a decided success. In the following session he advocated immediate war with France, and deprecated any negotiations with a 'band of sanguinary ruffians.' He also showed his hereditary conservatism by opposing Earl Grey's motion for parliamentary reform. In 1793 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the India Board. He assumed the title of Lord Hawkesbury, the second title of his father, who had just been created earl of Liverpool. Subsequently he became master of the Mint, and when George III.'s repugnance to Catholic Emancipation caused Pitt's resignation, he adhered to Addington, and was entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office (1801). He directed the diplomacy which resulted in the peace of Amiens. In 1803 he was transferred to the Upper House as Lord Hawkesbury, and on Pitt's return to power he became its leader, though shifted to the Home Office. On the death of Pitt (1806) he declined the premiership, but was appointed by the king, as a mark of esteem, lord warden of the Cinque Ports. On the formation of the duke of Portland's administration (1807) he returned to the Home Office, but was transferred to the war department on Perceval's succession to the premiership. He succeeded his father in the earldom (1808), and immediately after the assassination of Mr Perceval (1812) he became prime minister. His administration lasted, with no

LIVINEIUS.

considerable changes, until a short time before his decease. Their foreign policy was crowned with success, and resulted in the treaty of Paris (1815), but their domestic policy is open to grave censure, especially in respect to the postponement of the claims of the Catholics. On 27 Feb., 1827, his lordship was seized with a fit of paralysis and apoplexy, and after lingering several months in a state of mental imbecility, he died 4 Dec., 1828. An account of his Life and Administration, by Charles Duke Yonge, was published in 3 vols., 1808.

LIVINEIUS. See LIEVENS.

LIVINGSTON, JAMES, earl of Calendar. See CALENDAR.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN, a Scotch presbyterian divine, born in Stirlingshire 21 Jan., 1603, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. He was banished from Scotland 1603, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, on which he went to Rotterdam, where he died 9 Aug., 1672. His 'Remarkable Observations upon the Lives of the most Eminent Ministers and Professors in the Church of Scotland' were printed, with his Memoirs, 1754.

LIVIUS, TITUS, a Roman historian, was born of an illustrious family at Patavium, now Padua, B.C. 59. He lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus, to whom he dedicated some dialogues upon philosophy, which are lost. After collecting his materials for the History of Rome he retired to Naples, that he might have more leisure to compose the work than he could enjoy in a distracted capital. It is said, however, that he read portions of the history to Mæcenas and Augustus. On the death of the latter he returned to his native place, where he died A.D. 17, at the age of seventy-six. The history of Livy originally consisted of one hundred and forty-two books, of which only thirty-five are extant. The first edition is that of Rome, printed by Sweynhaim and Pannartz in 1469, and the best that of Gronovius, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1679. The best English translation is by George Baker, 6 vols. 8vo., 1797.

LLORENTE, JUAN ANTONIO, a Spanish ecclesiastic, born near Calahorra 30 March, 1756. He was secretary-general of the Inquisition, and attached himself to Joseph Bonaparte 1808, on whose fall he went to France, 1814. Died 5 Feb., 1823. He wrote a History of the Spanish Inquisition; Memoirs concerning the Revolution in Spain; and other works.

LLOYD, CHARLES, D.D., a prelate of the Church of England, born 26 Sept., 1784. From Eton he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, of which society he became, in due time, tutor and censor. He succeeded Dr. Hodgson as regius professor of divinity 1822; was promoted to the see of Oxford 1827; and died 31 May, 1829. Dr. Lloyd, to his credit be it recorded, was a warm supporter of the Catholic Relief Bill. He brought out an edition of the Greek Testament, and edited a work, published long after his death, and entitled 'Formularies of Faith put forth by authority during the Reign of Henry VIII., viz. Articles about Religion, 1536. The Institution of a Christian Man, 1537. A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for a Christian Man,' 8vo., Oxford, 1826. A copy of Hephæstion's Enchiridion, with copious MS. notes by him, is in the British Museum.

LLOYD, CHARLES, an English poet, the friend of Wordsworth, Lamb, and Southey, was the son of

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Charles Lloyd, a banker, of Birmingham. He was born in that town 1775, and after being privately educated under a Mr. Gilpin, was admitted a fellow-commoner of Caius College, Cambridge; but he quitted the university without taking a degree. He died at Chaillot, near Paris, 16 Jan., 1839. His works are 'Poems on Various Subjects,' 1795; 'Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb,' 1798; 'Poetical Essays on the Character of Pope, as a poet and moralist; and on the language and objects most fit for poetry,' 1821; 'Desultory Thoughts in London; Titus and Gisippus; with other Poems,' 2 vols., 1821; 'The Duke d'Ormond, a tragedy, and Beritola, a tale,' 1822; 'Poems,' 1823.

LLOYD, DAVID, a biographer, was born at Part Mawr, in the parish of Trarvsvynnyd, Merionethshire, 28 Sept., 1625. He took his degrees at Oriel College, Oxford; after which he was presented to the rectory of Ibston, but resigned it to settle in London, where he became reader of the Charterhouse. Afterwards he obtained a prebend of St. Asaph, and the vicarage of Abergeley, which last he exchanged for that of Northpe, in Flintshire, where also he kept school. Died 16 Feb., 1691. His principal works are, 'The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation; Memoirs of the Lives of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty; Life of General Monk; Portraiture of Charles II.; The Countess of Bridgewater's Ghost; 'History of Plots and Conspiracies,' published with the name of Foulis; 'Wonders no Miracles, or Mr. Valentine Greatrakes's Gift of Healing examined. His 'Memoirs of Statesmen' were reprinted by Charles Whitworth, 2 vols. 8vo., 1760, with an account of the author.

LLOYD, HENRY, a writer on military tactics, born in Wales 1729. Appointed aide-de-camp to the Austrian General Lascy, he served during the Seven Years' War, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1760 was placed at the head of a large detachment in order to observe the movements of the Prussian army. Disappointed, however, in his expectations of advancement, he joined the Prussian army, and became general aide-de-camp to the prince of Brunswick. After the peace he went to St. Petersburg, and obtained from the Empress Catharine the grade of major-general and a command in the army sent against the Turks. He greatly distinguished himself as a tactician, and was about to be placed at the head of 30,000 men in Finland, when the peace concluded with Sweden rendered it unnecessary to form an army. On quitting the Russian service he travelled in various countries on the Continent, and paid a furtive visit to England, which he was soon obliged to leave, though not before he had, by clandestine explorations, acquired a profound knowledge of our coasts and the points most open to attack. Retiring to Huy, in Belgium, he died there 19 June, 1783. His principal work is 'The History of the late War in Germany, between the King of Prussia and the Empress of Germany and her Allies 1757-59,' 3 vols. 4to., London, 1760-90. This is one of the best accounts of any campaign ever printed.

LLOYD, NICHOLAS, an historical writer, born at Holton, Flintshire, 1634, and educated at Winchester School; after which he went to Wadham College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. The bishop of Worcester, to whom he was chaplain, presented him to the rectory of St. Mary, Newing-

ton, in Surrey, where he died 27 Nov., 1680. He published an Historical Dictionary in Latin, folio, 1670; reprinted 1686.

LLOYD, ROBERT, a poet, born in Westminster 1733. His father, Dr. Pierson Lloyd, was for nearly fifty years usher of Westminster School, where also this son was educated, after which he went to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having completed his degrees in arts, he became an assistant in the school where he had been bred, but lost the situation, and died in the Fleet 15 Dec., 1764. He was the companion of Wilkes and Churchill, to which association he was indebted for his misfortunes. His poems are now forgotten.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born at Tilehurst, Berks, 1627. He became a student of Oriel College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Jesus College, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1667 he was collated to a prebend in the church of Sarum, on which he completed his degrees in divinity. The year following he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, and about the same time made archdeacon of Merioneth. In 1672 he was promoted to the deanery of Bangor, and, in 1674, to a canonry of Salisbury. In 1676 he obtained the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and in 1680 was elevated the see of St. Asaph. He was one of the seven bishops prosecuted by James II.; but in the next reign he was translated to Worcester. Died 30 Aug., 1717. He wrote several pieces against the Catholic religion; a Dissertation on Daniel's Prophecy of the seventy Weeks; a Discourse of God's Way of disposing Kingdoms; and an Historical Account of Church Government; a Chronological Account of Pythagoras; a Harmony of the Gospels; and several other works.

LOBAU, GEORGE MOUTON Comte DE, a marshal of France, born at Phalsbourg 1770. He became a general of division 1807, and greatly distinguished himself at Eckmühl and Wagram. After the battle of Leipsic he was sent into Hungary by the Austrians, in spite of the capitulation of Dresden. He returned, however, to France in the following year; fought at Waterloo; and was exiled under the Restoration. He was elected to the chamber of deputies 1828. At the revolution of 1830 he was transferred to the chamber of peers, created a marshal, and appointed to succeed La Fayette in the command of the national guard. Died 20 Nov., 1838. 'Lobau,' said Napoleon, 'was the best colonel that ever commanded a French regiment.'

LOBB, THEOPHILUS, a physician, was the son of Stephen Lobb, a dissenting minister, who was much in the confidence of James II. The son was born in London 17 Aug., 1678, and educated for the ministry, which profession he quitted to study physic. He died 19 May, 1763, leaving several works on medical and religious subjects.

LOBEIRA, VASCO, the original author of the famous romance of 'Amadis of Gaul,' was born in Portugal about 1270, and died 1325.

LOBEL, MATTHIAS DE, a botanist, born at Lisle 1538. He studied physic at Montpellier, and afterwards settled in London, where he had the superintendance of the garden of Lord Zouch, at Hackney. He died 3 March, 1616. Lobel published, 'Stirpium Adversaria nova,' 1570; 'Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia,' Antwerp, 1576; and 'Icones Stirpium,' 1581 and 1591, with an Index

in seven languages. Plumier dedicated to him the genus 'Lobelia.'

LOBINEAU, GUI ALEXIS, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born in 1606 at Rennes, and died at the abbey of St. Jagut, near St. Malo, 3 June, 1727. He published, 'A History of Brittany; A History of the Saints of Brittany; A History of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors; and A History of Paris.'

LOBO, JEROME, a Jesuit, born at Lisbon 1593. He went as a missionary to Abyssinia, and, on his return to Europe, became rector of the college of Coimbra, where he died 29 Jan., 1678. He wrote 'An Account of Abyssinia;' of which Dr. Johnson published an abridged translation 1735.

LOCK, MATTHEW, a musician, was born at Exeter, where he became a chorister in the cathedral. He published some musical pieces in 1657, and, after the Restoration, he was employed as a composer of operas. He was also appointed composer to the chapel royal. He died in communion with the Catholic Church 1077. His vocal music is much admired.

LOCKE, JOHN, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, where his father was a lawyer and steward, 29 Aug., 1632. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he was elected in 1652 to Christ Church, Oxford, where he had a studentship, and took his degree of M.A. 1658. He then applied himself to the study of physic, in which he graduated 1674. Though he did not enter upon regular practice, his advice was often solicited in difficult cases, particularly by the earl of Shaftesbury, with whom he formed a close connexion, and became tutor to his son. In 1675 he went to France, and, while at Montpellier, paid particular attention to the culture of the vine, and the rearing of silkworms. When Lord Shaftesbury withdrew to Holland, Mr. Locke followed him, for which he was deprived of his student's place by an order from the king. During his residence abroad he wrote in Latin his 'Letter on Toleration,' printed at Gouva 1689. He there finished also his 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' an abridgment of which was inserted by Le Clerc in the 'Bibliothèque Universelle.' Locke returned to England in the same fleet with the prince of Orange, and soon afterwards published his 'Essay,' which was followed by 'Considerations on the Consequences of lowering the Interest and raising the Value of Money.' He now went to reside at Oates, in Essex, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, whose lady, the daughter of Dr. Cudworth, entertained for him the greatest respect. In 1693 he published his 'Thoughts on Education;' and in 1695 his treatise on 'The Reasonableness of Christianity;' which was attacked by Dr. Edwards, of Cambridge, and defended by Mr. Samuel Bold. But the most powerful assailant of this work was Bishop Stillingfleet, in reply to whom our author wrote several letters. About this time he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations; which place, however, he resigned 1700. He died at Oates 28 Oct., 1704. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote, 'Two Treatises concerning Civil Government; Observations on the Value of Money; and A Paraphrase on the Epistles.' His works have been several times published in a collected form, and his Life has been written by Lord King, 4to., 1820; 2 vols. 8vo., 1830; 1 vol. 8vo., 1828.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, F.R.S., a civil engineer, was

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born at Attencliffe, near Sheffield, 1805, and educated at Bursley Grammar School, after which he was placed with George Stephenson at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under whom he was employed in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool railway. In conjunction with the Stephenson he was instrumental in determining the superior capabilities of the locomotive. Subsequently he constructed the railways between Warrington and Birmingham, Lancaster and Preston, Sheffield and Manchester, London and Southampton; besides several lines on the Continent, all his works being carried out with great economy. Mr. Locke, who received the decoration of the legion of honour 1845, was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and M.P. for Honiton from 1847 till his death, which occurred at Moffat, in Annandale, 18 Sept., 1860.

LOCKER, JOHN, F.S.A., was born of a good family in Middlesex, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he removed to Merton College, Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar at Gray's Inn. He translated the first two books of Voltaire's *Life of Charles XII.*, and wrote the preface. He also made collections for a life of Lord Bacon, which he communicated to Dr. Birch and Mr. Mallet. Died May, 1760.

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, LL.D., a critic, novelist, and biographer, was born in Glasgow 1793, and being sent to the university there he was elected to one of the Snell exhibitions, or bursaries, at Balliol College, Oxford. He was admitted a Scotch advocate 1816, but very soon abandoned the law in order to devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits. In 1817 Blackwood's Magazine was established, and he shortly afterwards became a regular contributor to its pages. The next year he formed an acquaintance with Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott, whose daughter Sophia he subsequently married (1820). The result of this first interview was that he succeeded Scott as the writer of the historical portion of the *'Edinburgh Annual Register.'* In 1819 he published what he himself calls 'a sort of mock tour in Scotland,' entitled *'Peter's Letters to his Kinstock,'* which gave rise to much angry feeling at the time. The literary portraits contained in this work are remarkable for their substantial truth and their never-failing force and vivacity. Besides, month after month, contributing some of its most biting and brilliant papers to *'Blackwood,'* Mr. Lockhart published four admirable fictions, viz.: *'Valerius, a Roman Story,'* 1821; *'Adam Blair, a tale,'* 1822, considered the most impressive production of the author's versatile pen; *'Reginald Dalton,'* a graceful and vigorous tale, 1823; and the deeply interesting chapters of *'Matthew Wald,'* 1824. His translations of *'Ancient Spanish Ballads'* appeared in 1823. To *'Constable's Miscellany'* he contributed the *'Life of Burns,'* 1828, and to *'Murray's Family Library,'* the *'History of Napoleon Bonaparte,'* 2 vols., 1830. While on a visit to London in 1821, having been made the subject of some severe remarks in the *'London Magazine,'* a hostile correspondence ensued between him and Mr. John Scott, the editor, which ended in Mr. Lockhart's posting him. Statements on the subject were published by both parties. After Lockhart's return to Scotland, Mr. Christie, his friend, fought a duel with Mr. Scott, who was mortally wounded. In 1825 Mr. Lockhart accompanied his illustrious father-in-law in his excursion

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to Ireland. Up to the close of that year he resided at Edinburgh, having his summer residence at Chiefswood, in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford; but being, on the death of Mr. Gifford, appointed editor of the *'Quarterly Review,'* he came to reside in Regent's Park, London. That great literary journal he continued to edit for twenty-eight years. On the death of Sir Walter Scott (1832), he became his sole literary executor, and in 1837-8, published a *Life of his father-in-law*, in 7 vols., which is one of the most interesting biographies in the language. His health having begun to decline, he quitted the charge of the *'Quarterly'* in the summer of 1853, and spent the subsequent winter in Italy. Shortly before his death he retired from London to the quiet seclusion of Abbotsford, where he died 25 Aug., 1854.—*Anderson.*

LOCKMAN, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, born 1698. He became secretary to the British herring fishery, and died in London 2 Feb., 1771. Mr. Lockman had a share in compiling the *General Historical Dictionary*; and he also published some dramatic pieces and poems.

LOCKWOOD, JOHN, an English Catholic priest, who, being condemned to death on account of his sacerdotal character, was hanged at York 13 April, 1642, being then 87 years of age.

LODER, EDWARD J., an English musical composer, died 5 April, 1865.

LODGE, EDMUND, K.H., F.S.A., a biographer, was born in London 13 June, 1756, and served in the army for a short time, but having a distaste for the military profession, he entered the College of Arms 1782, as Bluenant pursuivant. He was appointed Lancaster herald 1793; Norroy king-at-arms 1822; Clarenceux king-at-arms 1838; and died 16 Jan., 1839. His works are *'Illustrations of British History, Biography, and Manners, in the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I.,'* 3 vols., 1791, and again 1838; the biographical notices in Chamberlaine's *'Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII.,'* 1792-1800; *'Life of Sir Julius Cesar,'* 1810 and 1827; *'Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with biographical and historical memoirs of their lives and actions,'* a magnificent work, originally published in 4 vols. folio, 1821-34, at the price of 86l. 15s.; second edition, 12 vols. 8vo., 1835; fourth edition, 10 vols. 8vo., 1840-50. From motives of benevolence, Mr. Lodge lent his name to an annual *'Peerage,'* but that work was not compiled by him.

LODGE, THOMAS, M.D., a dramatic poet, was born about 1556, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford; from whence, being a Catholic, he went to Avignon, where he took his degree of doctor of physic, and then settled in London. He died 1625. He wrote some plays, in conjunction with Robert Green, and the following works, *Alarm again Usurers; History of Tribonius and Priscaria; Euphues' Golden Legacy; Treatise of the Plague; Countess of Lincoln's Nursery; Treatise in Defence of Plays.* He also translated Josephus and Seneca into English. A full list of his numerous writings will be found in Bohn's edition of Lowndes.

LODGE, WILLIAM, an engraver, born 4 July, 1640, at Leeds, where he died Aug., 1689. He was educated at Cambridge.

LOFFT, CAPEL, was born in London 14 Nov., 1751. His father was a barrister, and his mother the sister of Edward Cape, the commentator on

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Shakspere. In 1759 he was sent to Eton, where he continued ten years, and then removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, which he left in a short time, and was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1775 he was called to the bar, but never distinguished himself in the legal profession, though he published 'Cases in the King's Bench,' 'Elements of Universal Law,' and Baron Gilbert's 'Law of Evidence,' with additions. He was a voluminous writer, and upon a great variety of subjects, political, poetical, theological, and critical. On the death of his uncle he succeeded to the estate of Troston, Suffolk, which he made his residence till the year 1816, when he went abroad, principally with a view to the education of his daughters, which he thought would be conducted better on the Continent than in England. Accordingly he went first to Brussels, next to the neighbourhood of Nanci, and in 1820 to Switzerland. In 1822 he removed to Turin, where he resided till the spring of 1824, when he went to Montcaler, at which place he died on 26 May of that year. His attainments were considerable, but he was pedantic and opinionative. In politics he was a zealous Whig, and in his religious sentiments a Socinian. To him the public were indebted for the appearance of 'The Farmer's Boy,' by Robert Bloomfield, which work he printed at his own expense, with a biographical preface.

LOFTUS, ADAM, D.D., a native of Yorkshire, became archbishop of Armagh 1662, whence he was translated to Dublin 8 Aug., 1667. Died 6 April, 1669, aged 72.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, an orientalist, born 1618, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin. He was the second son of Sir Adam Loftus, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he went to Oxford, where he studied the law. On his return to Ireland he was made a master in chancery, vicar-general, and judge of the Prerogative Court. He died in June, 1695. He translated the Æthiopic New Testament into Latin for Walton's Polyglott; and published, 'The Psalms of David, translated from the Armenian into Latin; A History of the Eastern and Western Churches; An Explication of the History of our Saviour taken from the Greek, Syriac, and other oriental authors, 1695.

LOGAN, JOHN, a divine and poet, born in 1748, at Fala, in Mid Lothian. He was educated at Edinburgh, and in 1773 became minister of Scotch Leith. In 1779 he delivered a course of lectures at Edinburgh, on the philosophy of history, of which he published an outline in 1781, and the same year a volume of poems. He next printed the tragedy of 'Runnabede.' In 1786 he came to London, and was engaged as a writer in the 'English Review.' He also published, without his name, 'A Review of the Charges against Mr. Hastings,' for which the bookseller was prosecuted and acquitted. Died 28 Dec., 1788. His sermons were printed in 4 vols., 1790; 5th edition 1807.

LOGAU, FREDERICK, BARON VON, a German poet, born in Silesia 1004; died at Lignitz 1665.

LOGGAN, DAVID, an engraver, born at Dantzic about 1635. He came to this country before the Restoration, and died in London 1693 or 1700. His 'Oxonia Illustrata,' 1675, and 'Cantabrigia Illustrata,' will perpetuate his name.

LOK, MICHAEL, was born 1532, being the son of Sir William Lok, alderman of London. He re-

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ceived his education in Flanders and France, and travelled during thirty-two years through almost all the countries of Christendom, having been captain of a ship of 1,000 tons in divers voyages to the Levant. Lok was intimately connected with Frobisher in his three celebrated voyages. He advanced £6,250 for Frobisher's voyages, and expected great things of the ore which Frobisher brought home. However, it turned out in the end that in two cwt. of the ore only two particles of silver were found, which were not nearly as big as a pin's head. Lok is last heard of as a petitioner from the Fleet Prison in 1581.

LOKMAN, an Eastern fabulist, of whose history absolutely nothing is known. His 'Fables,' written in Arabic, were first printed by Erpenius 1615, and have since gone through innumerable editions.

LOLLARD, WALTER, founder of the sect of the Lollards, was, according to some, an Englishman. His opinions were first disseminated in Germany 1315, and afterwards in Piedmont and in England. He was burnt as a heretic at Cologne 1322. The followers of Lollard believed that the Sacrifice of the Mass, Baptism, and Extreme Unction, were superfluous. They renounced obedience to all magistrates, and endeavoured to persuade themselves that God would not punish faults committed on the earth.

LOMAZZO, JOHN PAUL, an Italian painter and poet, born at Milan 26 April, 1538; died after 1591. His 'Treatise on Painting' is an admirable work.

LOMBARD, JEAN LOUIS, a French military engineer and writer on gunnery, born at Strasburg 1723; died 1 April, 1794.

LOMBARD, PETER, an eminent divine, called also 'The Master of the Sentences,' was born at Novara, in Lombardy. He distinguished himself so much by his learning in the university of Paris, as to be appointed canon of Chartres, and afterwards bishop of Paris about 1159. Died 1164. His excellent work of 'The Sentences,' first printed at Venice 1477, contains an illustration of the doctrines of the church, in a collection of sentences or passages taken from the Fathers. It may, indeed, be regarded as the source and origin of scholastic divinity in the Latin Church. Commentaries upon it have been written by many celebrated men, including William of Auxerre, Albert the Great, St. Thomas Aquinas, Scotus, Okam, and Estius.

LOMBARD, PETER, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, was the son of a merchant in the city of Waterford. He studied for a short time in Westminster School under the famous William Camden, and then proceeded to the university of Louvain, where he took the degree of D.D., and delivered theological lectures with great success. He was preferred to the dignity of provost of Cambrai, and in 1598 succeeded Edmund MacGauran as archbishop of Armagh; but owing to the troubled condition of Ireland at that period, he never visited his province, which he governed by the agency of a vicar-general. Removing to Rome, he was nominated domestic prelate to Clement VIII., and was finally entrusted with the presidency of the congregation 'De Auxiliis,' by Paul IV. He died at Rome about 1625. His works are 'Casus circa Decretum Clementis Papæ VIII., de Sacramentali Confessione et Absolutione non faciendâ in absentia,' 12mo., Antwerp, 1624; 'De Regno

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Hiberniæ, Sanctorum Insulæ, Commentarius,' 4to., Louvain, 1632. The latter book was ordered to be suppressed by the English government.

LOMBARDI, ALFONSO, an Italian sculptor, born at Ferrara 1487; died 1536.

LOMBART, LAMBERT, a painter, born at Liege 1509, died 1560.

LOMBART, PETER, an engraver, resided many years in London, and died after the Restoration. He executed a number of portraits, after Van-dyck.

LOMÉNIE, HENRI LOUIS DE, count de Brienne, was born 1635. He was secretary of state, which place he resigned on the death of his wife, and entered into the society of the Oratory. In 1672 he went to the court of the duke of Mecklenburg, where he fell in love with the princess, and had the boldness to avow his passion, for which he was driven out of the principality; and on his return to France shut up in an abbey, where he died 17 April, 1698. He wrote an Account of his Travels, in Latin; Recueil de Poésies, 3 vols.; Remarques sur les Règles de la Poésie Française.

LOMÉNIE DE BRIENNE, ÉTIENNE CHARLES, a cardinal, born at Paris 1727. He became bishop of Condom 1769, and archbishop of Toulouse 1763. In 1787 he was appointed comptroller-general of the finances, and shortly afterwards prime minister; but his conduct while holding these exalted situations was characterized by lamentable rashness, weakness, inconsistency, and blundering. The king dismissed him 1788, but gave him the archbishopric of Sens, and procured for him a cardinal's hat. At the Revolution he shamelessly declared for the new order of things, and sent his hat back to the Pope. In spite of this, however, he fell a victim to the revolution, for the soldiers sent to arrest him on 16 Feb., 1794, treated him in such a way that he was found dead in his bed the following morning.

LOMONOZOF, MICHAEL VASILEVITCH, a celebrated Russian poet and historian, born 1711; died 4 April, 1765.

LONDONDERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART VANE, third MARQUIS OF, brother of Lord Castlereagh, was born in Dublin 18 May, 1778. At the age of fifteen, as ensign of an infantry regiment, he accompanied the earl of Moira to the Netherlands, and took part in the campaign of 1794. Subsequently, while attached to the British mission at Vienna, he was severely wounded at the battle of Donauwerth. During the Irish rebellion of 1798 he commanded a regiment of dragoons, as he also did in the expedition to Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the course of which he was again dangerously wounded. He next commanded a hussar brigade under Sir John Moore in Spain, and covered the retreat of the British army at Corunna with great skill and valour. After a few months' absence, he returned to the Peninsula, and until May 1813, held the post of adjutant-general under Sir Arthur Wellesley, signaling himself at Busaco, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onoro, Badajoz, and elsewhere. During the campaign of 1814, in which he was made a lieutenant-general, he performed the duties of military commissioner of the armies of the allied sovereigns; and in the same year was appointed ambassador to Austria, having previously exercised similar functions at the court of Berlin. His participation in the congress of Vienna (1815) as one of the five British plenipotentiaries was the last act of im-

LONG.

portance of his life. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Stewart; in 1822, on the death of his brother, he succeeded to the marquissate of Londonderry; and in 1823 he was created Earl Vane, he having in 1819 contracted a second marriage with the only daughter of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, and assumed the name of Vane. In 1837 he attained the rank of general. With the view of developing the agricultural and mineral resources of his large estates in the county of Durham, he constructed the harbour of Seaham, one of the most costly and most useful works ever undertaken by private enterprise. In politics he was an uncompromising Tory. As an author he is known by his 'Story of the Peninsular War,' and an edition of the Correspondence of his brother, Lord Castlereagh, 1848.

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, second MARQUIS OF, was born in Ireland 18 June, 1769, being the second son of the first marquis. He was educated at Armagh, after which he became a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1791 he was chosen into the Irish parliament for the county of Down. At first he joined the opposition, and distinguished himself as an advocate for parliamentary reform; but on obtaining a seat in the British House of Commons he took his seat in the ministerial phalanx. In 1797, being then Lord Castlereagh, he returned to the Irish parliament, and the same year became keeper of the privy seal for that kingdom, being soon afterwards appointed one of the lords of the Treasury. The next year he was nominated secretary to the viceroy; and when the union between Great Britain and Ireland was projected he supported the measure with great eloquence. In the Imperial Parliament he sat as member for the county of Down, and in 1802 was made president of the Board of Control. In 1805 he became secretary for the departments of War and the Colonies; but on vacating his seat he lost his election for the county of Down, and in consequence came in for Boroughbridge. After the death of Pitt he went out of office, but returned to the administration in 1807 as minister of War, which situation he retained until the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, and a duel with Mr. Canning, drove him from office. In 1812 he succeeded the marquis of Wellesley as foreign secretary, which office he held during the rest of his life. The year following, when the counter-revolution broke out in Holland, Lord Castlereagh went to the Continent to assist the allied powers in negotiating a general peace. The conferences, however, terminated in the resignation of Bonaparte, and the British minister returned to London. For his services on this occasion he received the thanks of parliament, and the order of the Garter from his sovereign. On the death of his father (1821) he succeeded him as marquis of Londonderry; but as this was an Irish peerage he retained his seat in the House of Commons. After a stormy session, in which he laboured hard, his mind was observed to be very much shattered, and his physician was apprised of the circumstance by the duke of Wellington. His lordship, however, was suffered to leave London for his seat at North Cray, in Kent, where, on 12 Aug., 1824, he put an end to his life by severing the carotid artery with a penknife. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

LONG. See LE LONG.

LONG, EDWARD, was the son of Samuel Long,

LONG.

Esq., of the island of Jamaica, and born at Rositan, in the parish of St. Blaize, Cornwall, 23 Aug., 1734. He was brought up to the law, and on the death of his father went to the West Indies, where he became a judge of the vice-admiralty court, but returned to England 1769, and died 13 March, 1813. He wrote a 'History of Jamaica,' and some other works.

LONG, GEORGE, an English barrister, for several years one of the police magistrates for the Marylebone district, died in London 26 June, 1868. He was author of several works on questions of morals and religion.

LONG, JOHN ST. JOHN, an empiric, born in Ireland 1798. He was originally a portrait painter, but failing in that profession he settled in London as a medical practitioner, pretending that he alone possessed the secret of curing consumption. In 1830 he was charged with causing the death of one of his patients, found guilty of manslaughter, and fined £250. Died 4 July, 1834.

LONG, ROGER, D.D., a divine and astronomer, was born about 1686, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1733 he was elected master of his college, and in 1749 Lowndes's professor of astronomy. He constructed an immense sphere in Pembroke Hall, eighteen feet diameter, and worked by machinery. Died 16 Dec., 1770. Dr. Long published 'A Treatise on Astronomy,' 2 vols.; an Answer to Dr. Gally, on the Greek accents; and some other pieces.

LONG, THOMAS, B.D., a nonjuring divine, born at Exeter 1621, and educated at Oxford. On leaving the university he obtained the vicarage of St. Lawrence Clist, near Exeter, and he subsequently obtained a prebend of Exeter, but was ejected therefrom at the Revolution. His principal works are, Calvinus Redivivus; History of the Donatists; Vindication of the Primitive Christians in Point of Obedience; History of Popish and fanatical Plots; A Vindication of King Charles's Claim to the Eikon Basilike.

LONGHI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian engraver, born at Monza, near Milan, 13 Oct., 1766; died in the latter city 2 Jan., 1831.

LONGINUS, DIONYSIUS CASSIUS, a Greek writer, who, according to some, was a native of Athens, while others say he was a Syrian. In his younger years he was a great traveller, after which he fixed his residence at Athens, where he published his admirable Treatise on the Sublime. The reputation he acquired by this work induced Zenobia, queen of the East, to appoint him tutor to her two sons; but when that princess became involved in a war with Aurelian, Longinus was taken prisoner with her and put to death A.D. 273. The best editions of his work are those of Pearce, 1724; Toup, 1778; and Weiske, 1809. Dr. Smith has translated it faithfully into English.

LONGLAND, JOHN, an English prelate, was born 1473, at Henley, Oxfordshire. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow. In 1514 he was made dean of Salisbury, and he was also appointed confessor to Henry VIII., who gave him the bishopric of Lincoln in 1521. He was a liberal benefactor to the university of Oxford, of which he was chancellor; and though he evinced zeal against heresy, he advocated the divorce of the king. He died 7 May, 1547. Some of his sermons are in print.

LONGLAND, or LANGLAND, ROBERT, an old English poet, was a native of Mortimer's Cleobury,

LONSDALE.

Shropshire. He was a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and a secular priest, but espoused the doctrines of Wycliffe. His 'Visions of Piers Plowman' is full of severe reflections on the clergy, and exhibits a curious picture of the times. It was completed in 1369, and has been frequently printed.

LONGLEY, CHARLES THOMAS, D.D., an English prelate, was born at Boley Hill, Rochester, 28 July, 1794, and educated at Westminster School, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, of which society he became tutor and censor. In 1827 he left the university on being inducted to the rectory of West Tytherly, Hants. He was head master of Harrow School from 1829 to 1836, when he was appointed the first bishop of the newly-created see of Kipon. He succeeded Dr. Maltby as bishop of Durham 1856; was translated to York 1860; and in 1862 was promoted to the primatial see of Canterbury, which he held till his death on 27 Oct., 1868. He published nothing but some visitation charges and sermons.

LONGOLIUS. See LONGUEIL.

LONGOMONTANUS, CHRISTIAN, an astronomer, was born at Longomontum, in Denmark, whence he had his name, 1562. He was the son of a ploughman, and was obliged to earn his bread by labour when very young, notwithstanding which he studied hard and, with the assistance of the minister of the parish, acquired a good knowledge of the mathematics. At last he became a servitor in the college of Wibur, the professors of which university recommended him to Tycho Brahe, with whom he lived eleven years. In 1605 he was made mathematical professor at Copenhagen where he died 8 Oct., 1647. He was the author of several works, of which the principal is his 'Astronomia Danica.'

LONGUEIL, CHRISTOPHER DE, *Longolius*, a learned writer, born at Meclhin 1490. On visiting Rome he was made secretary to Leo X. who employed him to write against Luther. He afterwards settled at Padua, where he resided with Cardinal Pole, to whom he bequeathed his library, and who wrote his life. Died 11 Sept., 1522. Some of his orations and letters, written in Ciceronian Latin, are in print, but his commentary on Pliny the Elder is lost.

LONGUERUE, LOUIS D'FOUR, Abbé DE, a French ecclesiastic, born at Charleville 1652. He discovered uncommon powers of genius at the age of four years, and acquired afterwards great knowledge of the oriental languages. He obtained two abbey, and died at Paris 22 Nov., 1733. Among his works are, A Discourse on Taitian; Description Historique de la France; Annales Arsacidarum; Treatise on Transubstantiation; Longuerana.

LONGUEVAL, JACQUES, a French Jesuit, author of a 'History of the Gallican Church,' was born at Santeur, in Picardy, 1680; and died at Paris 11 Jan., 1735.

LONGUS, a Greek sophist of the fourth or fifth century, of whose works nothing remains but four books of pastorals on the loves of Daphnis and Cloe. These have been translated into English.

LONSDALE, JOHN, an English prelate, was the eldest son of John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, and was born 17 Jan. 1788. He was educated at the grammar school of Heath, near Halifax, whence he proceeded to Eton. In due course he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In

LOPE DE VEGA.

1821 he was elected Christian advocate, and in the same year was appointed assistant-preacher at the Temple Church. His discourses preached before the university of Cambridge, while holding the former office, were 'Some Popular Objections against Christianity Considered, and the General Character of Unbelief Represented;' and 'The Testimonies of Nature, Reason, and Revelation respecting Future Judgments.' In 1822 he was selected by Dr. Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury, to be one of his grace's domestic chaplains, and for a time held a similar office under his successor, Archbishop Howley. He resigned the chaplaincy on being collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Mersham, near Ashford, Kent. In 1828 Lord Lyndhurst, then lord chancellor, presented him to the metropolitan rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, which he held until 1835, when he was elected preacher of Lincoln's Inn. Meanwhile he had become precentor and canon residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, and principal of King's College, London, a post which he held (during part of the time with the archdeaconry of Middlesex) until 1833, when he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield. Died 19 Oct., 1867.

LOPE DE VEGA. *See* VEGA.

LOPES, FERNÃO, a Portuguese chronicler, born about 1380; died 1449.

LORENZETTI, AMBROSE, an Italian painter, born at Sienna 1257; died 1340. It is said that he was a pupil of Giotto.

LORENZINI, or LAURENTINI, FRANCIS MARY, an Italian, author of poems in his native tongue, and of Sacred Dramas, in Latin, was born 1680 at Rome, where he died 14 June, 1743.

LORIT. *See* GLABREANUS.

LORME. *See* DELORME.

LORRAIN, ROBERT LE, a French sculptor, born at Paris 1666; died 1 July, 1743.

LORRAINE, CHARLES DE, a celebrated cardinal, son of Claude de Lorraine, first duke of Guise, was born at Joinville 17 Feb., 1525. He distinguished himself by his learning and eloquence, was archbishop of Rheims and Narbonne, and minister of state. Cardinal de Lorraine declared with great zeal against the Calvinists, assisted in a distinguished manner at the colloquy of Poissy and the council of Trent, and held a provincial council at Rheims on his return 1564. He was much concerned in the government of France, established several foundations, and died at Avignon 20 Dec., 1574. Many of his works remain.

LORRAINE, CLAUDE, or *Claude Gelée*, an eminent painter, born at Lorraine in 1600. He served his apprenticeship to a pastrycook, and had no other instruction in drawing than what he obtained from Agostino Tassi, who taught him some of the rules of perspective, and how to prepare his colours. Nature was his guide, and he studied in the open fields from sunrise till the evening, which enabled him to mark the various appearances of the same object as viewed in different lights. Most of the figures in his pictures are by Courtois and Laura. It was a custom with Claude to sketch in a book the outline of every picture of his painting, which collection, called 'Libro di Verità,' has been engraved by Earlom. Claude etched some landscapes, and all his pictures fetch very high prices. Died 21 Nov., 1682.

LORRIS, GUILLAUME DE, a French poet of the thirteenth century, who wrote the 'Romant de la Rose,' which was translated into English by

LOUDON.

Chaucer. It was left incomplete by Lorris, and perfected by John de Meun.

LORRY, ANNE CHARLES, a French physician and medical writer, born at Crosne 10 Sept., 1726; died 18 Sept., 1783.

LORT, MICHAEL, D.D., was born in the county of Pembroke 1725. He became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he obtained a fellowship, took his degrees in divinity, and was chosen professor of Greek; which chair he resigned 1771, on being preferred to the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday Street. Dr. Lort, who had been in early life librarian to Dr. Mead, was, in 1785, appointed to the same office at Lambeth, and in 1789 he obtained the rectory of Fulham. He published a short Comment on the Lord's Prayer, some poems, and sermons. Died 5 Nov., 1790.

LOTHAIRE I., emperor of Germany, son of Louis le Debonnaire, was associated with him in the empire 817, and named king of Lombardy 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, but eventually his brothers Louis and Charles joined their forces against him, and obtained a great victory at Fontenai (841). Two years later a treaty was concluded between them at Verdun, by which Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and some of the provinces between the Rhine and the Rhone. Died 28 Sept., 855.

LOTHAIRE II., emperor of the West and duke of Saxony, was elected king of Germany 1125; crowned at Rome 1133; died 4 Dec., 1137.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, succeeded his father Louis IV., 954; died 986.

LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, was the son of the Emperor Lothaire I. He died 809.

LOTICH, PETER, surnamed *Secunus*, was born at Schlüchtern (Hanau) 2 Nov., 1528, and studied at Wittenberg, where he contracted an intimacy with Melancthon. He became professor of medicine at Heidelberg; and died 7 Nov., 1560. His Latin poems have been often printed: the best edition is by Burmann, 2 vols., Amsterdam, 1754. His uncle, *Peter Lotich*, abbat of Schlüchtern, at 1 a zealous reformer, died 23 June, 1507, leaving some polemical works, now forgotten.

LOUBERE, SIMON DE LA, a French writer, born 1642 at Toulouse, where he died 26 March, 1729. He wrote poems; a treatise on equations; and an account of a voyage he made to Siam in 1687. The latter has been translated into English.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, an esteemed writer on horticulture and agriculture, was born at Carnbuslang, Lanarkshire, 8 April, 1783, and after receiving his education at the university of Edinburgh, was brought up by his father as a landscape gardener. In 1803 he came to London, and obtained ample employment. He also took a farm near the metropolis, with a view of showing the superiority of the Scotch over the English system of agriculture. In 1809 he settled at Tew Park, Oxfordshire, as tenant of a farm on the estate of General Stratton, and here he established with success, and pecuniary advantage to himself, a kind of agricultural college, in which young men were instructed in the principles of farming. He afterwards travelled through various countries on the Continent, carefully inspected the public gardens in the cities he visited; and the knowledge he thus gathered was turned to excellent account in his 'Encyclopaedia of Gardening,' 1822. This work had an extensive sale, and its success induced

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Mr. Loudon to engage in another one on the same plan, called 'The Encyclopædia of Agriculture,' 1825. His subsequent publications were numerous, and all of a most useful and practical description. We have only room to mention a few—'The Encyclopædia of Plants,' 1829; 'Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture,' 1832; 'Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum,' 1838. Although racked by pain and disease during a great part of his life, Mr. Loudon never paused in his literary labours, and, independently of his separate publications, he at one period conducted four periodicals at once, viz., 'The Gardener's Magazine,' 'The Magazine of Natural History,' 'The Architectural Magazine,' and 'The Suburban Gardener.' Died 14 Dec., 1843. He received valuable assistance in his literary undertakings from his wife, *Mrs. Jane Loudon*, who was born 1800, being the daughter of Mr. Thomas Webbe, of Kitwell House, near Birmingham. A novel published by her in 1827, entitled 'The Mummy,' excited considerable attention at the time, and particularly attracted the notice of Mr. Loudon. This circumstance led to an acquaintance between them, and he soon afterwards led her to the altar (1830). After her marriage she studied botany and other kindred subjects, and published a large number of popular works, such as 'Botany for Ladies,' 'Domestic Pets, their habits and management,' and 'Tales about Plants.' She died 13 July, 1858.—*Anderson.*

LOUGHBOROUGH, Le. *See* ROSSLYN, EARL OF.

LOUIS I., surnamed *le Debonnaire*, or *the Feeble*, son of Charlemagne, was proclaimed king of France and emperor of the West 814. He was in a perpetual quarrel either with his brothers or sons until his death, which happened 840.

LOUIS II., the *Young*, eldest son of Lothaire I., was made king of Italy 844; succeeded to the imperial throne 855; died 875.

LOUIS III., surnamed *the Blind*, became emperor of the West 890, but was soon afterwards taken by his rival Berenger, who put out his eyes. Died 934.

LOUIS IV., called *the Child*, succeeded his father, the Emperor Arnold, 900, when he was only seven years old. His reign was a scene of civil war and desolation. Died 912.

LOUIS V. was elected emperor of Germany 1314; and after much civil discord was killed by a fall from his horse 1347.

LOUIS I., King of France. *See* LOUIS I., *le Debonnaire*.

LOUIS II., the *Stammerer*, was the son of Charles the Bald, whom he succeeded as king of France 877. He died 879.

LOUIS III., son of the preceding, shared the kingdom with his brother Carloman, with whom he lived in perfect union. Louis died 882, whereupon Carloman became sole king of France.

LOUIS IV., surnamed *Transmarine*, because he resided thirteen years in England, succeeded to the throne of France 936; and died 954.

LOUIS V., surnamed *the Lazy*, succeeded his father Lothaire 986. He was vigorously preparing to march against the Saracens, when he was poisoned by his queen, Blanche, 987. He was succeeded by Hugh Capet.

LOUIS VI., called *the Big*, succeeded to the throne 1108. He was disturbed by external quarrels and internal factions; but he was a

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

wise and popular monarch, benevolent as a man, impartial as a judge. Died 1137.

LOUIS VII., the *Young*, son and successor of the preceding, was early engaged in a quarrel with the Sovereign Pontiff, and was excommunicated by him. He made a crusade to Palestine with an army of 80,000 men, but was defeated by the Saracens. Died 1180.

LOUIS VIII., surnamed *the Lion*, succeeded his father, Philip Augustus, 1223. He waged successful war against the English, and took large possessions from them. Died 1226.

LOUIS IX. (St.), son and successor of the preceding. He made two crusades, during the last of which he died at Tunis 1270. He was canonized by Boniface VIII.

LOUIS X., called *Hutin*, succeeded his father, Philip the Fair, 1314; died 1316.

LOUIS XI., born 1423, ascended the throne 1461. He rebelled against his father, and afterwards poisoned his brother. During his reign, rebellion and carnage were common occurrences; and he has been deservedly called the Tiberius of France. Died 1483.

LOUIS XII., surnamed *the Just*, ascended the throne 1498. He engaged in war with nearly all the neighbouring states, but was an amiable monarch, and greatly beloved by his subjects. Died 1515.

LOUIS XIII., surnamed *the Just*, ascended the throne 1610. He was guided in his conduct by the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu, who from motives of ambition kept him at war during most of his reign. Died 1643.

LOUIS XIV., surnamed *the Great*, was born 1638. His reign is celebrated as an era of magnificence, learning, and licentiousness in France. He died 1 Sept., 1715, leaving behind him monuments of unprecedented splendour and expense, in palaces, gardens, &c.

LOUIS XV., born 1710, ascended the throne 1715. During his reign France was almost constantly at war. The contest with England concerning the possession of Canada ended with great loss of territory to France. Died 10 May, 1774.

LOUIS XVI., born 1754, ascended the throne 1774, having married the celebrated Marie Antoinette of Austria (1770). He was a benevolent, virtuous, and amiable man, much attached to religion, and anxious to make his subjects happy. He was, however, treated by them in the vilest manner, called a tyrant and traitor, and finally beheaded by a perjured tribunal 21 Jan., 1793.

LOUIS XVII., son of the preceding, was born 1785. After the 10 Aug., 1792, he was imprisoned with his family in the Temple, where he died 8 June, 1795.

LOUIS XVIII., brother of Louis XVI., was born 1755. During the reign of Terror, and that of Bonaparte, being obliged to leave his country, he wandered from place to place, as his safety required. Finally he came to England, where he remained till 1814, when the allied powers placed him on the throne of France. On the approach of Napoleon from his retirement, Louis was obliged again to fly, but was again placed on his throne by the allies. He was a mild and amiable prince, consulting the wishes and happiness of his people. Died 16 Sept., 1824.

LOUIS PHILIPPE was born at Paris 1773, the son of Philippe Egalite, duke of Orleans. He was

LOUIS I.

king of the French from 1830 to 1848; and died in exile at Claremont, near London, 26 Aug., 1850.

LOUIS I., called the *Pious*, king of Germany, died 876.

LOUIS II., son and successor of the preceding, defeated his uncle, Charles the Bald; and died 882.

LOUIS III., king of Germany. See LOUIS III., emperor.

LOUIS I., of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, succeeded Charles II. 1342, and died 1382.

LOUIS II., became king of Hungary after the death of his father, Ladislaus, 1516; and died 29 Aug., 1526.

LOUNDRES, HENRY DE, an English ecclesiastic, was appointed archdeacon of Stafford, and in 1213 consecrated archbishop of Dublin. He was a man of great capacity, employed in most important matters, both of church and state, and respected by the Pope as well as by the king. Died 1228.

LOUTHERBOURGH, PHILIP JAMES, R.A., a painter, was born at Strasburg in Nov., 1740. He was pupil of Casanova, and very early distinguished himself as a painter of battles, huntings, and landscapes. He was admitted into the Academy of Painting, at Paris, about 1763, soon after which he came to England, and Garrick, whose judgment was equal to his liberality, immediately engaged him as principal painter for his theatre, at a salary of £500, a much larger sum than had been given to any of his predecessors. He was the prince of scene painters, and contributed largely to the improvement of the stage. He died at Hammersmith 11 March, 1812.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French politician and author, born at Paris 11 June 1760; died 25 Aug., 1797. During the Revolution he was an active member of the Convention, and, although proscribed, escaped the scaffold. His chief work is a licentious novel, entitled, 'The Adventures of the Chevalier de Faublas.'

LOVAT, SIMON FRASER, LORD, a Highland chieftain, born in Rossire 1667, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen. The principal events in his adventurous, turbulent life are connected with the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Prior to the former he was in the confidence of the exiled court at St. Germain's, but he did not hesitate to serve his own interests by divulging their secrets to the British government, and he was rewarded by a grant of the title of Lord Lovat. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, he sent his son with a portion of the clan to join the Pretender's army, while he himself remained quietly at home. His cunning, however, availed him nothing in this instance, for his complicity in the rebellion becoming known to the government, he was put on his trial before the House of Lords, found guilty of high treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill 9 April, 1747.

LOVE, CHRISTOPHER, a Presbyterian divine, born at Cardiff 1618. He studied at Oxford, and took orders; after which he became a bitter enemy to the church of England, and was ordained again by the hands of presbyters 1644. He was one of the commissioners for the parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge, where he behaved with such insolence as to offend his own

LOVER.

party. He was also one of the assembly of divines, and chosen minister of St. Lawrence, Jewry; yet he signed the declaration against the murder of the king. After this he was concerned in a plot against Cromwell and the Independents, for which he was tried and beheaded 22 Aug., 1651. His works were published in 2 vols., 1805.

LOVE, JAMES, an English actor and dramatist, died 1774. His real name was Dance.

LOVE, RICHARD, D.D., a native of Cambridge, became master of Corpus Christi College in that university, and dean of Ely. He died Jan., 1600-61. There are poems by him in most or all of the collections of academical verses published during his residence in the university.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, a poet, was the son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, in Kent, and born there about 1618. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and next at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he was created M.A. in 1636. He was deputed by the county of Kent to deliver a petition to the House of Commons, for which he was sent to the Gate House. He expended the greater part of his estate in the royal cause, and in 1649 entered into the service of France; but, being wounded at the siege of Dunkirk, he returned to London, and was again sent to prison, where he remained till the king's death. Died 1628. His poems were published under the title of 'Lucasta,' in 2 vols. 8vo. He also wrote two plays: 'The Scholar,' a comedy, and 'The Soldier,' a tragedy. An edition of his Poems by Mr. William Carew Hazlitt was published 1864.

LOVER, SAMUEL, a novelist and poet, was born in Dublin 1797. He was the son of a member of the Stock Exchange in that city, and first won his way to fame as an artist. His early success in painting was sufficiently marked to secure his election in 1828 as an academician of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts, of which he became secretary. Starting as a miniature painter in Dublin, he attracted to his studio the chief members of the Irish aristocracy. His roving taste, however, led him to abandon art for literature. Even whilst engaged as a painter he found leisure to contribute to a periodical a series of 'Legends and Tales illustrative of Irish Character.' Removing to London about 1837, he completed his 'Irish Sketches,' which were published in two vols., and commenced a series of contributions to magazine literature, the best known being 'Handy Andy,' a novel which appeared in Bentley's Miscellany in 1838. About this time he composed several Irish songs, and amongst them 'Molly Carew,' 'Rory O'More,' 'Molly Bawn,' 'The Four-leaved Shamrock,' 'The May Dew,' &c., afterwards published in a collective shape; and his prose tales. Mr. Lover composed several pieces founded on his own works, 'Rory O'More,' 'The Happy Man,' and 'The White Horse of the Peppers,' being amongst the best known. He also published a volume of ballad poetry, and finding that his strength was beginning to suffer through his literary exertions, prepared an entertainment entitled 'Irish Evenings,' containing graphic sketches of Irish humour, and in which he embodied songs and music of his own composition. This entertainment became very popular, and the reputation which he acquired in consequence induced him to pay a visit to the United States, whence he returned to England in 1848, and proceeded to illustrate

LOVIBOND.

his Transatlantic experiences in a second entertainment, which was as favourably received as the first. His other works were, 'Treasure Trove,' 1844, and 'Lyrics of Ireland,' 1858. Mr. Lover was in receipt of a literary pension from government for some years previous to his death, which occurred at St. Lawrence Valley, Jersey, 6 July, 1868.

LOWIBOND, EDWARD, a poet, was the son of a gentleman who was director of the India Company, and died in 1737. The son inherited a considerable estate at Hampton, in Middlesex, and died there 27 Sept., 1775. He wrote five papers in the 'World'; and his poems have been printed in one volume, octavo.

LOW, GEORGE, a naturalist, born at Edzel, Forfarshire, 1746. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrew's; after which he became minister of Birsay and Haray, in Orkney, where he died 1795. His 'Fauna Orcadensis' was published in 1813; and he left also a translation of Torlaeus's History of Orkney, which remains in manuscript.

LOWE, SIR HUDSON, a lieutenant-general in the British army, was born at Galway, Ireland, 28 July, 1769, and died 10 Jan., 1844. He is chiefly remembered as having been governor of St. Helena during the time Napoleon was imprisoned on that island, and the French writers speak in very severe terms of his conduct towards the illustrious captive. A 'History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena,' extracted from Sir Hudson Lowe's letters and journals, was published in 3 vols., 1853.

LOWE, PETER, a Scotchman, founder of the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He served as surgeon-major in the Spanish regiment at Paris, and was in several engagements; but afterwards he returned to his native country, where he died 1612. His principal work, 'The Whole Course of Chirurgery,' first printed 1606, ran through many editions, and was translated into several foreign languages.

LOWER, RICHARD, M.D., was born about 1631, in Cornwall, and educated at Westminster School, Oxford, where he became assistant to Dr. Willis in his dissections. While at Oxford he performed the experiment of transfusing the blood from one living animal to another; but though much was expected from the discovery, it was soon exploded. In 1667 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, at which time he settled in London, and obtained great practice. Died 17 Jan., 1690-1. His works are, 'A Defence of Dr. Willis on Fevers'; 'Tractatus de Cordis,' 1669. His relation, *Sir William Lower*, who died 1662, published 'A Journal of the Voyage and Residence of Charles II. in Holland,' and six plays.

LOWER, RICHARD, a writer of poems in the Sussex dialect, was born at Allfriston in that county 19 Sept., 1782; and died at Tunbridge 29 Sept., 1865.

LOWMAN, MOSES, a dissenting minister, born 1686, became pastor of a congregation at Clapham 1714, and died there 3 May, 1752. He published a Paraphrase on the Apocalypse; 'Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews,' and other theological works.

LOWNDES, THOMAS, founder of an astronomical and geometrical professorship at Cambridge, died 12 May, 1748.

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LOWNDES, WILLIAM THOMAS, the compiler of 'The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature,' died in London 31 July, 1843.

LOWRY, WILSON, F.R.S., was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, 1701. His father was an itinerant portrait painter, and in the course of his peregrinations visited Worcester, where his son, then very young, was placed under an engraver named Koss. At the age of sixteen he left his master, and, making his way to the metropolis, obtained a subordinate situation in St. Thomas's Hospital. After this he became known to Alderman Boydell, for whom he executed some plates, the subjects of which were landscapes. About the same time he formed a connection with Mr. Blizard, the surgeon, by which means he enlarged his knowledge of anatomy; but he profited most from his intimacy with Mr. Malton, author of a work on Perspective, whose conversation led him to study practical mathematics. About 1791 he invented his ruling machine, which proved of inestimable benefit to engravers. This was followed (1798) by another discovery in the application of diamond points for etching. The next year he improved his ruling machine, and constructed a new one capable of drawing lines to a point, as well as parallel ones. In 1801 he invented an instrument for describing parts of circles, of which the radius is so large as to preclude the use of beam compasses. In 1812 he was elected F.R.S., and he was a member of the Geological Society from its commencement. He died in London 23 June, 1824.

LOWTH, ROBERT, D.D., an English bishop, second son of William Lowth, B.D., hereafter noticed, was born at Burton, Hants, 27 Nov., 1710. He was educated at Winchester School, where he wrote two poems, one entitled 'The Genealogy of Christ,' and the other, 'Catharine Hill.' He was elected to New College, Oxford, 1730, and took his master's degree 1737. Being appointed professor of poetry 1741, he struck out a new path by his admirable lectures on Hebrew poetry, printed with this title, 'De Sacra Poesi Hebraeorum Prælectiones,' 1753. His first church preferment was the rectory of Ovington, Hampshire. In 1748 he accompanied Mr. Legge on his embassy to Berlin, and the following year he went to Italy, as travelling companion to Lord George and Lord Frederic Cavendish. In 1750 he obtained the archdeaconry of Winchester, and in 1753 the rectory of East Woodhay. In 1754 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford, by diploma; and in 1755 he went to Ireland as chaplain to the marquis of Hartington, who nominated him to the bishopric of Limerick, which he exchanged for a prebend of Durham and the rectory of Sedgfield. In 1768 he published the 'Life of William of Wykeham,' which was followed, in 1762, by 'A Short Introduction to English Grammar.' Dr. Lowth, having been grossly treated by Warburton, in an appendix to the last volume of his 'Divine Legation,' published a letter to the bishop in 1765, which, in force of argument and wit, is unrivalled. The year following he was advanced to the bishopric of St. David's, from whence, in four months, he was translated to Oxford, and in 1777 to London. In 1778 he published his Translation of Isaiah; and the next year a sermon preached before the king on Ash-Wednesday. In a note to this discourse the bishop animadverted on the conduct of Dr. Price, for which he was rudely attacked by some

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republican writers. On the death of Archbishop Cornwallis the primacy was offered to Bishop Lowth, which he declined on account of his infirmities and the losses he had sustained in his family. In 1768 his eldest daughter, Mary, died; and in 1783 his second daughter, Frances, expired while presiding at the tea-table. His lordship's eldest son was also cut off suddenly in the prime of life. The bishop died at Fulham 3 Nov., 1787. Besides the works already mentioned, he printed some sermons and a few poems, particularly 'An Ode to the People of Great Britain,' and 'The Judgment of Hercules.' There is no complete edition of his works.

LOWTH, SIMON, D.D., a nonjuring divine, received his academical education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and proceeded to his doctor's degree 1689, having the year before been nominated by James II. to the deanery of Rochester, though he was never installed, in consequence of the Revolution occurring almost immediately afterwards. At the time of his death, which took place in the beginning of July, 1720, when he was upwards of eighty years old, he held the vicarage of Cosmeston, in the diocese of Canterbury. He wrote 'Catechetical Questions,' 1674; 'Of the Subject of Church Power, in whom it resides, its Force, Extent, and Execution, that it opposes not Civil Government in any one Instance of it,' 8vo., London, 1685, against Dr. Tillotson; 'Letter to Dr. Stillingfleet,' 4to., London, 1687.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, a divine, born in London 11 Sept., 1661. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and elected from thence to St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1696, he obtained a prebend in the church of Winchester, and in 1699 the rectory of Buriton, with the chapelry of Petersheld, in Hampshire. Died 17 May, 1732. His works are A Vindication of the Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament; Directions for the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures; A Commentary on the Prophetical Books of the Old Testament; and several sermons and tracts.

LOYOLA. See IGNATIUS.

LUBBOCK, Sir JOHN WILLIAM, Bart., F.R.S., an astronomer and physicist, was born in London 26 March, 1803, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1825; M.A. 1833). Though the head of a London banking firm, he devoted much attention to scientific pursuits. He was treasurer of the Royal Society for many years, and also vice-chancellor of the university of London. In 1834 the Royal Society awarded him one of their royal medals for his papers on the Tides. In 1836 he delivered the Bakerian Lecture 'On the Tides at the Port of London,' and the Astronomical Society, in 1848, gave him a testimonial for his researches on the theory of perturbations. His separate publications are 'Account of the *Traité sur le flux et reflux de la Mer* of Daniel Bernouilli;' and a 'Treatise on the Attraction of Ellipsoids,' 1830; 'On the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets,' 1833, &c.; 'Mathematical Tracts,' 1834; 'A Treatise on Probability,' in collaboration with J. E. Drinkwater Bethune, 1835; 'On the Determination of the Distance of a Comet from the Earth, and the Elements of its Orbit,' 1835; 'Treatise on the Computation of Eclipses and Occultations,' 1835; 'Remarks on the Classification of the different branches of Human Knowledge,' 1838; 'Treatise

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on the Tides,' 1839; 'On the Heat of Vapours, and on Astronomical Refractions,' 1840; 'On the Clearing of the London Bankers,' 1860; 'The Stars, in six Maps, on the Gnomonic Projection,' 1860. Died 20 June, 1865.

LUBIENIECKI, STANISLAUS, *Lubicnicus*, a Silesian minister, born at Cracow, in Poland, 1623. On the banishment of his sect he went to Derrmark, where it is said he was poisoned 1675. His principal work is 'Theatrum Cometicum,' 1667.

LUBIN, AUGUSTIN, an Augustinian friar, born 1624, at Paris, where he died 1695. He wrote several geographical and theological works.

LUBIN, EILHARD, a Protestant divine, born at Westersted, in the county of Oldenburg, 1550. He became professor of poetry, and afterwards of divinity, at Rostock, where he died 1 June, 1621. His principal works are 'Antiquarius, sive priscorum et minus usitatorum vocabulorum brevis et dilucida interpretatio;' 'Clavis Græcæ linguæ;' Phosphorus, or the first Cause of Sin. The latter created a great controversy.

LUCA, FERDINANDI, an eminent mathematician and geographer, died at Naples 12 Aug., 1809.

LUCANUS, MARCUS ANNÆUS, a Latin poet, was born at Cordova, in Spain, A.D. 38. He was the nephew of Seneca. After studying at Athens he was made quaestor, and admitted into the college of augurs; but having offended Nero by presuming to contend with him in poetical composition, he was interdicted from exhibiting any more verses in public. In consequence of this he entered into the conspiracy of Piso, for which he was condemned to die, and all the favour shown him was to choose the manner of his death. He followed the example of his uncle, and when fainting with loss of blood repeated some of his own lines. This happened A.D. 65. Of his works the 'Pharsalia' only remains, the best edition of which is that of C. F. Weber, 3 vols., Leipzig, 1821-31. It has been translated into English by Rowe.

LUCAS, FRANCIS, surnamed *Brugensis*, from his being a native of Bruges. He was a doctor at Louvain, and dean of the church of St. Omer. His works are, Critical Commentaries on the Old Testament; Notes on the New Testament; Concordances of the Bible. Died 1619, aged 67.

LUCAS, FREDERICK, a Catholic politician and journalist, was born 30 March, 1812, being the son Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, a corn-merchant in the city of London. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends, and he received his early education in a Quaker school at Darlington. In his seventeenth year he entered the university of London, and in 1835 he was called to the bar. The turning-point in his career was his reception into the Catholic Church, 1839, of which he was ever afterwards a most strenuous supporter. To advocate its interests he established the 'Tablet,' a weekly newspaper, the first number of which appeared in London 16 May, 1840. In 1840, however, the place of publication was changed to Dublin, the editor having zealously taken up the cause of the 'Young Ireland' party. Mr. Lucas was returned to the House of Commons for the county of Meath 1852, and died at Staines, Middlesex, 22 Oct., 1855. He was author of Two Lectures on Education delivered at the Literary and Scientific Institution at Staines; Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic, addressed to the Society of Friends; and numerous articles in the 'Tablet'

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and 'Dublin Review.' Amongst other plans he once entertained the scheme of a Catholic Encyclopaedia, which was to correct the Protestant errors and prejudices which, in his opinion, were contained in existing works of that nature.

LUCAS, PAUL, a traveller, born at Rouen 31 Aug., 1664. He made several voyages in the Levant, and died at Madrid 12 May, 1737. Accounts of his travels were published from his notes.

LUCAS, RICHARD, D.D., was born in Radnorshire 1648. He received his education at Oxford; after which he became master of the free school at Abergavenny, from whence he removed to London, where he was chosen vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark, and in 1696 prebendary of Westminster. His works are Practical Christianity; An Enquiry after Happiness; The Morality of the Gospel; Christian Thoughts for every Day in the Week; Sermons; and a Latin translation of the 'Whole Duty of Man.'

LUCAS, SAMUEL, born at Bristol 1818, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford (M.A. 1846), after which he went to the bar, though he soon abandoned law for the more congenial pursuits of literature. He founded, and conducted for a year and a half, the 'Press,' a Conservative weekly paper; edited 'Once a Week,' from 1859 to 1865; and was for some time connected with the 'Times' as literary reviewer. Died 27 Nov., 1868. He published several volumes of articles originally contributed to the 'Times;' Secularia, or Surveys on the Mainstream of History, &c.

LUCAS VAN LEYDEN, a painter and engraver, whose real name was *Lucas Jacobs*. He was born at Leyden 1494, and died 1533.

LUCCHESINI, GIROLAMO, Marquis DI, a statesman and diplomatist in the service of Prussia, was born at Lucca 1752; died at Florence 19 Oct., 1825.

LUCCHESINI, JOHN VINCENT, an Italian nobleman and ecclesiastic, born at Lucca 1606. He became secretary to the pope, and canon of St. Peter's, at Rome, where he died 1744. He translated Demosthenes into Latin, and wrote a valuable History of his own Time, in the same language.

LUCIAN, a Greek writer, born at Samosata, in the reign of Trajan; died about 200. He was placed under a sculptor, but left that business to study the law, which also he abandoned for the profession of philosophy and rhetoric. Marcus Aurelius made him register of Alexandria, in Egypt; but at this time he was very old. The prominent feature of his dialogues is ridicule; but with all his causticity and indelicacy he discovers a deep knowledge of human nature. The best edition of Lucian is that of Hemsterhuis, at Amsterdam, 4 vols., 1743. Lucian has been translated into English by Carr, Franklin, and Tooke.

LUCILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman poet, of the equestrian order, who served under Scipio Africanus. He wrote thirty books of satires, in a style of great severity, and died at Naples about 103 B.C. Only a few fragments of his works are extant.

LUCIUS I. succeeded Pope St. Cornelius 252; died 254.

LUCIUS II. succeeded Pope Celestine II. 1144; died 1145.

LUCIUS III. succeeded Pope Alexander III. 1181; died 1184.

LUCRETIUS, TITUS CARUS, a Latin poet, born about 96 B.C. He studied at Athens under Zeno

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and Phædrus, from whom he derived the principles of Epicurus and Empedocles, which he has elucidated in his celebrated work 'De Rerum Natura.' As a poet he is entitled to great praise; but his work has an atheistical tendency. It is said to have been written while the author was in a state of frenzy, produced by a philtre, which his wife or mistress administered to him out of jealousy. The best editions are those of Havercamp and Wakefield.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, a republican general, was born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, about 1620. After taking the degree of bachelor of arts at Trinity College, Oxford, he went to the Temple, which he left on the breaking out of the civil war, and became a captain of horse in the parliamentary service. He was present at the battle of Edge Hill, and in 1644 was made prisoner at Wardour Castle, but was soon exchanged. In 1645 he succeeded his father as representative in parliament for the county of Wilts. He also sat as one of the judges at the trial of the king, and signed the death warrant; after which he concurred in voting down the House of Lords. When Cromwell became captain general of the army, he got rid of Ludlow, by sending him to Ireland, where he was lieutenant-general of the horse. He zealously opposed the usurper, on whose death he was returned to the new parliament, and he also sat in that which was called the Rump. In 1659 he resumed the command in Ireland, but his stay there was short; and finding that the king's judges were excepted out of the act of indemnity, he withdrew to Switzerland. After the Revolution he returned to appear in London, which gave such offence, that an address was presented to King William, by the House of Commons, praying his majesty to issue a proclamation for apprehending him. On this Ludlow went back to Vevey, in Switzerland, where he died 1693. His memoirs were first printed at Vevey, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1698-9. In 1691 were printed 'Three Letters from Major-General Ludlow,' which Mr. Baron Maseres republished 1813, though they are not genuine.

LUDOLPH, HENRY WILLIAM, a native of Erfurt, was born 1655. He was nephew of Job Ludolph, the orientalist, by whom he was partly educated. He became secretary to Prince George of Denmark; and while in his service visited Russia, where he attained so complete a knowledge of the language as to write a grammar of it, which was printed at Oxford 1696. He afterwards travelled into the Levant, and crossed the desert from Jerusalem to Cairo. Being much affected by the state of the Christians in the East, he undertook an edition of the New Testament in the vulgar Greek, and had it printed in London for distribution. He died in London 25 Jan., 1710. His works were published 1712, with his funeral sermon, by Mr. Boehm.

LUDOLPH, Job, was born at Erfurt 15 June, 1624. He studied the oriental languages at Leyden; after which he became a traveling tutor. In 1649 he went to Rome on a literary commission, and while there became acquainted with some Abyssinians, from whom he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Ethiopic language. In 1652 he was made aulic counsellor to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and governor to the young princes. He died at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 8 April, 1704. His principal works are, *Historia Ethiopiae*; *Epistolæ Samaritanæ Sichemitarum*; *Grammatica Amharicæ linguæ*; *Lexicon Amharico-Lati-*

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num; Lexicon Ethiopico-Latinum; Grammatica lingue Ethiopice.

LUDWIG, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, a botanist, born at Brieg, in Silesia, 30 April, 1709; became professor of medicine at Leipsic 1747; and died 7 May, 1773.

LUINI, or **LOVINI, BERNARDINO**, an Italian painter, was a native of Luino, on the Lago Maggiore, and is supposed to have been a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, from the closeness with which he imitated his style. The 'Christ Disputing with the Doctors,' in the National Gallery, formerly attributed to da Vinci, is now supposed to be the work of Luini, who died after 1530.

LUTPRAND, a king of the Lombards from 712 till his death in 744.

LUKIN, LIONEL, the inventor of the life-boat, was born at Dunmow, Essex, 18 May, 1742, and died at Hythe, Kent, 16 Feb., 1834.

LULLI, JOHN BAPTIST, a musician, born at Florence 1634. At ten years of age he was taken to Paris, and made page to madame de Montpensier. Having learnt to play on the violin, he procured admission into the king's band, and soon became such a favourite with the monarch as to be appointed superintendent of the music in the royal chamber. In 1686 the king fell dangerously ill, and on his recovery, Lulli was required to compose a 'Te Deum.' The performance of this piece proved fatal to the musician, who, in beating the time, struck his foot, and the blow terminating in a gangrene, he died 22 March, 1687.

LULLY, RAYMOND, a famous writer on the occult sciences, called 'Doctor Illuminatus,' or the 'Enlightened Doctor,' was born in the island of Majorca about 1235, and adopted the ecclesiastical profession. He applied himself with indefatigable diligence to the study of Arabian philosophy, chemistry, physic, and divinity, and acquired a great reputation by his writings; but going afterwards to preach the gospel in Africa, he was stoned to death in Mauritania 29 March, 1315. A collection of his works was printed at Mayence in ten folio vols., 1721.

LUMSDEN, MATTHEW, LL.D., an English orientalist, occupied with distinction for several years the professorship of Persian and Arabic in the college of Fort William at Calcutta. He resigned it 1820, and returned to this country, where he passed the remainder of his days in retirement. He died at Tooting Common, Surrey, 31 March, 1835, aged 57. Dr. Lumsden published a Persian Grammar 1805, and again 1810, 2 vols.; and an Arabic Grammar 1813.

LUNA, ALVAREZ DE. See **ALVAREZ.**

LUPTON, DONALD, a writer, who is known only by his works, which are, The History of Modern Protestant Divines, 1637; The Glory of their Times, or the Lives of the Fathers, 1640; London and the Country carbonadoed, 1632; Objectorum reductio, or Employment for the Soul, 1634; Emblems of Rarities; England's Command of the Seas, 1623.

LUPTON, WILLIAM, D.D., was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became successively vicar of Richmond, Yorkshire; lecturer of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; preacher at Lincoln's Inn; and prebendary of Durham. Died 1726. He published a sermon against Archbishop Tillotson, on hell torments; and after his death a volume of his discourses was printed.

LUTHER.

LUSANCY. See **BEAUCHATEAU.**

LUSHINGTON, STEPHEN RUMBOLD, D.C.L., was educated at Rugby. He was returned to the House of Commons 1807, as member for Rye, and sat for that borough, and afterwards for Canterbury, till 1837. He was for nearly fourteen years chairman of ways and means in the House of Commons, and from 1814 to 1827 was joint-secretary to the treasury. He was governor of Madras 1827-32; and was created an honorary D.C.L. by the university of Oxford 1839. Died Aug., 1868, aged 94. Dr. Lushington published the 'Life and Services of General Lord Harris,' the conqueror of Seringatnam, whose daughter he married.

LUSSAN, MARGUERITE DE, a French novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris 1682; died 31 May, 1758.

LUTHER, MARTIN, the most celebrated ecclesiastical reformer since Arius, was born 10 Nov., 1483, at Eisleben, in Saxony, where his father, Hans Luther, worked in the mines. He completed his philosophical studies at Erfurt, where he took the degree of master of arts 1503. As he was walking one day in the vicinity of that city, one of his companions was killed at his side by lightning, which induced Luther to take the religious habit among the Augustinian friars at Erturt, being at that time 22 years of age. He was ordained priest at the age of 24, and made himself very celebrated some time after by teaching philosophy in the university of Wittenberg, where he became doctor and professor of divinity. But the works of John Huss changed his sentiments, as he says himself, and inspired him with an aversion to the practices of the Catholic Church, and the scholastic divines, whose opinions he attacked by public theses from 1516. Luther began, the same year, to study Greek and Hebrew, and so highly did he esteem the latter language that he declared, in his commentary on Psalm 45, 'that he valued the knowledge of Hebrew beyond all imaginable treasures,' though he was not then very well skilled in that tongue. His change of religion did not proceed from the pretended wrong done by Leo X. to the Augustinians, in employing the Dominicans to preach in favour of indulgences, for the Augustinians had never been employed to the exclusion of other preachers. The truth is, that this Pope, having ordered indulgences to be published in Germany (1517) for building St. Peter's church at Rome, the preachers and mendicants made a most scandalous use of their authority; and Luther seized that opportunity to disseminate his opinions. He first attacked the abuse of indulgences, then the indulgences themselves, and afterwards the power of him who granted them. From the subject of indulgences he passed to that of justification, and the efficacy of the sacraments. Leo X. sent Cardinal Cajetan to oblige Luther to retract, or to seize him; but he succeeded in neither object. Luther, who enjoyed the protection of the elector of Saxony, appealed from the Pope to an œcumenical council, and was emboldened to write against purgatory, free-will, indulgences, auricular confession, the papal primacy, monastic vows, communion under one kind, and other received doctrines. Indeed, he did not hesitate to separate himself from the Roman communion, and to maintain that the Pope was the Man of Sin, or Antichrist, whose appearance is foretold in the New Testament.

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Leo X. excommunicated him, 1520, and he was condemned by the faculties of divinity at Louvain, Cologne, and Paris; but all this only exasperated him the more. He burnt the Pope's bull, abused him grossly, exhorted all princes to cast off the papal yoke, and acknowledged no sacraments but baptism, penitence, and bread, the latter being the name he gave to the Eucharist, for he changed the term 'transubstantiation' into 'consubstantiation,' and pretended that the body and blood of Jesus Christ mingles with the bread and wine without destroying them, like the fire in a hot iron. Luther suppressed the low masses in consequence, as he said, of a conversation with the devil. Being summoned to a diet assembled at Worms (1521) by the Emperor Charles V., he was ordered to be seized, but he contrived to get away, and he afterwards composed a number of works which produced a wonderful effect in Saxony. Hundreds of monks and nuns quitted their convents, renounced their vows, and married. The Augustinian friars of Wittenberg abolished the Mass, and Carlstadt, one of Luther's followers, proposed to banish from that university all books except the Bible. Several of the German princes, about this time, declared themselves in favour of the new creed. At length Luther got over the last step, for the sake of which he had done all, and, throwing off the monastic habit (1524), publicly married, on 11 June, 1525, a nun, named Catharine Bora, or de Bohren, by whom he had three sons. In 1529 Charles V. assembled a diet at Spire, in which the Lutherans received the name of Protestants, because they protested against the decree there made, ordering them to follow the faith of the Roman Church. The following year, Luther, being under the ban of the empire, could not attend the diet held at Augsburg, but he repaired to Coburg, from which place he directed all the operations of his party. The Protestants presented at Augsburg their famous confession of faith, which was condemned by a majority of the diet, and the Lutheran princes consequently entered into the offensive or defensive league of Smalcald, with the hearty consent of Luther, who had, however, previously maintained that it was unlawful to take up arms in defence of the gospel. The decision given by Luther (1530), with Melancthon, and his principal disciples, in the case of Philip, landgrave of Hesse, by which he permitted that prince to marry a second wife, while his first was living, caused great scandal. During the first sittings of the Council of Trent, against which he declaimed with great bitterness, death put an end to the career of this celebrated man, who expired suddenly in his native town 18 Feb., 1546. He wrote upwards of four hundred works. The best known are his German translation of the Bible, his Catechism, his 'Table Talk,' his familiar letters, and his sermons. A complete edition of his works, in Latin and German, was published by C. F. Boerner, at Leipsic, 23 vols. fol., 1728-40.

LUTI, BENEDETTO, a painter, born at Florence 1666; died at Rome 1724.

LUTTRELL, NARCISSE, was born in London in or about 1657, and educated under Mr. Aldrich at Sheen, in Surrey. He was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 17 Feb., 1673-4, and created M.A. by royal mandate 1675. A great portion of his subsequent life was spent at Chelsea, where he employed his time

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in forming a remarkable collection of tracts and broadsides, and in inditing the well-known diary which first became generally known to historical students by the frequent references made to it in Macaulay's 'History of England.' It was then preserved in MS. in the library of All Souls College, Oxford, but was soon afterwards given to the world under the title of 'A Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs, from Sept., 1678 to April, 1714,' 6 vols. 8vo., Oxford, 1857. Luttrell died at Chelsea 3 Sept., 1740.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek writer, was a native of Chalcis, in Eubœa, and flourished about 284 B.C. He wrote a poem called Cassandra, on the subject of the war of Troy, but it is extremely obscure. The best edition is that of Charles G. Müller, 3 vols., Leipsic, 1812.

LYCURGUS, the legislator of Sparta, flourished about 808 years B.C. On the death of his brother, Polydectes, Lucurgus resolved to hold the sovereignty in trust, in case the widow should be delivered of a son; which proving to be the fact, the faithful guardian carefully administered the government till his nephew came of age. After this he travelled to study the laws of other countries, and, on his return, he established that system which distinguished Sparta from every state in the world. Having bound the people to observe this institution, he left Lacedæmon, and is supposed to have died in Crete.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator, who was the contemporary of Demosthenes, and died about 323 B.C.

LYDGATE, JOHN, an English poet, was born about 1375; died about 1401. He was a monk of the Benedictine abbey of Bury, in Suffolk. Of his works, which are numerous, that on 'The History of Troy' was the most popular. It was printed in 1513, and again in 1555.

LYDIAT, THOMAS, was born at Okerton, or Alkington, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, 1572, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1609 he accompanied Archbishop Usher to Ireland, and, on his return, was presented to the rectory of Okerton. He suffered much for his loyalty, and died poor 3 April, 1646. His principal works are—*Tractatus de variis annorum formis*; *Prælectio astronomica de natura cæli et conditionibus elementorum*; *De origine fontium*; *Examen canonum chronologica isagogicorum*; *Emendatio temporum*; *Solis et lunæ periodus sex annus magnus*; *De anni solaris mensura*; *Canones chronologica*.

LYE, EDWARD, F.S.A., was born at Totnes, Devonshire, 1704. He took his degree of M.A. 1722, at Hart Hall, Oxford, after which he obtained the living of Houghton-Parva, in Northamptonshire, but exchanged it, in 1750, for the vicarage of Yardley Hastings, in the same county, where he died in 1767. He published an edition of the 'Etymologicon Anglicanum,' by Junius, with many additions, and an Anglo-Saxon Grammar prefixed; 'The Gothic Gospels,' with a Grammar of that language. After his death came out his 'Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary,' 2 vols. folio, 1772.

LYELL, CHARLES, an eminent botanist, born in Forfarshire 1707, received a liberal education at St. Andrew's and Cambridge, after which he retired to his estate at Kirriemuir. He discovered many British plants previously unknown, and

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published a translation of Dante's lyric poems. Died 8 Nov., 1849.

LYNCH, DOMINIC, an Irish Catholic divine, lived for many years with great reputation in Spain. He was appointed synodical judge in Seville, was gradually promoted to all the honours of that university, became first lecturer in arts and philosophy, master of the students, secondary professor of divinity, and finally was elected principal regent of the college of St. Thomas, which he governed with universal approbation until his death in 1697. His great work, entitled 'Summa Philosophiæ,' was printed at Paris, 4 vols. 4to., 1666, 1686.

LYNCH, JOHN, an Irish Catholic prelate and historian, was a native of the town of Galway. He received his education in France, and after being ordained priest, returned to his native country, where he was appointed successively archdeacon of Tuam and bishop of Killala. He was well versed in the history and antiquities of his native country, and composed the following works, all of which are extremely rare: 'Cambrensis Eversus; seu potius historica Fides in Rebus Hibernicis Giraldo Cambrensi abrogata,' &c., published under the name of Gratianus Lucius, fol., 1662, reprinted for the Celtic Society, with a translation and notes by the Rev. M. Kelly, 3 vols., Dublin, 1848-52; 'Alithinologia, sive Veridica Responso ad insectivam, mendaciam, fallaciam, calumniam, et imposturas factam, in plurimos Antistes, Proceres, et omnis ordinis Hibernos, a R. P. R. F. C. Congregationi de Propaganda Fide A.D. 1669 exhibitam,' 4to., 1664; 'Supplementum Alithinologiae, quod partes insectivæ in Hiberno Cusæ in Alithinologia non oppugnata extitit,' 4to., 1667. The two last-mentioned treatises, published under the pseudonym of Eudoxius Alithinologus, were directed against Richard Ferral, an Irish Capuchin friar, who had presented a disloyal piece in MS. to the congregation *De Propaganda Fide*, as a direction to them in the government of the Church in Ireland, and tending to renew the divisions between the ancient Irish and the Anglo-Irish settled in the country since the reign of Henry II. Lynch also wrote a biography of Francis Kirwan, bishop of Killala, under the title of 'Pii Antistitis Icon: sive de Vita et Morte Rev. D. Francisci Kerovani Allandensis Episcopi,' 12mo., Maclovii, 1669. A translation of this book, by the Rev. C. P. Meehan, was published at Dublin a few years ago.

LYNCH, RICHARD, D.D., an Irishman, who joined the Society of Jesus at Compostella 1630, and was for more than a quarter of a century the admiration of the universities of Valladolid and Salamanca. He died in or about 1676. His writings are 'Cursus Philosophicus,' 3 vols. fol., Lyons, 1654; Sermons in Spanish, 1670; 'De Deo Ultima Fide,' 2 vols., Salamanca, 1671.—*Olivier*.

LYNDE, SIR HUMPHREY, was born in London about 1580, and educated at Oxford. He sat in parliament for many years, and died 8 June, 1636. Sir Humphrey was a zealous Puritan, and wrote several works against the Catholic religion.

LYNDEWODE. See LINDWOOD.

LYNDHURST, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, LORD, was born at Boston, in New England, 21 May, 1772, being the son of John Singleton Copley, the painter, who brought him to England about a year before the outbreak of the American revolution. He received his education at Trinity Col-

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lege, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; and being appointed a 'Travelling Bachelor,' he was enabled, for the first and only time in his life, to revisit his native country. In 1804 he was called to the bar, and for many years subsequently he went the Midland Circuit, rising by very slow degrees to professional eminence. In 1817, having then obtained the leadership of his circuit, he first brought himself prominently into public notice by the able manner in which he aided Sir Charles Wetherell in conducting the prosecution of Watson and Thistlewood, indicted for high treason. Though previously a liberal in politics, he so favourably impressed the Tory leaders by his talents on this occasion, that he was soon employed by them on behalf of the government in several important state trials; and in 1818 was appointed chief justice of the county palatine of Chester. Thenceforth he remained for the most part an adherent of the party from which he had received his earliest promotion. Having entered parliament in 1818, he was appointed solicitor-general in the Liverpool administration in the following year, and in 1820 he took a leading part in the proceedings against Queen Caroline, avoiding, by the moderation and skill which he displayed, the censure so freely bestowed upon most of the parties to the trial. In 1824 he succeeded to the attorney-generalship. At the general election of 1820 he was returned by the university of Cambridge, in conjunction with Lord Palmerston, and a few months later he accepted the mastership of the rolls. During the early debates on Catholic Emancipation in 1827, he strenuously opposed the measure, but, to the surprise of the public, he entered the Liberal cabinet of Canning as Lord chancellor, and was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Lyndhurst, 27 April, 1827. After the death of Canning, in the following August, he retained the great seal during the short-lived administration of Viscount Goderich, and in that of the duke of Wellington, retiring with his colleagues on the triumph of the Whigs in 1830. Previously to this he had given his full support to Catholic Emancipation, declaring that he felt no apprehension for the safety of the Anglican Establishment. Shortly after retiring from the chancellorship he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer, the duties of which office he discharged till 1834. Though prevented by official duties from participating largely in parliamentary proceedings, he was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and upon the resignation of Earl Grey (1832) he endeavoured unsuccessfully to form a new Conservative ministry in conjunction with the duke of Wellington. He held the great seal again during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (1834), and after retiring from office, devoted himself for several years chiefly to the interests of his party, becoming one of the most effective leaders of the Tory opposition in the upper house. In 1841 Sir Robert Peel formed his second ministry, and Lord Lyndhurst for the third time accepted the great seal, which he retained till 1846, when he declared himself to be 'at the close of his public, almost of his natural life.' He, however, occasionally took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House of Lords, supported the Derby ministry of 1852, advocated the war with Russia, and denounced the policy adopted by Lord Clarendon in concluding the peace of 1856, as a practical capitulation on the

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part of England. Until the infirmities of age overcame him, his speeches, remarkable for their elegant and severely simple style, and delivered with a voice of singular sweetness and power, were listened to with unabated interest, and to the day of his death he continued to exert great influence over the Conservative party. He died in London 12 Oct., 1803.

LYNEDOCH, THOMAS GRAHAM, LORD, a distinguished general, was born as Balgowan, Perthshire, 1750, and until the mature age of forty-two he remained a private country gentleman. In 1793 he lost his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, and to alleviate his grief travelled abroad. At Gibraltar he fell into military society, and he there first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrows by devoting himself to the profession of arms. As a volunteer he accompanied Lord Hood to the south of France, where he displayed great bravery. On returning to Scotland he raised the first battalion of the 90th regiment, of which he was appointed colonel-commandant 1794. Shortly afterwards he was elected M.P. for Perthshire, and he continued to represent that county till 1807. For a time he served in the Austrian army (1796), taking advantage of his position to inform the English government of what was going on in that country. In 1798 he rejoined his regiment at Gibraltar, from whence he proceeded to Minorca with Sir C. Stuart. Not long after this the colonel, with the local rank of brigadier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 80th regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate direction. Aware of the prodigious strength of the place, he resorted to a blockade; but the French held out till Sept., 1800, when, after a resistance of two years' duration, they surrendered the place. Subsequently he served under Sir John Moore in Sweden and Spain; and on his return to England was made major-general (1810). In 1811 he took the command of an expedition to attack the rear of the French army that was blockading Cadiz—an operation which led to the memorable battle of Barossa. For his conduct on this occasion he received the thanks of parliament. He afterwards served under Wellington in the Peninsula, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, and the passage of the Bidassoa. In 1814 he was appointed commander of the forces in Holland, and on 3 May in the same year again received the thanks of parliament, and was raised to the peerage with a pension of 2000*l.* He attained the rank of general 1821; was made governor of Dumbarton Castle 1829; and died 18 Dec., 1843.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, a traveller, born at Chichester 1795. Entering the naval service 1809, he was present at the attack on Algiers by Lord Exmouth, 1816, and in 1818 was commissioned to accompany Mr. Joseph Ritchie on his tour of exploration into Central Africa. Ritchie died at Moorook, in Fezzan, where the travellers were detained through the want of funds, and the treacherous conduct of the bey of the province; but Lyon returned to England, after encountering many dangers and privations, and published his 'Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa,' 1821. In command of the 'Hecla,' he accompanied Capt. Parry on his third arctic expedition (1821), publishing, on his return, 'The Private Journal of

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Capt. G. F. Lyon,' 1824. In 1823 he made an unsuccessful attempt in the 'Griper' to enter Repulse Bay, in the arctic regions, through Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome. Of this expedition he also published a narrative. Subsequently he passed several years in Mexico, and died on the passage to England 8 Oct., 1832. His remaining works are 'The Sketch Book of Capt. F. G. Lyon, during eighteen months' residence in Mexico,' 1827, and 'Journal of a Residence and Tour in the Republic of Mexico in 1828,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1828.

LYONNET, PETER, a Dutch naturalist and engraver, born at Maestricht 21 July, 1707; died at the Hague 10 Jan., 1789.

LYONS, EDMUND, Lord Lyons, of Christ Church, a British admiral, born at Burton, near Christ Church, Hants, 21 Nov., 1790. When only in his eighth year he accompanied Sir Richard Bickerton on a cruise to sea, and in 1801 he was placed as a volunteer on board the 'Royal Charlotte' yacht. Two years later he obtained his mishipman's warrant. He accompanied Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles 1804, and went to the East Indies 1807. In 1809, as lieutenant of the 'Barraouta,' he achieved his first success. He was one of the foremost in the escalade of the castle of Belgica, accomplished during a terrific storm. In this exploit Mr. Lyons displayed that skill and boldness which stamped him as a true British sailor. The noise of this little victory was received gladly in England, and scarcely had Lyons reached his twentieth year, when Admiral Drury appointed him his flag-lieutenant on board the 'Minden.' Within a twelvemonth after this he sailed by the coast of Java to await the arrival of the expedition then fitting out in India for the reduction of that island. Whilst lying off Java he received some prisoners, including an intelligent person, from whom he learnt that the Dutch expected no attack during the monsoon. Lyons immediately saw the opportunity, and with a boldness which excited astonishment and admiration put off two boats at midnight with their crews, consisting of thirty-five officers and men, to attack Fort Marrack of fifty-four guns. As the boats approached, the moon peeped out from behind a cloud and revealed the sentinels ready to challenge. All hope of surprise was gone, but it was not a moment for deliberation, and he boldly pushed on in the face of the enemy. In the midst of a heavy surf he landed his little force beneath the embrasures, and carried the lower battery, but, on reaching the hill, he found no fewer than 400 soldiers facing him. In spite of the odds against him, however, he charged the enemy, captured the fort, and succeeded in holding it. Lyons was appointed commander of the 'Rinaldo' 1812, in which vessel he escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the allied sovereigns to England, besides affording a passage to Mr. Planta, the bearer of the treaty of Paris. In 1814 he received post-rank. The peace which ensued compelled Captain Lyons to remain for some years inactive, but at the first sound of war he was ready and eager again. In 1828 he commanded the 'Blonde,' and after blockading the port of Navarino, he co-operated with the French in the siege of the Morea Castle. His gallantry mainly contributed to the surrender of that place. In reward he received the insignia of the order of St. Louis of France, and of a knight-commander of the Greek order of the Redeemer. Lyons entered the

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Black Sea with the 'Blonde,' which was the first British man-of-war ever seen there. In May, 1832, whilst in command of the 'Madagascar,' he witnessed Ibrahim Pacha's bombardment of Acre, and in 1833 he escorted King Otho from Trieste to Greece. In 1835 he was knighted and made a K.C.H.; and in the same year appointed minister plenipotentiary at Athens. He afterwards filled the same high diplomatic position at Bern and Stockholm. He was created a baronet 1840, and made a civil G.C.B. 1844. His nomination as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet in Nov., 1853, brought him from his embassy at Stockholm to commence that brilliant termination of his career which gives him a conspicuous place in our naval history. In 1855 he took the chief command of the Mediterranean fleet, and his aid during the whole campaign, from the time he so admirably escorted the allied armies to the Crimea down to their final success, was most valuable and effective. His vessel, the 'Agamemnon,' was to be seen here, there, and everywhere, but always in the right place, and it was chiefly to the determination of Admiral Lyons to possess himself of Balaclava that the lives of thousands were saved. A series of victories followed the admiral everywhere. Kinburn fell, the fortress of Kertch was taken, and the attack of the fleet against the fortifications of Sebastopol was well carried out. Admiral Lyons's part in all these operations will be ever remembered. He was raised to the peerage 1856; and died at Arundel Castle, Sussex, 23 Nov., 1858.

LYONS, ISRAEL, a Polish Jew, who was a silversmith and a teacher of the Hebrew language at Cambridge, wrote 'The Scholar's Instructor, or Hebrew Grammar,' and 'Observations and Enquiries relating to various parts of Scripture History.' Died 19 Aug., 1770.

LYONS, ISRAEL, son of the preceding, born at Cambridge 1730, died about 1775. In early life he displayed great inclination to learning, particularly the mathematics. In 1755 he began to study botany, in which he became well versed. He had large materials for a 'Flora Cantabrigiensis.' In 1758 he published a Treatise on Fluxions, and in 1763 appeared his 'Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium quæ post Raium observatæ fuere.' In 1764 he read a course of lectures on botany at Oxford, at the instance of Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, whom he first instructed in that science. In 1773 he was appointed by the Board of Longitude to proceed to the North Pole with Capt. Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave. He had 100*l.* per annum for calculating the Nautical Almanac, and frequently received presents from the Board of Longitude for his inventions. His 'Calculations in Spherical Trigonometry abridged' are in the Philosophical Transactions, and, after his death, his name appeared on the title-page of 'A Geographical Dictionary,' the astronomical portion of which was taken from his papers.

LYRA, NICHOLAS DE, a Franciscan of the fourteenth century, was born of Jewish parents, at Lyre, in Normandy, about 1270. On embracing Christianity, he became an eminent teacher at Paris. Died 23 Oct., 1340. His Commentaries on the Bible were printed at Rome in 5 vols. folio; and at Antwerp, in 6 vols.

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan general, who defeated the Athenian fleet, and ended the

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Twenty-seven Years' war. He fell in battle a.c. 395.

LYSERUS, POLYCARP, a Protestant divine, born at Winenden, in Germany, 1552. He became minister of the church at Dresden, and died in 1601. His works consist chiefly of Commentaries on the Old Testament; and a Harmony of the Gospels. He is to be distinguished from *Johannes Lyserus*, a divine, who wrote in favour of polygamy, and who died in 1684.

LYSIAS, an Athenian orator, who died a.c. 375, aged 80. Thirty-five of his orations are extant. The best editions of Lysias are by Taylor (1739), Förtsch (1829), and Franz (1831).

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's generals, who became king of Thrace and Macedonia, was killed in battle 281 a.c.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated Greek sculptor, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great.

LYSONS, DANIEL, D.C.L., M.D., a physician, born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All Souls, where he took the degree of doctor of laws in 1759; but afterwards he studied physic, and graduated in that faculty 1764. He settled in practice at Bath, and died there 1800. He published, *Essay on Camphor and Calomel in Fever; Practical Essays on Intermittents, &c.*; Further Considerations on the Effects of Calomel and Camphor.

LYSONS, DANIEL, F.S.A., a topographer, born 1760, was son of the Rev. Samuel Lysons, rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire. He received his academical education at St. Mary Hall, Oxford (M.A. 1785). Taking orders, he served for some time the curacy of Putney, where he commenced his survey of the 'The Environs of London.' In this undertaking he was encouraged by Horace Walpole, who made him his chaplain. The work appeared in 4 vols. 4to., 1792-6, comprising the parishes within a circuit of twelve miles round the metropolis. In 1800 he published a separate volume containing an account of those parishes in Middlesex which were not included in the 'Environs.' He afterwards engaged with his brother in that great undertaking the 'Magna Britannia.' On the death of his uncle, Daniel Lysons, M.D. (mentioned above), he succeeded to the family estates in Gloucestershire, and in 1804 obtained the living of Rodmarton. Died 3 Jan., 1834. His MS. collections are in the British Museum.

LYSONS, SAMUEL, brother of the preceding, was born at Rodmarton 1763. He was educated at Bath, and afterwards entered as a student of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar. On the death of Mr. Astle he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. Died 10 April, 1819. His works are *The Antiquities of Gloucestershire*, folio; *The Roman Remains discovered by him at Woodchester; Collection of Roman Remains; 'Magna Britannia,'* in conjunction with his brother.

LYTE, HENRY, a botanist, born in Somersetshire 1520. He was educated at Oxford, after which he travelled into foreign countries, and on his return formed one of the finest gardens in England on his paternal estate. He published a translation of 'Dodoens' Herbar,' 1578, and died 1607.

LYTTELTON. See LITTLETON.

LYTTELTON, CHARLES, third son of Sir Thomas, and brother of the first Lord Lytton, was born at Hagley, Worcestershire, 1714. He was educated at Eton, and went from thence to University

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College, Oxford, and next to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar, which he quitted for the church, and in 1745 was created doctor of laws. In 1748 he was made dean of Exeter, and in 1762 consecrated bishop of Carlisle. He became president of the Society of Antiquaries in 1765, and died 23 Dec., 1768. He wrote several papers in the *Archæologia*, and a Memoir on the authenticity of a Copy of Magna Charta.

LYTTELTON, GEORGE, first Lord Lyttelton, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, Worcestershire, and born there 1709. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, after which he became a member of the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself by his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, on whose resignation he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury. In 1747 he printed his tract 'On the Conversion of St. Paul,' for which the university of Oxford offered him the degree of doctor of laws, but he declined it. In 1751 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy; in 1754 he was made a privy councillor, and in 1755 chancellor of the Exchequer. About this time he published his 'Dialogues of the Dead.' In 1757 he was advanced to the peerage, having resigned his place some time before. In 1764 came out his principal work, the 'History of Henry II.,' 3 vols. 4to., on which he had been engaged twenty years. He died 22 Aug., 1773. The miscellaneous works of this noble author were published in 2 vols 1774. His son Thomas, the second Lord Lyttelton, was a young man of genius, but the reverse of his father in moral conduct. He died suddenly, under very mysterious circumstances, 27 Nov., 1779. The Letters and Poems published under his name are spurious.

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MABILLON, JEAN, one of the most learned men that have appeared in the world, was born 23 Nov., 1632, at St. Pierre-Mont, a village two leagues from Mousson, in the diocese of Rheims. He entered the order of Benedictines 1654, after which he became assistant to Father D'Acheri, who was compiling his 'Spicilegium.' He was next employed on an edition of St. Bernard, which gave so much satisfaction, that the congregation appointed him to compile 'The Acts of the Saints' of their order, which extended to nine volumes folio. His principal work, however, is entitled 'De re diplomatica,' folio, 1681, which induced Colbert to employ him in examining some titles relating to the royal family. For this purpose he travelled into Germany, of which journey he published an account. He next went to Italy, and brought back an immense collection of rare manuscripts, of which he printed a description, entitled 'Museum Italicum,' 2 vols. fol. His next work was a Latin Letter on the Worship of Unknown Saints, referring to the bodies taken from the catacombs. He died in his abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés 27 Dec., 1707.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT, abbé DE, a political and historical writer, born at Grenoble 14 March, 1709; died at Paris 23 April, 1785. His 'Observations on the Romans,' and several of his other works, have been translated into English.

MABUSE, JOHN DE, a painter, was born at Mau-

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beuge, in Hainault, 1470 or 1499. He resided some time at the court of Henry VII. of England, and painted the portraits of the royal family, as well as of the nobility; but his best works are an altar-piece of a Descent from the Cross, at Middleburg, and another of the Madonna and Child. Died 1562.

MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, the inventor of the improved system of road-making which bears his name, was born in Ayr 21 Sept., 1756, and died at Moffat 26 Nov., 1836. He was a magistrate for Ayrshire when his attention was first directed to the consideration of the best and most scientific principles for the construction of roads, to the improvement of which he devoted the remainder of his life. For his services the government granted him 10,000*l.*, and offered to make him a knight, but he declined the honour, which was, however, conferred upon his son.

MAC ARDELL, JAMES, an English mezzotint engraver, born about 1710; died 1795.

MACARIUS, St., an anchorite, was born at Alexandria about 301, and died about 391. He was a disciple of St. Anthony, and spent sixty years in retirement. His Homilies were printed at Paris in 1526, fol., and at Leipsic in 1698. He is to be distinguished from *Macarius* the younger, a monk of Alexandria, who was persecuted by the Arians, and banished to an island, all the inhabitants of which he converted to Christianity. He died about 404.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, Earl Macartney, was the only son of George Macartney, Esq., in Auchinleck, in Scotland, and born in Ireland of 1737. In the early part of his life he travelled with the two sons of Lord Holland, and in 1764 was appointed envoy extraordinary to the empress of Russia. On his return he became secretary to Lord Townsend, viceroy of Ireland. In 1772 he was constituted a knight of the Bath, and in 1775 went out governor of Grenada and Tobago. He continued there till 1779, when, on the capture of those islands, he was sent to France. In 1776 he was created a peer of Ireland, and in 1780 appointed governor of Madras, where his conduct gave such satisfaction that, in 1785, he was appointed governor-general of Bengal; but this office he declined, and returned to England. In 1792 he was sent on an embassy to China, and after his return was created an earl of Great Britain. Died 31 March, 1806.

MACAULAY, or GRAHAM, CATHARINE, was born 1733, at Ollantigh, Kent, the seat of her father, John Sawbridge, Esq. In 1760 she married Dr. Macaulay, a physician in London, but soon became a widow. In 1763 she acquired some popularity by the first volume of a History of England, from the accession of James I. to that of the House of Brunswick. The work proceeded till it made eight volumes; but its credit failed as it advanced, and it is now no longer in request. Among her admirers was Dr. Wilson, rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, in which church he placed her bust in her lifetime; but on her second marriage with one Graham, the doctor removed this monument of folly. In 1788 she went to America, purposely to see General Washington. She died at Binfield, Berks, 22 June, 1791. Besides her History, she wrote 'A Treatise on Moral Truth;' 'Letters on Education;' and some political pamphlets.

MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, Lord Ma-

caulay, the distinguished historian, poet, orator, and politician, was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, 25 Oct., 1800, being son of Zachary Macaulay, an African merchant, well known as a staunch advocate for the abolition of slavery. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Craven scholarship, and some of the highest academical honours. For several years he enjoyed a fellowship at Trinity College, which he obtained at the October competition of 1822. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was eventually (1849) made a bencher of that society. He also became a commissioner of bankrupts; but literature and politics, rather than law, were destined to be the chief sources of Macaulay's advancement and fame. He began to write early in life, his first contribution to the 'Edinburgh Review' being the brilliant article on Milton, an essay which at once fixed public attention, and showed that its author possessed abilities of a very high order. His subsequent contributions to the great Whig 'Review,' which have since been frequently printed in a collected form, under the title of 'Critical and Historical Essays,' increased his reputation as a writer. Mr. Macaulay entered parliament in 1830 as member for Calne, and soon distinguished himself on the Whig side of the House as an able and eloquent debater. Under Lord Grey's government he held the secretaryship to the Board of Control. His conduct with reference to the Negro Emancipation question was equally honourable to himself and to Lord Grey. Being unable to vote with the government, he tendered his resignation, which Lord Grey refused to accept, and at his lordship's urgent request Mr. Macaulay remained in office. In 1832 he was returned to parliament for Leeds, but on being nominated fifth member of the Supreme Council of India, and legal adviser to that body, he resigned both his seat and his office at home 1834. The tedium of the outward voyage to the East was beguiled by the composition of his remarkable essay on Lord Bacon. While in India he drew up a code of laws for the Indian empire, but it proved an utter failure. He returned to England 1838, in which year his father died. In 1839 he was appointed secretary at war, and in 1840 elected M.P. for Edinburgh, which seat he lost in 1847, in consequence of his refusal to vote for the abolition of the grant to Maynooth College. His literary fame had by this time greatly increased. His splendid essays on Clive and Hastings were the theme of general admiration, and in 1842 he published his soul-stirring 'Lays of Ancient Rome.' Mr. Macaulay was secretary at war from 1839 to 1841, and paymaster of the forces from 1846 to 1848. On his retirement from the latter office, and after being in 1848 elected lord-rector of Glasgow university, he devoted his time mainly to advancing the composition of his 'History of England from the Accession of James the Second,' the first two volumes of which appeared at the close of 1848. Their success was wholly unprecedented. They were universally read; and whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the author's impartiality and accuracy, there can be none as to the magnificence and lucidity of his style, and the interest of his narrative. The third and fourth volumes of the 'History,' published in 1855, maintained its popularity, and brought the narrative down to the peace of Ryswick (1697). Some of Mr. Macaulay's

statements, however, met with earnest contradiction, and none more than his attack on William Penn. Nevertheless, this History of England will make its author rank by the side of Rapin, Hume, Lingard, and our other leading historians. Mr. Macaulay, who had been appointed professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy 1850, was raised to the peerage 10 Sept., 1857, by the title of Lord Macaulay of Rothley; but his career was then drawing to its close. His constitution had been shattered by repeated attacks of disease of the heart, and he died at his suburban house, Holly Lodge, Kensington, 28 Dec., 1859. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. A fifth volume of his 'History,' compiled from his posthumous papers, and completing the work to the death of William III., appeared in 1861, under the editorial supervision of Lady Trevelyan. The best edition of the entire work is that of 1858, in seven volumes. There have been numerous editions of his 'Essays' and 'Speeches'; and a collection of his 'Miscellaneous Writings' appeared in 2 vols., 1860, comprising his contributions to 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine'; articles in the 'Edinburgh Review,' not included in his 'Critical and Historical Essays'; biographies, written for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica'; miscellaneous poems and inscriptions.

M'BRIDE, DAVID, M.D., a distinguished physician and medical writer, was born in Antrim, Ireland, 1726, and died at Dublin 30 Dec., 1778.

MACBRIDE, JOHN DAVID, D.C.L., F.S.A., principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic in that university, died 24 Jan., 1868, æt. 90. He published a 'Diatesseron,' or 'Harmony of the Gospels,' which was at one time largely used as a text-book in the university, and also a work on Mahomedanism.

MAC CAGHWELL, HUGH, *Hugo Carcellus*, an Irish Catholic prelate and writer, was born in the county Down in or about 1572. He studied at Salamanca, became a Franciscan friar of the strict observance, and afterwards governed for many years the Irish college of St. Antony of Padua at Louvain, in the founding of which he had been instrumental. He was professor of divinity in the last-mentioned college, and in the convent of Ara Cœli, at Rome; also definitor-general of his order. The pope ultimately selected him as successor to Peter Lombard in the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, but he died at Rome 22 Sept., 1626, while making preparations for his journey to Ireland, and was buried in the chapel of the Irish college of St. Isidore. This learned prelate published in his native language a treatise on the sacrament of penance, entitled 'Scathan Shacra Mumtenaháithridhe, ar na chuma don bhráthair bhoichd dord San Froinsias Aodh mhac Aingil, leaghtóir diadhachta a coláistí na mbráthair Neirionnach a lóbháin,' 12mo., Louvain, 1618. He was likewise author of the following works in Latin:—'Scoti Commentaria in quatuor libros Sententiarum, cum Annotationibus Marginalibus,' to which he prefixed the life of Scotus, folio, Antwerp, 1620; 'Apologia pro Johanne Duns-Scoto adv. Abr. Bzovium'; 'Apologia Apologia pro Johanne Duns-Scoto, scripta adv. Nich. Jansenium,' 8vo., Paris, 1623, under the pseudonym of Hugh Magnusius; 'Questiones in Metaphysicam,' Venice, 1625.

MACCLESFIELD, THOMAS PARKER, EARL OF, was born at Leek, Derbyshire, 23 July, 1006, re-

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ceived his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar 1691. He became recorder of Derby, which borough returned him as one of its representatives to the parliament of 1702, and to the two following parliaments. Being attached to the Whig party, he was appointed one of the managers of the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell 1710. For his exertions on this occasion he was made chief justice of the Queen's Bench, and in 1716 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Parker, of Macclesfield. The great seal was presented to him 12 May, 1718, with the title of lord chancellor, and in 1721 he was created Viscount Parker and earl of Macclesfield. He resigned the chancellorship 4 Jan., 1725. Almost immediately afterwards he was charged with selling offices contrary to law, and with taking extortionate sums from the persons appointed, with the knowledge that the payment was to be defrayed out of the suitors' money. The trial lasted thirteen days, and the lords unanimously found him guilty, and fined him £30,000. Died 28 April, 1732.—*Foss.*

MCCORMICK, CHARLES, LL.B., a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland. After having completed his classical studies, he came to London, and entered the Middle Temple, but devoted his attention more to literature than to law. His principal publications are: 'The Secret History of King Charles the Second;' 'Reign of George III.,' down to 1783; 'Continuation of Rapin's History of England;' 'British Cicero;' 'Light Reading for Leisure Hours;' 'Memoirs of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke,' 1797. He also projected a History of Ireland, but did not live to carry out the plan,—a fact not at all to be regretted, as he was wholly unqualified for such a task. Died 29 July, 1807, aged 55.

M'CRIE, THOMAS, D.D., a biographer, born at Dunse, Berwickshire, Nov., 1772. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the ministry, but in 1806 he separated from the General Associate Synod, and joined with Mr. Bruce and others in founding the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. His death took place at Edinburgh 5 Aug., 1835. He published 'The Life of John Knox,' 2 vols., 1812; 'The Life of Andrew Melville,' 2 vols., 1819; and some other pieces, all of which were brought out in a collected form by his son, 4 vols. 8vo., Edinb., 1855-7.

M'CULLOCH, HORATIO, R.S.A., a distinguished Scotch landscape painter, died at his residence, St. Colm Villa, Edinburgh, 24 June, 1867, æt. 62.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN, M.D., was born in Guernsey 6 Oct., 1773, and after concluding his professional studies at Edinburgh, practised as a physician at Blackheath. In 1811, however, he gave up his practice on being employed by the government to undertake various scientific surveys in Scotland. He died at Penzance, Cornwall, 21 Aug., 1835. His works are: 'Remarks on the Art of Making Wine,' 1817; 'A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, including the Isle of Man,' 1819, a work of merit, which, however, was violently attacked by Dr. James Brown; 'A Geological Classification of Rocks;' 'The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland,' 1824; 'System of Geology and Theory of the Earth,' 1831; 'Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of God,' 1837.

M'CULLOCH, JOHN RAMBAY, political econo-

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mist, was born in 1789 at Wlithorn, Wigtonshire. On leaving school he was placed in the office of a writer to the Signet, but did not pursue the legal profession. He settled in Edinburgh, and attended the university classes, though he never graduated. In 1817 he became editor of the 'Scotsman,' and the following year commenced a series of articles in the 'Edinburgh Review,' and gave lectures on political economy. He left Edinburgh in 1828, on being appointed professor of political economy in University College, London; but the chair being unendowed, and the number of students attending his lectures insufficient for his remuneration, he relinquished that position. In 1838 the Whig government made him comptroller of the London Stationery Office, and he continued at the head of this department until his death 11 Nov., 1864. His works on political economy, the result of forty years of study and experience, are highly esteemed. The principal are: 'Statistical Account of the British Empire,' first published in 1837, and much enlarged in subsequent editions; 'Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation,' a standard work, annually reprinted and revised; 'Geographical Dictionary,' first published in 1840, an edition of Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' 1828, &c.; 'Treatises and Essays on Economical Policy,' 1853; 'Principles of Political Economy,' 1853; and 'Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System,' 1855. A writer in the 'Times' remarks: 'The genius of Mr. McCulloch was not inventive. He sifted and recast the labours of others. Statistics, rather than the principles of political economy, were his forte; but his works were generally lucid and sound.'

MACDIARMID, JOHN, was born 1779, at Weem, Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He was educated for the church, but relinquished that pursuit, and on coming to London became editor of the 'St. James's Chronicle.' In 1803 he published 'An Enquiry into the System of Military Defence,' 2 vols.; which was followed by 'An Enquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination.' His last work was entitled 'Lives of British Statesmen.' Died 7 April, 1868.

MAC DONALD, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Catholic prelate, was born at Bornish, in the island of Uist, 1740; nominated vicar apostolic of the Highland district 1779; consecrated bishop of Polemonium 1780; died at Salamanca 9 Sept., 1791.

MACDONALD, ARCHIBALD, a Benedictine monk, was for many years settled at Liverpool, where he published 'Moral Essays,' 2 vols.; a portion of 'Ossian's Poems,' in rhyme; and 'Companion to the Altar.' Died 29 July, 1814.

MACDONALD, ÉTIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH ALEXANDER, duke of Tarentum, marshal of France, was born at Sancerre (Berry) 17 Nov., 1705. He became general of brigade 1795, in which year he crossed the Waal on the ice, and at the head of his infantry made himself master of the Dutch fleet. As a reward for this daring exploit he received the rank of general of division. Sent into Italy (1798) as governor of the Roman States, he conquered, at Otricoli, 80,000 Neapolitans, who went to attack him. Shortly afterwards he succeeded Championnet in the command of Naples, and reduced Calabria. In 1799 he obstinately disputed with Suwarrow the passage of the Trebia, with a very inferior force. The year following

Moreau, commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, entrusted Macdonald with the command of his left wing; and he succeeded, by an admirable march across the Alps, in making himself master of Spülgen. Disgraced in 1804 for having defended Moreau, he retired from the service till 1809. He fought, however, at Wagram, and distinguished himself so highly, that Napoleon gave him the marshal's bâton, with the title of duke of Tarentum. In 1812 he commanded the tenth corps in Russia; he fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic (1813); and during the campaign of 1814 he commanded the left wing of the army, and struggled incessantly against forces far superior to his own. After Napoleon's abdication, Macdonald was nominated a member of the chamber of peers, and charged with the disbanding of the army of the Loire. He became grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour 1816, and retained that dignity till 1831. Died 24 Sept., 1840.

MACDONALD, FLORA, a native of South Uist, in Scotland, who is memorable for her noble disinterestedness in helping Prince Charles, the Young Pretender, to escape after the battle of Culloden. Having directed the prince to assume female attire, she stated that he was her maid-servant, and thus succeeded in conveying him to the isle of Skye, from whence he made good his escape to France. After parting from the prince, she was arrested and imprisoned in London, but was liberated in July, 1747, when she returned to Skye. She married one of the Macdonalds of Kingsburgh, and emigrated to America, but after his decease came back to her native land, where she died 4 March, 1790. Her 'Autobiography, edited by her Granddaughter,' 2 vols., 1870, is a worthless fabrication.

MACDONALD, HUGH, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Morah, Inverness-shire, 1701, was nominated the first vicar apostolic of the newly created Highland district 12 Feb., 1731; consecrated bishop of Diana Oct., 1731; died at Glengarry, Inverness-shire, 2 March, 1773.

MAC DONALD, JOHN, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born in Argyleshire 1727. He was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Hugh Mac Donald, his maternal uncle, in Jan., 1761; consecrated bishop of Tiberiopolis 27 Sept., 1761; succeeded his uncle as vicar apostolic of the Highland district 1773; and died 9 May, 1779.

MACDONALD, JOHN, F.R.S., only son of the famous Flora Macdonald, was born at Kingsburgh, in Scotland, 1759. He engaged in the service of the East India Company, and rose to the rank of captain in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment. In scientific circles he became widely known by his experiments respecting the variation of the magnetic needle in India, at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and at St. Helena. On his return to England, about 1800, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpine regiment, and commandant of the Royal Edinburgh artillery. He was subsequently appointed chief engineer at Fort Marlborough, and employed for some time in Ireland. His death occurred at Exeter 16 Aug., 1831. He published some works on military tactics; a 'Treatise on Telegraphic Communication,' 1808, in which he proposed a new system of telegraphy; and a 'Telegraphic Dictionary,' 1816.

MAC DONALD, RONALD, a Scotch prelate of the Roman Church, was born at Edinburgh 1756;

nominated vicar apostolic of the Highland district 1810; consecrated bishop of Arindela 1820; became the first vicar apostolic of the new western district of Scotland 1828; and died at Fort William, Inverness-shire, 20 Sept., 1832.

MAC DOUGALL, PATRICK CAMPBELL, was the son of the Rev. Hugh MacDougall, parish minister of Killin, where he was born 1800. He received his education at the High School, Edinburgh, and at the university in that city. Afterwards he went through the regular course of studies for the church, but never took licence. At this time he contributed largely to various periodicals, and later he published a collection of Essays. About 1834 he was offered the classical mastership in the Edinburgh Academy, then under the directorship of Archdeacon Williams, and in this position he continued till 1844, when, on the institution of the chair of moral philosophy in the New, or Free Church college, he was appointed the first professor. He succeeded John Wilson in the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh 1852; and died 30 Dec., 1867.

MAC DOWALL, WILLIAM, a learned Scotchman, born in 1590, and educated at the university of St. Andrews. He took his degree of LL.D. at Groningen, and entered into the service of the count of Nassau, who sent him ambassador to England. Charles I. appointed him one of the council for Scotland, and Charles II. sent him ambassador to the Netherlands. He died in London, but when is not known.

MACE, THOMAS, a musician, born at Cambridge in or about 1613. He was one of the clerks of Trinity College, Cambridge, and an excellent performer on the lute. Mr. Mace invented an instrument called the dyphone, or double lute; but his fame principally rests upon his book, entitled 'Musick's Monument; or a Remembrancer of the best Practical Musick, both divine and civil, that has ever been known to have been in the world,' 4to., London, 1676. This work is known to all who are curious in the history of music, and, from its quaint language and gossiping character, is not without interest to the general reader. Mace was alive in 1690, but the date of his decease is unrecorded.—*Cooper's Annals.*

MACEDO, JOSEPH AUGUSTINE DE, a Portuguese poet, died at Lisbon 1831.

MACFARLANE, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh, after which he kept a school at Walthamstow. He died of bruises received at Brentford election 8 Aug., 1804. His works are 'A History of the Reign of George III.,' 'Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian,' 'An Address to the People of the British Empire,' a translation of Buchanan's Dialogue on the Rights of the Crown of Scotland, with two Dissertations on the Getæ and Scythians, and the Goths and Scots, &c.

MACGAURAN, EDWARD, a Catholic prelate, who succeeded Richard Creagh in the archiepiscopal see of Armagh. He arrived in Ireland 1594. Being discovered by the officers of justice, he was mortally wounded while engaged in hearing the confession of a dying man. This melancholy event occurred in 1598.

M'GEE, THOMAS D'ARCY, a politician and writer, born at Carlingford, in Ireland, 13 April, 1825. In 1843 he emigrated to the United States, and obtained a position on the Boston press. At the commencement of the 'Young Ireland'

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movement, in 1848, he returned to his native country, and, as one of the editorial staff of the 'Nation,' was very active in promoting the agitation. When the *émée* was quelled he made good his escape to America, where he established 'The American Celt,' a newspaper in which he advocated the claims of Ireland to an independent nationality. During the 'Know-Nothing' movement of 1854-6, however, his views underwent a change, and he became an ardent royalist. He thereupon removed to Canada, where he received a hearty welcome; and in 1857 the citizens of Montreal elected him to the Canadian parliament. In 1864 he was nominated to the presidency of the executive council, and he retained that office till 1867, when he was re-elected to the parliament of the new Dominion of Canada, and appointed minister of agriculture in the new cabinet. He rendered himself very obnoxious to the Fenian Secret Society, by a member of which body, named Whelan, he was assassinated at Ottawa, 7 April, 1868. His works are, 'Historical Sketches of O'Connell and his Friends,' third edition, 1845; 'The Irish Writers of the Seventeenth Century,' 1846; 'Memoir of the Life and Conquests of Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster,' 1847; 'History of the Irish Settlers in North America,' second edition, 1852; 'Life of Edward Maginn, Coadjutor Bishop of Derry,' 1857; 'Canadian Ballads,' 1858; 'A Popular History of Ireland, from the earliest period to the emancipation of the Catholics,' 2 vols., 1863; 'Speeches and Addresses, chiefly on the subject of British American Union,' 1865.

MACGEOGHEGAN, the abbé JAMES, an Irish historian, born 1702; died 30 March, 1764, at Paris, where he was attached as priest to the church of St. Mary. His 'Histoire de l'Irlande ancienne et moderne,' appeared at Paris in 3 vols. 4to., 1758-63. It has been translated into English by P. O'Kelly.

MAGGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, LL.D., a naturalist, was appointed, in 1841, professor of natural history and lecturer on botany in Marischal College and University, Aberdeen; and died 4 Sept., 1852. His principal work is the 'History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory,' 5 vols., 1848-52.

MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò, was born at Florence 1469. He commenced his literary career as a comic poet, and next engaged in politics, which brought him into trouble. Afterwards he was raised to some posts of importance, and, among the rest, that of secretary to the republic. He was likewise employed in embassies, notwithstanding which he died poor 22 June, 1527. His principal works are A History of Florence; The Life of Castruccio Castracani; 'Del Principe,' or The Prince. This last treatise has been considered by some as an apology for tyranny, while others have thought it was intended to expose arbitrary power. This last opinion is more ingenious than probable. All Machiavelli's works have been translated into English by Ellis Farnsworth.

MACHIN, JOHN, an English astronomer, was secretary of the Royal Society, and on 16 May, 1713, was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College, in succession to Dr. Torriano. He is the author of a method for determining the quadrature of the circle; and by means of Dr. Halley's method he computed the ratio of the circumference of the circle to its diameter as far as one hundred places of decimals. He contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and composed a treatise on the Laws of the Moon's Motion

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according to Gravity, which is printed in Motte's translation of Newton's 'Principia.' Died 9 June, 1751.

MACHYN, HENRY, a citizen and merchant taylor of London, who, from 1500 to 1503, kept a 'Diary,' from which Strype the historian culled some important facts. This Diary was printed by the Camden Society 1848, under the editorship of Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.

MACK DE LEIBERICH, CHARLES, Baron von, an Austrian general, born at Neusslingen in Franconia, 25 Aug., 1752. He was named generalissimo of the Neapolitan troops 1798; but being beaten by Macdonald and Championnet, he was sent as a prisoner on parole to Paris, from whence he made his escape. In 1805 he was entrusted with a new command in Bavaria; but having been surrounded at Ulm by Napoleon, who compelled him to surrender at discretion with 30,000 men, he was condemned to death, though the sentence was commuted to two years' imprisonment. Died 22 Oct., 1828.

M'KENNA, THEOBALD, a political writer, died at Dublin 13 Dec., 1808.

MACKENZIE, CHARLES FRAZER, an Anglican missionary, born in Peeblesshire 10 April, 1825, and educated at Cambridge. Fired with missionary zeal, he went out to Natal (1854) as archdeacon of Pieter-Maritzburg, under Bishop Colenso. There he remained till 1859, when he returned to England; but he soon went out again (1860) on a mission to Central Africa, being consecrated a bishop 1 Jan., 1861, by the metropolitan of Capetown, with the title of 'bishop of the mission to the tribes dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Lake Nyassa and River Shire.' His labours were brought to a close by his untimely death on the island of Malo, at the confluence of the Ruo and Shire, 31 Jan., 1862.

MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE, was born at Dundee 1636. He studied at Aberdeen and St. Andrews, after which he went to Bourges, in France, and on his return was admitted to the bar. In 1674 he was made king's advocate, and knighted. At the Revolution he settled in England, and died in London 2 May, 1691. His works upon the laws and antiquities of Scotland are numerous and valuable. He also wrote 'Moral Essays;' and his Latin compositions are elegant, particularly the tract entitled 'Idea eloquentiæ forensis,' and his 'Characteres quorundam apud Scotos advocatorum.'

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, M.D., a Scotch biographer, practised as a physician in Edinburgh, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. He was born 10 Dec, 1699; but the date of his death is unknown. His 'Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scots Nation' appeared in 3 vols. folio, 1708-22.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, Viscount Tarbat, and earl of Cromarty, was born of a noble family, nearly related to that of Sir George Mackenzie. He distinguished himself by his loyalty, for which, after the Restoration, he was made a senator of the college of justice, clerk of the privy council, and justice-general. James II. raised him to the peerage, and Queen Anne made him secretary of state, and earl of Cromarty. He died at the age of 88, in 1714. He wrote 'A Vindication of Robert III., king of Scotland;' 'Synopsis Apocalypticæ;' 'An Account of the Conspiracies of the Earls of Gowrie and Robert Logan against James VI.'

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MACKENZIE, HENRY, an essayist and novelist, was the son of a physician at Edinburgh, where he was born Aug., 1745. After receiving a liberal education, he devoted himself to the law, and in 1766 became an attorney in the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh. Ultimately his practice in that court produced him about £200 a year. He became comptroller of taxes for Scotland, with a salary of £600 a year; and altogether his annual income was upwards of £2,000. In the midst of his professional avocations he found time to cultivate polite literature. His first novel, 'The Man of Feeling,' published anonymously in 1771, excited the warmest enthusiasm in its favour. It was followed by 'The Man of the World,' 1773; and 'Julia de Roubigne,' 1777, which achieved an equally flattering success. Mr. Mackenzie also wrote several plays; but their uniform failure proved that dramatic composition was not his forte. He was a leading member of the Mirror Club, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was the editor of, and chief contributor to the series of essays printed under the titles of the 'Mirror' and the 'Lounger.' Late in life he acquired a knowledge of German, and published, in 1791, a small volume containing translations from that language of some dramatic pieces, including Lessing's 'Set of Horses.' His collected Works were published in 8 vols. 1808. Died 14 Jan., 1831.

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, M.D., a famous oculist of Glasgow, died Aug., 1868, aged 74. He was the author of several works, among which his treatises on the physiology of vision and diseases of the eye are best known.

MACKINNON, DANIEL, colonel of the Coldstream Guards, was born 1791, entered the army when very young, gained marked distinction by his bravery in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and died 22 June, 1836. By command of King William IV. he wrote a valuable history of 'The Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards,' 1833.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, a distinguished author and statesman, born at Aldowie, near Inverness, 24 Oct., 1765. After having studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh he graduated in medicine 1787, but subsequently chose the law as his profession. Previous to his call to the bar he visited the Continent, and on his return published his 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' 1791, in defence of the French Revolution and its English admirers against the accusations of Mr. Burke. This work produced a great sensation, and had the effect of materially checking the tide of popular opinion, which then ran in favour of Mr. Burke's sentiments. In 1799 Mackintosh delivered, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, a course of lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations, in allusion to which Pitt said that 'he had never met with anything so able or so elegant on the subject in any language.' In 1803 Mackintosh appeared as advocate on behalf of M. Peltier, who had been indicted for a libel on the First Consul of France, and defended his client in a speech which was pronounced by Lord Ellenborough to be 'the most eloquent oration he had ever heard in Westminster Hall.' On 21 Dec., 1803, he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed recorder, or criminal judge, of Bombay, where he resided for several years, distinguished by his temperate and impartial administration of justice, and his active zeal in behalf of literature and science. In 1813 he was elected M.P. for Nairn, in Scotland, and he continued to sit in the House of

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Commons till his death. Whilst in parliament he supported all liberal measures; but his efforts were chiefly directed towards the amelioration of the criminal code, the rigour of which he was one of the most active in opposing. In 1822 he was elected lord-rector of the university of Glasgow, and in the following year was re-elected to the same dignity. In Dec., 1830, on the formation of Earl Grey's administration, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the affairs of India. Died 30 May, 1832. His principal works are 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' already noticed; 'Discourse on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations;' 'Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy;' 'History of England, n.c. 55 to A.D. 1572,' 3 vols. in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia; 'Life of Sir Thomas More;' 'History of the Revolution in England in 1688.' His Miscellaneous Works were published in 3 vols. 8vo., 1846.

MACKLIN, CHARLES, a dramatic author and actor, born in Ireland 1 May, 1690. His family name was Maclaughlin, which, on his arrival in London, he changed to Macklin. He was originally in a menial situation in Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1716 he appeared as a performer at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was not, however, till 1741 that he established his reputation in the character of Shylock, in which he stood unrivalled. He continued on the stage till 1789, when the infirmities of old age compelled him to retire, in such poor circumstances as induced his friends to open a subscription for his support. Died 11 July, 1797. Macklin wrote two comedies, entitled 'The Man of the World,' and 'Love Alamoed.'

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, D.D., was born at Irvine, in Argyleshire, 1721, and educated at Glasgow, after which he went to Leyden. In 1753 he was ordained minister of Maybole, where he continued sixteen years, and produced his 'Harmony of the Gospels,' and 'A new Translation of the Epistles.' In 1793 he published 'The Truth of the Gospel History,' for which the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1799 he removed to the living of Jedburgh, and, three years afterwards, he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh, where he died in Jan., 1800.

MACLAINE, ARCHIBALD, was born at Monaghan, in Ireland, 1722, and educated at Glasgow. He endeavoured to get admission into the ministry of the Church of England; but being prevented by some informality, he accepted an invitation from the English congregation at the Hague, where he succeeded his uncle, Dr. Milling, in 1745, and continued there till 1794, when the invasion of Holland by the French obliged him to leave the country. He then settled at Bath, where he died 25 Nov., 1804. Dr. MacLaine is best known by his translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 6 vols., and an 'Answer to Soame Jayn's View of Christianity.'

MACLAURIN, COLIN, F.R.S., was born at Kilmodan, near Inverary, Feb., 1698. He was educated at Glasgow, where, in his fifteenth year, he obtained the degree of master of arts, on which occasion he defended a thesis relative to the 'power of gravity.' In 1717 he was chosen professor of mathematics in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and two years afterwards was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1722 he travelled with the son of Lord Polwarth, and while abroad wrote his treatise on 'The Percussion of Bodies,' which gained the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences

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at Paris. On the death of his pupil he returned home, and in 1725 was elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1734 he entered the lists against Berkeley, on the nature of fluxions, which produced his treatise on that branch of science. In the rebellion of 1745 he took so active a part in fortifying Edinburgh, that when the Pretender approached with his forces Mr. Maclaurin deemed it prudent to retire to York, where he was entertained by Archbishop Herring, in whose palace he died 14 June, 1746. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*; a treatise, entitled '*Geometria Organica*;' another on '*Algebra*;' and '*An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries*.'

MACLAURIN, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh Dec., 1734. In 1756 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and in 1787 was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Dreghorn. Died 1796. His works are, *An Essay on Literary Property*; *A Collection of Criminal Cases*; *Essay on Patronage*. These, with some other pieces, were collected in 2 vols., 1799.

MACLEAY, WILLIAM SHARP, an English zoologist, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1814; M.A. 1818). His writings produced quite a revolution in the opinions of zoologists as to the relations of natural objects, and their systematic classification. For several years he was engaged in Cuba in connection with the suppression of the slave trade; but he passed the latter part of his life in Australia, dying at his residence near Sydney 25 Jan., 1865. He wrote '*Horæ Entomologicae*,' and various memoirs in the *Transactions of the Linnean Society and Zoological Journal*.

M'NALLY, CHARLES, D.D., consecrated Catholic bishop of Clogher 1844, died 21 Nov., 1864.

M'NALLY, LEONARD, an Irish barrister and dramatist, born 1752, at Dublin, where he died 15 Feb., 1830.

MACNISH, ROBERT, LL.D., a Scotch physician, born 15 Feb., 1802, at Glasgow, where he died 16 Jan., 1837. Besides contributing a number of articles to '*Blackwood's Magazine*,' under the signature of '*The Modern Pythagorean*,' he published the following works, which gained widespread popularity: '*The Anatomy of Drunkenness*;' '*Philosophy of Sleep*;' '*The Book of Aphorisms*;' and '*Introduction to Phrenology*.'

MACPHERSON, JAMES, was born at Kingussie, in Inverness, 1738. After studying at Aberdeen he became schoolmaster of Ruthven, where he published a poem entitled '*The Highlander*.' In 1760 he produced his '*Fragments of Ancient Poetry*,' translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language, which were so well received that a subscription was formed to enable the author to collect more treasures of the like description. The result of this mission was '*Fingal, an Ancient Epic Poem in six books*,' together with several other poems, composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal, 'translated from the Gaelic language,' 1762. The next year appeared another epic, called '*Temora*,' which was not so successful as the former. In 1764 Macpherson went to Pensacola, as secretary to Governor Johnstone; and on his return published '*An Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland*.' His next performance was a translation of the '*Iliad*,' in 2 vols.; which met with a

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very mortifying reception. Soon after this Macpherson rendered himself ridiculous by his correspondence with Johnson, who treated him as an impostor. In 1775 he published '*The History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover*,' to which he afterwards added two more volumes of original papers. He was next employed to defend government in regard to the American war; and he was also appointed agent to the nabob of Arcot, in which capacity he published some works against the India Company. He died 17 Feb., 1790, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

MACQUIN, ANGE DENIS, a French abbé, of Scotch descent, was born at Meaux-en-Brie 1756, and educated in the college of that city, where his extraordinary proficiency in classical learning obtained for him, at an early age, the professorship of rhetoric and belles-lettres, which he held for several years, together with an ecclesiastical benefice in the neighbourhood. Shortly after the outbreak of the French Revolution he made his escape to this country (1792), where he became attached to the College of Arms, as heraldic draughtsman, in which capacity he gained an ample subsistence. It is worthy of mention that he designed the car which bore the remains of Nelson to their last resting-place. The abbé edited several works in English, and composed also some original pieces, including the '*Tabella Cibaria*,' or the '*Bill of Fare*,' a Latin poem, which displays considerable ingenuity and classical learning. He died in Southwark 17 July, 1823.

MACROBIUS, AMBROSIVS AURELIUS THEODOSIVS, a Latin writer of the fourth century, who is supposed to have been a native of Greece. It is certain that he was not a Roman, and it is not clear to what religious persuasion he belonged. He held the consular dignity, and was chamberlain to Theodosius. His works are '*A Commentary on the Somnium Scipionis*;' '*Saturnalia*;' *De Differentiis et Societatibus Græci Latineque verbi*. The best editions are the *Variorum*, that of Gronovius, and that of Leipzig, 1777.

MADAN, MARTIN, D.D., was born in 1726. He was bred to the bar, which he quitted for the church, and became a celebrated preacher at the Lock Chapel, till, by publishing an apology for polygamy, in a work entitled '*Thelyphthora*,' he lost his popularity, and retired from the pulpit. Died May, 1790. Besides the above work, he published a *Comment on the Thirty-nine Articles*; and a translation of Juvenal and Persius, with notes. He was a Calvinist in doctrinal sentiments. His brother, *Dr. Spencer Madan*, became successively bishop of Bristol and Peterborough, and died 8 Oct., 1813.

MADDEN, SAMUEL, D.D., was born in Ireland 1687. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he introduced the scheme for promoting learning by premiums at the quarterly examinations. In 1732 he printed '*Memoirs of the Twentieth Century*,' or original Letters of State under George the Sixth; but only one volume of this extraordinary work appeared. He founded a society at Dublin for the improvement of the arts, in 1740, similar to that which was afterwards established in London. In 1744 he published a poem, called '*Boulter's Monument*;' and he was also the author of a play, entitled '*Themistocles*.' He had a deanery in Ireland, and the living of Drummully. Died 30 Dec., 1765.

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MADERNO, CHARLES, an Italian architect, born at Bissonna, in the diocese of Como, 1556; died at Rome 1629. The Malici palace is his masterpiece.

MADISON, JAMES, fourth president of the United States, was born in Virginia 16 March, 1751, and from an early age took an active part in public affairs. He was elected in 1809 president of the United States, and re-elected in 1813. He energetically prosecuted the war against Great Britain (1812-14). He retired into private life March, 1817, and died 28 June, 1836.

MADDOX, ISAAC, an English prelate, born in London 27 July, 1697. Being left an orphan, he was taken under the care of an aunt, who placed him on trial with a pastrycook; but he soon left that situation, and went to Scotland, with a view to the ministry among the Presbyterians. On his return to England he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and was episcopally ordained, after which he rose rapidly, and in 1733 was made dean of Wells. In 1736 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph; from whence, in 1743, he was translated to Worcester, where he died 27 Sept., 1759. Bishop Maddox published 'A Vindication of the Church of England,' in answer to Neal; and fourteen occasional sermons. He was a zealous promoter of hospitals, and a great encourager of trade.

MADDOX, THOMAS, a legal antiquary and historiographer, who published, in 1702, 'A Collection of Charters taken from the Originals,' with the title of 'Formulare Anglicanum.' In 1711 appeared 'The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer,' folio, which was followed by his 'Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England.' The large collection of manuscripts formed by Mr. Maddox is in the British Museum. Died 13 Jan., 1720-7.

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, the friend of Augustus, and an illustrious patron of letters, was descended from the kings of Hetruria, though his parents were only of the equestrian order. Of his early life no particulars are recorded, nor is any mention made of him till, on the death of Julius Cæsar, we find him acting as the counsellor of Octavius. He also distinguished himself at the battles of Modena and Philippi, soon after which he became the patron of Horace, who was indebted to him for the restoration of his estate. He was employed on several public occasions, inasmuch that he was called Cæsar's right hand. But his greatest merit lay in the favour which he showed men of learning, of whom Virgil was the principal; and it was under the particular encouragement of Mæcenas that the poet published his *Georgics* and *Æneid*. He died in the year of Rome 745.

MÆSTLINUS, MICHAEL, an astronomer, was born in the duchy of Würtemberg about 1542. He went to Italy, where he became intimate with Galileo; and on his return to Germany he was chosen professor of mathematics at Tubingen, where he had Kepler for a pupil. He published several works. Died 1590.

MAFFEI, or MAFFÆUS, BERNARDINE, a learned cardinal, who died at Rome 16 July, 1553. He wrote a Commentary on Cæsar's Epistles, and a Treatise on Inscriptions and Medals.

MAFFEI, FRANCIS SCIPIO, an Italian marquis, born at Verona 1075. He served as a volunteer at the battle of Donawert; but he soon quitted the military life for literature. One of his first per-

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formances was a tractate against Duelling, and his next the tragedy of 'Merope,' which met with uncommon success. After this he produced a comedy called 'La Ceremonie,' which was also well received. One of his best pieces is an antiquarian work entitled 'Verona Illustrata.' He died 11 Feb., 1755; and his works have been published in 18 vols. 8vo.

MAFFEI, or MAFFÆUS, JOHN PETER, was born at Bergano 1536. He became professor of eloquence at Genoa; but in 1595 he entered the Society of Jesus. The Portuguese government employed him in writing a History of their Conquests in the Indies. After this he obtained a place in the Vatican, for the purpose of continuing the annals of Gregory XIII. He died at Tivoli 20 Oct., 1603. The best edition of his 'Historia Indicarum' is in 2 vols. 4to., 1747. He also wrote a Life of St. Ignatius of Loyola.

MAGALHAENS, or MAGELLAN, FERNANDO, a Portuguese navigator, who served under Albuquerque, in 1510, after which he was entrusted with the command of a fleet, and sent to the Indies. In the course of this voyage he discovered the straits at the extremity of South America called by his name, and soon after took possession of the Ladrone and Philippine Islands, where he was killed by the natives 1521.

MAGALHAENS, JOHN HYACINTH DE, a descendant of the above, was born at Lisbon in 1723. He was a monk of the order of St. Augustine; but on secretly embracing the Protestant religion he came to England, where he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He died at Islington 7 Feb., 1790. He published a work on mineralogy, and several pieces in natural philosophy and mathematics.

MAGEE, WILLIAM, an Irish prelate, entered Dublin university as a sizar, and in due course obtained a fellowship, having previously taken orders. In 1801 he published 'Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice.' This work, though more illustrative of its author's erudition than of his genius, led to his promotion in the church. In 1813 he was made dean of Cork, from which dignity he was advanced in 1819 to the see of Raphoe; and in 1822 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. Died 2 Aug., 1831. He rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and never lost an opportunity of insulting the faith they professed.

MAGENDIE, FRANÇOIS, a physician and physiologist, born at Bordeaux 15 Oct., 1783. He studied medicine at Paris, where, at the age of 21, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. After graduating as doctor he abandoned surgery, and thenceforward chiefly devoted his attention to the study of medicine and physiology. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine on its formation in 1819, and two years later he was admitted into the Institute. In 1831 he was appointed professor of medicine in the College of France. He was also president of the Academy of Sciences, physician at the Hôtel Dieu, and President of the Committee of Public Health. Died 8 Oct., 1855. Magendie, as the acknowledged chief of the experimental school, exercised great influence over physiological studies. He made some important discoveries and published many able works, the principal being—'Éléments de Physiologie'; 'Mémoire sur plusieurs nouveaux organes propres aux oiseaux et aux reptiles';

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'Journal de Physiologie,' 'Leçons sur le système nerveux,' 'Recherches Physiologiques et Cliniques sur le liquide céphalo-rachidien, ou cérébro-spinal.' Magendie carried on vivisection to such an extent that the government had to interfere in order to check the cruel practice.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Cork 11 Nov., 1794, being the son of a teacher of the classics. His father trained him so well, that at the early age of 10 he was qualified to enter Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1816. He was one of the earliest contributors to the 'Literary Gazette,' and, removing afterwards to Edinburgh, he contributed a large number of articles, overflowing with wit, humour, and classical allusion, to 'Blackwood' (1818-20). In 1823 he came to London, where he found constant employment for his fertile pen. He produced a romance entitled 'Whitehall,' contributed largely to most of the leading periodicals; and, in 1828, joined the staff of the 'Standard,' a Tory evening paper, with which he was more or less intimately connected until his death. He also wrote largely in 'Fraser's Magazine,' his contributions to which would of themselves suffice to establish his claim as an able critic and accomplished scholar. His irregular course of life involved him in pecuniary embarrassments, and he died, in reduced circumstances, at Walton-on-Thames 21 August, 1842.

MAGLIABECCHI, ANTONIO, an extraordinary character, born at Florence 28 Oct., 1633. He was placed, when a boy, as servant to a dealer in fruit, in which situation he discovered such a propensity to letters, that a bookseller took him into his employment, where his talents and memory made him so much talked of, that the grand duke appointed him his librarian. He lived in the midst of his books and spiders; nor could he be persuaded to leave his old apartment for one more commodious which the duke had provided for him. A threadbare cloak served him for a gown in the day, and a coverlet at night; and the only luxury in which he indulged was smoking. Died July 14, 1714.

MAGNOL, PIERRE, a French physician and botanist, born at Montpellier 1038; died 21 May, 1715.

MAGNUS, JOHN, archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden, was born 1488. He opposed the introduction of the Protestant religion, for which he was obliged to retire to Rome, where he died 1544. He wrote — 'A History of Sweden,' and 'A History of the Archbishops of Upsal.' His brother, *Olaus Magnus*, succeeded him in the archbishopric; but being persecuted for his attachment to the Catholic faith, he went to Italy, and was present at the council of Trent. He died 1568. He wrote 'A History of the Manners, Customs, and Wars of the People of the North.'

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, was born at Mecca, in Arabia, 10 Nov. A.D. 570, or 21 April, 571. He was of the noble tribe of Koreish; but being left a destitute orphan at the age of two years, the care of him devolved upon his uncle, Abu Taleh, a merchant. In his twenty-fifth year he entered the service of a rich widow, named Cadiga, who, three years afterwards, made him her husband. From the observations which he made in his trading journeys, he concluded that it would be easy to make himself master of the country if he could but institute a new religion. Animated with this notion, he began to put on the appear-

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ance of sanctity, by retiring every morning to a cave called Hira, where he continued in meditation all the day. After spending four years in this course, he ventured to promulgate the doctrines which he pretended to have received from above; but his converts, among whom was Cadica, were at first very few. Mahomet, however, persevered in his assumed character of a prophet; and though his enemies were powerful he was protected from them by the influence of his uncle. In the mean time the impostor produced his chapters of the 'Koran,' which he said were brought to him by the angel Gabriel. This work, however, was the composition of Abdia Ebn Sion, a Persian Jew, and Sergius, a Nestorian monk. On the death of Abu Taleh, the situation of Mahomet became so critical, that he removed to Tayif, where another of his uncles resided; but after some time he returned, and, on the death of Cadiga, he took three other wives: Ayesha the daughter of Abubecker, Lewda the daughter of Zama, and Hapsha the daughter of Omar, all persons of weight at Mecca. In the twelfth year of his mission he ventured to bring forward his narrative of a pretended journey to heaven in one night; the extravagance of which story staggered his followers, and increased the number of his enemies to such a degree, that he was obliged to quit the city and take refuge at Medina, then called Yathreb, where he gave his daughter, Fatima, to Ali, and built a mosque. This removal to Medina is considered as the commencement of the Mohammedan establishment, and is therefore the era, thence called the Hegira or flight, from whence the Mussulmans compute their time. It corresponds with the 16th of July, A.D. 622. The prophet having now a town under his authority, told his followers that the religion which he came to settle must be propagated by the sword, and not by the word; and that all who would not receive it should be exterminated. Two things made this proposition acceptable; one the prospect of plunder, and the other the certainty of a voluptuous paradise. Accordingly the remainder of Mahomet's history is taken up with his wars on the hostile tribes of the Jewish persuasion. In 628 he took their city of Caibar, where a young woman, in preparing a shoulder of mutton for his supper, poisoned it, and though Mahomet on tasting it spit out again what he had taken into his mouth, he never recovered, and at the end of three years died of its effects. Before his death, however, he made himself master of Mecca, and thereby fully established Islamism in Arabia. He expired 8 June, 632, and was buried in the chamber where he died; over which a small chapel was afterwards erected.

MAHONY, CONSTANTINE, an Irish Jesuit, often called *Cornelius à S. Patrick*, was a native of Muskerry, co. Cork. Under the pseudonym of 'Constantinus Marullus' he published 'Disputatio Apologetica et Manifestiva de Jure Regni Hiberniæ pro Catholicis Hibernis adversus Hæreticos Anglos,' 4to., Frankfurt, 1645. He was living at Lisbon 1650, being then very old.

MAHONY, FRANCIS, a journalist and littérateur, born at Cork 1805. After obtaining a thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin in a school in his native city he left Ireland, entered a Jesuit college at Paris, and subsequently prosecuted his studies at Rome. After some years he took holy orders, but his taste for literature led him to abandon his sacred calling; and, settling in London, he ac-

cepted an appointment on the staff of 'Fraser's Magazine.' His popular essays in that journal, under the *nom de plume* of 'Father Prout,' were published in a collected form in 1836, and again in 1860. Mr. Mahony also wrote some of the earliest and best papers in 'Bentley's Miscellany.' In 1846 he was appointed correspondent of the 'Daily News' in Rome, and, in 1849, he republished his letters, which were full of zeal for the revolutionary cause, under the title of 'Facts and Figures from Italy.' He was afterwards, for many years, the Paris correspondent of the 'Globe.' In 1864 he retired to a monastery in Paris, where he died 19 May, 1866.

MAL, ANGELO, a cardinal, and one of the ablest scholars of the nineteenth century, was born at Schipario, near Bergamo, 7 May, 1782. At an early age he entered the novitiate in the Society of Jesus, though he eventually took orders as a secular priest. He first rose to distinction in the republic of letters in 1812, when he was appointed keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan. In 1819 he was removed to the Vatican library at Rome, of which he became principal librarian on the decease of Cardinal Lambruschini. He was raised to the purple 1838; and died at Albano 9 Sept., 1854. Both at Milan and Rome, Mal made important discoveries of classical works in 'palm-pest' manuscripts, that is, manuscripts from which the original writing had been erased or washed out, and which had then been written on again. Of the works thus recovered by him the most important is Cicero's treatise 'De Republica,' which he discovered at the Vatican in a MS. which had been re-written with St. Augustine's commentary on the Psalms. He also recovered in a similar manner fragments of Cornelius Fronto, Plautus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Eusebius, and Homer, which he published and illustrated with learned notes and commentaries. The whole of his labours were reprinted in two collections, viz., 'Classici Auctores e Vaticanis Codicibus editi,' 10 vols. 8vo., 1828-38; and 'Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio, e Vaticanis Codicibus edita,' 10 vols. 4to., 1825-38. His Eminence also prepared an edition of the famous 'Codex Vaticanus,' but died before the completion of the work, which was published by Father Verceellone 1857. Cardinal Mal's magnificent library has been added to that of the Vatican.

MAIANO, BENEDETTO DA, an Italian sculptor and architect, born at Florence 1444; died 1498.

MAIANO, GIULIANO DI NARDO DA, uncle of the preceding, was also a celebrated architect, and executed some admirable works at Florence, Naples, and Rome. He died after 1471.

MAIGNAN, EMMANUEL, a Minim friar of Toulouse, celebrated as a mathematician, was born 1601, and died 1676. His chief works are 'Perspectiva Horaria' and 'Cursus Philosophicus.'

MAILLEBOIS, JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS DESMARETS, Marquis DE, a French general, born at Paris 1682, being the son of Nicolas Desmarests, comptroller-general of the finances. He reduced Corsica to the dominion of France, for which he received a marshal's baton. Afterwards he served with reputation in Germany, but in 1746 was defeated at the battle of Placentia by Count Brown. Died 7 Feb., 1702.

MAILLEBOIS, YVES MARIE DESMARETS, Comte DE, a French general, son of the above, was born 1715. He commanded with success in Germany,

and in 1734 was sent to Holland, to support the party there which was opposed to Prussia. At the commencement of the Revolution he left France; and died at Liege 14 Dec., 1791.

MAILLET, BENOIT DE, a French writer, born at St. Mihiel 1656. He was for sixteen years consul-general in Egypt, and afterwards filled the same situation at Leghorn. Died 1738. He wrote a whimsical work on the origin of the earth, published under the anagrammatic pseudonym of *Telliamed*; and a Description of Egypt.

MAIMBOURG, LOUIS, a Jesuit, was born at Nancy, in Lorraine, 1610. By a decree of Pope Innocent XI. he was expelled the society for asserting the liberties of the Gallican Church against the authority of the court of Rome; but Louis XIV. made him ample amends by giving him a pension. He died at Paris 13 Aug., 1686. His works, several of which have been translated into English, are: A History of Arianism; History of the Iconoclasts; History of the Crusades; History of the League; History of Lutheranism; History of Calvinism; History of the English Schism.

MAIMONIDES, MOSES, or MOSES, BEN MAIMON, a rabbi, whom the Jews call the 'eagle of the doctors,' was born at Cordova about 1131. He was a physician in Egypt, where he attended the Sultan, and had a number of disciples. Died 1204. His works are the 'Mishna Terah,' the 'More Nevochim,' and the 'Peruschim.' The first is a code of the Jewish law; the second, which was originally written in Arabic, is an explanation of obscure places in Scripture; and the last consists of commentaries on the Mishna.

MAINFROL. See **MANFRED**.

MAINTENON, FRANÇOISE D'AUBIGNÉ, Marchioness DE, was born 27 Nov., 1635, in the prison of Niort, where her father, Constans D'Aubigné, was confined. On his release he went with his family to Martinique, and died there in 1646, leaving his widow so poor, that she returned to Europe without this child, who was sent after her to France, and there taken under the protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, who was a Protestant. Another relation, however, who was a Catholic, forcibly removed her, and compelled her to profess the ancient religion, though not without much severe treatment; to escape from which she married the noted Scarron. On his death, in 1656, she obtained the continuance of his pension through the interest of Madame de Montespan, who also appointed her governess of the children which she had by Louis XIV. This connection brought her merits under the observation of the monarch, who increased her pension; and in 1679 changed her name to Maintenon, by giving her an estate with that title. In 1685 she was secretly married to the king; but never assumed the royal dignity. About this time she founded the religious society of St. Cyr, in the park of Versailles. The only amusement at this place was of the dramatic kind, and even that consisted of piecemeal from the Scripture; the principal of them being written by Racine. Died 15 April, 1719. Her letters have been printed in 9 vols.; and the Memoirs of her Life, in 3 vols.

MAIRE. See **MAJOR**.

MAIRE. See **LEMAIRE**.

MAIRE, CHRISTOPHER, was born of a respectable family in the county of Durham 6 March, 1697; entered the Society of Jesus 1715, and took the four vows 1733. After teaching humanities at St.

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Omer, and philosophy and divinity at Liege, he was appointed rector of the English college at Rome, and held that office till 1750. He was an able mathematician, and made, partly in conjunction with Father Bosovich, a map of the States of the Church, published at Rome 1755. His death occurred at Ghent 22 Feb., 1707.—*Obit.*

MAIRE, WILLIAM, a Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Cinna, appointed coadjutor to Francis Petre, vicar apostolic of the northern district of England, 1707; and died 25 July, 1709.

MAISTRE. See **LEMAISTRE.**

MAISTRE, JOSEPH, comte DE, a political and religious writer, born at Chambéry, of French parents, 1 April, 1753. At a comparatively early age he became a member of the senate of Savoy, and published some political treatises, in which he predicted the French revolution, pointing out the causes which would bring about that deplorable catastrophe. His 'Considerations sur la France,' 1796, obtained a European reputation. When King Charles Emanuel was compelled to quit Piedmont, and take refuge in the island of Sardinia, De Maistre accompanied him, and was appointed his grand chancellor (1799). In 1803 he was sent ambassador to St. Petersburg, and he exercised considerable influence over the Russian court during the fourteen years he remained there. On his return his sovereign conferred upon him several exalted dignities. Died 25 Feb., 1821. Both as politician and author he was constantly occupied in opposing the principles of modern philosophy and upholding those of the Church of Rome. Of his works, which are written in a vigorous style, the best known is the treatise 'Du Pape' (1819), in which he earnestly advocates the infallibility of the Pope, against the opinions of the 'Gallican' school. By way of sequel to this work he published another 'De l'Eglise Gallicane dans ses rapports avec le Souverain Pontife.' His 'Soirées de St. Petersbourg, ou entretiens sur le gouvernement temporel de la Providence,' were published in 1821, shortly after the author's decease; and his 'Examen de la Philosophie de Bacon' did not appear till 1836.

MAISTRE, XAVIER, comte DE, brother of the preceding, was born at Chambéry 1764. He entered the service of the king of Sardinia, but when Savoy was conquered by the French he went to Russia. He distinguished himself in the war against Persia, and attained the rank of major-general, after which he devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits. His first work, a philosophical trifle entitled 'Voyage autour de ma Chambre,' 1794, became so popular, that he published a sequel to it, under the title of 'Expedition nocturne autour de ma Chambre.' In 1811 came out his 'Lépreux de la cité d'Aoste,' a pathetic tale founded on fact; which was followed by 'Le Prisonnier du Caucase,' and 'Prasovie, ou la jeune Sibérienne,' two novels containing truthful pictures of scenery and manners in the eastern and southern provinces of the Russian empire. He died at St. Petersburg 12 June, 1852.

MATTLAND. See **LAUDERDALE.**

MATTLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS, a British admiral, born in Fifeshire 1770. He entered the navy at an early age, and greatly distinguished himself as captain, successively, of the Loire and the Emerald. When Napoleon, after the battle of Waterloo, fled to Rochefort, and there formed numerous plans for his escape by sea, they were

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entirely frustrated by the watchfulness of Capt. Maitland, then in command of the Bellerophon, to whom the great warrior surrendered unconditionally 15 July, 1815. Capt. Maitland became in due course a rear-admiral and commander-in-chief in the East Indies. He died at sea, near Bombay, 30 Dec., 1830.

MATTLAND, JOHN, lord of Thirlestone, was the second son of Sir Richard Maitland, and born about 1537. He succeeded his father as privy seal, of which place he was afterwards deprived for his attachment to Queen Mary. In 1581 he was made senator of the College of Justice; and in 1585 chancellor of Scotland. In 1590 he was created Lord Maitland of Thirlestone. Died 4 Oct., 1595. His works are 'Epigrammata Latina'; 'A Satire against Slander'; 'An Admonition to the Regent Mar.'

MATTLAND, SIR RICHARD, a Scotch poet, born 1496. He became one of the lords of session, and held that office when deprived of sight. The title assumed by him as a judge was that of Lord Lethington; and in 1503 he was appointed privy seal, which place he resigned in 1507, as he afterwards did his judicial seat. Died 30 March, 1586. His Poems were printed at Glasgow 1830, under the editorship of J. Bain.

MATTLAND, SAMUEL ROFFEY, D.D., born about 1702, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1816. Afterwards he was called to the bar; but, abandoning the legal profession, he took orders in 1821. Archbishop Howley gave him the appointment of librarian and keeper of the MSS. in Lambeth Palace, and in 1848 conferred upon him the degree of D.D., in recognition of his services. Dr. Maitland was a F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was a voluminous writer, and among his works may be mentioned, 'Two Inquiries into the grounds on which the prophetic period of Daniel and St. John has been supposed to consist of 1200 years'; 'Attempts to elucidate the Prophecies concerning Antichrist'; 'Strictures on Milner's Church History'; 'Letters in reference to the "Tracts for the Times"'; 'A Series of Essays intended to illustrate the State of Religion and Literature in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries'; 'Essays connected with the Reformation in England'; 'Essays on subjects connected with the Nature, History, and Destiny of Man'; 'An Index to such printed books, printed before the year 1600, as are in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth'; and 'An Essay on Chatterton.' Dr. Maitland died 19 Jan., 1860.

MATTLAND, WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.S.A., a topographer, born at Brechin about 1693. His original business was that of a travelling dealer in hair; but afterwards he settled in London, where he became a member of the Royal Society and that of Antiquaries. He died at Montrose 16 July, 1757. His works are 'A History of London, compiled from Stow, folio'; 'A History of Edinburgh, folio'; 'The History and Antiquities of Scotland, 2 vols. folio.'

MATTAIRE, MICHAEL, was born in London 1608. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he removed to a studentship in Christ Church, Oxford. He took his master's degree in 1696, at which time he was second master of Westminster School, but resigned that place 1699 to devote himself to private teaching and literary pursuits. Died 7 Aug., 1747. His principal works are Græcæ Linguæ Dialecticæ, 8vo.;

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An English Grammar; Stephonorum Historia, vitas ipsorum ac libros complectans; Annales Typographici, 5 vols.; Opera et fragmenta veterum Poetarum, 2 vols.; an edition of the Greek Testament; editions of Latin Classics; Batrachomyomachia Græcæ et Lat.; Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, cum versione Lat.; an edition of Anacreon; Antiquæ Inscriptiones duæ; Senilia, sive Poetica.

MAIUS, or MAY, JOHN HENRY, a Lutheran divine, born at Pfortzheim, in Baden Durlach, 1653; died at Giessen 3 Sept., 1719. Among his works are a History of the Animals mentioned in Scripture; a Life of John Reuchlin; a History of the Reformation; Philological and Exegetical Dissertations.

MAJOR, or MAIR, JOHN, D.D., an historian and logician, born at Cieghorn, in the parish of North Berwick, in Scotland, 1469. He studied for a year in Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1493 went to Paris, where he was created a doctor of the Sorbonne 1505. Returning to Scotland, he taught theology, for a time, at Glasgow; but, on account of the troubled state of the country, he soon went back to France. About 1520 he again crossed the sea, and was appointed professor of divinity, and provost of the college of t. Salvador, in the university of St. Andrews. He died soon after the year 1547. Major is now chiefly known by his work, 'De Gestis Scotorum, seu Historia Majoris Britannicæ,' published first in 1521, and reprinted in 1740. Of his other works, most of which are on logic, a collected edition was published at Lyons, 1514.—*Athen. Cantab.*

MAJOR, JOHN DANIEL, a physician, born at Breslau 1634; became professor at Kiel, where he founded a botanic garden; died at Stockholm 13 Aug., 1693. He wrote many works on medical and antiquarian subjects.

MAJORIANUS, JULIUS VALERIUS, was elected Emperor of the West 457. He successfully waged war against the Vandals, and was universally respected for his virtues. He was murdered 7 Aug., 461.

MALAGRIDA, GABRIEL, an Italian Jesuit, who was sent by his superiors to Lisbon, where he was regarded as a saint, till he involved himself in the conspiracy of the duke d'Aveiro, when he was sent to the prison of the Inquisition, where he pretended to visions and prophecy, for which he was burnt alive 21 Sept., 1701, at the age of 75. He published some works, which savoured strongly of madness.

MALAKOFF, Marshal PELLISSIER, DUC DE, a French military commander, born 1794; died 22 May, 1804. In 1845 his name acquired a most unenviable notoriety in consequence of a fearful act of military atrocity committed by him in Algeria. One of the hostile Arab tribes, finding themselves hotly pressed by the French under Pellissier, retreated, with their families, cattle, and stores, to some immense caverns. These caverns were surrounded, and an attempt was made to smoke the tribe, 500 in number, out of their retreat by placing lighted straw at the entrances. The Arabs refusing to surrender, it was decided to destroy these poor wretches by suffocating them. This was accordingly done, and the whole tribe perished. The event excited much indignation, throughout all Europe. In 1855 Pellissier was sent to the East, to take part in the Crimean war, and he soon succeeded Marshal Canrobert in the chief

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command. Subsequently he was created duke of Malakoff, was sent ambassador to London, and appointed governor of Algeria.

MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER, F.S.A., an artist and antiquary, was a native of America, from whence he came to London when young, in order to study painting at the Royal Academy, but failing in that line, he had recourse to engraving, and executed a number of topographical plates, chiefly for the works of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols. He also published 'Londinum Redivivum; or an account and modern Description of London,' 4 vols.; 'Letters between the Rev. James Granger and many eminent Men;' 'First Impressions, or Sketches from Art and Nature;' 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London;' 'Miscellaneous Anecdotes;' and 'An Historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing.' Died 5 April, 1815.

MALCOLM, Sir JOHN, was born 2 May, 1769, near Langholm, in Dumfries-shire, and in 1782 went out as a cadet to the East Indies. He was present at the taking of Seringapatam, and of the Cape of Good Hope; and subsequently was sent upon a diplomatic mission to the court of Persia. On his return to Calcutta he was made private secretary to the governor-general; and in June, 1805, was appointed chief agent of the governor-general, which office he held till March, 1806, having in the course of that period concluded several important treaties with the native princes. He was also employed in several important missions under Lord Minto, and on the occasion of a third visit to Persia, in 1810, the Shah made him a khan, and sepaldar of the empire. On his return to England (1812) he received the honour of knighthood, and was thanked and rewarded by the directors of the East India Company. He returned to India 1816, and remained there till 1822, having in the meantime greatly distinguished himself both by his political and military services, particularly by his conduct at the battle of Mehedpoor, for which he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and a grant of £1000 per annum from the East India Company. In 1827 he went out as governor of Bombay, where he remained till 1831. In the latter year he was returned to parliament for Launceston; but he did not succeed in procuring a seat in the House after the dissolution of 1832. He died in London 30 April, 1833. As an author, he is chiefly known by his 'History of Persia,' 2 vols., 1815. He also wrote a 'Sketch of the Sikhs;' 'Memoir of Central India;' 'Political History of India, from 1784 to 1823;' 'The Government of India;' and a Life of Lord Clive.

MALDONAT, JOHN, a Spanish Jesuit and biblical commentator, born 1534; died at Rome 5 Jan., 1583.

MALEBRANCHE, NICOLAS, a French philosopher, born at Paris 6 Aug., 1638. After studying in the Sorbonne, he became a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and devoted himself to metaphysics and the Cartesian philosophy. Died 13 Oct., 1715. His works are 'De la Recherche de la Vérité,' 1674; 'Conversations Chrétiennes;' 'Traité de la Nature et de la Grâce;' 'Entretien sur le Métaphysique et la Religion;' 'Traité de l'Amour de Dieu;' 'Entretiens d'un Philosophe Chrétien, et d'un Philosophe Chinois sur l'existence et la nature de Dieu.'

MALESHERBES, CHRÉTIEN GUILLAUME DE LA MOIGNON DE, was born at Paris 6 Dec., 1721. He

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succeeded his father as president of the Court of Aids; besides which he had the superintendence of the press, in which office he acted with great lenity. In 1771, on the abolition of the legal constitution, Malherbes was banished to his country seat; but he was recalled three years afterwards, and made minister of state, which post he soon resigned, and then went to Switzerland. In 1786 he was again consulted on the state of the nation; but, considering it as irretrievable, he retired to his country house, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits. From thence, however, he hastened, of his own accord, to plead the cause of his sovereign, in 1792; and he was one of the last who took leave of him before his execution. The fate of this loyal subject was now determined; but he awaited it with fortitude, and suffered on the scaffold, with his daughter and her child, 22 April, 1794. He wrote 'An Essay on Rural Economy,' and some Memoirs on the state of France.

MALHERBE, FRANÇOIS DE, a French poet, born at Caen about 1555. He was introduced at court by Cardinal du Perron, and enrolled among the pensioners of Henry IV. and of Mary de Medicis. His works are still in estimation. Died 16 Oct., 1628.

MALIBRAN, MARIA FELICITA, a highly-accomplished vocalist, was born at Paris 24 March, 1808, being the daughter of Signor Garcia, a tenor at the Italian Opera, who compelled her from infancy to practise singing. In 1825 she made her debut in London in the character of 'Rosina' in 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia,' and she next played the part of 'Felicia' in 'Le Crociato in Egitto.' Towards the close of the same year she sang at the York Musical Festival, but with little success; and in 1826 she accompanied her father to New York, where she became the wife of F. E. Malibran, a French merchant and banker of great reputed wealth, who, however, became bankrupt within a year of their marriage. A separation ensued, and Madame Malibran arrived at Paris in 1827 without any means of subsistence. On 12 Jan., 1828, she made her first bow to a French audience at the Grand Opera, as 'Scimiramide' in Rossini's opera of that name. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm she evoked; she was at once engaged as *prima donna* at the Théâtre Italien; and from that moment her professional career was a continued series of ever-increasing successes and triumphs. She appeared successively at Rome, Milan, Venice, and Naples; and in 1835 returned to London, where her performances at Drury Lane were hailed with the most unbounded applause. The next year she again visited Paris, where, her first marriage having been declared void, she married M. de Beriot, a celebrated Belgian violinist. This highly-gifted artiste was seized with illness at the musical festival at Manchester, on 14 Sept., 1836, and died on the 23rd of that month. On her arrival in London in the preceding April she had fallen from her horse, and this accident may have contributed to hasten her death. Such was the premature end of the most remarkable singer mentioned in the annals of music. She was interred with great pomp at Manchester, but her remains were eventually conveyed to Belgium, and deposited in the cemetery at Laken.

MALINGRE, CLAUDE, a French historian, born at Sens about 1540; died about 1633.

MALLET, or MALLOCH, DAVID, was born at

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Crief, Perthshire, about 1700. He became a tutor in the family of the duke of Montrose; and, having made the tour of Europe, settled in London, where he altered his name to Mallet. His first publication was the ballad of 'William and Margaret'; which was followed by 'The Excursion,' a poem; and in 1731 he produced the tragedy of 'Eurydice.' Soon after this he formed an acquaintance with Pope, who introduced him to Bolingbroke; and about the same time he was appointed under-secretary to the prince of Wales. In 1739 his play of 'Mustapha' was performed with success; and the next year he wrote, in conjunction with Thomson, the masque of 'Alfred.' On the death of Pope, Mallet was employed by Bolingbroke to vilify his memory, for which that nobleman rewarded the time-server by the bequest of his own works. This man also received a legacy of 500*l.* from the duchess of Marlborough, to write the life of her husband; but he never fulfilled the engagement; and, if anything could add to his infamy, it was that of publishing libels against Byng, while that unfortunate admiral was on his trial; for which the calumniator was rewarded with a pension and a place. He was a determined infidel, and died 21 April, 1765. Besides his plays and poems, he wrote a Life of Lord Bacon.

MALLET, PAUL HENRY, an historian, born at Geneva 1730, and, after being professor of the belles-lettres at Copenhagen, was elected to the chair of history in his native city, where he died 8 Feb., 1807. His 'Introduction to the History of Denmark' was translated by Bishop Percy, who published it under the title of 'Northern Antiquities,' 2 vols., 1770; 1 vol., 1847. Mallet also wrote histories of Denmark, of Hesse, of the House of Brunswick, of Switzerland, and of the Hanseatic League.

MALLET DU PAN. See DU PAN.

MALMESBURY, JAMES HARRIS, EARL OF, was the son of the author of 'Hermes,' and born at Salisbury 9 April, 1746. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he was created doctor of civil law 1793. He began his diplomatic career at the court of Spain, and in 1772 went as envoy to Berlin. In 1775 he was appointed minister at St. Petersburg, and in 1779 received the order of the Bath. In 1784 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and the same year went as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hague. In 1788 he was created Baron Malmesbury, and in 1795 he concluded the marriage of the prince of Wales and the princess of Brunswick, whom he accompanied to England. The year following he was appointed to negotiate with the ministers of the French republic at Lisie, but without effect. He was raised to the earldom in 1800, and in 1807 was made lord lieutenant of Hampshire, and governor of the Isle of Wight. He died 21 Nov., 1820. His lordship published 'Introduction to the History of the Dutch Republic;' 'The works of James Harris, esq., with Memoirs of his Life, 2 vols. His Diaries and Correspondence were published 1844.

MALMESBURY, WILLIAM OF, an English historian, was born in Somersetshire about 1095, and educated at Oxford; after which he entered the abbey of Malmesbury. He wrote a work entitled 'Gesta Regum Anglorum,' from 449 to 1143, published with a church history of England, in Savile's Collection, 1590; and again by Sir T. D. Hardy, 2 vols., 1840. He was likewise the author of the

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'Antiquities of Glastonbury,' printed by Gale; and of the 'Life of St. Aldhelm,' published by Wharton. Died about 1143.

MALONE, EDMUND, the son of an Irish judge, was born at Dublin 4 Oct., 1741. He was educated at the university of his native city, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and in 1767 was called to the bar; but being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession, and devoted himself to literature. In 1780 he published two supplementary volumes to Stevens's Shakspeare, and a detection of Chatterton's forgeries. In 1790 appeared his edition of Shakspeare, and in 1795 he exposed the imposture of the Irelands. In 1797 he published the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; in 1800 that of Dryden, prefixed to an edition of his prose works; and in 1808 he printed the Life and Tracts of William Gerard Hamilton; and in 1811 a Biographical Sketch of the Right. Hon. William Windham. Died 25 May, 1812.

MALONE, WILLIAM, a Jesuit, was a native of Dublin, and died at Seville Aug., 1656, æt. 70. He wrote 'A Reply to Mr. James Usher his Answer,' 1627.

MALOUIN, PAUL JACQUES, a French physician and chemist, born at Caen 1701; died 1778.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLUS, a physician, born at Crevalcuore, near Bologna, 10 March, 1628, was professor of medicine successively at Bologna, Pisa, and Messina; but in 1691, on being appointed physician to Pope Innocent XII., he removed to Rome, where he died 29 Nov., 1694. All his works, physiological, anatomical, and botanical, were printed at London, 2 vols., 1686; and again at Amsterdam, 1687; and another edition, more complete, at Venice, 1733.

MALTBY, EDWARD, D.D., an English prelate, was born at Norwich 1770, and studied under Dr. Parr in the grammar school of his native city, where he laid the foundation of those accomplishments which made him one of the best scholars of his day. He was next sent to Winchester School, and from thence to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where his academical career was most brilliant. Soon after taking orders he was appointed chaplain to Bishop Pretymann, of Lincoln, and from 1824 to 1833 he was preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He was made bishop of Chichester 1831; translated to Durham 1836; resigned the latter see and retired into private life on a pension of 4000*l.* a year 1856; and died 3 July, 1859. Bishop Maltby published 'Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 1802; an edition of Morell's 'Thesaurus,' or, as he termed it, 'Lexicon Græco-Prosoodiacum,' 1815; 'A New and Complete Greek Gradus,' 1830; and some volumes of Sermons.

MALTE-BRUN, CONRAD, a French geographer, was born 12 Aug., 1775, at Thisted, in Jutland, and died 14 Dec., 1826, at Paris, where he had spent the last thirty years of his life, being highly distinguished for his geographical learning and literary abilities. Having given offence by his political writings, he was banished from his native country (1799), whence he repaired to Sweden, and subsequently to France. He published, 'Géographie Mathématique, Physique, et Politique,' in collaboration with Mentelle, 16 vols., 1803-5; 'Tableau de la Pologne ancienne et moderne;' 'Précis de la Géographie Universelle,' 7 vols., 1820-27, which has been translated into English; besides various political works and poems. He was also a contributor to the 'Biographie Universelle.'

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MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT, a political economist, born at Albury, Surrey, 1766. He graduated with distinction at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship and took holy orders. In 1798 he published anonymously his 'Treatise on Population,' but put his name to a fourth edition of the work, which appeared in 1803. In 1804 he was appointed professor of history and political economy at Haileybury College, and held that situation till his death, which took place at Bath 29 Dec., 1834. In addition to the above-mentioned work, Mr. Malthus was the author of various pieces relating to political economy, but his Treatise on Population is that by which he will be chiefly remembered. The title of the 6th and last revision is 'An Essay on the Principle of Population, or a View of its past and present Effects on Human Happiness, with an Inquiry into our Prospects respecting the future Removal or Mitigation of the Evils which it occasions,' 1826. The doctrine which he there lays down, of refusing assistance to poverty, for the purpose of preventing over-population, which he insists upon as the cause of all the evil and misery that is apparent, has not been without advocates; but it has met with a greater number of opponents, and among them some of the ablest writers on the subject.

MALUS, ÉTIENNE LOUIS, a mathematician, born at Paris 23 June, 1775. He became a professor in the military school at Metz after which he served as an engineer in the army, and went to Egypt, where he discovered a new branch of the Nile. He also drew a map of the country, on which he wrote a memoir, inserted in the 'Decade Egyptienne.' After distinguishing himself in several actions, he returned to Europe, and in 1811 obtained the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society, for his discoveries and experiments on double refraction. He was director of the Polytechnic school, a major of engineers, and superintendent of the fortifications. Died 23 Feb., 1812.

MALVEZZI, VIRGILIO, an Italian marquis and scholar, who was sent to London as ambassador from Philip IV. of Spain. He wrote 'Discourses upon Tacitus,' and several other works, which have been translated into English. Born at Bologna 1599; died 11 Aug., 1654.

MAMBRUN, PIERRE, a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born 1581; died 31 Oct., 1661.

MAN, CORNELIUS DE, a Dutch painter, born at Delft 1621; died 1706.

MANARA, PROSPERO, Marquis DI, an Italian poet and statesman, born at Taro, in the duchy of Parma, 14 April, 1714; died at Parma 2 Feb., 1800.

MANBY, Captain GEORGE WILLIAM, F.R.S., the inventor of several kinds of apparatus for saving the lives of shipwrecked mariners, was born at Hilgay, Norfolk, 28 Nov., 1765, and died at Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, 18 Nov., 1854. For his humane inventions he received from government sums amounting in the aggregate to about 7,000*l.* Captain Manby must also be numbered among our topographical writers, he having published in 1801 'The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. David, South Wales.' His other publications are, 'Sketches of the History and Natural Beauties of Clifton,' 1802; 'Guide from Clifton, through the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock,' 1802; 'On the Preservation of Shipwrecked Persons,' 1812; and 'Journal of a

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Voyage to Greenland in 1821, 4to., 1822, and again 1823.

MANBY, PETER, dean of Derry, in Ireland, turned Catholic in the reign of James II., and published several pieces in detence of his adopted faith. Died 1697.

MANCINELLI, ANTONIO, an Italian grammarian and poet, born at Veletri 1452; died at Rome about 1506. The story of his having had his hands cut off and his tongue plucked out by order of Pope Alexander VI. is a fiction.

MANCINI, LAURA BEATRICE, a Neapolitan lady, the wife of Pasquale Stanislao Mancini, died 1869. A volume of her poems was published in 1861, and she was also the author of 'Ines de Castro,' a tragedy.

MANDEVILE, Sir JOHN, an English traveller, born at St. Alban's about 1300. He left his native country 1322, and did not return till 1356, to the surprise of his friends, who thought he had been long dead. He went abroad again soon afterwards, and died at Liege 17 Nov., 1371. His travels in Tartary, the Holy Land, and India, were published in 1568, 4to., and again in 1727, 8vo. The narrative is entertaining, but full of romantic stories.

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD DE, M.D., was born in Holland about 1670. He came to England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and obtained notice by some works which indicated considerable ingenuity, mixed with much extravagance. They are: 'The Virgin unmasked,' 1709; 'A Treatise on the Hypochondriac and Hysteric Passions'; 'The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves turned honest,' afterwards entitled, 'The Fable of the Bees,' 1723; 'Free Thoughts on Religion; An Inquiry into the Origin of Honour, and usefulness of Christianity in War.' His 'Fable of the Bees' was attacked by several writers, particularly Bishop Berkeley, in his 'Alciphron,' to whom Mandeville replied. Died 21 Jan., 1733.

MANES, the founder of a sect about the year 267. He obtained the tenets which made his name famous from the books of Scythianus, an Arabian, who maintained two co-eternal principles, one good and the other evil. Upon this stock Manes set up as an heresiarch, blending with the philosophy of Scythianus, or rather of Empedocles, some notions partly Christian and partly heathen. He also pretended to the gift of healing; but failing to cure the son of the king of Persia, he was flayed alive, after which his body was given to the dogs, A.D. 278.

MANETHO, an Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote the history of his country in Greek, and pretended to have taken it from the sacred inscriptions on the pillars of Hermes Trismegistus.

MANFRED, or MAINFROI, prince of Tarentum, and king of the Two Sicilies by usurpation, was born about 1231, being an illegitimate son of the Emperor Frederick II. On the death of his brother Conrad (1254) he was charged with the administration of the kingdom during the minority of Conradin, and he availed himself of this position to assume the sovereignty. Excommunicated by Urban IV., who preached a crusade against him, he fell at the battle of Grandella, near Benevento, 26 Feb., 1266, where his army was vanquished by Charles, count of Anjou, who succeeded him.

MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO, an astronomer, born at Bologna 20 Sept., 1674; died there 15 Feb., 1739.

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MANGEY, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, was born at Leeds 1684, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1707; M.A. 1711; LL.D. 1719; D.D. 1725). He was successively rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and St. Mildred, Bread Street, London, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, prebendary of Durlham, and vicar of Ealing, Middlesex. Died 6 March, 1755. His principal works are, Discourses on the Lord's Prayer; Remarks on Toland's Nazarenus; and an edition of Philo Judæus, 2 vols. fol.

MANILIUS, MARCUS, a Latin poet, whose age is uncertain, some placing him in the time of Augustus, and others, with more probability, in the reign of Theodosius the Great. His poem, entitled 'Astronomicum,' was first published at Bologna in 1474.

MANIN, DANIELE, an Italian politician and revolutionary leader, born at Venice 1804. He became an advocate, and was highly popular among the opponents of the Austrian domination. At the time of the outbreak of the French revolution he was in prison at Venice, having been arbitrarily arrested by the Austrian police; but the people rose and set him at liberty, whereupon he, with Tomaseo, put himself at the head of the national movement, proclaimed the republic of Venice, and drove out the Austrians, who subsequently besieged the city, which gallantly held out against them from Aug., 1848, to Aug., 1849. On the termination of this memorable siege, Manin withdrew to Paris, where he gained a livelihood by teaching Italian. He died at Paris 22 Sept., 1857.

MANLEY, Mrs. MARY, was born at Guernsey, of which island her father, Sir Roger Manley, was governor. He wrote 'Commentarii de Rebellione Anglicana,' 1686; and a History of the War of Denmark. The daughter was left by her parents in the care of a cousin, who seduced, and then abandoned her. She now had recourse to her pen for a support, and in 1696 produced a tragedy, called 'The Royal Mischief,' which brought her into notice. After this she published a work, entitled 'The New Atlantis,' in which she satirised many persons of rank, and was in consequence brought before the privy-council, but escaped punishment. She next assisted Swift in writing the 'Examiner,' and in 1717 brought out another tragedy, called 'Lucius.' In the latter part of her life she became the mistress of Alderman Barber, and died 11 July, 1724.

MANNERS, JOHN, an English Jesuit, born in London 1609; died after 1670. He wrote 'The Unwearing Searcher,' a controversial work, 8vo., Lond., 1670.

MANNERS, JOHN, Marquis of Granby. See GRANBY.

MANNERT, CONRAD, a German historical and geographical writer, born 17 April, 1756, at Altdorf; died 27 Sept., 1834, at Munich, where he was professor of history. One of the best-known of his numerous works is an excellent 'Geography of the Greeks and Romans,' written in collaboration with Ueckerl.

MANNI, DOMENICO MARIA, a celebrated printer, grammarian, and antiquary, born 8 April, 1690, at Florence, where he died 30 Nov., 1788.

MANNING, OWEN, was born at Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, 11 Aug., 1721. He received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow. He took the degree of B.D. in 1753, and in 1760 obtained a

prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. In 1763 he was presented to the vicarage of Godalming, Surrey, and, in 1769, to the rectory of Pepperharrow, in the same county. Died 9 Sept., 1801. Mr. Manning published the Saxon Dictionary, begun by Mr. Edward Lye; also Illustrations of the Will of Alfred; and two sermons. After his death appeared his History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, completed by Mr. Bray, in 3 vols. fol.

MANNING, ROBERT, a Catholic divine, received his education in the English college at Douay, where he was some time professor of humanity and philosophy. Afterwards he returned to this country on the mission, and died in Essex 4 March, 1730-1. He wrote 'Modern Controversy; or, a plain and rational account of the Catholic Faith,' 1720; 'England's Conversion and Reformation compared,' 1725; 'A Single Combat; or, a personal dispute between Mr. Trapp and his anonymous Antagonist.'

MANNOCK, JOHN, an English Benedictine, called in religion *Father Anselm*, resided for many years at Foxcote, in Warwickshire, where he was chaplain to the Canning family. He died 30 Nov., 1764. His 'Poor Man's Catechism' appeared first in 1752, and has since passed through numerous editions in England, Ireland, and America. He likewise wrote 'The Poor Man's Controversy.' Several of his MS. volumes are preserved at the college of Downside, near Bath.

MANNYNG, or DE BRUNNE, ROBERT, the first English poet who occurs in the fourteenth century, was probably born before 1270, as he was received into the order of Black Canons at Brunne about 1288. His first work was a metrical paraphrase of the 'Manuel Pecche,' by Grosstete, Bishop of Lincoln; but his most important performance is a metrical chronicle of England, the second part of which was published by Tom Hearne.

MANSART, FRANÇOIS, a French architect, born 1598; died Sept., 1666. His nephew, *Jules Hardouin Mansart* (b. 1645; d. 1708), was also an excellent architect, and the superintendent of the royal buildings.

MANSFELD, PETER ERNEST, COUNT DE, a German statesman and soldier, born 1517. He was made prisoner in 1552 at Ivoy, which place he governed. He afterwards became governor of Luxembourg, where he maintained tranquillity, while the rest of the Low Countries was in a state of civil war. He had afterwards the entire command of Brabant. Died 22 May, 1604. His natural son, *Ernest de Mansfeld*, was born at Mechlin 1585, and served with such distinction in the army, that the Emperor Rodolph II. declared him legitimate. Being disappointed of his father's places and possessions, he joined the Protestant party, and ravaged several of the provinces belonging to the house of Austria. He died 20 Nov., 1626.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL OF, was the fourth son of David, earl of Stormont, and born 2 March, 1705, at Perth. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford. He next entered as a student in Lincoln's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1742 he was made solicitor-general; but in 1753 the charge of Jacobitism was brought against him, which he repelled with indignation. In 1754 he became attorney-general;

and two years afterwards was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, when he was created baron of Mansfield. During the unsettled state of the ministry in 1757 his lordship accepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer, in which situation he effected a coalition of parties. At the commencement of the reign of George III., he was assailed with the utmost virulence by the self-called patriots of the day, particularly in the affair of Wilkes; and Junius poured upon him a torrent of sarcasm. In 1776 he was created an earl of Great Britain, with remainder to the issue of Louisa, Viscountess Stormont. The disgraceful 'No Popery' riots of 1780 proved a great calamity to his lordship, and more so to posterity, in the destruction of his town house, with its library and manuscript collections. On this occasion, also, he showed his disinterestedness by refusing all compensation for his loss. He retired from office 1788, and died 20 March, 1793.

MANSI, JOHN DOMINIC, archbishop of Lucca, was born there 16 Feb., 1692, and died 27 Sept., 1769. He edited Baronius's Annals, 30 vols.; a Collection of Councils, 30 vols.; and Fabricius's 'Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ ætatis,' 6 vols.

MANT, RICHARD, D.D., an Anglican prelate, was born 12 Feb., 1776, at Southampton, where his father, Dr. Richard Mant, was rector of the church of All Saints. He received a sound education at Winchester School, and afterwards became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, from which he was elected a fellow of Oriel 1798 (M.A. 1800; D.D. 1815). In 1810 he was presented to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall, Essex; in 1813 he became chaplain to Dr. Manners-Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury; in 1815 rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; and in 1818 rector of East Horsley, Surrey. He was consecrated bishop of Killaloe and Kilsnora 1820, and translated to the see of Down and Connor 1823. The care of the diocese of Dromore also devolved upon him in 1824, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, on the death of the last bishop, Dr. Saurin. Dr. Mant owed his advancement in the Church to his professional authorship, and particularly to his sermons preached at the Bampton lecture (1812), on which occasion he made a masterly vindication of the established clergy from the accusations of those who professed a greater purity of principles. This introduced him to the patronage of Archbishop Manners-Sutton, under whose auspices he was engaged, in conjunction with the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D., to prepare an edition of the Bible, with a selection of notes from the best commentators and preachers of the Church of England. This was performed in 1817, at the expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by whom 'D'Oyly and Mant's Bible' has been frequently reprinted. Dr. Mant published many other works, a list of which is given in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' N.S., xxxi, 9. We have only room to mention 'Miscellaneous Poems,' 1806; 'The Book of Common Prayer, with notes, explanatory, practical, and historical, from approved writers of the Church of England,' 1820; 'History of the Church of Ireland; and some tracts against the Church of Rome. Dr. Mant died at the rectory house, Ballymoney, co. Antrim, 2 Nov., 1848.

MANT, WALTER BISHOP, eldest son of the above was born at Buryton, Hants, 25 June, 1807, and

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educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1827; M.A. 1830). In 1834 he was appointed archdeacon of Down, and rector of Hillsborough, where he died 6 April, 1869. He published *Memoirs of his father, the Bishop, 1857*; 'Christophoros and other poems,' 1861; and some sermons.

MANTEGNA, ANDREA, a painter and engraver, born at Padua 1431; died 1505. His chief residence was at Mantua.

MANTELL, GIDEON ALGERNON, LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent geologist and palæontologist, was born 1790 at Lewes, Sussex, and bred to the medical profession, which, after being admitted a surgeon, he practised in his native town. At an early period his attention was directed to the study of geology, and during nine years he devoted every moment he could spare from his professional duties to an examination of the chalk formation of the county of Sussex, and laid the foundation of his valuable collection, now in the British Museum. In 1835 he removed to Brighton, and in 1839 to London, where he spent the remainder of his industrious life. He received his doctor's degree of LL.D. from an American university, and the government granted him a pension shortly before his death, which occurred to Nov., 1852. Dr. Mantell must be placed in the first rank of geologists, he having in the course of his researches discovered four out of five of the genera of the extinct dinosaurian reptiles, viz., the iguanodon, the hylæosaurus, the pelorosaurus, and the regnosaurus. His greatest work, 'The Fossils of the South Downs, or Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex,' made its appearance in 1822. Among his other publications we may mention 'The Wonders of Geology,' 2 vols., 1838; and 'The Medals of Creation; or First Lessons in the Study of Organic Remains,' 2 vols., 1844.

MANTELL, JOSHUA, a writer on horticulture, was brother of the preceding. He adopted the medical profession, but his brain becoming affected, he was sent to a lunatic asylum at Ticehurst, Sussex, where he died in 1865, after nearly thirty years' confinement. He wrote 'Mantell's Floriculture,' and was principal editor of 'Baxter's Library of Agriculture and Floriculture,' and the 'Farmer's Annual.'

MANTON, THOMAS, D.D., a nonconformist divine, was born at Lawrence Lydiard, Somersetshire, 1620, and educated at Oxford. About 1643 he obtained the living of Stoke Newington, which he quitted for that of St. Paul, Covent Garden. At the Restoration he was made chaplain to the king. He was also offered the deanery of Rochester, but declined it, and was deprived of his rectory by the act of conformity. Died 18 Oct., 1677. His works are in 5 vols. folio.

MANTUAN, BAPTIST, a Latin poet, born at Mantua 1448; died 20 March, 1516. His real name was *Spagnoli*.

MANTUANO, MARCO. See *BEVAVIDIUS*.

MANUEL I., Comnenus, emperor of the East, was born about 1120; became emperor 1143; and died 24 Sept., 1180.

MANUEL II., Palæologus, emperor of the East, was born 1348; succeeded his father, John Palæologus, 1391; died 1425.

MANUEL, JACQUES ANTOINE, an eloquent French senator, distinguished for his opposition to the ministry after the restoration of the Bourbons. Though forbidden to practise his profession of an advocate, he was elected a member of the

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Chamber of Deputies, and became so formidable an opponent of the government, that he was once arrested by an armed force in the chamber. Born 19 Dec., 1775; died 27 Aug., 1827.

MANUTIUS, ALDUS, a celebrated printer, born 1499, at Bassiano, in the duchy of Sermonetta. He received a liberal education, and on the completion of his studies became preceptor to the prince of Carpi, nephew of Picus of Mirandola. In 1488 he set up a printing office at Venice, and the first book that issued from his press was the Greek poem of Musæus, with a Latin version in 4to. This was followed by a number of valuable works, and the house of Aldus was the resort of learned men from all parts of Europe, among whom was Erasmus, who resided there a considerable time, while publishing his 'Adagia.' Aldus died 3 Feb., 1515. He was the author of a Latin grammar; a treatise, 'De Metris Horatianis'; and a Greek dictionary.

MANUTIUS, PAUL, son of the preceding, was born at Venice 1511. Owing to some law-suits in his family, he did not succeed to his father's business till 1540, when he carried it on with spirit. Paul likewise engaged in education, and brought up some able scholars. He was offered a professorship at Venice, and also at Padua, but declined both, on account of his avocations. He took an active part in founding an academy at Venice, and had the care of the printing-office attached to it; but in 1562 this institution was abolished by the government. About this time Paul accepted an invitation to settle at Rome, where he was employed in printing the Scriptures, and the works of the Fathers. He died there 6 April, 1574. The most esteemed of his writings are his Letters, Commentaries on Cicero, and a treatise, 'De Curia Romana.' His son, *Aldus Manutius*, was born 1547. At the age of eleven he published 'A Collection of Latin and Tuscan Phrases'; and he soon became an able assistant to his father, whom he succeeded 1574. Three years afterwards he was appointed professor of the belles lettres in the school of the Venetian chancery, and, in 1584, he accepted the chair of rhetoric at Bologna, where he printed the 'Life of Cosmo de Medici.' Soon after this he became professor of polite literature at Pisa. In 1588 he obtained a professorship at Rome, and died there 28 Oct., 1597. With him ended the Aldine press. He wrote Commentaries on Cicero, 10 vols.; and Letters, published 1592.

MAPES, or MAP, WALTER, a Latin poet, one of the ornaments of the court of Henry II., who esteemed him for his extensive learning and for his courtly manners. He was a native of the borders of Wales, probably of Gloucestershire or Herefordshire, and pursued his studies in the university of Paris. Soon after 1160 he appears to have been at the court and in the favour of the king of England. He was also familiar in the household of Thomas à Becket, before that great man was raised to the see of Canterbury. Mapes was sent on a mission to the court of Louis le Jeune, king of France; and attended the council called by Pope Alexander III. at Rome. He obtained various ecclesiastical dignities, being canon of the churches of Salisbury and London, preceptor of Lincoln, incumbent of Westbury, Gloucestershire, with many other benefices, and, finally, archdeacon of Oxford 1197. His death is supposed to have occurred about 1210. Among the many

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poems ascribed to Mapeſ is the famous drinking ſong,

'Mihi ſit propositum in tabernâ mori,'

but the common notion that he was a 'jovial toper' muſt be placed in the long liſt of vulgar errors. All the information which can be gathered reſpecting him ſhows him to have been a wit, and a man endowed with a marked taſte for light and elegant literature. He is well known to the lovers of middle age romance as the compoſer of an important portion of the cycle of King Arthur's knights; but he was above all things remarkable for his bitter enmity to the Ciftercian order of monks. 'The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapeſ' were published by the Camden Society in 1841, under the editorſhip of Mr. Thomas Wright. The only proſe writings now known which go under Mapeſ's name are a treatiſe 'De Nugis Curialium,' alſo edited by Mr. Wright for the Camden Society, 1850; and a tract entitled 'Valerius ad Rufinum de non ducenda Uxore.' The treatiſe 'De Nugis Curialium' is the book in which this remarkable man put down his own ſentiments on the paſſing events of the day, along with the popular goſſip of the courtiers with whom he mixed. It is one maſs of contemporary anecdote, romance, and popular legend, intereſting equally by its curioſity and by its novelty.

MAPHÆUS, VEGIUS, a modern Latin poet, born at Lodi 1406. He became profeſſor of law and poetry at Pavia, but afterwards went to Rome, where he was appointed ſecretary of the Apoſtolic briefs. He died there 1458. Among his writings are a valuable treatiſe on the Education of Children; a poem on the death of Aſtyanax; and a ſupplemental book to the Æneid. This laſt has been tranſlated into Engliſh by Moſes Mendez, and burleſqued by John Ellis.

MAPLETOFT, JOHN, M.D., D.D., was born at Margaret-Inge, Huntingdonſhire, June, 1631. He was educated at Weſtmiſter School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. After travelling with the ſon of the earl of Northumberland, he took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and then ſettled in London. In 1675 he was choſen profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham College, which place he reſigned in 1679, and entered into orders. In 1685 he was preſented to the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry, and, in 1689, took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge. Died 10 Nov., 1721. Dr. Mapletoft tranſlated Sydenham's Medical Obſervations into Latin; and publiſhed 'The Principles and Duties of the Chriſtian Religion.' He is to be diſtinguiſhed from Dr. Robert Mapletoft, dean of Ely, and maſter of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who was a native of Lincolnſhire, and died 20 Aug., 1677.

MAR, ROBERT COCHRANE, EARL OF, an architect in Scotland, who was employed by James III. in building ſeveral great ſtructures. That monarch created him earl of Mar, and diſtinguiſhed him by ſo many marks of his favour, that the other nobles roſe, ſeized the favourite in the royal preſence, and hanged him on the bridge of Lauder in 1484.

MAKA, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, a vocaliſt, was born in Caſſel 1740, being the daughter of a German named Schmäling. She appeared in London as a player on the violin in her tenth year, and afterwards became a celebrated ſinger on the Continent. In 1774 ſhe married a violoncello-player

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named Mara; and, in 1784, ſhe returned to this country, where ſhe was received with the greateſt enthuſiaſm. She was particularly famous as a ſinger of Handel's muſic; but could execute with equal facility the ſprightly and ſerious, and knew how to give the proper expreſſion to both. She died at Revel 20 January, 1833.

MARACCI, LOUIS, an Italian orientaliſt, born at Lucca 1612; died 5 Feb., 1700. He was profeſſor of Arabic at Rome, and acquired diſtinction by his edition of the Koran.

MARALDI, JACQUES PHILIPPE, an aſtronomer, born at Perinaldo (Nice) 21 Aug., 1665; died 1 Dec., 1729.

MARANA, JOHN PAUL, was born near Genoa about 1642. After ſuffering imprifonment, for being concerned in a conſpiracy to give up Genoa to the duke of Savoy, he went to Monaco, where he wrote an account of that plot. He next viſited Paris, and there publiſhed 'The Turkiſh Spy,' which became very popular. He returned to Italy, and died there in Dec., 1693.

MARAT, JEAN PAUL, a ſanguinary demagogue during the progress of the French revolution, was born at Baudry, in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 1744, and in the early part of his life practiſed medicine at Paris. Renouncing, at length, his profeſſional purſuits for politics, he found a vent for his ſentiments in a work conducted by him, entitled 'L'Ami du Peuple,' in which he uſed the moſt inflammatory language againſt the nobility, the king, and the government. Having ſtirred up the people to a pitch of fury, he encouraged and culgiſed their moſt ferocious acts, particularly in the riots of the 10th Auguſt, 1792, and the maſſacre in the priſons, which followed in the beginning of September. After having acted as preſident of the terrible committee of the Commune, and eſcaped the conſequences of two decrees of accuſation, he was appointed deputy from Paris to the National Convention, where his conduct and behaviour correſponded with his previous character, exhibiting a ſtrange mixture of abſurdity, violence, and cruelty. On 21 March, 1793, he denounced all the generals as traitors, and all the French armies as incapable of reſiſting the enemy; when one of the deputies demanded that Marat ſhould be declared to be in a ſtate of inſanity. Accuſed by the party of the Girondists, he was tried and acquitted, when he triumphantly reſumed his place in the Convention. His career was brief; on the 13th of July, 1793, he was ſtabbed by Charlotte Corday, and inſtantly expired; enthuſiaſm of diſpoſition, excited by a deep ſenſe of the miſeries of her country, having prompted a young female thus to deliver the world from one of the moſt ſanguinary monſters that ever perſecuted the human race.

MARATTI, CARLO, an eminent painter, born 1625, at Camerino, in the march of Ancona. He ſtudied under Andrea Sacchi, and chiefly excelled in painting female ſaints and Madonnas. Pope Clement XI. gave him a penſion and the honour of knighthood. Died 1713.

MARBRES. See CANON.

MARCELLINUS ſucceeded Pope St. Caius 295, and died 16 March, 304.

MARCELLO, BENEDETTO, an Italian nobleman, born at Venice 24 July, 1686; died at Breſcia 17 July, 1739. He was a celebrated compoſer, and publiſhed ſome able works on the ſcience of muſic.

MARCELLUS.

MARCELLUS I., Pope, succeeded St. Marcellinus 304, and died 10 Jan., 310.

MARCELLUS II., succeeded Pope Julius III. 9 April, 1555, and died 24 days after his election.

MARCEL, ALEXANDER, M.D., was born at Geneva 1770, and after graduating in the university of Edinburgh, practised as a physician in London, where he died 19 Oct., 1822. He was a man of considerable scientific attainments and the author of several books, the principal being 'An Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Disorders,' 1819.

MARCEY, JANE, widow of the above, died in London 28 June, 1858, at the great age of 89. She published 'Conversations on Chemistry,' 'Conversations on Political Economy,' and a number of other popular works tending to render the study of science attractive to youthful minds; also 'Stories for very Little Children,' 'Mary's Grammar,' &c.

MARCHAND, PROSPER, a French writer, born at Guise, in Picardy, about 1675; died at the Hague 14 June, 1756. He edited several valuable works, and was himself author of a History of Printing, and of an Historical Dictionary.

MARCHETTI, ALEXANDER, was born at Pontorno, in Tuscany, 17 March, 1633; became professor of mathematics at Pisa; and died 6 Sept., 1714. His works consist of poems; philosophical and mathematical treatises; and Italian translations of Anacreon and Lucretius.

MARCIANUS, a Thracian, who obtained the imperial throne on the death of Theodosius II. 450. He died 457, aged 69.

MARCION, a heretic of the second century, was born at Sinope, in Paphlagonia, where his father was bishop. His life was far from being regular, and his own father excommunicated him for seducing a young lady. Upon this he became a disciple of Cerdo, to whose opinions he added others, and particularly that of two principles, one of good, and the other of evil. He was living at Rome in 140.

MARCO POLO. See **POLO**.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Philosopher, was born at Rome 26 April, 121. He was adopted and associated in the empire with Lucius Verus, his brother, by Antoninus Pius. On the death of that prince, the senate decreed the empire to Marcus Aurelius alone 7 March, 161, without mentioning Lucius Verus, but he associated him in the empire the same year. This is the earliest instance of two Roman emperors reigning together. The two brothers governed in perfect harmony, for Marcus Aurelius possessed every great quality requisite to make a nation happy, while Lucius Verus, an effeminate man, who had little merit, submitted to his brother's judgment and direction in everything. The two emperors having gained a triumph for their success in the Parthian war in 160, afterwards turned their arms against the Germans. On the death of Verus (169) Marcus Aurelius possessed the sole authority, which he exercised with great glory. He continued to prosecute the German war with vigour. In 174 an extraordinary event took place which has given rise to much controversy. The army of Marcus Aurelius being blocked up in a narrow pass by the Quadi, was in danger of perishing for the want of water, when suddenly the sky became overcast, and there fell a vast quantity of rain.

MARGARET OF VALOIS.

While the soldiers were refreshing themselves, the enemy attacked them with such fury, that they must have been defeated, had it not been for a shower of hail, with thunder and lightning, which dispirited the barbarians, and turned the victory in favour of the Romans. The truth of this story is attested by Pagan and Christian writers, but the former ascribe the deliverance to magic, or to the interposition of Jupiter Tonans; while the latter affirm that the miracle was an answer to the prayers of the twelfth legion, which consisted entirely of Christians, and which was afterwards styled the 'Thundering Legion.' In 175 Avidius Cassius, governor of Syria, revolted against the emperor, but the insurrection was soon suppressed. Marcus Aurelius associated his son in the empire 176, and died at Vienna while engaged in a war against the Marcomanni 17 March, 180. He was generally a mild and excellent prince, but through a blind devotion to Paganism he allowed the persecution of Christians during his reign. His twelve books of 'Meditations' consist of instructive philosophical maxims and observations, relating to morals and the conduct of life, and exhibiting the practical principles of the Stoics. There are several English translations of this work, but none of them are worthy of the original.

MARESIUS. } See **DESMARETS**.

MARETS

MARGARET, St., virgin and martyr, is supposed to have suffered death at Antioch for the Christian faith about 275.

MARGARET, St., Queen of Scotland, was born about 1047, being the daughter of Edmund Ironside and sister of Edgar Atheling. She married Malcolm III., and was crowned Queen of Scotland 1070. Died 16 Nov., 1093.

MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of René d'Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI. of England, was born at Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine, 23 March, 1420. Intrepid in the field, she signalled herself by heading her troops in several battles against the house of York; and if she had not been the instrument of her husband's misfortunes by putting to death the duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy with which she supported the rights of her husband and son, till the fatal defeat at Tewkesbury (4 May, 1471), which put an end to all her enterprises; the king being taken prisoner, and her only son, Prince Edward, basely murdered by Richard duke of York. Margaret was ransomed by Louis XI. for 50,000 crowns in 1475; and died at the château of Dampierre 25 Aug., 1481.

MARGARET BEAUFORT, countess of Richmond. See **BEAUFORT**.

MARGARET OF FRANCE, queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry II., was born 1552, and married Henry IV., but unhappily disgraced herself by her licentiousness. She was divorced 1599; and died 27 March, 1615.

MARGARET OF VALOIS, queen of Navarre, was born at Angoulême 1492. She was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême, and of Louisa of Savoy. In 1509 she married Charles duke of Alençon, who died at Lyons in 1525. Her next husband was Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Joan d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. She died a Protestant 21 Dec., 1540. She wrote 'Le Miroir de l'ame pécheresse,' which was condemned as heretical by the

MARGARET MARY (ST.)

Sorbonne, who afterwards reversed the sentence; but her most popular work is entitled 'Heptameron, or Novels.'

MARGARET MARY (ST.). See ALACOQUE.

MARGARITONE D'AREZZO, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect; born about 1215, at Arezzo, where he died at the age of 77.

MARGETSON, JAMES, D.D., was born 1600, and educated at Cambridge. He was advanced to the archbishopric of Dublin 1660-1; translated to Armagh 1663; died Aug., 1678.

MARGGRAF, ANDREW SIGISMUND, a chemist, born at Berlin 1709. After studying under his father, who was an apothecary, and assessor of the College of Medicine, he attended the lectures of Neumann, and next became a pupil of Haller. In 1738 he was chosen a member of the Berlin Academy, and in 1760 was appointed director of the class of experimental philosophy, besides which he had the care of the laboratory. He made several important discoveries, particularly in the phosphoric acid. Died 7 Aug., 1782.

MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the Emperor Francis I., was born at Vienna 1791. In 1810 she became the second wife of Napoleon I., to whom she bore a son in the following year; but after his abdication she retired to her native country, and contracted a morganatic marriage with her chamberlain, Count Albert Adam, of Neipperg, by whom she had several children. Died 18 Dec., 1847.

MARIA THERESA, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and empress of Germany, was born at Vienna 13 May, 1717, being the eldest daughter of the Emperor Charles VI. She married (1736) Francis Stephen of Lorraine, afterwards grand duke of Tuscany, and eventually emperor, under the name of Francis I. (1745). Her reign began with a war, in which all the neighbouring nations were engaged, and Maria was near losing her throne. After the war had continued eight years, a peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, and Maria immediately devoted herself to repairing the ravages which her subjects had suffered during the commotion. She built hospitals, encouraged commerce and science, and did everything which humanity and munificence could devise to render her infirm soldiers comfortable. The king of Prussia again declared war against her; but in the terrible struggle which ensued the empress maintained her position, and peace was established. After a long reign, during which she displayed heroism, virtue, and charity to a degree which endeared her to her subjects, she died at Vienna 29 Nov., 1780.

MARIANA, JOHN, a Spanish historian, born at Talavera, in Castille, 1537. He entered the order of Jesuits, and became a professor in several colleges of that society; after which he retired to Toledo, where he published his treatise 'De rege et regis institutione,' in which he attempted to justify the assassination of Henry III. The work, however, which does credit to his memory, is the 'History of Spain,' written originally in Latin, and translated by himself into his native language. It was first printed at Toledo 1592. The author afterwards continued it to the year 1621. Mariana also wrote some commentaries on the Scriptures, and died at Toledo 17 Feb., 1624.

MARIANUS SCOTUS, a learned Scotch monk, who died 1086, aged 58. He was a relation of the Venerable Bede, and wrote a Chronicle from Jesus

MARIE ANTOINETTE DE LORRAINE.

Christ to 1083. It was continued by another hand to 1200.

MARIE AMÉLIE DE BOURBON, queen of the French. She was the daughter of Ferdinand the Fourth of Naples, Third of Sicily, and First of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Her mother was Marie Caroline, archduchess of Austria, the imperious daughter of Maria Theresa, and sister of Marie Antoinette and of the emperors Joseph and Leopold. Marie Amélie was one of five sisters, who were most carefully educated under the care of Madame d'Ambrosio. She early displayed the germs of those amiable qualities which distinguished her in after life. 'We three sisters,' said, on one occasion, the widow of Charles Felix, king of Sardinia, to M. Donnet, archbishop of Bordeaux,—'we three sisters were called respectively *La Bella, La Dotta, and La Santa*. *La Santa* was Marie Amélie.' On 25 Nov., 1809, she was married, at Palermo to Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, afterwards king of the French. Their marriage was purely one of affection. Amid all the political misfortunes which afterwards overtook them, their domestic happiness was never for a moment disturbed, and their household virtues became proverbial in Europe. When the king fled from Paris, she accompanied him as far as Evreux, where she separated from him for safety. She afterwards rejoined him at Honfleur, and shared the difficulties of his passage to England. In the quiet seclusion of Claremont she devoted herself to the task of soothing the regrets of the king. He died in 1850; but she survived him sixteen years, dying 24 March, 1866, æt. 83. Her remains were interred on the 3rd of April, in the Catholic chapel at Weybridge.

MARIE ANTOINETTE DE LORRAINE, JOSEPHÉ-JEANNE, archduchess of Austria, and queen of France, born at Vienna 3 Nov., 1755, was daughter of the Emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa. In 1770 she was married at Versailles to the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. It was subsequently remarked that immediately after the ceremony a fearful thunder-storm threw Versailles and all the surrounding country into the greatest terror. Anxious minds indulged in yet more fearful forebodings, when, at the festivity which the city of Paris prepared for the celebration of the marriage, a great number of people were pressed or trodden to death in the crowd, fifty-three persons being found dead, and about three hundred seriously injured. When Marie Antoinette, after the death of Louis XV., became queen, she imitated the example of Louis XII. An officer of the life-guards, who had formerly displeased her, and now was about to resign, she ordered to remain at his post, and forget the past. 'Heaven forbid that the queen should avenge the injuries of the dauphiness!' Thus she gained the affections of the people by mildness and generosity; in particular she took the most energetic measures to relieve the sufferers in the dreadful winter of 1788. But about this time she drew upon herself the hatred of the court party, who used every means to make her odious to the nation. She was accused, in pamphlets, of continually contriving plots; and though none of the accusations could be proved, and many of them were wholly improbable, yet it must be confessed that the young and inexperienced queen gave cause for them. Her lively imagination often gave her the appearance of levity, and sometimes of dissimula-

tion. A natural restlessness led her to change, to new fashions, to a continual varying of her diversions. Great sums of money were by this means taken from more important objects. It was still more to her disadvantage that she injured her dignity by neglecting the strict formality of court manners; besides, she expressed herself with pettishness, in reply to the censures that were passed upon her. Her enemies now spread abroad a report that she was still an Austrian at heart, and a natural enemy to the French, to whose happiness she could no longer contribute. An extraordinary occurrence added fuel to the flame of calumny, while it subjected the name of the queen to a disgraceful law-suit. Two jewellers demanded the payment of an immense price for a necklace, which had been purchased in the name of the queen. In the examination which she demanded it was proved that she had never ordered the purchase. A lady of her size and complexion had impudently passed herself off for the queen, and at midnight had a meeting with a cardinal in the park of Versailles. Notwithstanding this, the enemies of the queen succeeded in throwing a dark shade over her conduct. When Calonne reported a very great deficiency in the finances, the cause was blindly charged to the queen's extravagance. At length, when the embarrassed circumstances of the government rendered it necessary to summon a meeting of the States-General, the queen was present at the opening of their first session; but from that moment her tranquillity was gone. Events soon followed which put her courage to the test. She appeared, with her husband, at the banquet which the body-guards gave at Versailles, 1st Oct., to the officers of the troops of the line, where, soon after the departure of the court, the national cockade was trampled on. This excited the Parisians still more against the queen. They regarded her as the soul of the party which at that time was collecting an army against Paris and against the National Assembly. On the 5th the Parisians rushed violently to Versailles. Early on the 6th they broke into the castle, murdered several of the body-guards, and uttered against the queen the most furious threats. In the middle of the night a clergyman wrote to her, 'Take measures for your preservation. Early in the morning, at six o'clock, you are to be murdered.' She remained tranquil, and concealed the letter. The infuriated mob rushed into her chamber; she fled to the king. To put a stop to the scene of outrage, the king and queen showed themselves, with both their children, in the balcony. 'This spectacle made a momentary impression on the enraged people; but soon the cry resounded from every mouth, 'No children! The queen, the queen alone!' She instantly put her son and daughter into the arms of the king, and returned to the balcony. This unexpected courage disarmed the mob; their threats were followed by shouts of approbation. The same day she was obliged to view a most fearful spectacle for six hours, on her way to Paris. Before her carriage were borne on spikes the heads of two guards. Overheated patriots surrounded her with the most horrid imprecations. When she was asked about the scene that had just ended by the officers of justice, who desired to punish the guilty, she replied, 'Never will I accuse one of the king's subjects;' and when the question was repeated, 'I have seen all, I have heard all, I have forgotten all,' was her

answer. The first month after her arrival in Paris, she expended 300,000 livres in redeeming clothes pledged by the poor to the pawnbrokers; but all her benefits were insufficient to appease their exasperated minds. In 1791, when Louis XVI. determined on flight, she followed her husband. From Varennes, she was brought back to the Tuileries, and when the committee of the Constituent Assembly demanded an explanation, she answered, 'As the king wished to depart with his children, nothing in the world could hinder me from accompanying him. I have given sufficient proof, for these two years, that I would never desert him. What made me more decided on that point was the firm conviction that the king would never leave France. If he had wished to do so I should have employed every effort to restrain him.' This tempest was followed by a momentary calm. In the meantime came on the 20th June, and the 10th August, 1792. Prepared for whatever might happen on the latter of these days, the queen exerted all her power to excite her husband to meet death sword in hand. Led to the Legislative Assembly, she heard his deposition announced, together with the appointment of his judges, and then went with him to the Temple. None of her female attendants were suffered to accompany her. Here she occupied the only comfortable chamber, with her daughter and the Princess Elizabeth. Close bars of iron secured the window, admitting only a glimmering light. She now exhibited the full strength of her character; invariably calm in the circle of her friends, she urged them to disregard sickness and suffering. When the king informed her of his condemnation she congratulated him on the approaching termination of an existence so painful, and the unperishing reward that was to crown it. On 4 July, 1793, she was separated from her son. She felt that this separation was for ever, yet her firmness was unchanged. On the 5th of August, at midnight, she was removed to the keeper's house. A dark and damp dungeon here was her last abode. On the 3rd of Oct. the Convention ordered her to be brought before the revolutionary tribunal. She was charged with having dissipated the finances, exhausted the public treasury, given large sums out of it to the emperor; with having corresponded with foreign enemies, and favoured domestic tumults. But, notwithstanding the multitude of witnesses examined, no evidence could be brought against her. Bailly, then mayor of Paris, who was summoned as a witness, had the courage to take the queen into his protection without hesitation, and to censure, with the greatest severity, her bloodthirsty accuser, Fouquier-Tinville, for his testimony. The queen herself replied to all inquiries with firmness and decision. When Herbert accused her of corrupting the morals of her own son, she answered, with the deepest indignation, 'I appeal to every mother here whether such a crime be possible!' She heard her sentence of death with calmness, and was carried back to her prison. The next day, at eleven o'clock, she ascended the cart which conveyed her to the scaffold. A deep silence reigned. Grief had distorted her features, and, in the damp, unhealthy prison, she had almost lost one of her eyes. Her look seemed to fill the people with awe. At twelve o'clock the cart arrived at the palace of Louis XV. She cast back a long look at the Tuileries, and then ascended the scaffold. When she came to the top, she threw

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herself on her knees, and exclaimed, 'O God, enlighten and affect my executioners! Farewell, my children, for ever! I go to your father!' Thus died the queen of France, 16 Oct., 1793.

MARINI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, born at Naples 1699; died 25 March, 1625.

MARINUS. See **MARTIN.**

MARIOTTE, EDMÉ, a French ecclesiastic and experimental philosopher, was a native of Dijon. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris 1696, and died 12 May, 1684. He was a great experimentalist on the motion of fluids, the nature of vision, and the constitution of the air. His works were printed in 2 vols., 1717.

MARISCO, ADAM DE. See **ADAM.**

MARIUS, CAIUS, a celebrated Roman, who was seven times consul. He was born at Arpinum about 157 B.C., and entering the army, served as lieutenant under Scipio and Metellus. He first obtained the consulship B.C. 107, and the next year ended the war with Jugurtha, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations who had invaded Italy. With a very inferior force he completely routed them, for which a pyramid was erected to his honour; but he tarnished the glory of his victories by the basest cruelties to the vanquished. In his sixth consulate he had for his rival Sylla, who marched to Rome with his army, and obliged Marius to quit the city. After wandering for some time he was recalled to Rome by Cinna, with whom he was again chosen consul B.C. 86, in which year he died.

MARIVAUX, PIERRE CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE, a French writer, born at Paris 1688. He came of a good family, and inherited a considerable fortune, which he employed in benevolent purposes. He died 12 Feb., 1763. His works are—*Pièces de Theatre*, 5 vols.; *Homère travestie*; *Le Spectateur François*, 2 vols.; *Le Philosophe Indigent*; *Vie de Marianne*, 4 vols.; *Le Paysan Parvenu*; *Pharsamon*.

MARK, ST., a Roman, succeeded Pope Sylvester I. Jan., 330, and died on 6 Oct. following.

MARKHAM, GERVASE, a hack author, was a native of Gotham, Notts. He served as a captain in the royal army during the civil wars, at which time he must have been in the decline of life, as some of his works were printed in the reign of Elizabeth. The time of his death is unknown. His principal works are on husbandry, horsemanship, fowling, and the diseases of cattle. He also composed some poems, and (conjointly with William Sampson) a tragedy, entitled 'Herod and Antipater.'

MARKHAM, WILLIAM, archbishop of York, was born at Kinsale, in Ireland, 1720, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1745; D.C.L. 1752). In 1765 he obtained the deanery of Rochester, which he vacated in 1767 for that of Christ Church. In 1771 he was nominated bishop of Chester, and the same year was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, which situation he held till 1776. He was translated to York Dec., 1776, and died 3 Nov., 1807. Specimens of his Latin poetry are in the 'Carmina Quadragesimalia' and the 'Musæ Anglicanæ.' He also published a few detached sermons.

MARKLAND, ABRAHAM, D.D., was born in London 1645; educated at Oxford; appointed

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prebendary of Winchester 1679; master of the Hospital of St. Cross 1694; died about 1730. He wrote a poem on the birth and restoration of Charles II.; another, entitled 'Ptery-plegia, or the Art of Shooting Flying;' and 2 vols. of Sermons, 1729.

MARKLAND, JAMES HEYWOOD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., born at Manchester 1788; died at Bath 28 Dec., 1864. He was called to the bar, and practised his profession till 1830, though his leisure moments were devoted to literary and antiquarian pursuits. Among his works may be mentioned 'Remarks on English Churches;' 'Prayers and Life of Bishop Ken;' 'The Oretory;' and 'Chester Mysteries.'

MARKLAND, JEREMIAH, M.A., a celebrated critic, was born 29 Oct., 1693, at Childwall, in Lancashire. He was brought up at Christ's Hospital, whence he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1717, and held it till his death on 7 July, 1776. He never took orders, but led a retired life, partly at college as a tutor, and lastly at Dorking, Surrey. He published a few poems; a Latin Epistle to Bishop Hare, on some passages of Horace; an edition of the *Sylvæ* of Statius; Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus; a Dissertation on four Orations ascribed to Cicero; a tract entitled 'De Græcorum quintâ declinatione imparisyllabica, et inde formatâ Latinarum tertia, quæstio Grammatica;' an edition of Euripides's 'Supplices Mulieres'; and another of the 'Two Iphigeniæ' of the same writer. Many of his notes on the *New Testament* are in Bowyer's Conjectures.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF, prince of the holy Roman empire, was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, 1650, being the eldest son of Sir Winston Churchill, who has been already noticed in this work. He was educated at St. Paul's School, where he is said to have read Vegetius de Re Militari. At the age of twelve years, however, his father took him to court, where he became page to the duke of York, and in 1666 obtained a pair of colours in the Guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and in 1672 he was captain of grenadiers under the duke of Monmouth, with whom he served in the Low Countries, and distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Nimeguen as to attract the notice of the great Turanne, who called him the handsome Englishman. For his conduct at the siege of Maestricht, he received the thanks of the French king at the head of the line. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel, also gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York, whom he attended to the Netherlands in 1679, as he afterwards did to Scotland. In 1681 he married Miss Sarah Jennings, who waited on the Princess Anne, by which match he greatly strengthened his interest at court. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York, in their passage to Scotland, on which occasion his royal highness expressed the utmost anxiety to save the colonel, who in the same year was made baron of Eymouth. He still continued to be a favourite after the accession of James, who sent him ambassador, on that occasion, to France. In 1685 he was created Lord Churchill of Sandridge, and the same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion. He continued to serve King James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the prince of Orange, and then left

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him, or which he has been severely stigmatised by several writers. After the revolution he was created earl of Marlborough, and appointed commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, where he reduced Cork, with other strong places. Notwithstanding these services, in 1702 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower on a charge of treason, but soon obtained his release. After the death of Queen Mary he was restored to favour, and appointed governor to the young duke of Gloucester. In 1700 he was made commander-in-chief of the English forces in Holland, where also he held the charge of ambassador. At the beginning of the next reign he received the order of the Garter, and was declared captain-general of all the forces in England and abroad. The states-general also gave him the supreme command of the Dutch troops; and in the campaign of 1702 he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liege, for which he received the thanks of both houses, and was created duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he joined Prince Eugene, with whom he gained the battle of Hochstet, taking Marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this he had been created a prince of the empire. In the winter he returned to England, and again received the thanks of parliament, with the grant of the manor of Woodstock and the hundred of Wotton. On the 12 May, 1706, he fought the battle of Ramillies, which victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in Nov., and received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill was passed to settle his honours upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim House was ordered to be built, to perpetuate his exploits, besides all which he had a pension of 5,000*l.* a-year out of the post-office. The following campaign was inactive; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigour, that the French king was glad to enter into a negotiation for peace, which had no effect. In 1709 he defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet, for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnised. In the winter of 1710 he returned to England, and soon after was dismissed from his employments, and even a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Stung by this ingratitude, he went abroad till 1714, when he returned and landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employments, and died at Windsor Lodge, having survived his intellectual faculties, June 16, 1722, and his remains were interred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey. The duke had four daughters, who married into the first families of the kingdom. His duchess died Oct. 18, 1744. She was a woman of boundless ambition and avarice, having amassed more money than many sovereign princes. In 1742 she gave 5,000*l.* to Mr. Hooke, to write a book entitled 'An Account of the conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough.' A selection of curious papers was published in 1788, by Lord Hailes, with this title, 'The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.'

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, a dramatist, was

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the son of a shoemaker at Canterbury, where he was born about Feb., 1593-4. After a preliminary training at the king's school in his native city, he was sent to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1583; M.A. 1587). Having commenced dramatic author, he came to London, and at one period, like his great contemporary, Shakspeare, appeared upon the stage as an actor. Recklessly squandering the proceeds of his pen, and when all was spent, labouring in a garret to complete a new play—such appears to have been the life of Marlowe, who is represented as outdoing all his companions in blasphemy and obscenity. His death took place in a drunken brawl at Deptford 1 June, 1593. Of his plays the 'Jew of Malta' is reckoned the best, and he is the reputed author of 'Tamburlaine the Great,' believed to be the earliest English play composed in blank verse. Marlowe also wrote the exquisite song 'Come live with me, and be my love;' and several poems. The best edition of his works is that by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, 3 vols. 12mo., Lond., 1850; 1 vol. 8vo., 1858.—*Athen. Cantab.*

MARMION, SHAKELLEY, was born at Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, Jan., 1602. He took his master's degree at Wadham College, Oxford, 1624, after which he squandered away his estate, and then entered the army. Died 1639. He wrote four comedies, called *Holland's Leaguer*; *A fine Companion*; *The Antiquary*; *The Crafty Merchant*. He was also the author of 'Cupid and Psyche,' a poem.

MARMONT, AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS VIÉSSE DE, duke of Ragusa, a marshal of the French empire, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine 20 July, 1774; died at Venice 2 March, 1852. He obtained his title for his successful defence of Ragusa against a greatly superior force of Russians and Montenegrins 30 Sept., 1806.

MARMONTEL, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French writer, was born 11 July, 1723, at Bort, in the Limousin. He studied in the Jesuits' College at Mauriac, after which he went to Toulouse, and next to Paris, where his tragedy of 'Dionysius' procured him the situation of secretary to the royal buildings. Soon afterwards he became connected with D'Alembert and Diderot, in the *Encyclopedie*. He also had a share in the 'Mercurie François,' in which his *Tales* first appeared; but having written a satire on the Duc D'Aumont, he was sent to the Bastille. His confinement, however, was short; and in 1763 he obtained a place in the Academy, of which he afterwards became perpetual secretary. Died 31 Dec., 1799. Besides his 'Tales,' he wrote 'Epître aux poëtes;' the romance of 'Belisarius;' and the 'History of the Incas.' The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 18 vols., 1810.

MARNIX, PHILIP VAN, seigneur du Mont, *Sainte Aldegonde*, was born at Brussels 1538. He was a zealous Calvinist, and, being appointed consul at Antwerp, defended that city bravely against the duke of Parma 1584. Died 15 Dec., 1598. Among other works, he wrote one called 'The Bee-Hive of the Romish Church,' which was translated into English by Gilpin 1578.

MAROCCHETTI, PIETRO CARLO GIOVANNI BATTISTA, BARON, an eminent sculptor, born at Turin 1805. He received his education in Paris, at the Lycée Napoleon, after leaving which he was placed with Bosio, a Parisian sculptor of some eminence. While studying in his atelier he obtained honour-

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able mention from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, but was not awarded any other distinction, and his journey to Italy to complete his studies was undertaken at his own expense. In 1827 he returned to France, and in the same year exhibited a group, 'A Girl playing with a Dog,' for which a medal was awarded him. This group he presented to the king of Sardinia. In 1831 he exhibited his 'Fallen Angel,' and somewhat later he executed for the Academy of Arts of Turin a statue of Monsignor Mossi. He presented to the capital of Sardinia an equestrian statue of Emanuel Philibert, which is by many esteemed his chef-d'œuvre, and which was his sole contribution to the French Exposition of 1855. Many of his works are well known in Paris, and among them are one of the bas-reliefs on the Arc de l'Étoile; the tomb of Bellini at Père la Chaise; a maitre d'autel in the church of the Madeleine; three equestrian statues of the duke of Orleans; a St. Michel; and a statue of the emperor. Shortly after the revolution of Feb. 1848, Marochetti came to England, where he soon became known in art circles. In 1851 he contributed the model of a colossal equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion to the Great Exhibition, but being dissatisfied with the position allotted to it inside the building, he set it up at some distance from the western entrance to the great glass palace. The position of the figure and its spirited attitude attracted no small share of public attention; and this model was the means of bringing the sculptor into very general notice. The statue was afterwards executed in bronze, and placed close to the palace at Westminster, the cost being defrayed by a national subscription. The people of Glasgow commissioned him to execute for them an equestrian statue of Queen Victoria, which was inaugurated in 1854. In that year he exhibited at the Royal Academy 'Love Playing with a Hare.' In 1856 he executed the granite monument to the memory of the English soldiers slain in the Crimea; and a year later the mausoleum of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. He also executed a statue of the duke of Wellington, which surmounts a huge monolith erected to his memory at Strathfieldsaye. One of his latest works was a monument to Lord Clyde, which stands in Waterloo Place. Marochetti was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honour 1839; and died at Paris 28 Dec., 1867.

MAROT, JEAN, a poet, born near Caen, in Normandy, 1463; died in 1523. Princess Anne, of Bretagne, gave him a pension, and called him her poet. His son, *Clément Marot*, born at Cahors 1495, far exceeded his father in poetical talent. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. On his release he went to Piedmont, where he professed the Protestant faith. He died at Turin 1544. He gave a new grace to French poetry, and obtained great credit by his translation of the Psalms. Paul Lacroix published a good edition of his works, 3 vols., 1824.

MARKPURG, FREDERICK WILLIAM, author of fourteen valuable treatises in German on the theory of music, was born at Sechausen, in Prussia, 1718, and died 22 May, 1795.

MARRYAT, FREDERICK, captain R.N., an English novelist, born in London 10 July, 1792. Entering the navy at an early age, he saw much service under Lord Cochrane, and gained a high reputation among his comrades for his bravery. He was promoted to be lieutenant 1812, and com-

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mander 1815. For his services in the Burmese war he received the decoration of C.B. Capt. Marryat published in 1837 a 'Code of Signals for the use of Vessels employed in the Merchant Service;' and he afterwards had the satisfaction of seeing his admirable invention adopted in the royal and mercantile services, not only of this country, but of foreign nations. He twice received the public thanks of the Shipowners' Society for it, and upon his treatise being translated into French (1840) he was complimented by Louis Philippe with the cross of the legion of honour. Captain Marryat's chief claim to remembrance, however, is founded on the productions of his facile pen. He was one of the most pleasing of our romance writers, and especially excelled in naval stories. He was editor of the 'Metropolitan Magazine' from 1832 to 1836, during which period some of his most popular novels were first published in its pages. His death took place at Langham, Norfolk, 2 Aug., 1848. Subjoined is a list of his works—'Frank Millday,' 1829; 'King's Own,' 1830; 'Newton Forster,' 1832; 'Peter Simple,' 1833; 'Jacob Faithful,' 1835; 'Pacha of Many Tales,' 1835; 'Japhet in Search of a Father,' 1836; 'Midshipman Easy,' 1836; 'Pirate and Three Cutters,' 1836; 'Snarley Yow, or the Dog-Fiend,' 1837; 'Phantom Ship,' 1839; 'Diary in America,' 1839, a work which gave great offence to our thin-skinned Transatlantic brethren; 'Olla Podrida,' 1840; 'Poor Jack,' 1840; 'Joseph Rushbrook,' 1841; 'Masterman Ready,' 1841; 'Percival Keene,' 1842; 'Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet,' 1843; 'Privateer's Man,' 1844; 'Settlers in Canada,' 1844; 'Mission, or Scenes in Africa,' 1845; 'Children of the New Forest,' 1847; 'Little Savage,' 1847; 'Valerie,' 1849.

MARS, ANNE FRANÇOISE HIPPOLYTE BOUTET, a French comic actress, born at Paris 9 Feb., 1778; died 20 March, 1847.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, D.C.L., F.R.S., an orientalist, born at Dublin 16 Nov., 1754. He early entered the civil service of the East India Company, and was stationed for some years at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, where he assiduously studied the native languages and antiquities. After his return to England in 1779 he continued his philological researches, was elected a member of several learned societies, and honoured with the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford 1786. He was appointed under-secretary to the Admiralty 1795, and afterwards chief secretary; but in 1807 he retired from public life. He died at Aldenham, Hertfordshire, 6 Oct., 1836. Dr. Marsden presented his valuable collection of coins and medals to the British Museum, and his extensive library to King's College, London. His works are—'The History of Sumatra,' 1783; 'Catalogue of Dictionaries, Vocabularys, Grammars and Alphabets,' 1796; 'A Dictionary of the Malayan language; to which is prefixed a Grammar, with an Introduction and Praxis,' 1812; a translation of the 'Travels of Marco Polo,' 1817; 'Numismata Orientalia Illustrata,' 2 vols., 1823-5; 'Miscellaneous Works,' 1834; and an autobiographical memoir, 1838.

MARSH, FRANCIS, born in Gloucestershire 1627, and educated at Cambridge, became bishop of Limerick, Ardferd, and Aghadoe 1667, bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh 1672, archbishop of Dublin 1682, and died 16 Nov., 1693.

MARSH, HERBERT, D.D., an Anglican prelate,

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born 10 Dec., 1757, at Faversham, Kent, of which parish his father was vicar. After graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, he resided for several years at Göttingen, and acquired a perfect knowledge of German, a language with which few of his countrymen were at that period acquainted. He also transmitted important political information to Mr. Pitt, who subsequently rewarded him with a pension. Resuming his academical pursuits, he took his degrees in divinity, and after being appointed Margaret professor in that faculty delivered several series of lectures, which being in English instead of in Latin—the language employed by all his predecessors—attracted large audiences. He was promoted to the bishopric of Llandaff 1816, and translated to Peterborough 1819. His attempts to repress Calvinism in the latter diocese rendered him obnoxious to the evangelical portion of the clergy, and several publications appeared on the subject, which was ultimately brought before the House of Lords, but without any material result. Dr. Marsh was the author of numerous works, he having been mixed up in various controversies which have now fallen into oblivion. His earliest and most important literary production was a translation (4 vols., 1792-1801) of the 'Introduction to the New Testament,' by J. D. Michaelis, whose daughter he subsequently married. Among his other works we may specify—'An Essay on the Usefulness and Necessity of Theological Learning to those who are designed for Holy Orders,' 1792; 'A Course of Lectures, containing a description and systematic arrangement of the various branches of Divinity,' 1810; 'Horæ Pelagicæ,' 1813; and 'A Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome,' 1814. Died 1 May, 1839.

MARSH, NARCISSEUS, an Anglican prelate, born at Hannington, Wiltshire, 1638. He became fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1673 he was appointed principal of St. Alban Hall; but in 1678 he went to Ireland, and was made provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to which he presented a valuable library. In 1682 he was promoted to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns; in 1690 translated to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel; removed to that of Dublin 1694; and to the primate's see of Armagh 1702-3. Died 2 Nov., 1713. His works are—'Manuductio ad Logicam'; 'Institutiones Logicæ'; 'Essay on the Doctrine of Sounds'; 'A Charge to the Clergy of Dublin.' His MS. diary of his life, beginning 20 Dec., 1690, remains in his library at Dublin.

MARSH, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, was born in July, 1775, and educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. He held, in succession, several benefices, among them St. Mary's, Leamington, and the rectory of Beddington, Surrey. He was also an hon. canon of Worcester. Died 24 Aug., 1864. Among his publications were 'Plain Letters on Prophecy,' and 'Sermons on Justification by Faith.'

MARSHAL, ANDREW, M.D., an anatomist and physician, born in Fifehire 1742; died in London 2 April, 1813. His chief work is on 'The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in Mania and Hydrophobia.'

MARSHALL, or MARTIAL, JOHN, D.D., a native of Darlynsford, Worcestershire, received his education at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow 1551.

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About five years later he proceeded B.C.L., and soon afterwards became second master of Winchester School; but, on Queen Elizabeth's accession, he forsook all his preferments, and, retiring to Louvain, applied himself to divinity, and became doctor in that faculty. In 1568 he was invited to Douay by William Allen (afterwards cardinal), and was one of the first six engaged in establishing the English college in that university. Dr. Marshall was subsequently appointed a canon of Lisle; and died 3 April, 1597. He wrote 'A Treatise of the Crosse gathered out of the Scriptures, Councils, and auncient Fathers of the Primitive Church,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1564; and 'A Replie to Mr. Calhill's blasphemous Answer, made against the Treatise of the Crosse,' 4to., Louvain, 1566.

MARSHALL, JOHN, an American jurist, born in Fauquier County, Virginia, 24 Sept., 1755; died at Philadelphia 6 July, 1835. He had some classical instruction, but was never at a college. A soldier in the war, he reached the rank of captain, and fought in various battles. As a lawyer he soon rose to distinction. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of war, and afterwards secretary of state; and, in the following year, made chief justice of the United States, which exalted office he held with increasing reputation and unsullied dignity till his death. He wrote a Life of Washington.

MARSHALL, NATHANIEL, D.D., was educated at Cambridge, became rector of St. Vedast and St. Michael-le-Querne, London, and prebendary of Windsor; and died about 1729, leaving a translation of St. Cyprian's works; 'A Defence of the English Constitution; and 'A Treatise on the Discipline of the Primitive Church.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Barkby, Leicestershire, about 1621, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he became rector 1672. He obtained the deanery of Gloucester 1681; and died 1685. He published 'Observations in Evangeliorum versiones perantiquas duas, Gothicas sc. et Anglo-Saxonicas;' and an explanation of the Catechism. He also completed Parr's Life of Usher.

MARSHAM, Sir JOHN, was born in London 23 Aug., 1602. He went from Westminster School to St. John's College, Oxford, and afterwards entered the Middle Temple. In 1638 he became one of the six clerks in Chancery, which place he lost in the Rebellion, besides having his estate plundered for his loyalty. At the Restoration he recovered his situation in the Chancery, and was made a baronet. Died 25 May, 1685. He published—'Diatriba Chronologica'; 'Canon Chronicus, Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, et Disquisitiones,' 1672, printed at Leipsic 1676. Sir John also wrote the preface to Dugdale's Monasticon; and left some learned dissertations in MS.

MARSHMAN, JOSHUA, D.D., a missionary and orientalist, born at Westbury Leigh about 1767. He was one of the missionaries dispatched to India by the Baptists to preach the gospel to the Hindoos. He arrived in India 1799, and settled at Serampore, where he died 5 Dec., 1837, having survived all his companions. Dr. Marshman applied himself diligently to the study of Bengalee, Sanscrit, and Chinese, and translated into the latter tongue various portions of the Holy Scriptures. He published, besides, 'A Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language,' 1809; 'The Works of Confucius,' containing the Original Text, with a translation,' 1809; 'Clavis Sinica, or

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Elements of Chinese Grammar,' 1814; and 'A Defence of the Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ,' 1822.

MARSIGLI, LUIGI FERDINANDO, an Italian count, famous in letters and in arms, was born 10 July, 1658, at Bologna, where he died 1 Nov., 1730. He was the founder of the academy of arts and sciences, called the Institute, in his native city, and author of 'Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus,' 'The Military State of Turkey,' &c.

MARSOLLIER, JACQUES, a French historian and biographer, was born at Paris 1647, and became archdeacon of Uzès, where he died 1724.

MARKSTON, JOHN, a dramatic poet, born about 1570; died about 1634. He was a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and afterwards a member of the Middle Temple; to which society he was appointed lecturer 1593. He was an associate of Ben Jonson, who afterwards quarrelled with him and Decker. In 1633 he collected six of his plays into one volume; besides which he wrote three books of satires, entitled 'The Scourge of Villainy,' published first 1599, and reprinted 1764. A collection of his 'Works, Dramatic and Satirical,' was published in 3 vols., 1856, under the editorship of Mr. Halliwell.

MARKSY, FRANÇOIS MARIE DE, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris 1714; died 1763. His best works are two Latin poems, one on painting, the other on tragedy.

MARTEL, CHARLES. See CHARLES.

MARTELLI, PETER JAMES, an Italian poet, born at Bologna 1605; died 10 May, 1727.

MARTENE, EDMOND, a French Benedictine, author of numerous works of great historical value, was born 22 Dec., 1654; and died 20 June, 1739.

MARTENS, GEORGE FREDERICK VON, a German diplomatist and publicist, born at Hamburg 22 Feb., 1756. After holding the professorship of jurisprudence at Göttingen, he was appointed a member of the council of state of the kingdom of Westphalia (1809), and, not long afterwards appointed president of the finance department. In 1810 he was sent to the German diet as minister of the king of Hanover, and he acted in that capacity till his death, which took place at Frankfurt-on-the-Main 21 Feb., 1821. His works are absolutely indispensable to all who make diplomacy a study. The most important are 'Précis du Droit des Gens de l'Europe Moderne;' and his 'Recueil de Traités;' the latter of which, with the continuations by the other writers, includes treaties concluded between 1701 and 1854.

MARTIAL, JOHN. See MARSHALL.

MARTIALIS, MARCUS VALERIUS, the epigrammatist, was a native of Spain, but resided long at Rome, where he paid particular court to Domitian, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. After the death of that emperor he returned to his native country, and married a woman of fortune. Died about A.D. 104. His works were printed first at Venice 1470.

MARTIN, ST., was born about 316, at Sabaria, in Pannonia; consecrated bishop of Tours, in France, about 374; died 8 Nov., 397, or, according to some writers, 11 Nov., 400. He is regarded as the Apostle of Gaul.

MARTIN I., Pope, succeeded Theodore 649; died 16 Sept., 655.

MARTIN II., or MARINUS I., succeeded Pope John VIII. 882; died Feb., 884.

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MARTIN III., or MARINUS II., succeeded Pope Stephen VIII. 943; died 4 Aug., 946.

MARTIN IV., a Frenchman, elected Pope 1281; died 28 March, 1285.

MARTIN V., a Roman, succeeded Pope Gregory XII. 1417; died 20 Feb., 1431, aged 93.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN, a mathematician, born at Worplesdon, Surrey, 1704. He worked as a common labourer in the early part of his life, but, by diligence, attained so much knowledge, as qualified him to be a schoolmaster at Chichester. After this he travelled the kingdom as a lecturer in experimental philosophy. By this means he was enabled to commence the business of an optician, in Fleet Street, where he lived in good reputation many years; but at last, owing to the misconduct of his son, he fell into decay, and was made a bankrupt, which had such an effect upon his spirits that he attempted to destroy himself; and though the wound did not prove immediately mortal, it hastened his death, 9 Feb., 1782. His works are numerous, and many of them valuable, particularly his Philosophical Grammar; and Treatises on Decimal Arithmetic, Optics, and Trigonometry. He for some time conducted a scientific magazine, part of which consisted of 'Lives of Philosophers and Mathematicians.'

MARTIN, CLAUDE, was born at Lyons 1732. He went to India as a common soldier; but being ill-used in the French service, he entered into that of the English company, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He became a great favourite of the nabob of Oude, and by that means realised an immense property, the greater part of which devolved to his relations in France. He built a magnificent palace at Lucknow, furnished with a museum, a botanical garden, and an observatory. Died 13 Sept., 1800.

MARTIN, DAVID, a French Protestant minister and theological writer, born at Revel, in Languedoc, 1639; died at Utrecht 9 Sept., 1721.

MARTIN, FREDERICK, a Church of England divine, educated at Cambridge, wrote 'Notes on the Gospels and Acts,' Lond., 1838 (anon.); and 'Genealogies illustrative of Sacred History.' Died 6 Dec., 1864.

MARTIN, GREGORY, a Catholic divine, was born at Maxfield, Sussex, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford (M.A. 1684). He was for some time tutor in the family of the duke of Norfolk; but in 1570 he went to Douay, and in 1573 was ordained priest. Eventually he settled at Rheims, where he died 28 Oct., 1582. Gregory Martin will be ever remembered as the author of the 'Rheims' and 'Douay' version of the Holy Scriptures, which is still in use among all English-speaking Catholics. The New Testament was printed at Rheims, 4to., 1582, and the Old Testament at Douay, 2 vols. 4to., 1609-10. In translating the Bible from the Vulgate, he was assisted by Drs. Allen, Bristow, Reynolds, and others, but the work may be entirely ascribed to Mr. Martin, the others being only revisors. His other works are: A Treatise of Schism, showing that all Catholics ought to abstain altogether from Heretical Conventicles, viz., Prayers, Sermons, &c., 1578; A Discovery of the manifest Corruptions of the Holy Scriptures, 1582; Letters to certain of his Friends, 1583; Treatise of the Love of the Soul; A Treatise of Peregination and Relicks, 1585; and some translations from the Latin and Italian.

MARTIN, JACQUES, a Benedictine of the con-

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gregation of St. Maur, celebrated as an historian and antiquary, was born at Faniaux, Languedoc, 11 May, 1684; died at Paris 5 Sept., 1751.

MARTIN, JOHN, a painter, born near Hexham, Northumberland, 19 July, 1789. He early evinced an inclination for artistic pursuits, and was accordingly apprenticed, at the age of 14, to a coachbuilder at Newcastle; but at the end of a year he quarrelled with his master, and got his indentures cancelled. He next studied under an Italian artist of great merit and some reputation in Newcastle, named Boniface Musso, the father of the celebrated enamel painter, Charles Musso, or Muss, by whom Mr. Martin was, after his removal to London (1806), employed to paint on china and glass. From this source, and the proceeds he derived from teaching, and the sale of water-colour drawings, he was enabled to support himself without assistance from his parents, who were in humble circumstances. At the age of 19 he married, and thenceforward made increased efforts to secure fame and fortune. In 1812 he painted his first picture, 'Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion,' which, to his intense delight, fetched fifty guineas. It was followed by the pictures of 'Paradise,' 'The Expulsion,' 'Clytie,' and 'Joshua,' after which he produced (1819-28) a series of works conceived in a novel and sensational style, which was extremely popular. The principal of these were, 'The Fall of Babylon,' 'Macbeth,' 'Belshazzar's Feast,' 'Destruction of Herculaneum,' 'The Seventh Plague,' 'The Paphian Bower,' 'The Creation,' 'The Deluge,' and 'The Fall of Nineveh.' Subsequently he abandoned the easel, and was engaged for several years in executing a series of illustrations of Milton, for which he received 2,000 guineas, and in devising schemes for the improvement of the metropolis. About 1838, however, he again took up his brush, and worked assiduously till a few weeks before his death, which occurred at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, 9 Feb., 1854. His last productions, which he considered his masterpieces, were three large and showy pictures of 'The Last Judgment,' 'The Day of Wrath,' and 'The Plains of Heaven.

MARTIN, LOUIS AIMÉ, a French writer and critic, born at Lyons 1781; died at Paris 22 June, 1847.

MARTIN, SARAH, a philanthropist, who directed her labours to the amelioration of the condition of the inmates of our prisons, was born at Caistor, near Great Yarmouth, 1791, and died in the latter town 15 Oct., 1843.

MARTIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., a native of Cerne, Dorsetshire, was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow 1539, though he took his doctor's degree at Bourges. Being nominated chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, he was joined in the commission with Dr. Storey when Cramer was brought to his trial at Oxford. This drew great odium upon him, and he retired to Ilfeld, Sussex, where he died 1584. He was author of 'A Treatise proving that the Marriage of Priests and Professed Persons, is no Marriage, but altogether unlawful,' 1554; 'A Confutation of Dr. John Poynt's Book, intitled, 'A Defence of the Marriage of Priests,' 1555; 'Vita Gulielmi Viccami Wintoniensis Episcopi,' 1597, and again 1600.

MARTIN, THOMAS, an antiquary, was born at Thetford, Suffolk, 8 March, 1697. He became

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clerk to his brother, who was an attorney at Thetford; but about 1723 he settled at Palgrave, where he died 7 March, 1771. He was familiarly called 'Honest Tom Martin of Palgrave;' and is known by a 'History of the Town of Thetford,' published 1779. He collected a mass of materials in illustration of the history and topography of Suffolk.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, a naturalist, born at Marsfield, Notts, 1767; died 31 May, 1810. In early life he trod the stage, which, however, he soon quitted, and established himself as a drawing-master, first at Burton-upon-Trent, next at Buxton, and finally at Macclesfield. He published 'Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils on Scientific Principles,' 1809; 'Petriticata Derbiensis, or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifications collected in Derbyshire,' 1809; and some papers in the Transactions of various learned societies. His son, *William Charles Linneus Martin*, who died at Lee, Kent, 15 Feb., 1864, aged 66, was for some years scientific officer to the Zoological Society of London. He published some esteemed works on natural history.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, an English writer of books for youth under the *nom de plume* of Peter Parley, died at his residence, Holly Lodge, Woodbridge, Suffolk, 22 Oct., 1867. He edited 'Peter Parley's Annual' for twenty-eight years.

MARTINE, GEORGE, M.D., a writer on anatomy, born in Scotland 1702; died in America 1743.

MARTINI, JOHN-BAPTIST, commonly called *Padre Martini*, was born at Bologna 1706. He belonged to the order of Friars Minor, and wrote a History of Music in Italian; 'Esemplare o Sia Saggio di Contrapunto;' and 'Compendio della Theoria de numeri per uso del Musico.' Died 4 Aug., 1784.

MARTINI, MARTIN, a Jesuit missionary, who wrote several Latin works illustrating the geography and history of China. He was born at Trent 1614, and died at Hang-Tcheou 6 June, 1661.

MARTINIÈRE, ANTOINE AUGUSTIN BRUZEN DE LA, an industrious French compiler, born at Dieppe 1684; died at the Hague 19 June, 1749. His chief work, the 'Dictionnaire Geographique, Historique, et Critique,' was first published at the Hague, 10 vols., 1726-30, and has been often reprinted.

MARTIUS, KARL FRIEDRICH PHILIP VON, a naturalist, was born 1794 at Erlangen, in Bavaria, and educated in the university there, being subsequently attached to the scientific expedition sent to Brazil by the Austrian and Bavarian governments (1817-20). On his return he was appointed professor of botany, and director of the botanical garden at Munich. In 1842 he became secretary of the mathematical and physical section of the Academy of Sciences of Munich, and president of the Botanical Society of Ratisbon. He died at Munich 13 Dec., 1868. Von Martius wrote a large number of works on natural history, the greater part of which had reference to his Brazilian voyage; but the most important of his publications is his monograph on Palms, entitled 'Genera et Species Palmarum,' 3 vols., 1823-45.

MARTOS, IVAN PETROVITCH, a Russian sculptor, born at Ichnia about 1755; died at St. Petersburg 17 April, 1835.

MARTYN, FRANCIS, an English divine of the Roman communion, was born in the county of

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Norfolk Feb., 1782, and educated first at Sedgley Park School, and next at St. Mary's College, Oscott. He was ordained priest 1805, and was stationed successively at Louth, Lincolnshire, at Bloxwich, near Walsall, and finally at Walsall. Died 18 July, 1838. Mr. Martyn published 'Homilies on the Book of Tobias, being a detailed History and familiar Explication of the Virtues of that Holy Servant of God,' 8vo., York, 1817; 'A Series of Lectures on the Sacrament and Sacrifice of the Holy Eucharist,' 12mo., Lond. [1827?]; 'A Sermon preached at the opening of the Chapel of the Holy Family at Houghton Hall, Yorkshire,' 8vo., Walsall, 1829.

MARTYN, HENRY, a missionary, born at Truro, Cornwall, 18 Feb., 1781. His father was a labourer in the mines, till by indefatigable application he acquired knowledge enough to qualify himself for a clerkship in the counting-house of an eminent merchant at Truro. The son was bred in the grammar-school of that town, and in 1797 went to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he was chosen fellow 1802. The year following he took orders, obtained the degree of B.D., and in 1805 went to India as a chaplain to the company. In the East he soon displayed his rare talent for the acquisition of languages by becoming master of the Sanscrit. He translated the Common Prayer into Hindustani, and he performed all the service publicly in that tongue. From India he went to Shiraz, in Persia, where he resided ten months, and translated the Psalms and New Testament into that language. He also held conferences with learned Mahomedans, and converted some to Christianity. Died 16 Oct., 1812.

MARTYN, JOHN, F.R.S., a botanist, born in London 12 Sept., 1699. He was intended for the mercantile profession; but quitted the counting-house to follow his inclination for the study of natural history and physic. In 1720 he published a translation of Tournefort's History of Plants growing about Paris, which work brought him acquainted with Dillenius, in conjunction with whom he formed a botanical society, of which he became secretary. In 1724 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and about this time he commenced lecturer in his favourite science. In 1730 he entered at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected professor of botany in 1733, which place he resigned in 1761 in favour of his son. He died at Chelsea 29 Jan., 1768. Besides the work already mentioned, he published: 'Tabulæ Synopticæ; Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium; Historia Plantarum rariorum; The Grub-Street Journal, 2 vols.; an edition of Virgil's Georgics, with a translation and notes. He was also engaged in an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, and translated some scientific works from the French. After his death appeared his 'Dissertations and Remarks on the Æneid of Virgil.'

MARTYN, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born at Chelsea 1735, and educated at Cambridge, where in 1761 he succeeded his father in the botanical chair. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Ludgershall, Bucks, and in 1776 to that of Little Marlow, in the same county; but the former preference he resigned on becoming rector of Pertonhall, Beds, where he died 3 June, 1825. His principal works are: 'Plantæ Cantabrigienses;' 'Catalogus Horti Cantabrigienses;' 'Elements of Natural History; a

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translation of Rousseau's Letters on Botany, with large additions; Sketch of a Tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy; another Tour in Italy, with catalogues of curiosities in the principal cities of that country; Flora Rustica, 2 vols.; Language of Botany; and a new and enlarged edition of Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, 4 vols. folio.

MARTYR, PETER, was born 8 Sept., 1500, at Florence, his family name being *Fermigli*. He took the habit of a canon regular of St. Augustine, at the monastery of Fiesole, became head of his community, and was so eloquent in the pulpit as to be esteemed one of the best Italian preachers. A perusal of the works of Zwingle and Bucer led him to adopt the opinions of those reformers, to which he converted Tremellius, Zanchias, and others. He afterwards went to Zurich, then to Basle, and afterwards to Strasburg, where he taught publicly, and married a young nun named Catharine Merande. His increasing reputation occasioned him to be invited to this country, where he arrived with his wife 1549, and was professor at Oxford till 1553, when he returned to Strasburg. He taught afterwards at Zurich, where he died 13 Nov., 1562. Peter Martyr had attended the conference of Poissy in the preceding year, and left a daughter, whom the senate of Zurich maintained out of respect to her father's memory. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, and a great many other works in support of his theological tenets.

MARVELL, ANDREW, was born 1620 at Kingston-upon-Hull, of which place his father was minister. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; on leaving which he spent some years in travelling. In 1657 he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. At the Restoration he was elected into parliament for his native place, with a salary from his constituents. In 1672 he attacked Dr. Samuel Parker, in a piece entitled 'The Rehearsal transposed;' which was followed by some others full of wit and argument. A few years after this, under the name of Andreas Rivetus, he encountered Dr. Turner, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who had answered Bishop Croft's 'Naked Truth, or the true State of the Primitive Church.' Marvell next published 'An Account of the Growth of Popery, and arbitrary Government in England;' on which a reward was offered for a discovery of the writer and printer. But though Marvell was obnoxious to the ministry, he was somewhat of a favourite with the king, who took great delight in his conversation. One day, Lord Danby was sent to find out his lodgings, which were up two pair of stairs in a court in the Strand, and when his lordship opened the door, the patriot, in a surprise, told him, 'he believed he had mistaken his way.' Danby replied, 'not now I have found Mr. Marvell;' telling him, that he came from the king to know what his majesty could do to serve him? To which Marvell answered, that 'it was not in his majesty's power to serve him.' Lord Danby finding that no argument could prevail upon him to accept a place, concluded by saying, that the king had ordered him a thousand pounds, which he hoped he would receive. This he also refused; though, when the courtier was gone, he was obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. He died 29 July, 1678, and was buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. An edition of his poems was published

MARY I.

In 1726, in 2 vols. 12mo.; and a complete one of all his works in 1776, in 3 vols. 4to.

MARY I., Queen of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Arragon, was born at Greenwich 18 Feb., 1517; succeeded to the throne 1553; married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V., 1554; died 7 Nov., 1558.

MARY II., Queen of England, was born 30 April, 1662, being the daughter of the duke of York, afterwards James II., by Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of fifteen she was married to William, Prince of Orange, whom she followed to England in 1689. The same year parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She died 28 Dec., 1694.

MARY STUART, Queen of Scotland, was born in the palace of Linlithgow 7 Dec., 1542. She was the daughter and heiress of James V., by Mary of Lorraine, and was only eight days old at the death of her father, on which a great contest took place among the nobility about the guardianship, which at last was entrusted to the earl of Arran. At the age of six years she was taken to France, where, in 1558, she was married to the dauphin Francis, who left her a widow two years afterwards, without issue, on which she returned to Scotland. In 1565 she espoused Henry Darnley, who had been previously created earl of Ross and duke of Rothsay. By him Mary had one son, who was afterwards James VI. of Scotland, and the first of England. In February, 1567, Henry Darnley was murdered; and in May following, Mary was married forcibly to John Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, a man of infamous character, and the actual perpetrator of that horrible deed. Bothwell, however, was soon afterwards obliged to leave the kingdom; and the queen was sent prisoner to the castle of Lochleven, from whence, after a confinement of eleven months, she escaped to Hamilton Castle. An open war now ensued between her and the regent, Murray; but Mary's forces, being undisciplined, were soon defeated, and she threw herself on the protection of Queen Elizabeth, who, after keeping her in custody eighteen years, caused her to be tried for conspiracy; and she was executed in the castle of Fotheringay 8 Feb., 1586-7. Her remains were interred in the cathedral of Peterborough; but James I., at his accession, caused the body of his unhappy parent to be removed to Westminster Abbey. She wrote poems in the Latin, French, Italian, and Scotch languages; and was a complete mistress of music. Several of her letters have been printed, and a greater number remain in manuscript. She was a firm believer in the Roman Catholic faith, and to that circumstance her death must be ascribed.

MASACCIO, or TOMASO DA SAN GIOVANNI, an Italian painter, born at San Giovanni, in Val d'Arno, 1401; died 1443.

MASCAGNI, PAUL, a celebrated Italian anatomist, born at Castelto, near Sienna, 1752. He was professor at Sienna, Pisa, and Florence, where he died 19 Oct., 1815. The principal work of Mascagni, who made some important anatomical discoveries, is entitled 'Vasorum Lymphaticorum Corporis Humani Historia et Iconographia,' 1787.

MASCARON, JULES, an eloquent French preacher, was born at Marseilles 1634; entered the congregation of the Oratory 1650; became bishop

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of Tulle 1671; was translated to Agen 1679, and died 16 Nov., 1703. Five of his Funeral Orations are in print.

MASCHERONI, LAURENCE, a mathematician, the well-known author of 'The Geometry of the Compass,' was born at Castagneta, near Bergamo, 14 May, 1750. He became professor of mathematics at Pavia, and was employed by the Academy of Bologna in their experiments to ascertain the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. He assisted Fontana in drawing up the constitution of the Cisalpine Republic; and died at Paris 14 July, 1800.

MASCLÉF, FRANÇOIS, a Hebraist, born at Amiens 1663, became a canon of the cathedral there, and died 14 Nov., 1728. He devised a method of reading Hebrew without vowel points, and explained it in his 'Grammatica Hebraica, à Punctis aliisque Inventis Massorethica libera,' 1716.

MASDEU, JOHN FRANCIS, a Spanish Jesuit, celebrated as the author of a general History of Spain, published at Madrid in 20 vols. 4to., 1783-1800, under the title of 'Historia Critica de España, y de la Cultura Española en todo gener.' He was born at Barcelona 1740, and died at Valencia 11 April, 1817.

MASENIUS, JAMES, a Jesuit, born at Dalen, in the duchy of Juliers, 1606; died at Cologne 27 Sept., 1681. His principal work is a Latin poem, called 'Sarcothea, or the fall of Man,' which Lauder brought into notice by pretending that Milton was indebted to it for part of his Paradise Lost.

MASERES, FRANCIS, F.R.S., a mathematician and judge, born in London 15 Dec., 1731, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After being called to the bar he was appointed attorney-general of Quebec, and in 1773 cursoritor-baron of the Exchequer. He was also for some years deputy-recorder of London, and senior judge of the sheriff's court. Died 19 May, 1824. His scientific attainments were considerable, and he made himself favourably known by the publication of 'A Dissertation on the Negative Sign in Algebra;' 'The Elements of Plane Trigonometry;' 'The Canadian Frecholder;' 'Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities;' 'Scriptores Logarithmici,' 6 vols.; 'Occasional Essays on Various Subjects;' besides several scarce old works, illustrative of English history. He was also at the expense of printing Donna Agnesi's Analytical Institutions, and her other mathematical treatises.

MASHAM, DAMARIS, LADY, daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, was born at Cambridge 1658. She was educated under the care of her father, and was early distinguished for her uncommon learning and piety. She became the second wife of Sir Francis Masham of Oates, in the county of Essex, bart., in whose house Mr. Locke resided for many years, and where he died. Lady Masham published in 1696, 'A Discourse concerning the Love of God,' and in 1705, 'Thoughts in reference to a Virtuous or Christian Life.' She also wrote the account of Mr. Locke in the Great Historical Dictionary. Died 20 April, 1708.

MASKELYNE, NEVIL, D.D., F.R.S., was born in London in 1732, and educated at Westminster School, whence he removed to Catharine Hall, and next to Trinity College, Cambridge,

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where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1754; M.A. 1757; B.D. 1768; D.D. 1777). In 1761 he was appointed by the Royal Society to go to St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus; in which voyage he determined the method of finding the longitude at sea by lunar observations. In 1763 he undertook another voyage to Barbadoes, to ascertain the longitude of that island, as well as to prove the accuracy of Harrison's time-keeper, with other objects of practical science. On his return he succeeded Mr. Bliss as royal astronomer; and in 1767 he published that useful work, 'The Nautical Almanack;' with the auxiliary volume, known by the name of 'The Requisite Tables.' In 1774 he printed the first volume of his 'Astronomical Observations;' and the same year he went to ascertain the lateral attraction of the hill of Shehallien in Perthshire; for his paper on which subject he received the Copley medal. Died 9 Feb., 1811. Besides the works already noticed, and his papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published 'The British Mariner's Guide,' 1793.

MASON, FRANCIS, B.D., was born in the county of Durham 1566. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; chaplain to James I.; rector of Orford, Suffolk; and archdeacon of Norfolk. Died Dec., 1621. He wrote, 'A Vindication of the Church of England, concerning the consecration and ordination of the Bishops, &c., as also of the ordination of Priests and Deacons,' 1613, which was ably answered by Dr. Anthony Champney.

MASON, GEORGE, an English writer, born about 1735; died 4 Nov., 1806. He published 'An Essay on Design in Gardening,' 1795; 'Life of Richard, Earl Howe,' 1803, &c.

MASON, HENRY JOSEPH MONCK, LL.D., an Irish barrister, died at the Dargle, co. Wicklow, 17 April, 1858, aged 79. He wrote an Essay on the antiquity and constitution of Parliaments in Ireland, 1820; Primitive Christianity in Ireland, 1836; Grammar of the Irish Language, 1839; Life of Bishop Bedell, 1843.

MASON, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was the grandson of John Mason, rector of Water Stratford in Buckinghamshire, who, in 1693, collected a number of followers under the persuasion that the Millennium was about to commence. One of the sons of this fanatic became a dissenting minister at Dunmow, where the subject of this article was born in 1706. He was ordained, in 1730, pastor of a congregation at Dorking, in Surrey, from whence he removed to Cheshunt, where he died in 1763. His works are a 'Plea for Christianity,' which procured him the degree of M.A. from Edinburgh; a valuable Treatise on Self-Knowledge; The Lord's Day Evening Entertainment, a set of Sermons for families, 2 vols.; Fifteen Discourses; Christian Morals, 2 vols.; The Student and Pastor; Essays on the Power of Numbers, and the Principles of Harmony; and another on Elocution.

MASON JOHN MONCK, a privy councillor of Ireland, and a commissioner of revenue for that kingdom, died at Dublin 1809. He published the Dramatic Works of John Massinger, with notes critical and explanatory, 4 vols., 1779-94; Comments on Reed's edition of Shakspeare 1785; Comments on the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, with an appendix containing some further Observations on Shakspeare, extended to the late edition of Malone, by Stevens, 1788; and an Oration commemorative of the late Major-Gen. Hamilton, 1804.

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MASON, RICHARD. See ANGELUS à SANCTO FRANCISCO.

MASON, WILLIAM, a famous stenographer, of whose personal history little is known. He taught shorthand in London, and devoted his life to the improvement of his art, which he carried to a higher degree of perfection than any of his predecessors. His earliest publication, 'A Pen Picket from an Eagle's Wing,' 1072, contains a modification of Jeremiah Rich's method. He further developed the system in his 'Arts Advancement,' 1682; 3rd edition, 1699. At the latter date Mason was residing at 'the Writing School, The Hand and Pen, in Scalding Alley, over against the Stocks Market, London.' Still striving after perfection he brought out, in 1707, his best work, 'La Plume Volante.' This describes a method of shorthand writing, which was afterwards appropriated, without acknowledgment, by Thomas Gurney, and is now known as Gurney's system. See GURNEY.

MASON, WILLIAM, a divine and poet, born 1725, at Trinity Hall, Yorkshire; of which parish his father was vicar. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. In 1748 he wrote 'Isis,' a poem against the university of Oxford; which was replied to by Thomas Warton in his 'Triumph of Isis.' In 1752 Mason produced his 'Elfrida,' a dramatic poem, which was well received, though the attempt to establish it on the stage proved abortive. On entering into orders he was presented to the living of Aston, and appointed one of the king's chaplains. In 1759 he published the drama of 'Caractacus,' written, like the former, on the Greek model. In 1762 he obtained the precentorship of York, with a canonry annexed. In 1767 he lost his wife, who died of a consumption at Bristol, where she lies buried in the cathedral, with a monument to her memory, and an exquisite epitaph written by her husband. On the commencement of the American war, Mr. Mason took so decided a part in politics, that he was deprived of his chaplainship; but some years before his death the ardour of his zeal for liberty abated. Died 7 April, 1797. His other works are: Miscellaneous Poems, 1764; The English Garden, a poem in four books; Ode to the Naval Officers of Great Britain; Memoirs of Gray, prefixed to his works; Life of William Whitehead; Translation of Du Fresnoy's poem on Painting, with Sir Joshua Reynolds's Notes; Ode to Mr. Pitt; Ode in Commemoration of the Revolution of 1788; Essay on Church Music. He was likewise the author of the 'Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers,' and the other pieces published under the name of M'Gregor.

MASSANIELLO, the name commonly given to Tomas Aniello, a fisherman of Naples, who was born 1623, when that kingdom was subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a viceroy. The people had borne the foreign yoke with great patience till 1646, in which year a new and oppressive tax upon all kinds of fruit being imposed much discontent arose. Though the archbishop interested himself on behalf of the distressed populace, nothing was done for their relief, as the farmers of the taxes had art enough to persuade the governor that the clamour only proceeded from the rabble. At this time Massaniello, who was in his 24th year, earned his livelihood by fishing, and observing the murmurings which prevailed, he began to entertain some idea of redressing

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the grievance. Having imparted his design to the banditto Perone and his companions, they laughed at him; but when he assured them that he was in earnest, they readily promised him their assistance. Shortly after this, the fish of Massaniello being seized for the tax, he went among the fruiterers, and advised them not to make any more purchases of the country dealers till the impost had been taken off, which they promised. In the meantime he collected a number of idle boys, to each of whom he gave a small cane, and taught them certain cries suited to the object which he had in view. The shopkeepers, agreeable to the instructions they had received, refused to trade with the country people, and a riot ensuing, the regent sent an officer, named Anaclero, to quell the tumult. The multitude, however, grew more incensed at his appearance, and he was glad to save his life by a precipitate retreat. The populace now gathered in great numbers, and Massaniello, by his harangues, incited them to acts of more daring violence. After burning the toll-houses, they marched to the viceroy's palace, which they entered and rifled. The governor himself escaped with difficulty, and the prince of Bisignano, to whom the people were much attached, quitted the city. Thus left without a head, the multitude chose Massaniello for their leader, and the banditto Perone as his assistant. A stage was erected in the market-place, where this new ruler sat to give audience and to minister justice, which he did with equal gravity and impartiality. One hundred and fifty thousand men obeyed his orders, and an incredible number of women, armed like Amazons, were enrolled in the same cause. In this state of things the viceroy applied to the archbishop, whose mild persuasions had nearly succeeded in restoring order, when an attempt being made to assassinate Massaniello, the negotiation was broken off and the rage of the people burst forth with redoubled fury. In this exigency the viceroy had recourse once more to the archbishop, who prevailed upon Massaniello to renew the treaty and to visit the palace, which he did with uncommon pomp, on horseback, dressed in cloth of silver, a plume of feathers in his hat, and a drawn sword in his hand, attended by fifty thousand armed followers. On the Sunday following the terms were ratified at the cathedral church, and everything had an auspicious appearance, when, unfortunately for Massaniello, ambition induced him to violate his engagement, and to hold a power which he did not know how to direct. His conduct became capricious, and so tyrannical, that four persons took an opportunity of despatching him. The last words he uttered were, 'Ungrateful traitors!' His head was thrown into one ditch, and his body into another.

MASSARI, LUCIO, an historical painter, born at Bologna 1569; died 1633.

MASSENA, ANDRÉ, prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and a marshal of France, was born at Nice 6 May, 1758. After serving three years at sea he entered the French army (1775), and became successively colonel and general of brigade. In the revolutionary war he greatly distinguished himself, particularly in Italy, where he acquired the name of 'the favoured Child of Victory.' In 1799 he conducted as general-in-chief the memorable campaign of Switzerland, which was distinguished by the battle of Zurich. Seventy thousand prisoners were the fruits of this campaign, where he had to contend with the Archduke Charles and Marshal

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Suwarrow. In 1805 he commanded again in Italy and penetrated into the German States. He was afterwards charged with the conquest of Naples, and subsequently went to Poland, whence he returned after the treaty of Tilsit. In 1809 the war recalled him to Germany, where, after severe combats, he received the title of Prince for saving the French army on the plains of Essling. He afterwards distinguished himself no less at the battle of Wagram. His military career closed in Spain and Portugal, where he had to contend with the superior genius of Wellington. Died at Paris 4 April, 1817.

MASSEY, JOHN, a native of Wiltshire, received his education at Oxford. He embraced the Catholic religion in the reign of James II., and in 1680 was installed dean of Christ Church, where he fitted up a chapel for the celebration of Mass. On the landing of William of Orange he retired to France, took holy orders, and became confessor to the Conception nuns at Paris, where he died 11 Aug., 1715.

MASSEY, WILLIAM, a schoolmaster, born Jan., 1691. He was for many years master of a boarding-school at Wandsworth, Surrey; and died about 1764. He published 'The Origin and Progress of Letters,' 1763, containing biographical notices of English writing-masters; 'Corruptæ Latinitatis Index, or a Collection of Barbarous Words and Phrases,' 1755; and 'Remarks upon Milton's Paradise Lost,' 1791. He also left a number of translations and other pieces in MS.

MASSILLON, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French divine, was born 24 June, 1663, at Hieres, in Provence. He entered the congregation of the Oratory, and became so celebrated for his eloquence, that the general of his order called him to Paris, where he drew crowds of hearers. Louis XIV. paid him this compliment: 'When I hear other preachers I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear you I go away displeased with myself.' In 1717 he was made bishop of Clermont. Died 18 Sept., 1742. His discourses have been published in 14 vols. 8vo.

MASSINGER, PHILIP, a dramatic poet, born at Salisbury 1584. He became a commoner of Alban Hall, Oxford; but left the university without a degree, owing, as is supposed, to his turning Catholic. After this he resided near the theatre, in Southwark, where he died 17 March, 1650-40. Of his works, which rank him next to Shakspere, the best edition is that by Gilford, 4 vols., 1813.

MASSON, FRANCIS, a gardener and botanist, born at Aberdeen 1741. He was sent in 1771 to the Cape of Good Hope, to collect plants for the royal gardens; after which he went to the Canary Islands and the West Indies with the same object. He next visited Portugal and Madeira, and returned to the Cape in 1786, where he remained till 1795; and on his return made a voyage to North America. He died at Montreal about Christmas, 1805. He published a splendid volume on the genus 'Staphelia' 1796.

MASSON, JOHN, a French Protestant minister, who settled in England, and was employed as tutor in Bishop Burnet's family. He died in Holland about 1720. His best work is 'Vitæ Horatii, Ovidii, et Plinii junioris.'

MASSUET, KENK, a French Benedictine, editor of Irenæus, was born 1665, and died 1716.

MASTER, THOMAS, a poet, born at Cote, Gloucestershire, and educated at Winchester

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School, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He died in the winter of 1643-4. His works are, 'Mensa Lubrica,' a poem, describing the game of shovel-board; a Greek Pindaric on the Crucifixion, which has been translated by Cowley; Latin poems. He assisted Lord Herbert in his *Life of Henry VIII.*

MASTERS, ROBERT, was born in London 1713. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship and took his degree of B.D. In 1756 he was presented to the college living of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire; to which was afterwards added that of Linton; but this he exchanged for Waterbeach. Died 5 July, 1798. His works are, *History of Corpus Christi College*; *Memoirs of Thomas Baker*; *Catalogue of the Pictures in the University of Cambridge*; *Account of the Parish of Waterbeach*; papers in the *Archæologia*.

MASUDI, ABUL HASSAN ALI, a distinguished Arabian writer, died at Cairo 966.

MATHER, COTTON, D.D., F.R.S., son of Increase Mather, was born at Boston 12 Feb., 1663. He received his education at Harvard College; and in 1684 was appointed minister at Boston, where he was consulted on all public affairs. It is to be regretted, however, that a man of so much worth should have been concerned in the prosecution of a number of persons on the charge of witchcraft. Notwithstanding this the university of Glasgow sent him his degree of doctor of divinity; and the Royal Society of London elected him a member. Died 13 Feb., 1728. His principal works are, *An Ecclesiastical History of New England*; *The Christian Philosopher*; *Psalterium Americanum*; *The Wonders of the Invisible World, or the Trials of Witches*.

MATHER, INCREASE, brother of Samuel Mather, was born in New England 1635. He studied at Harvard College, and next at Dublin, where he took his master's degree in 1658. Soon after this he became minister of Torrington, Devonshire; from whence he removed to Guernsey; but at the Restoration he returned to New England, and was chosen minister of the New Church at Boston. When James II. published his Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, Mr. Mather came to England with an address of thanks to the king; but before his return the Revolution occurred, and he obtained from William a new charter for the colony of Massachusetts. He died president of Harvard College 23 Aug., 1723. He wrote, 'A History of the War with the Indians'; an Essay on remarkable Providences; a Discourse on Comets; a Discourse on Earthquakes.

MATHER, SAMUEL, a Puritan divine, born in Lancashire 1626. He went with his father, Richard Mather, a minister, to New England, where he was educated at Harvard College. In 1650 he returned to his native country, and became chaplain to Henry Cromwell, whom he accompanied to Ireland, where he was made fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. He was silenced at the Restoration; and died 26 Oct., 1671. His principal work is entitled 'The Figures and Types of the Old Testament explained.'

MATHEW, THEOBALD, D.D., an Irish clergyman, better known as 'Father Mathew,' the Apostle of Temperance, was born at Thomastown, co. Tipperary, 10 Oct., 1790. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the lay academy of Kil-

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kenny, from whence, being destined for the priesthood, he was transferred in his twentieth year to the college of Maynooth. He was ordained priest 1814, and associating himself soon afterwards with the Capuchin friars at Cork, he devoted all his time to the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor. It was at the suggestion of a Quaker that Father Mathew first directed his attention to the suppression of the vice of intoxication, to which the Irish people were at that period so generally addicted. He acted upon the suggestion with all the energy of his character, preached a crusade against the ruinous vice, and ere long succeeded in enrolling some of the most obdurate drunkards in Cork in his Total Abstinence Association. This encouraged him to extend his mission, and he visited most of the towns in Ireland, being everywhere received with the wildest enthusiasm. It is said that at Nenagh 20,000 persons took the pledge in one day; 100,000 at Galway in two days; in Loughrea 80,000 in two days; between that and Portumna from 180,000 to 300,000; and in Dublin about 70,000 during five days. He afterwards carried on his operations in Liverpool, Manchester, London, and other English towns, and even made a temperance tour through the United States. In furthering the object he had so much at heart Father Mathew, who notwithstanding his vows had obtained from the Holy See a dispensation enabling him to hold property, dissipated the whole of his private fortune; but the Government granted him a pension of £300 as an acknowledgment of the important services he had rendered to the nation. This benevolent priest died at Queenstown 8 December, 1856. A statue of him has since been erected in the city of Cork; and a Life of him by Mr. John Francis Maguire, M.P., was published in 1863.

MATHEW, TONIE, an English prelate, born at Bristol 1546. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford; and in 1569 was chosen university orator. In 1570 he obtained a canonry of Christ Church, and the archdeaconry of Bath. In 1572 he was elected president of St. John's College; in 1583 made dean of Durham, and in 1595 was consecrated bishop of that diocese, from whence he was translated to York in 1606. Died 29 March, 1628. There is nothing of his in print, except one Latin sermon against Campian the Jesuit.

MATHEW, SIR TONIE, son of the above, was born at Oxford 1578, and became a student of Christ Church; but after taking his degrees in arts he went abroad, changed his religion, and entered the Society of Jesus. Notwithstanding this he received (1623) the honour of knighthood from James I. He died at Ghent 13 Oct., 1655. His published works are, *the Life of St. Teresa*; a translation of St. Augustine's Confessions; *Life of Troilo Savelli*; *Letters*; and a translation into Italian of Bacon's Essays.

MATHEWS, CHARLES, a celebrated comedian, was born in London 28 June, 1776, and after receiving a sound education at Merchant Taylor's School, was apprenticed to his father, who kept a bookseller's shop in the Strand. To the horror of his family, who were rigid Methodists, he showed a decided inclination for the stage, and after appearing as an amateur at several provincial theatres obtained an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. His histrionic reputation, however, was built up some years later on the York

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circuit, he having joined the company of the well-known Tate Wilkinson. On 16 May, 1803, he made his first appearance on the London boards at the Haymarket Theatre, as 'Jubal' in 'The Jew,' and he continued to act there during several seasons with considerable success. In 1804 he was engaged at Drury Lane, and in 1812 at Covent Garden, having risen to the highest rank among the professors of the mimic art. Among the characters in which he mostly excelled were, 'Mawworm,' 'Sir Fretful Plagiary,' 'Morbieu,' 'Monsieur Mallet,' 'Dick Cypher,' and 'Multiple' in the 'Actor of All Work.' In 1818 he abandoned the regular drama and commenced a species of entertainment in the form of a monologue, which, under the name of 'Mathews at Home,' proved highly successful, and drew large audiences not only in the metropolis, but in almost every theatre in the kingdom, and also in the United States which he twice visited. The result of his first voyage across the Atlantic suggested the materials for a new entertainment called 'A Trip to America.' Mr. Mathews died at Plymouth 28 June, 1835.

MATHIAS, MARIA DI, born in Italy about 1804, founded the order of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. She died 20 Aug., 1866, having seen the establishment of upwards of fifty convents of her order in Italy. It is said that the first time it became necessary for her to communicate with the ecclesiastical authorities of her diocese, being unable to write, she knelt down, pen in hand, before the crucifix, and was miraculously enabled to form the letters, and find the fitting expressions for conveying her meaning to the bishop. A branch of the Sisterhood of the Most Precious Blood is established in London.

MATHIAS, THOMAS JAMES, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born about 1750, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He devoted his life to the profession of literature, and in 1794 published anonymously the first dialogue of his best known work, 'The Pursuits of Literature,' a satirical poem. Three other dialogues subsequently appeared (1796-7), and the entire work reached its 16th edition in 1812. It attracted universal attention, chiefly on account of the notes, which abound in deep and discriminating criticism on public men and opinions. In 1814 with finances very limited, Mr. Mathias quitted his native country for Naples, where he resided till his death in 1835. Among his other works are 'Runic Odes, imitated in the Norse Tongue in the Manner of Mr. Gray,' 1781; 'Essay on the Evidence relating to the Poems attributed to Kowley,' 1783; 'Odes, English and Latin,' 1798; an edition of Gray's Works, 2 vols., 1815; to say nothing of various publications in Italian, of which language he was a complete master.

MATSYS, QUINTIN, a painter, born at Antwerp 1460. He was originally a blacksmith, which business he quitted on falling in love with the daughter of a painter, and by diligent application became such an excellent artist, that Sir Joshua Reynolds says some of his heads are not inferior to those of Raphael. One of his principal pictures is that of the 'Two Misers,' at Windsor. Died 1520.

MATTEI, PAOLO DA, a Neapolitan painter, died 1728, aged 67.

MATTHESON, JOHN, a German composer and writer on music, born 28 Sept., 1681, at Hamburg, where he died 17 April, 1704.

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MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, an English historian in the fourteenth century. He was a Benedictine of the Abbey of Westminster, and compiled a work entitled 'Flores Historiarum ab exordio mundi, ad ann. 1307,' published at London in 1507, and at Frankfort in 1601. An English translation by C. D. Yonge was published at London, in 2 vols., 1853.

MATTHEWS, EUGENE or **OWEN,** a Catholic divine, appointed bishop of Clogher 1609, and archbishop of Dublin 1611. He died in the Netherlands 1623.

MATTHEWS, THOMAS, an English admiral, was a native of Glamorganshire. He commanded in the Mediterranean 1744, and fought an obstinate but indecisive battle off Toulon with the combined fleets. Owing to his not being supported by Lestock, his second in command, Admiral Matthews failed in gaining a complete victory; and yet for this he was dismissed the service, and Lestock acquitted. Died 1751.

MATTHIEU, AUGUSTUS HENRY, a German Hellenist, born at Göttingen 25 Dec., 1769; died at Altenburg 6 Jan., 1835. Blomfield's translation of his Greek Grammar has gone through several editions; and his 'Manual of the History of Greek and Roman literature' has also been rendered into English.

MATTHIAS CORVINUS, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was born 1443; and elected to the throne of Hungary 1458. He engaged in a successful war against the Bohemian heretics, the Turks, and the Emperor Frederick IV., from whom he took Vienna and Neustadt, with a great part of Austria. Died 6 April, 1490.

MATTHIAS, son of Maximilian II., was elected emperor of Germany 1612, in succession to Rudolphus II. He made peace with the Turks 1615; and died at Vienna 20 March, 1619, aged 63.

MATTHIEU, PIERRE, a French historian, born 1583; died 12 Oct., 1621.

MATTHIOLUS, PETER ANDREW, a physician and naturalist, born at Sienna 23 March, 1500; died at Trent 1577. His Commentary on Dioscorides, published both in Italian and Latin, is an immense repository of all the botanico-medical erudition of that epoch.

MATTHISSON, FREDERICK VON, a German lyric poet, born near Magdeburg 23 Jan., 1761; died at Wörlitz, near Dessau, 12 March, 1831.

MATTI, EMANUEL, a Spanish poet, born 1663; died 1737.

MATFOCKS, ISABELLA, an English actress, born 1746; died 26 June, 1826. She played tragedy and comedy with equal success, and was the chief favourite at Covent Garden for nearly twenty years. Her maiden name was Hallan.

MATURIN, CHARLES ROBERT, an Irish clergyman of the Established Church, born at Dublin 1782, and educated at Trinity College. On taking orders he obtained the curacy of St. Peter's Church, in his native city, but though much followed and admired as a preacher he never gained any higher preferment, owing probably to the eccentricity of his manners, which were little suited to his profession. Died 30 Oct., 1824. Mr. Maturin published some novels of no ordinary merit; a volume of impassioned sermons; and a tragedy called 'Betrain, or the Castle of St. Aldobrand,' which was performed at Drury Lane with considerable success.

MATY, MATTHEW, M.D., was born in Holland 1718. After taking his degree at Leyden, he came

to England, and in 1750 commenced the 'Journal Britannique,' which procured him many friends. In 1753 he was appointed one of the keepers of the British Museum, and in 1773 he became principal librarian of that institution. He was also secretary to the Royal Society, and died 2 Aug., 1776. Dr. Maty wrote the life of Lord Chesterfield, prefixed to his Miscellaneous Works, in 2 vols., 1777-8.

MATY, PAUL HENRY, son of the preceding, was born in 1745. He was elected from Westminster School to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a travelling fellowship. After entering into orders he seceded from the church, and devoted himself to literature. He became assistant librarian at the Museum, and one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, which last situation he resigned, on a quarrel with Sir Joseph Banks. In 1782 he began a review, which continued four years, and was then dropped. Died 16 Jan., 1787. He translated Ricsbeck's Travels into English, and into French the accounts of the gems in the 'Gemmæ Marlburienæ.' After his death appeared a volume of his sermons; in which collection were inserted by mistake two or three of Archbishop Secker's.

MAUCROIX, FRANÇOIS DE, a French translator and biographer, born at Noyon 7 Jan., 1619; died at Rheims 9 Aug., 1708.

MAUDUIT, ISRAEL, the son of Isaac Mauduit, a dissenting minister of Exeter, was born at Bermondsey 1708. He was a merchant, and distinguished himself by some very able pamphlets, particularly one entitled 'Considerations on the German War in 1760.' He was afterwards customer of Southampton, and agent for the province of Massachusetts. Died 14 May, 1787.

MAUNDER, SAMUEL, a literary compiler, born about 1790; died at his house in Gibson Street, Islington, 30 April, 1849. He was brother-in-law to William Pinnock, whose name is on the title-pages of the well-known 'Catechisms,' although Maunder had the chief hand in their compilation. Of Mr. Maunder's numerous publications we may mention the 'Treasury of Useful Knowledge;' 'Treasury of History;' 'Scientific and Literary Treasury;' 'Treasury of Natural History;' and 'Biographical Treasury.'

MAUPERTUIS, PIERRE LOUIS MOREAU DE, a mathematician, was born at St. Malo 17 July, 1698. He studied in the college of La Marche, at Paris; and in 1723 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, the memoirs of which institution abound with his communications. In 1736 he was sent on an expedition to the polar circle, to ascertain the figure of the earth. In 1740 he was invited to Berlin by the king of Prussia, whom he followed to the field, and was present at the battle of Molwitz, where he was made prisoner and carried to Vienna. On regaining his liberty, he married a lady of fortune at Berlin, and was appointed president of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In this situation he became involved in a quarrel with Voltaire, who for his conduct was ordered to quit the Court. Maupertuis died of a consumption at Basle 27 July, 1759. His mathematical and philosophical works were printed in 4 vols. 8vo. at Lyons 1756.

MAUR, St., a celebrated disciple of St. Benedict, died 5 Jan., 584. There was established in France a congregation of Benedictines which bore his name, and which was a reform of the order,

approved by Pope Gregory XV. 1621. This congregation has produced many learned men.

MAUREPAS, JEAN FRÉDÉRIC PHELIPEAUX, comte DE, a French statesman, born 1701. In 1738 he was appointed minister of state; but was exiled in 1749, at the instigation of a lady at the court. In 1774 he was recalled to the ministry; and it was by his advice that France took part in the disputes between England and America. Died 21 Nov., 1781. His memoirs have been published.

MAURICE, count of Nassau, and prince of Orange, was born 14 Nov., 1567, being the second surviving son of William I., prince of Orange, surnamed the Silent, whom he succeeded in the government of the Low Countries. He added to his dominions by conquest, and was considered the ablest general of his time. His death took place at the Hague 23 April, 1646.

MAURICE, CHARLES, a Parisian journalist, died Sept., 1869, aged 87. He was at one time editor of the 'Courrier des Théâtres;' and published 'Histoire Anecdote de Théâtre et de la Littérature.'

MAURICE, GODFREY. See JONES, JOHN.

MAURICE, THOMAS, was born at Hertford 23 Sept., 1754, and having completed his studies at Oxford was ordained to the curacy of Woodford, Essex, where he resided till 1785, when he removed to Epping. In 1804 he was presented to the vicarage of Cudham, Kent. He also obtained the pension which had been bestowed on the poet Cowper, and was appointed one of the librarians in the British Museum. Died 30 March, 1824. In addition to some poems and sermons Mr. Maurice published 'Indian Antiquities,' 7 vols., 1793-1800; 'History of Hindostan,' 2 vols., 1795-98; 'Modern History of Hindostan,' 2 vols., 1802-10; and 'Memoirs,' 1819.

MAURICEAU, FRANÇOIS, a French surgeon and writer on midwifery, died at Paris 17 Oct., 1799.

MAURITIUS, TIBERIUS, emperor of the East, was born in Cappadocia 539; and reigned from 582 to 602, when he was put to death by Phocas.

MAUROLICO, FRANCIS, a mathematician and astrologer, born at Messina 16 Sept., 1494; became abbat of St. Maria del Porto in Sicily; and died 21 July, 1575.

MAURY, JEAN SIFFREIN, a French cardinal, born 1746. On entering into orders he became a celebrated preacher at Paris, where he was elected a member of the academy and obtained an abbey. When the revolution broke out he became one of the representatives of the clergy in the States-General, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence in behalf of his order, as he afterwards did in defence of royalty. On the dissolution of the constituent assembly he went to Italy, where he was nominated bishop of Nicaea, and a cardinal. In 1807 he made his submission to Bonaparte, who in 1810 appointed him archbishop of Paris; but when the usurper fell the cardinal was obliged to leave France. He died at Rome 11 May, 1817. He published several works, the best of which is 'An Essay on Eloquence.'

MAVOR, WILLIAM FORDYCE, LL.D., a compiler of educational works, was born in the parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire, 1 Aug., 1728. At an early age he quitted his native country, and when only seventeen officiated in a school at Burford, Oxfordshire. Subsequently he started a school at Woodstock. Having contrived to get a title for holy orders, he was presented to the vicarage of Hurley, Berks. He was also rector of Stonesheld,

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Oxfordshire, and of Bladen-with-Woodstock, at which latter place he died 29 Dec., 1837. Many of his educational manuals—particularly his 'Spelling Book'—formerly enjoyed a high reputation, though they have been superseded by works more adapted to the requirements of the age. We can only afford space to mention his 'Universal Stenography,' 1779, a faulty system of short-hand, now little used; 'Dictionary of Natural History'; 'Poems,' 1793; 'Historical Account of Voyages and Travels'; 'The British Nepos, or Lives of Illustrious Britons'; 'Elements of Natural History'; 'The English Spelling Book,' 1801; 'Universal History,' 25 vols.; 'Histories of Greece, Rome, and England; and 'The Mother's Catechism, or First Principles of Knowledge.'

MAWE, JOHN, a mineralogist, born in Derbyshire 1764. He went early in life to Rio de la Plata and Brazil, and was charged by Don Pedro to make a scientific tour through the latter country. The result of his observations was given to the public under the title of 'Travels in the interior of Brazil, particularly in the gold and diamond districts of that country, by authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal; including a Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and an Historical Sketch of the Revolution of Buenos Ayres,' 1812; a work which received so large a share of the public favour that it passed through several editions, both here and in America. Settling in London, Mr. Mawe opened a shop for the sale of minerals in the Strand, where he died 26 Oct. 1829. His 'Minerology of Derbyshire'; 'Treatise on Diamonds'; 'Introduction to the Study of Conchology'; and other works on cognate subjects, possess great merit.

MAWE, JOHN SAINT, an English writer, was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He died July, 1820, and in the following year a volume of Selections from his Papers was printed for private circulation.

MAWE, LEONARD, an English prelate, received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Subsequently he was appointed master of Trinity College in that university; chaplain to Prince Charles, whom he attended when he went to Spain, to pay his addresses to the Infanta; and at length, in 1628, bishop of Bath and Wells. He enjoyed the latter dignity but a short time, dying at Chiswick, Middlesex, 2 Sept., 1629.

MAWSON, MATTHIAS, an English prelate, was son of a brewer at Chiswick, and after a preliminary education at St. Paul's School, removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he was elected master 1724. He became bishop of Llandaff 1738; was translated to Chichester about two years afterwards; and in 1754 succeeded Dr. Gooch in the see of Ely. Died Nov., 1770, aged 87.

MAXENTIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, son of Maximianus Hercules, declared himself emperor of Rome 306. He was defeated by Constantine, and drowned in the Tiber 312.

MAXIMIANUS, GALERIUS VALERIUS, originally a shepherd, was raised to the Roman throne by Diocletian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Died 311.

MAXIMIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS HERCULES, a Roman emperor, who rose to that dignity from the rank of a common soldier. He was put to death by order of Constantine, his son-in-law, 310.

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MAXIMILIAN I., archduke of Austria, son of Frederick III., was born 1459. He was elected king of the Romans, and afterwards emperor. He was unsteady in his attachments, and little to be depended upon in political affairs. Died 12 Jan., 1519.

MAXIMILIAN II., son of Ferdinand I., was born 1527. He was elected king of the Romans 1552, and two years later succeeded his father as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany. Died 1576.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, nephew of Charles Theodore, duke of Bavaria, was born 1756, and succeeded his uncle 1790. He was at first an ally of Napoleon's, and gave his daughter in marriage to Eugene Beaubarnis 1806, in which year his duchy was transformed into a kingdom. In 1813, however, he entered into the league formed against France. Died 1825.

MAXIMINUS, CAIUS JULIUS VERUS, son of a peasant, rose by his valour to be emperor of Rome 235. He was a tyrant, and fell by assassination 238.

MAXIMUS, TYRRIUS, a philosopher of the second century of the Christian era. He resided chiefly in Greece, and left forty-one dissertations upon different subjects, which were first published by Stephens in 1557.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM HAMILTON, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Newry, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1820 he was collated to the prebend and rectory of Bullagh, in Connaught, but as there was not a single Protestant in the parish he devoted his whole time to literature and field sports. Among his works may be cited, 'Stories of Waterloo'; 'Wild Sports of the West'; 'The Dark Lady of Doona'; 'Hector O'Halloran'; and other dashing novels; a Life of Wellington, in 3 vols.; 'Rambling Recollections of a Soldier of Fortune'; 'Wanderings in the Highlands'; 'Peninsular Sketches'; and 'History of the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798, with Memoirs of the Union, and of Emmett's Insurrection in 1805.' Died 29 Dec., 1850, aged 56.

MAY, THOMAS, was born at Mayfield, Sussex, 1594. He became a commoner of Sidney College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, but did not make the law his profession. He was a favourite with Charles I., and during his residence at court produced five plays, besides a translation of Lucan's 'Pharsalia,' to which poem he added a supplement. He also wrote, by the royal command, two poems on the reigns of Henry II. and Edward III. Notwithstanding this, May turned against the king in the civil war, and was appointed secretary and historiographer to the parliament. He died 13 Nov., 1650, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; but at the Restoration his body was taken up, and interred in St. Margaret's churchyard. Besides the above works, he wrote 'The History of the Parliament of England, which began in 1649,' folio. May also published an abstract of this history.

MAYER, JOHN FREDERICK, a Lutheran minister and writer on theology, born at Leipzig 1650; died 1712.

MAYER, or MAYR, JOHN SIMON, a German musical composer, born at Mendorf, in Bavaria, 14 June, 1763; died at Bergamo 2 Dec. 1845.

MAYER, TOBIAS, an astronomer, was born at Maspach (Württemberg) 17 Feb., 1723. Though he was self-taught, the university of Göttingen

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elected him to the mathematical professorship. Died 20 Feb., 1762. His widow received £5000 from the English parliament for his *Theory of the Moon*, and *Astronomical Tables and Precepts*. The other works of Mayer are 'A new and general Method of resolving Geometrical problems,' *A Mathematical Atlas*; *Account of a Lunar Globe*.

MAYERNE, Sir THEODORE, a physician, born at Geneva 1573. Going to Paris, he became physician to Henry IV.; but on the death of that monarch he came to England, and was appointed physician to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He continued in the same favour with Charles I., to whom he adhered in the Rebellion. He died at Chelsea 15 March, 1655. His works were published 1701.

MAYHEW, EDWARD, an English monk of the Benedictine order, died at Cambray 14 Sept., 1625, leaving Notes upon the *Sarum Manual*; *A Treatise of the Grounds of the Old and New Religion*; *An Answer to Mr. Field's Exceptions*; *A Paradise of Prayers*, from several authors; *'Congregationis Anglicanæ Ordinis S. Benedicti Trophæa'*, Rheims, 1619.

MAYNARD, FRANÇOIS, a French poet, born at Toulouse, 1582; died 1646.

MAYNARD, Sir JOHN, serjeant-at-law, was born at Tavistock, Devonshire, about 1602. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, on leaving which he became a student of the Middle Temple. In the Long Parliament he distinguished himself as one of the prosecutors of Straford and Laud; but afterwards he opposed the violent proceedings of the army, and the usurpation of Cromwell, for which he was twice sent to the Tower. After the Restoration he was knighted, but refused the honour of being a judge. At the Revolution he displayed great talents in the conference between the Lords and Commons, on the question of the abdication of the throne by James II. When William III. paid him a compliment on his age by saying that he must have outlived all the men of the law in his time, Sir John answered that he should have outlived the law too, if his highness had not come over. In 1689 Serjeant Maynard was one of the commissioners of the great seal. Died 9 Oct. 1690.

MAYNE, JASPER, D.D., was born at Hatherleigh, Devonshire, 1604. He was elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship and proceeded to his doctor's degree. He suffered considerably for his loyalty in the civil wars, but lived to be restored to his place in the college, and to receive a canony of Christ Church, with the archdeaconry of Chichester. Died 6 Dec., 1672. The doctor published a translation of part of Lucian, two comedies and some sermons.

MAYNWARING, ARTHUR, was born at Ightfield, Shropshire, 1668. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church Oxford, after which he entered one of the inns of court, but never followed the law. In the reign of William he was made one of the commissioners of the customs, and in that of Anne, auditor of the imposts. Died 13 Nov., 1712. He wrote several pieces in prose and verse; and in 1715 a volume was published, entitled *'The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring, Esq.'*

MAYO, HERBERT, M.D., F.R.S., an English surgeon, who, for some time, was lecturer at King's College, London, and surgeon to the Middlesex

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Hospital. He subsequently, however, forsook the legitimate path of his profession, and became a mesmerist and a hydropath, on both of which subjects he wrote extensively. He died at Bad-Weilback, near Mayence, 15 Aug. 1852. His *'Outlines of Human Physiology'* is an able work.

MAYOW, JOHN, D.C.L., a chemist, born in Cornwall 1645. He was at first a scholar of Wadham College, and next probationer fellow of All Souls, where he took his degrees in law, though he afterwards applied to the study of physic. He died in London Sept., 1679. He wrote *'Tractatus quinque medico-physici*; 1. De sale nitro, et spiritu nitro-aërio; 2. De Respiratione; 3. De Respiratione fœtus in utero et ovo; 4. De motu musculari et spiritibus animalibus; 5. De Rachitide,' published at Oxford, in 1 vol. 1674. It appears from these tracts that the chemical discoveries claimed by Priestley and Scheele were known to Mayow.

MAZARIN, JULIUS, a cardinal and statesman, born at Piscina in Italy 14 July, 1602. He studied at Alcalá, in Spain, after which he went to Rome and became attached to the service of Cardinal Sacchetti, whom he accompanied on his mission into Lombardy. While in that country Mazarin effected a peace between the French and Spaniards, which procured him the esteem of the cardinals Richelieu and Barberini, by the latter of whom he was recommended to the pope, who sent him as nuncio-extraordinary to the court of France. In 1641 he was made a cardinal, and on the death of Richelieu, succeeded him as prime minister. At first he was rather popular, but in a short time cabals were formed against him with such effect that he was dismissed from the royal presence, and compelled to leave the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, Mazarin contrived to dispel the storm, and he even returned to court with increased power. After this he continued in the administration of affairs till his death, 9 March, 1661. His letters have been printed in 2 vols.

MAZZINGHI, JOSEPH, Count, a musical composer, was born in England 25 Dec., 1765, his father being an Italian, who cultivated his son's musical talent to such purpose that at the age of nineteen he was qualified to hold the important post of director at the Opera House. When the building was burnt down (1789) and all the music of Paesicello's opera of *'La Locanda'* lost, Mazzinghi wrote down from memory all the orchestral parts. Among the operas which he composed for Covent Garden and Drury Lane were *'The Blind Girl'*, *'The Exile'*, *'Chains of the Heart'*, *'Ramah Droog'*, *'Free Knights'*, *'Paul and Virginia'*, and *'The Turnpike Gate.'* Many of his songs obtained an extraordinary popularity. His death occurred at the Catholic College at Downside, near Bath, 15 Jan., 1844, and he was buried in the Catholic chapel at Chelsea on the 25th of that month. In recording the fact the *'Gentleman's Magazine'* mentions that 'his remains had been attended in solemn procession, on the previous evening, from his residence in Cadogan Place, with all the imposing ceremonies of the Church of Rome (torches lighted, priest in his pontifical robes, &c)—a sight, it is believed, rarely witnessed in this country, in the public thoroughfares, since the epoch of the Reformation.'

MAZZOCCHI, ALEXIS SYMMACHUS, an Italian antiquary, was born near Capua 1684, and became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Naples, where he died 1771.

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MAZZUCHELLI, JOHN MARY, Count DE, a biographer, born at Brescia 28 Oct., 1707; died 19 Nov., 1765. His great work on the Writers of Italy ('Gli Scrittori d'Italia') was published in 6 folio vols., 1753-63.

MAZZUOLI. See PAMMEGIANO.

MEAD, JOHN. See ALMEIDA.

MEAD, MATTHEW, a nonconformist divine, born in Buckinghamshire 1629. He became minister of Shadwell, from which place he was ejected at the Restoration; and then went to Holland, but returned in 1674 and erected a large meeting-house at Stepney, where he died 16 Oct., 1699. He published some religious works, the principal of which are, 'The almost Christian tried and cast,' and sermons on 'Ezekiel's Wheels.' Among the MSS. in the British Museum (Addit. 10,600, 10,601) are seventeen sermons preached at Stepney by Matthew Mead, transcribed from short-hand notes written after him by James Andrews, in 1703 and 1710.

MEAD, RICHARD, M.D., F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born at Stepney 11 Aug., 1673. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and from thence went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree, in which he was incorporated at Oxford on his return to England; and appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was also admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. In 1719 he was consulted by government on the means of preventing contagion; and the advice which he gave respecting quarantine laws was adopted. He also contributed to the introduction of the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, and a new method of treating that disorder. He became principal physician to George II., and had his two sons-in-law, Drs. Wilmot and Nichols, for his associates. In the midst of his professional engagements he cultivated polite literature, and encouraged the arts. His library and museum were open to all men of science; many of whom were assisted in their labours by his liberality. Dr. Mead died full of honours 16 Feb., 1754. His works have been published in one volume, 4to., 1762.

MEADOWCOURT, RICHARD, was born in Staffordshire 1697, and educated at Oxford. In 1732 he was promoted to a canonry of Worcester, and died there 1760. He wrote 'A Critical Dissertation, with Notes, upon Milton's Paradise Regained.'

MEADOWS, DRINKWATER, an English comedian, died at Barnes, Surrey, June, 1809.

MÉCHAIN, PIERRE FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ, a French astronomer, born at Laon 16 Aug., 1744; died in Spain 20 Sept., 1805.

MECHERINO. See BECCAFUMI.

MEDE, JOSEPH, B.D., was born 1586, at Berden, Essex. He became a commoner of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was also chosen reader of the Greek lecture. Died 1 Oct., 1638. His works, of which the best known is his 'Clavis Apocalyptica,' were published in folio, 1672.

MEDICI, COSMO DE', a citizen of Florence, called the 'Father of his Country,' was born in 1389. He was the son of John de' Medici, who died in 1428; at which time Cosmo had acquired distinction as a merchant and statesman. In 1433 the party of Rinaldo d'Albizi banished him from the republic, on which he went to Venice; but in about a year he returned, and Rinaldo was obliged

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to quit Florence. Cosmo now became the first man in the state; and employed his wealth in promoting literature, particularly the study of the Greek language, and the Platonic philosophy; for which purpose he founded an academy, and collected from the east an immense number of manuscripts. Died 1 Aug., 1464.

MEDICI, LORENZO DE', grandson of the preceding, was born 1448, and succeeded his father, Peter as the head of the republic in 1469. While engaged in the advancement of literature, a conspiracy was formed against the house of Medici, by the family of the Pazzi; but after assassinating the brother of Lorenzo, they were defeated and banished. Lorenzo, on terminating a contest with the Pope, devoted himself to the cultivation of learning and the arts. He restored the academy of Pisa; founded another at Florence; and formed a noble gallery and library. On the surrender of Constantinople to the Turks, he employed the fugitive Greek scholars in collecting manuscripts, and thus proved the reviver of learning in Europe. Well, therefore, did he merit the title of 'Lorenzo the Magnificent,' which posterity, as well as his contemporaries, have unanimously concurred in giving him. He wrote several pieces of Italian poetry; and died 8 April, 1492. His life by William Roscoe is a highly interesting work.

MEDINA, SIR JOHN, a portrait painter, born at Brussels 1659. He came to England in 1686; and after painting a great number of pictures, went to Scotland, where he was knighted by the duke of Queensberry, lord high commissioner. He died there 1711. His grandson, *John Medina*, who died at Edinburgh 1796, was also a painter.

MEDWIN, THOMAS, cousin and biographer of the poet Shelley, died at Horsham, Sussex, 2 Aug., 1869, aged 80.

MEEN, HENRY, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. (B.D. 1776). He afterwards became minor canon and lecturer of St. Paul's Cathedral, the chapter of which presented him to the rectory of Cole Abbey and the prebend of Twyford. Died 3 Jan., 1817, aged 72. Mr. Meen completed Fawkes's translation of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; and published 'Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron.' He was also the author of 'Successiva Opera; or Selections from ancient Authors, sacred and profane;' and a poetical piece entitled 'Happiness.'

MEERMAN, GERARD, a Dutch civilian and writer on topographical antiquities, was born at Leyden 1722; became pensionary of Rotterdam; and died 15 Dec., 1771.

MEERMAN, JOHN, son of the preceding, wrote some able historical and legal works, and greatly augmented his father's library, which he generously bequeathed to the town of the Hague. While Louis Bonaparte was king of Holland Meerman was director of the Fine Arts and of Public Instruction; and after the country was united to France he became a count of the empire and a senator. Born 1753; died 19 Aug., 1815.

MEHEGAN, GUILLAUME ALEXANDRE, a French writer, was born of an Irish family at Salle, in the diocese of Alais, 1721; died at Paris 1766. His chief work, 'A View of Universal Modern History,' was translated into English by Henry Fox, 3 vols., 1779.

MEHEMET ALI, Pasha of Egypt, one of the most remarkable men of his age, was born at

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Kavala, in Roumelia, about 1766, and commenced life as a tobacconist there, but subsequently volunteered into the army. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the governor of Kavala by his efficient assistance in quelling a rebellion and dispersing a band of pirates; and on the death of his commanding officer he was appointed to succeed him. Afterwards in various engagements with the French he distinguished himself by his skill and valour. He rapidly rose in rank and gained a strong ascendancy over the minds of his soldiers. After the expulsion of the French a civil war broke out between the Turks and the Mamelukes, in which Mehemet Ali took an active part. In 1803 the Albanians in the service of the pasha revolted because they could not get their pay, and, after several conflicts in Cairo, they became masters of the city under the direction of Mehemet Ali. A long and confused struggle now ensued between various factions, the result being that in 1805 Mehemet Ali was invested with the supreme authority by the principal inhabitants of Cairo as the only man capable of restoring order. The sultan confirmed his elevation, and, in 1806, he was installed in the pashalic of Egypt on condition that he should send to the sultan a tribute of about £240,000 sterling. The pashalic of Egypt was then commonly called the pashalic of Cairo, and extended only to Middle Egypt and the Delta, but a few months after the installation of Mehemet Ali the Porte consented to give him also the pashalic of Alexandria as a reward for the services he had rendered to the Ottoman empire on the occasion of the evacuation of Lower Egypt and the city of Alexandria by the English. In 1808 Mehemet Ali received orders from the Porte to attack the Wahabees, a fanatical sect of the Mohammedan religion who had pillaged the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Before engaging in this war the viceroy determined upon putting an end to the power of his old allies the Mamelukes. Accordingly, on 1 March, 1811, the Mamelukes were invited in a body to the citadel at Cairo to attend at the investiture of the viceroy's son Toussoun, as chief of the expedition against the Wahabees. When the ceremony was over the Mamelukes mounted their horses, but on reaching the citadel gates, found them closed, and a sudden discharge of musketry from soldiers posted on the walls completely annihilated them. A great many Mamelukes were put to death at the same time in the provinces. It is computed that 470, with their chief, Ibrahim Bey, perished in the citadel; and in the city and throughout the country no fewer than 1200 were killed. Thus ended the power of these formidable chiefs, who had kept Egypt in a state of anarchy and warfare ever since the year 1382. Mehemet Ali now made himself master of Upper Egypt; and the Wahabees were vanquished after a protracted struggle, which was brought to a close by his son Ibrahim Pasha. He assisted the sultan in quelling the Greek insurrection against the Porte (1824); and on 16 July his fleet, consisting of 163 vessels, sailed for the Morea under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who for three years kept the country in subjection, though he was obliged to retire after the battle of Navarino (20 Oct., 1827). In 1830 the Porte conferred upon Mehemet Ali the administration of the island of Candia. The following year he sent into Syria a powerful army under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who in a few months reduced the whole of

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the country to submission. Mehemet Ali was thereupon declared a rebel by the sultan, who sent an army to regain possession of the country, but his forces were uniformly worsted. The European powers, however, intervened, and peace was concluded in 1833, Syria and the district of Adana being ceded to Mehemet Ali, in conjunction with the pashalic of Egypt, on his acknowledging himself a vassal of the sultan, and engaging to remit to the Porte the same tribute as the former pashas of Syria. In 1839 Sultan Mahmoud made an attempt to drive the Egyptians from the country, but the Turkish armies had to retreat. England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia then, in conjunction with the Porte, signed a treaty (15 July, 1840), and afterwards finding that the viceroy would not evacuate Syria by fair means, determined upon driving him out by force. The first engagement took place 10 Oct., 1840, near Beyrout, when the Egyptian army was completely routed, and the town taken. Caïffa and Saïda were bombarded in the same month; Tripoli and Tarsous soon followed; and, on 3 Nov., the bombardment and capture of Acre, in the short space of four hours, convinced Mehemet Ali that further resistance would be useless. The town of Alexandria was blockaded by an English squadron, and Mehemet Ali, finding that he could no longer temporise, acceded to the terms proposed, the hereditary pashalic of Egypt in his own family being secured to him. The Porte also granted to him, without hereditary succession, the provinces of Nubia, Darfour, Sennaar, and Cordofan. From this period Mehemet Ali devoted himself, with much success, to developing the resources of Egypt and promoting agriculture, commerce, and learning. Advanced age having produced mental incapacity, his son Ibrahim Pasha was appointed viceroy (1847), but on his death very shortly afterwards the sovereignty was assumed by the next eldest heir male, Abbas Pasha, son of Mehemet's second son Toussoun. Died 2 Aug., 1849.

MÉHUL, ÉTIENNE HENRI, a French musical composer, born at Givet 1703; died at Paris 18 Oct., 1817.

MEIBOMIUS, JOHN HENRY, a physician, born at Helmstadt 1590; died at Lubeck 1655. He wrote some medical works, and a *Life of Mæcenas*. His son, *Henry Meibomius*, born at Lubeck 1638, became professor of medicine, history, and poetry, at Helmstadt, where he died 26 March, 1700. He published '*Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*,' 3 vols., 1688. *Mark Meibomius*, a learned critic of the same family, was born at Tonningen (Schleswig) about 1630, and died at Utrecht 1711, leaving an edition of the Greek Mythologists; *Correcticus* for an edition of the Bible in Hebrew, &c.

MEINERS, CHRISTOPHER, a German historian and philosopher, was born at Warstede (Hanover) 1747; became professor of philosophy and professor at Göttingen; and died 1 May, 1810. His '*History of the Female Sex*' has been translated into English.

MELA, POMPONIUS, a Latin writer on geography, born in Spain in the first century of the Christian era. His '*Cosmographia*,' or '*De Situ Orbis*,' has gone through several editions: the best is by Tzschucke, 3 vols., Leipzig, 1807.

MELANTHON, PHILIP, was born at Brethcim, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 16 Feb., 1497. His family name was Schwarzerdt, or 'Black Earth,' which he exchanged for the Greek term of Melanc-

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thron. After a domestic education he went to Pfortsheim, where Reuchlin assisted him in his studies. He next removed to Heidelberg; and in 1512 to Tubingen, where he read lectures on the classics and the sciences. In 1513 he received the degree of doctor in philosophy; and in 1518 the elector of Saxony appointed him professor of Greek at Wittenberg. Here he became acquainted with Luther, whom he accompanied to Leipsic, and joined in the dispute with Eckius. In 1527 Melancthon was empowered to visit the churches in Saxony; after which he was appointed, in conjunction with Luther, to draw up a code of ecclesiastical laws for the reformed states. He was also employed in framing the confession of Augsburg. The moderation of Melancthon exhibited a striking contrast to the violence of Luther, while his learning contributed much to the progress of the reformation. He was invited to France and England by the monarchs of those kingdoms, but never went out of Germany. He died at Wittenberg 19 April, 1560. Melancthon left two daughters; one of whom became the wife of George Sabinus, and the other of Gaspar Peucer. His works were published in 4 vols. folio, 1601.

MELBOURNE, WILLIAM LAMB, VISCOUNT, an English statesman, was born in London 15 March, 1779, being the second son of the first Lord Melbourne. In 1805 the borough of Leominster returned him to the House of Commons, and he sat in that assembly as representative of various constituencies, until his father's death in 1828 transferred him to the Upper House. He entered parliament as a Whig, but afterwards adhered to the Tory party. Under Canning's administration he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland (1827), but he did not acquire much distinction in the House of Commons, though in the hereditary chamber he ascended to the rank of a political chieftain. On Earl Grey's coming into power after the resignation of the duke of Wellington (1830), Lord Melbourne accepted the seals of the Home Office, but he was not equal to the undertaking, and fortunately for the department his administration of its affairs did not continue much beyond three years. When the Grey government resigned, after the secession of the Conservative Whigs, Viscount Melbourne was commanded by the king to form an administration (July, 1834). This he did; but in the following Nov. the death of Earl Spencer having called from the House of Commons Lord Althorpe, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the principal strength of the ministry, the king abruptly dismissed Lord Melbourne from office, and even requested him to be the bearer of the letter to his successor, Sir Robert Peel, who by the advice of the duke of Wellington was at once summoned home from Italy, formed an administration, and made a determined stand against any further encroachments on our institutions; but parliament decided against the Conservative administration, and in April, 1835, Lord Melbourne resumed his position as prime minister, which he retained until the second accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in Sept., 1841. Died 24 Nov., 1848.

MELCOMBE, GEORGE BURR DODDINGTON, LORD, was born 1691, being the son of an apothecary in Dorsetshire. He was educated at New College, Oxford, and on the death of his maternal uncle succeeded to his name and estate. At this time he was connected with Sir Robert Walpole, who ap-

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pointed him a lord of the treasury, and gave him the place of clerk of the polls in Ireland. Some time afterwards he joined the opponents of that minister, for which he lost his seat at the treasury board; but when his new friends came into office he was made treasurer of the navy, which post he resigned, and attached himself to the interests of Frederick, prince of Wales. He was made a peer on the accession of George III., and died 28 July, 1762. He wrote some poems and political tracts, but is best known by his 'Diary,' which contains much information respecting his life and times.

MELDOLA, DR. RAPHAEL, a Jewish theologian and philosopher, born at Leghorn 1754. He was appointed in 1805 high rabbi of the ancient and chief synagogue in England, and died in London 7 June, 1828. Dr. Meldola published 'Korban Minhâ,' a literary comment on, and explanation of, the service of high priest, which is read at every synagogue throughout the world on the feast-day of Kippoor; a rabbinical work of great importance, entitled 'Hupat Hatanim;' and some sermons in English.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, born in the territory of Gadara, in Syria, B.C. 90. His epigrams are printed in the Greek Anthologia.

MELETIUS, bishop of Lycopolis, in Thebais, was the founder of a sect called by his name. Having apostatised in the Dioclesian persecution, he was degraded from the episcopal function by Peter, archbishop of Alexandria, on which he formed a schism about the year 501. His followers united with the Arians, and justified apostasy on the ground of self-preservation. They were condemned by the first council of Nice.

MELISSUS, a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic sect, lived about 440 B.C. He held the eternity of matter, and that the changes it undergoes are merely illusory.

MELITO (ST.), bishop of Sardis, presented in 171 a petition to Marcus Antoninus, in behalf of the persecuted Christians, part of which only is extant. He died before A.D. 197.

MELLAN, CLAUDE, a French designer and engraver, born at Abbeville 1001; died at Paris 9 Sept., 1688.

MELLON, ALFRED, an English musical composer, and manager of popular concerts in London, died at Chelsea 27 March, 1867, aged 46.

MELLON, HARRIET. See ST. ALBANS.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, a barrister, born 1666. He became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and, in conjunction with Peere Williams, published Vernon's Reports. But the work which does most honour to his name is the 'Great Importance of a Religious Life,' one of the best known practical books of piety in our language. An edition of it by Mr. Charles Purton Cooper, comprising a life of the author, and four valuable appendices, was printed at London 1849. Melmoth died 6 April, 1743.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, son of the above, was born 1710. He also was bred to the law, and in 1756 was made a commissioner of bankrupts. He died at Bath 15 March, 1799. His works are—Letters, under the name of Fitzosborne; a translation of Pliny's Epistles, 2 vols.; The Letters of Cicero, with remarks, 3 vols.; translations of Cicero 'De Senectute,' and 'De Amicitia;' Memoirs of his Father; and some poems in Dodsley's collection.

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, VISCOUNT, son of

MELVILLE.

Robert Dundas, Lord Arniston, was born 1740, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1763 he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates; in 1773 appointed solicitor-general; in 1775 lord advocate; and in 1777 joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was sworn of the privy council, and made treasurer of the navy; but when the coalition administration came into power he lost his places. This, however, was but for a short time, and when that party fell he resumed his station at the navy board, on which he relinquished that of lord advocate. The board of control for East India Affairs being established, Mr. Dundas was appointed its first president, and in 1791 he became secretary of state for the home department, which he exchanged for the war office 1794. He continued in active employment till 1801, when he resigned his places, and was created Viscount Melville. On the return of Mr. Pitt to power, his lordship was made first lord of the Admiralty, and continued so till he was impeached in 1805 of high crimes and misdemeanors in his former office of treasurer of the navy. Of all the charges brought against him, however, he was acquitted, and afterwards resumed his seat in the privy council, though he never returned to public business. Died 29 May, 1811.

MELVILLE, Sir JAMES, was born at Hallhill, Fifeshire, 1530. He was page to Queen Mary, who permitted him to enter the service of the duke of Montmorenci; after which he was employed by the elector Palatine, and on several embassies. In 1561 he returned to Scotland, and was made gentleman of the queen's bed-chamber. James VI. appointed him a privy councillor, and gave him a situation about his person. Died 1606. His 'Memoirs' were printed in 1683. The best edition of this excellent historical work is that printed by the Bannatyne Club 1827, and reprinted by the Maitland Club 1833.

MELVILLE, KONERT, a British general, born 12 Oct., 1723, at Monimail, Fifeshire. In 1744 he entered the army, and served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748). In 1756 he was made major of the 38th regiment, then in Antigua, and soon afterwards he was employed in active service, particularly in the invasion of Guadaloupe, for which he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in 1760 appointed governor of the island. Not long after he proceeded, as second in command, with Lord Rollo to the capture of Dominica. In 1762 Martinico was taken, chiefly through his exertions, and the fall of that important colony was followed by the surrender of other French islands. He was now made brigadier-general, and governor-in-chief of all the captured possessions in the West Indies. These settlements, particularly Tobago, he greatly improved without enriching himself. After the general peace he travelled over Europe, and made numerous observations to ascertain the passage of Hannibal over the Alps. In his researches into antiquities he was peculiarly sagacious, and among other discoveries solved the long-contested question as to the manner of placing the oars and rowers in the galleys. He also traced the sites of many Roman camps in Britain, and he applied his knowledge of antiquity to the improvement of the modern art of war in several inventions. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh. He

MENDELSSOHN.

was appointed a full general 1798, and died 29 Aug., 1809.

MENMLING, HANS. See HEMLING.

MENAGE, GILLES, a French writer, born at Angers 15 Aug., 1613. He was bred to the law, but became disgusted with that profession, and entered the church. Though he obtained some ecclesiastical preferments, particularly the deanery of St. Peter, at Angers, he devoted himself solely to literary pursuits, and published several works, the chief of which are, 'Origines de la langue Françoise;' 'Miscellanea,' in Greek, Latin, and French; an edition of Diogenes Laertius; 'Poemata;' 'Origine della Lingua Italiana;' 'Juris Civilis amonitates;' 'Observations sur la Langue Françoise;' 'Historia Mulierum Philosopharum.' Menage died 23 July, 1692.

MENANDER, a Greek poet, born at Athens about 342 B.C. He began to write comedies at the age of twenty; but though he produced eighty, only a few fragments exist. Terence is supposed to have translated most of his plays from Menander, who was drowned accidentally about B.C. 293.

MENANDRINO, MARSILIO, a celebrated jurist, commonly called Marsilius of Padua, died 1328.

MENASSEH-BEN-ISRAEL, a celebrated Jewish rabbi, born in Spain or Portugal about 1604, and educated in Holland. At the age of 18 he succeeded his tutor, Rabbi Isaac Usiel, as preacher and expounder of the Talmud in the synagogue at Amsterdam, and soon afterwards he commenced the work entitled 'Conciliator,' on which his reputation, as one of the most learned and accurate of Jewish theologians, chiefly rests. He came over to England in the time of the Commonwealth, and negotiated with the Protector for the settlement of the Jews in England. Several writers assert that, in order to gain his end, he offered Cromwell £200,000, but on condition that the Jews should have St. Paul's Cathedral appropriated to their use. Cromwell thought that the cause of the Jews was the cause of God, and that their establishment here would be the means of their conversion, because Christianity in its purity was to be found in England, particularly among the Independents. The proposal, however, met with the strongest opposition from the clergy and the people generally. Being unsuccessful in his mission, Menasseh-Ben-Israel withdrew to the Continent, and died at Amsterdam about 1659. His principal works are, 'Conciliator vel Pectateucho,' in which he reconciles those passages of Scripture which apparently contradict one another; 'De Resurrectione Mortuorum;' 'De Creatione Problemata XXX.' 'De Termino Vitæ;' 'Spes Israelis;' 'A Defence of the Jews in England;' and an edition of the Hebrew Bible. A life of him, by Pocock, is prefixed to the English translation of his treatise, 'De Termino Vitæ,' 12mo., London, 1699.

MENCKE, OTTO, was born at Oldenburg, in Westphalia, 22 March, 1644, and became professor of morals at Leipzig, where he died 29 Jan., 1707. He published several learned works, and projected the 'Acta Eruditorum' of Leipzig, of which 30 vols. were completed at the date of his decease. His son, John Burcard Mencke (b. 1674; d. 1 April, 1732), became professor of history at Leipzig, and published a collection of the works of German historians, and 33 vols. of the 'Acta Eruditorum.'

MENDELSSOHN, MOSES, a Jewish writer, born

MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.

at Dessau, in Anhalt, 1799. Being very poor he went to Berlin, at the age of fourteen, and was employed by a rabbi as a transcriber of manuscripts. In this situation he acquired a considerable knowledge of the languages and sciences, which he cultivated by an acquaintance with some other literary Jews, and afterwards with Lessing, whom he defended from the charge of atheism. Died 4 Jan., 1786. His principal works are, 'Jerusalem,' a treatise in which he asserts that Judaism is only a civil institution; 'Phaëdon, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul,' which procured him the name of the 'Jewish Socrates;' 'Commentary on Part of the Old Testament;' Letters on the Sensation of the Beautiful.

MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, FELIX, a German musical composer of great celebrity, was born at Berlin 3 Feb., 1809, being the great-grandson of Moses Mendelssohn, mentioned above. His musical talents manifested themselves at an early age, and, thanks to the wealth of his parents, they were cultivated to such purpose that, at the age of eight, he played the piano in a masterly style. At the age of nine he played for the first time in public in his native town. The year following he went to Paris with his family; and at this period he had in his portfolio a great number of original compositions, some of which were published in 1824. The success they met with decided the elder Mendelssohn to allow his precocious son to follow the bent of his inclination, and to adopt the musical profession. In 1827 his opera, 'Die Hochzeit des Gamacho,' was brought out at Berlin, but with indifferent success. Subsequently he visited England, France, and Italy; and it was during this tour that he brought out at Paris his overture to Shakspeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' which he had composed at the age of 17, and which became very popular. On returning to his own country, he gave a series of concerts, the profits of which were devoted to the relief of the poor; and he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to found a theatre at Düsseldorf. He afterwards paid several professional visits to this country, where his oratorios of 'St. Paul' and 'Elijah,' usually considered his masterpiece, were performed amidst rapturous applause. In 1835 he was appointed director of the concerts at Leipzig, where he spent most of the remainder of his life. Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, appointed him his chapel-master (1841) and lavished on him the most flattering encouragement. He died at Leipzig 4 Nov., 1847. This composer, who is classed by his countrymen immediately after Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, had thoroughly studied the works of Sebastian Bach and Handel, but was deficient in enthusiasm and perhaps in imagination. Indeed it has been said he would have been the greatest musician who ever lived, if music were merely a science.

MENDEZ, MOSES, an English poet, born in London of Jewish parentage. He received a liberal education, and was created M.A. at Oxford, 1750. He wrote some very popular musical entertainments, and several poems, which were published in one volume. He was the intimate friend of Thomson, and died worth £100,000 in 1758.

MENDEZ-PINTO, FERDINAND, a traveller, born in Portugal about 1509. He departed for the Indies 1537, and on the voyage the ship was taken by the Moors, who carried her to Mocha, where Ferdinand was sold for a slave; but after some adventures he arrived at Ormus, from whence he pur-

MENOCHIUS.

sued his original object, and in 1558 returned to his native country, where he published a romantic relation of his voyages, which has been translated into English. Died 8 July, 1583.

MENDOZA, DIEGO HURTADO, a Spanish statesman, general, and writer, born at Granada 1503; died at Valladolid 1575. His History of the War against the Moors, first published in 1610, is the best specimen of the historical style in the Spanish language.

MENDOZA, GONZALES PETER DE, a Spanish cardinal, born 1428. He became an eminent statesman and archbishop of Toledo, and died 11 Jan., 1495.

MENDOZA, JOHN GONZALES, a Spanish friar, born about 1540, was sent ambassador to the emperor of China 1584; and on his return became successively bishop of Lipari, in Italy; of Chiapi, in New Spain; and of Propagan, in the West Indies. He wrote 'A History of China,' of which an English translation was published 1588, and reprinted by the Hakluyt Society, 2 vols., 1853-4.

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher, was a native of the island of Eubœa. He became a disciple of Plato and Xenocrates, but afterwards joined the Cyrenaic sect. Died B.C. 284, aged 83. There was a Cynic philosopher of the same name, who flourished in the reign of Antigonus, king of Macedonia, and who brought his sect into disrepute by the extravagance of his conduct.

MENESTRIER, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French Jesuit, historian, and writer on heraldry, born at Lyons 1631; died 21 Jan., 1705.

MENESTRIER, JEAN BAPTISTE LE, a French numismatist, born at Dijon 1564; died 1634.

MENGES, ANTHONY RAPHAEL, a painter, born at Aussig, in Bohemia, 1726. He studied under his father, who was painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Charles III., king of Spain, for whom he executed a number of pictures. He died at Rome 29 June, 1779. The best of his pieces in England is an altar-piece at All Souls College, Oxford. Menges wrote some works on his art, which have been translated into English.

MENINSKI, FRANÇOIS, *De Meisnien*, an orientalist, born in Lorraine 1623; died at Vienna 1698. His valuable 'Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium' was published at Vienna, in 5 vols. folio, 1680-7.

MENNES, SIR JOHN, a seaman and poet, was born at Sandwich, Kent, 1 March, 1598, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In the reign of Charles I. he was made comptroller of the Navy Office, and knighted. About this time he had the command of a ship of war, but was deprived of it by the republicans. At the Restoration he was made governor of Dover Castle, comptroller of the navy, and an admiral. He wrote some poems in a collection called 'Musarum Delicæ, or the Muses' Recreation,' 1656. Died 18 Feb., 1670-1.

MENNO, SIMON, the founder of a sect called by his name, was born in Friesland 1505, and received orders in the church of Rome; but being of a profligate character he apostatized, and formed a new society of Anabaptists in the duchy of Holstein, where he died 1561.

MENOCHIUS, JAMES, a famous civilian, born at Pavia 1532; died at Milan 10 Aug., 1607. His son, John Stephen Menochius, born 1576, became a Jesuit, and died at Rome 4 Feb., 1626, leaving some esteemed theological works in Latin.

MENTSCHIKOFF.

MENTSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER DANILOVITCH, a Russian prince, born at Moscow 1674. He was originally a pastrycook, in which situation he was noticed by the Czar Peter, who took him into his service, and raised him to the rank of major-general in the army and a prince of the empire. On the death of the emperor Mentschikoff secured the succession to Catharine, who caused Peter II. to marry his daughter. But these honours ruined the favourite; for becoming equally offensive, by his haughty deportment, to the emperor and the nobility, he was at last disgraced and sent into Siberia, where he died 2 Nov. 1729.

MENTSCHIKOFF, Prince ALEXANDER SERGEJEVITSCH, a Russian general and diplomatist, born 1780. His fame as a soldier mainly rests on the stubborn defence he made during the war with Turkey, France, and England, when he was invested with the chief civil and military command in the Crimea. In the battle of the Alma (20 Sept., 1854) he met with a disastrous defeat; but he exhibited great resolution and readiness of resource in preventing, at that critical moment, the fall of Sebastopol. He was recalled immediately after the death of the Emperor Nicholas, when the command was given to Prince Gortschakoff. Died 1869.

MENTZEL, CHRISTIAN, a German physician and botanist, born at Fürstenwalde (Brandenburg) 1622; died at Berlin 17 Jan., 1701.

MENZINI, BENEDICT, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1646. He became canon of St. Angelo, in Piscina, at Rome, and a member of the society of Arcadi, as also of the Academy Della Crusca. Died 1704. His works were published in 4 vols. 8vo. His 'Art of Poetry' has been translated into English.

MERCATI, MICHAEL, a naturalist, born at San Miniato, in Tuscany, 1541; became superintendent of the botanic garden at Rome, and physician to the Pope; and died 1593. He is principally known by his description of the objects of natural history, particularly of mineralogy, contained in the museum of the Vatican.

MERCATOR, GERARD, a mathematician, born 1512 at Roermond, in the Netherlands. He made a number of maps, globes, and mathematical instruments; besides which he published a Chronology, and some works in philosophy and theology. Died 1594. He is to be distinguished from *Nicholas Mercator*, who was born in Holstein 1640, and died in Feb., 1687. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and laid claim to a method of sailing which had been published many years before he was born by our countryman Edward Wright. Mercator was, however, an able mathematician, and the author of some valuable works on astronomy and geography.

MERCIER. See LE MERCIER.

MERCIER, BARTHELEMI, a French bibliographer, born at Lyons 4 April, 1734; became abbat of St. Leger, at Soissons; and died 1799.

MERCIER, LOUIS SEBASTIEN, a French writer, remarkable for the singularity of his literary fancies, was born at Paris 6 June, 1740. He commenced his literary career by the publication of some heroic verses, but afterwards became the avowed enemy of poetry, and the persevering detractor of some of the greatest poets of his country. In 1771 he produced 'L'An 2440,' a declamatory work which was prohibited by authority, and ten years later commenced his 'Tableau de Paris,' in which he sharply criticised the social and political con-

MERIVALE.

dition of France. After the outbreak of the Revolution he published, in concert with Curra, the 'Annales Patriotiques,' and the 'Chronique du Mois,' journals characterized by courage and moderation of sentiment. Afterwards he was appointed professor of history in the Ecole Centrale, and a member of the Institute. Died 25 April, 1814.

MERCURIALE, JEROME, an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Forli 30 Sept., 1550; died at Pisa 13 Nov., 1606.

MEREDITH, EDWARD, son of Edward Meredith, rector of Landulph, Cornwall, was born in that county in or about 1649, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. Afterwards going with Sir William Godelphin, 23 secretary of the embassy to Spain, both he and his master were converted to the Catholic faith. Mr. Meredith returned to this country, but finally quitted it soon after the revolution of 1688, and died, it is said, in Italy. He published 'Some Remarques upon a popular piece of nonsense by Sam. Johnson called Julian the Apostate &c. together with a vindication of the Duke of York,' 1682; 'Account of a Conference between Dr. Stillingfleet, and Peter Goodin, a Catholic clergyman,' 1687; 'Remarks on a Conference between Dr. Tenison and Andrew Pulton, Jesuit,' 1687; 'Further Remarks on Dr. Tenison's Account of the Conference with Andrew Pulton,' 1687.

MERIAN, JOHN BERNARD, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was born at Leichthal, near Basle, 27 Sept., 1723. In 1750 he was invited to Berlin, on the recommendation of Maupertuis, and died there 12 Feb., 1807. The best known of his works are French translations of Claudian and of Hume's ESSAYS.

MERIAN, MATTHEW, a Swiss designer and engraver, born at Basle 1593; died at Schwalbach 1651.

MERIAN, MATTHEW, an historical and portrait painter, son of the preceding, was born at Basle 1621, and died at Frankfort-on-the-Ma. in 1687.

MERIAN, MARIA SIBYLLA, daughter of the preceding, was born at Frankfort 1647, studied painting under Abraham Mignon, and married John Andriez Graff, an architect and painter of Nuremberg. After this she made a voyage to Surinam, and took drawings of the natural productions of the country. She died at Amsterdam 13 Jan., 1717. She wrote a work on the origin of Caterpillars, and another on the insects found in Surinam, both of which were translated into French, and published together under the title of 'Hist. des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amerique.' Many of this lady's drawings are in the British Museum.

MERIVALE, JOHN HERMAN, F.S.A., was born at Exeter 5 Aug., 1799, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he practised at the Chancery bar. In 1825 and 1826 he was employed on the Chancery Commission, of which memorable essay in legal reform he had been a warm advocate. Lord Eldon afterwards appointed him a commissioner of bankruptcy, and he continued to hold the post till his death 25 April, 1844. His chief works are, 'Orlando in Rencesvalles, a Poem,' 1814; 'Reports of Cases in Chancery 1815-17'; 'The Minstrel, book III.,' in continuation of Dr. Beattie's poem; 'Poems, Original and Translated,' in 3 vols. (1836-44), the last of which, containing a translation of Schiller's poems, is very scarce.

MERRET.

MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, Feb., 1614. He took his doctor's degree at Oriel College, Oxford, and then practised as a physician in London. Died 10 Aug., 1695. His publications are, *Collection of Acts, Charters, &c. concerning the College of Physicians; A View of the Frauds, and Abuses committed by Apothecaries; Pinax rerum naturalium Britannicarum.*

MERRICK, JAMES, a divine and poet, born at Reading 8 Jan., 1720, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He died at Reading 5 Jan., 1769. His principal works are, 'Messiah, a divine Essay;' Dissertation on the ninth chapter of Proverbs; 'Poems on Sacred Subjects;' Letter on the Composition of Greek Indexes; Annotations on the Gospel of St. John; a metrical Version of the Psalms; Annotations on the Psalms; a translation of Tryphiodorus. Some of his poems are in Dodsley's Collection.

MERRY, ROBERT, a dramatist, born in London April, 1755. He received his education at Harrow, and next at Christ's College, Cambridge, after which he entered at Lincoln's Inn; but instead of being called to the bar, he bought a commission in the Guards, which service he also quitted, and went abroad. While at Florence he became a member of the *Academy Della Crusca*, which name he affixed as a signature to a number of poems that appeared in the newspapers. In 1791 he married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he went to America, where he died 24 Dec., 1798. His plays are, 'Ambitious Vengeance;' 'Lorenzo;' 'The Magician no Conjuror;' and 'Fencelon,' none of which had any great success.

MERSENNE, MARIN, a French philosopher, born at Oizé, in the province of Maine, 1588. Having assumed the monastic habit in the society of Minims, he became an eminent teacher of philosophy and theology in the convent of Nevers. He died at Paris 1 Sept., 1648. Father Mersenne was warmly attached to Des Cartes, and corresponded with most of the scientific characters of his time. He invented the cycloid, and published *Quæstiones celeberrimæ in Genesim; Harmonicarum Libri; De Sonorum natura, causis et effectibus; Cogitata Physico-Mathematica; La vérité des Sciences; Les Questions Monies.*

MERTON, WALTER DE, founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was born at Merton, in Surrey, and educated at the convent of that place. He was an ecclesiastic, and, after obtaining several preferments, became lord chancellor in 1258, but was deprived of the seal the same year by the barons, restored to it in 1261, and in 1274 consecrated bishop of Rochester. He died 27 Oct., 1277. He began his college in 1264, and completed it in 1274.

MEKY, JOSEPH, a French poet, novelist, and journalist, born at Marseilles in or about 1799. His first essay in literature was a satire in verse, published in 1820, on a priest against whom he had some private grievance. It brought him into notice less from the talent it evinced, than from the consequences to the writer, for he was prosecuted for libel, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. When the term of his punishment had expired he turned journalist, in conjunction with Alphonse Rabbe, a barrister at Aix, an ardent liberal, and author of some historical works which had a certain vogue in their day. Removing to Paris, he became associated with Victor Hugo,

METASTASIO.

Armand Carrel, the poet Barthélémy, and other noted writers. After an active career as a journalist Méry paid a visit to Italy, and on his return to Paris published a dozen romances or novels in the course of seven years. In 1840 he came to this country and recorded his *impressions de voyage* in a work entitled 'Les Nuits de Londres.' He subsequently produced a large number of romances, and next tried his hand at dramatic composition, producing a great many pieces, some of which were represented with success. He died in penury at Paris 18 June, 1866.

MESMER, FRIEDRICH ANTON, a German physician, the originator of the doctrine of animal magnetism, was born at Meersburg (Baden) 1734. After publishing a treatise on the subject he commenced his operations at Vienna; but meeting with no success, he removed to Paris, where he succeeded in making some converts, but failed in attracting the notice he desired until he paid a visit to Spa, when a subscription was set on foot in the French metropolis to induce him to return and reveal the principles of his professed discovery. He consequently went there, gained a number of proselytes, among whom was La Fayette, and pocketed 340,000 livres. Government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate the pretensions of Mesmer, and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable memoir, drawn up by M. Bailly, which completely exposed the futility of animal magnetism, and the quackery of its author. He afterwards resided for some time in England under a feigned name; but eventually he returned to Germany, and died at Meersburg 5 March, 1815.

MESMES, CLAUDE DE, count d'Avaux, an eminent French statesman, born 1595; died at Paris 9 Nov., 1656. His 'Memoirs' have been published.

MESSIER, CHARLES, an astronomer, born at Badonvillers, in Lorraine, in 1730. At an early age he became a pupil of Delisle, who employed him to watch the return of the comet predicted by Halley; but when Messier discovered it his preceptor took the credit to himself. Messier, however, was not discouraged; and almost all the succeeding comets being first discovered by him, procured him admission into several societies. In 1770 he was chosen member of the French Academy; but in the Revolution he lost all his property. He was afterwards elected a member of the National Institute, and had a seat at the Board of Longitude. He became blind before his death, which happened in 1817. He communicated numerous papers on astronomical subjects to the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.*

MESTON, WILLIAM, a burlesque poet, born at Midmar, Aberdeenshire, about 1688. He was educated at Aberdeen, after which he became a schoolmaster in that city, and next professor of philosophy in Marischal College, which situation he lost in 1715 by joining the Pretender. Died 1745. Meston wrote poems, called 'Mother Grim's Tales,' and some Latin pieces of no great merit.

METASTASIO, PIETRO, an Italian poet, whose real name was Trapassi, was born at Rome 6 Jan., 1698. At the age of ten years his extemporary verses procured him the patronage of Gravina, who undertook his education with a view to his own profession of the law. At fourteen Metastasio produced his tragedy of 'Giustino,' which so

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pleased Gravina, that he took him to Naples to contend with the most celebrated improvisatori of Italy. However, he still continued to study the law, and he also assumed the minor order of priesthood. In 1718 he lost his patron, who left him all his property; after which he principally applied himself to dramatic composition. In 1750 he went to reside at Vienna, where he became imperial laureate, and died there, full of honours, 12 April, 1782. He wrote a number of operas, oratorios, and musical pieces, besides miscellaneous poetry and an analysis of Aristotle's Art of Poetry.

METCALFE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, baron Metcalfe, was born at Calcutta 30 Jan., 1785, being the second son of Major Thomas Metcalfe of the Bengal army, who was made a baronet 1802. He received a classical education at Eton, and in 1800 obtained an appointment as a writer in the service of the East India Company. Having displayed great diplomatic talent, he was intrusted, in 1808, with a mission to the court of Lahore, with the object of securing the Sikh states between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers from the grasp of Runjeet Singh. In this difficult undertaking he met with complete success. After filling various important offices, he received, in 1819, the appointment of secretary in the secret and political department, along with that of private secretary to the governor-general. In 1820 he was appointed resident at the court of the Nizam; and in 1822 he succeeded to the baronetcy. He received the appointment of resident and civil commissioner in the Delhi territories 1825; became a member of the supreme council 1827; president of the board of revenue 1828; vice-president and deputy-governor of Fort William 1830; and was intrusted with the presidency of Agra 1834. On the resignation of Lord William Bentinck, in Feb., 1835, Sir Charles Metcalfe was provisionally appointed governor-general, which office he held till 28 March, 1836, being the interval between the departure of Lord W. Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland. During this period he originated or adopted several valuable measures, one of the most important being the liberation of the press from all restrictions. This, however, gave umbrage to the court of directors, and was the eventual cause of his resignation and return to Europe 1838. The following year he was selected by the ministry to be governor of Jamaica, where he succeeded in soothing the irritation, and reconciling the differences caused by the Negro Emancipation Act, then recently passed, and gave satisfaction both to the colonists and the Home Government. Ill-health compelled him to resign in 1842; but early in the following year he was induced to accept the governorship of Canada. He held this responsible position till 1845, when he returned to England, after having been raised to the dignity of the peerage. He died at Malshanger, near Basingstoke, 12 Sept., 1846.

METIUS, JAMES, a native and schoolmaster of Alkmaar, in Holland, who is said to have invented the refracting telescope, about 1609. His brother, *Adrian Metius*, was born 9 Dec., 1571, at Alkmaar, and died 26 Sept., 1635, at Francker, where he was professor of mathematics. He published several mathematical works.

METKERKE, SIR ANOLPHUS, was born at Bruges 1528. He was sent by the revolted states of the Low Countries on an embassy to Queen Elizabeth, and died in London 4 Nov., 1591. He published

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an edition of Bion and Moschus, 1565; a Latin translation of the Epigrams of Theocritus; 'De veteri et recta Pronunciatione Linguae Græcæ Commentarius'; 'Collection of the Proceedings at the Peace of Cologne in 1579.'

METON, a chronologer of Athens, who lived 432 B.C. He invented the cycle of nineteen years, to adjust the course of the sun and moon, so as to make the solar and lunar years begin at the same time. This is now called the Golden Number.

METTERNICH, CLEMENS WENZEL NEPOMUK LOTHAR, PRINCE, an Austrian statesman, born at Coblenz 15 May, 1773. He studied history at Strasburg, under the celebrated Koch, adopted the profession of diplomacy, and in 1795 married the granddaughter and heiress of the diplomatist Kaunitz, whose large domains he inherited. He represented the Westphalian nobility at the congress of Rastadt (1797-99), after which he accompanied Count Stadion to St. Petersburg, and subsequently officiated as ambassador at Dresden, Berlin, and Paris (1806). He managed affairs at the French court with so much ability that, when the war broke out in 1809, and he had to return to the Austrian court, which was seeking refuge in the fortress of Comorn, he was appointed to the ministry of foreign affairs as successor to Count Stadion. It was during this tenure of office that he struck out the idea of a marriage with Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess as a means of purchasing a respite for the empire. He conducted the negotiations with Champagny. Napoleon was divorced from Josephine; and Metternich escorted Marie Louise to Paris. This settlement was not a permanent one, and in 1813, after the great French catastrophe in Russia, war was again declared by Austria against France. In the autumn of that year the grand alliance was signed at Töplitz; and on the field of Leipsic Metternich was raised to the dignity of a prince of the empire. In the subsequent conferences and treaties the newly-created prince took a very prominent part, and he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to this country, and received the honour of a doctor's hood from the university of Oxford. When the congress of Vienna was opened Prince Metternich was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations; and from that time till the revolution of 1848 he wielded great influence over the affairs of Europe. The continental statesmen, terrified at the fearful consequences of the French Revolution, formed themselves into a coalition to prevent the occurrence of any similar calamity. They set themselves vigorously to repress all popular institutions, to crush freedom of speech and act, and to establish a despotism in every country that would submit to it. Such were the objects of that Holy Alliance, which has been the subject of merited obloquy, and which had Metternich for its presiding genius. In the revolution of 1848 he was driven from Vienna, and came to England; but in 1851 he ventured to return to Austria. He was afterwards consulted often on state affairs, but never held his office, nor regained the immense influence he once possessed. His death took place at Vienna 11 June, 1859.

METTRIE, JULIEN OFFRAY DE LA, a French writer, born at St. Malo 25 Dec., 1700. He was a surgeon in the French Guards, and in that situation wrote an infamous book, called, 'The Natural History of the Soul,' for which he narrowly

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escaped prosecution. His next work was a satire against the faculty, under the title of 'Penelope, or the Machiavel in Medicine,' for which he was obliged to remove to Holland, where he created new enemies by a book, called 'L'Homme Machine.' He then went to Berlin, where he died 11 Nov., 1751.

METZU, GABRIEL, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1615; died after 1661.

MEULEN, ANTHONY FRANCOIS VAN DER, a painter, born at Brussels 1634. He excelled in battle-pieces, and was employed by Louis XIV. in painting the scenes of his military campaigns and huntings. He died at Paris 1690.

MEUN, JOHN DE, also called *Clopinel*, a French poet, born about 1250; died about 1318. He continued the Romance of the Rose, and wrote some other pieces.

MEURSIUS, JOHN, a learned critic, was born at Loudun, in Holland, in 1579. He studied at Leyden, where, at sixteen, he wrote a Commentary on Lycophron. On leaving the university he was employed by Barneveldt, as tutor to his children, whom he also attended on their travels. In 1610 he became professor of history at Leyden, and the year following was appointed historiographer to the United States. In 1625 he removed to the professorship of history and politics at Sora, in Denmark, where also he was appointed historiographer royal. Died 20 Sept., 1639. His works were published together in 1743, at Florence, in 12 vols. folio. The scandalous book printed under the name of Meursius, entitled 'De Elegantiis Latinæ Linguæ,' was the production of Nicholas Chorier.

MEYER, or MEYERS, JEREMIAH, a miniature painter, was born at Tubingen 1735; came to England 1749; was appointed painter in enamel to King George III. 1764; and died at Kew 20 Jan., 1789.

MEYERBEER, GIACOMO, a celebrated composer, was the son of James Beer, a wealthy Jewish banker, and was born at Berlin 5 Sept., 1794. He studied in the famous musical school of the Abbé Vogler, at Darmstadt; but two years after the commencement of Meyerbeer's residence Vogler closed his establishment, and the two travelled together in Germany for about a twelvemonth. At Munich, under Vogel's auspices, he produced his first work, 'Jephtha's Daughter.' Afterwards he wrote his 'Two Caliphs,' at the request of the court of Vienna; but in consequence of its not being in the Italian style, which was then in high favour, it failed of success. During a subsequent visit to Italy his style became modified, and he was charmed with the Italian style, in which he wrote his first great opera, the 'Crociano in Egitto,' which established his fame. From this period he produced a series of works which achieved the highest success. His 'Robert le Diable,' the 'Huguenots,' the 'Prophète,' the 'Étoile du Nord,' 'Dmorah,' and 'L'Africaine' (which was brought out in London in 1865, after the author's death), are known all over Europe. Besides his operas, he wrote a 'Stabat Mater,' a 'Miserere,' a 'Te Deum,' twelve psalms, several cantatas, an oratorio, and a great number of melodies to Italian, French, and German airs. In 1842 he received the appointment of chapel-master to the king of Prussia. He was also a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, an associate of the French Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honour. He resided chiefly in Paris, where he died 1 May, 1864.

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MEYRICK, SIR SAMUEL RUSH, LL.D., F.S.A., was educated at Oxford, and afterwards practised for many years as an advocate in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts; but his real study and pursuit was that of antiquities and archaeology; and in his residence, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, he gradually accumulated a very large collection of armour, which is now deposited in the South Kensington Museum. His two great works, which are standard authorities on the subject they treat of, are, 'A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II.; with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages,' 3 vols. 4to., 1824, and again 1844; and the letter-press portion of Joseph Skelton's 'Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Arms and Armour' in his collection, 2 vols. 4to, 1830, and again 1854. Sir Samuel also published 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan,' and edited Lewis Dunn's 'Heraldic Visitations of Wales.' Died 5 April, 1848, aged 65.

MEZERAU, FRANÇOIS EUDES DE, a French historian, born near Argentau, in Normandy, 1610. He was educated at Caen, and, at the age of twenty-six, commenced 'The History of France;' the first volume of which appeared in 1643, and the last in 1668. For this work he obtained a pension. In 1668 he published an abridgment of the History, in 3 vols. 4to.; and reprinted it in 1672, in 6 vols. 12mo. In this last edition, however, he made so free with the administration, that he was deprived of his pension. In 1675 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the French Academy. Died 10 July, 1683. His other works are, 'A History of the Turks;' 'L'Origine des François;' 'Les Vanités de La Cour;' a translation of 'Grotius de Veritate.'

MEZZOFANTI, GIUSEPPE GASPARD, a cardinal, and the most remarkable linguist ever known, was born at Bologna 17 Sept., 1774. He was ordained priest 1797, and appointed, the same year, professor of Arabic in his native city. He was removed from that post in consequence of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the Cisalpine republic, but after the conclusion of the concordat between Pius VII. and Napoleon he was restored to the university and appointed to the chair of oriental languages. In 1812 he was made assistant-librarian, and, in 1815, head-librarian of the university of Bologna. Pope Gregory XVI., hearing of Mezzofanti's marvellous linguistic attainments, invited him to Rome, and gave him a prebend in the church of St. John Lateran, and a canonry of St. Peter's. In 1833 he succeeded the famous Angelo Mai as chief keeper of the Vatican library, which office he held till 1838, when he was created a cardinal. At the time of his death, which took place 18 March, 1849, this remarkable man is said to have been acquainted with no fewer than one hundred and fourteen languages and dialects, most of which he spoke with astonishing accuracy and fluency. At the Propaganda, which entertains and trains missionaries from and for all parts of the world, he used to converse with each man in his own idiom, passing from one to another with a readiness almost incredible. Lord Byron has placed on record the following sketch of the cardinal:—"I don't remember a man among them [*i.e.*, literary men] whom I ever wished to see twice, except, perhaps, Mezzofanti, who is a monster of languages, the Briaucus of parts of speech, a walking polyglot, and more;—who ought

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to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel, as universal interpreter. He is indeed a marvel—unassuming also. I tried him in all the tongues in which I knew a single oath or adjuration to the gods, against post-boys, savages, Tartars, boatmen, sailors, pilots, gondoliers, muleteers, camel-drivers, vetturini, postmasters, post-horses, post-everything; and, egad! he astounded me—even to my English." Mezzofanti's only published work is a panegyric memoir of Father Emanuel da Ponte. His Life, by Dr. Charles William Russell, president of Maynooth College, was published in 1858, and reprinted 1863.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTTI, an illustrious artist, born of a noble family at Caprese, in Tuscany, 1474. Having discovered an early turn for painting, he was placed in the school of Ghirlandajo, and while with him had an opportunity of studying sculpture in the garden of Lorenzo de' Medici, who, observing a specimen of his genius in that line, became his patron, and made him one of his family. Here he formed an acquaintance with Politiano, by whose advice he executed a basso-relievo on the subject of the Centaurs. From Florence he removed to Bologna, where he executed some fine statues; and on his return to the former city finished a group of David and Goliath for Soderini, the chief magistrate. While thus engaged in sculpture he did not neglect painting, but was employed in representing a battle-scene for the ducal palace. On the accession of Julius II. to the papacy, he went to Rome, where he received orders to construct a mausoleum for his Holiness, who directed him to fix upon a spot in St. Peter's for the reception of it. The difficulty attending this, as the church was very old, induced the Pope to form the resolution of building a new cathedral on a magnificent scale, under the direction of Michael Angelo. The work was begun, but it had not proceeded far, before some umbrage was taken by the architect, who suddenly left Rome and set off for Florence. After some time a reconciliation was effected, and Michael Angelo returned to the Pope, who now employed him in painting the Sistine Chapel. In 1513 Julius died, and was succeeded by Leo X., who employed our artist in various works which ill suited his inclination, particularly in the construction of a road from the marble quarries to the sea. Under succeeding pontiffs his merits were equally neglected, though he was constantly engaged in works of architecture, and at one time upon fortification. After completing the lesser monument for Julius II., in executing which he met with many interruptions, he commenced his great painting of the Last Judgment, which was finished in 1541, and the Sistine Chapel opened on Christmas Day, with great pomp, by Pope Paul III., who gave him a pension of six hundred a year. His next engagement was in painting two pictures of the Martyrdom of St. Peter, and the Conversion of St. Paul, for the Vatican. In 1546 he was appointed architect of St. Peter's on the death of San Gallo, and on this work he was occupied during the rest of his life. He died 17 Feb., 1564, having almost completed his eighty-ninth year. He was buried first in the church of St. Apostoli at Rome, but afterwards the body was removed to Florence, and interred in the church of Santa Croce.

MICHAEL ANGELO DI BATTAGLIE. See CERQUOZZI.

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MICHAELIS, JOHN BENJAMIN, a German poet, born at Zittau 31 Dec., 1746; died 30 Sept., 1772.

MICHAELIS, JOHN DAVID, nephew of John Henry Michaelis, was born at Halle 27 Feb., 1717. After going through his studies at his native place he visited England, where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Lowth, and became preacher at the German chapel, in St. James's Palace. On his return to his native country, he accepted the professorship of theology and oriental languages at Göttingen; where he also became librarian, and lastly director of the Royal Society. In 1775 the king of Sweden conferred on him the order of the Polar Star, and in 1786 he was made a privy councillor of Hanover. Died 22 Aug., 1791. His principal works, which are numerous, are *Spicilegium Geographiæ Hebræorum extera*, 2 vols.; *Grammatica Chaldaica*; *Supplementa ad Lexicon Hebr.*, 6 vols.; *Grammatica Syriaca*; an edition of Bishop Lowth's *Praelectiones*; *Introduction to the New Testament*, 2 vols.; *Translation of the Old Testament*, 13 vols.; *Interpretation of the Laws of Moses*, 6 vols.; *Oriental and Exegetical Library*; *Introduction to the Old Testament*; *Translation of the New Testament*, 2 vols. Two of these have been translated into English, viz. *The Introduction to the New Testament*, by Bishop Marsh, 6 vols. 8vo.; and *The Commentaries on the Laws of Moses*, by Dr. Alexander Smith, in 4 vols.

MICHAELIS, JOHN HENRY, was born at Kettenberg, in Hohenstein, 1668. He was educated at Leipsic, and next at Halle, where he taught Greek and Hebrew. In 1699 he succeeded Francke in the Greek professorship, and, in 1707, was made librarian of the university. He afterwards became professor of divinity and the oriental languages. Died 18 March, 1738. He published a Hebrew Bible, with various readings; 'Conamina brevioris manu scriptio ad doctrinam de accentibus Hebræorum Prosaica'; 'Epicrisis Philologica.'

MICHAUD, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, a French writer, was born 19 June, 1767, at a village in La Bresse, and educated at Bourg, proceeding afterwards to Paris, where he edited several royalist journals. After the fall of the throne he co-operated in founding 'La Quotidienne,' a newspaper which continued for a long period to oppose the revolutionary party. At the Restoration he was appointed censor-general of the journals and reader to the king. Later he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and became a member of the Academy. His 'History of the Crusades' constitutes his chief title to literary fame. Died 30 Sept., 1839.

MICHELI, PETER ANTHONY, a botanist, born 1679, at Florence, where he died 2 Jan., 1737.

MICHELI DU CRÉT, JACQUES BARTHELEMY, a mathematician, born at Geneva 1690; died at Zohingen 1766. He constructed a number of charts, and invented a new thermometer.

MICKIEWICZ, ADAM, a celebrated Polish poet, born at Nowogrodek, in Lithuania, 1798; died at Constantinople 26 Nov., 1855.

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, was born at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, 20 Sept., 1734. He was educated at Edinburgh, after which he engaged in a brewery; but the business failed, and he came to London. In 1765 he obtained the situation of corrector of the university press at Oxford, where he printed a poem, in Spenser's manner, under the title of 'The Concubine,' which he afterwards altered to that of 'Sir Martyn.' In 1772 he was employed as editor of the collection of poems which goes by the

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name of the publisher, Pearch. But the work on which the reputation of Mickle rests is the translation of the 'Lusiad' of Camões, published by subscription 1775, and reprinted 1778. Soon after the appearance of this last edition he went to Lisbon, as secretary to Commodore Johnson, and, while there, he received many marks of respect from the Portuguese literati. Having realised a tolerable competency, he retired to Forest Hill, in Oxfordshire, where he died 28 Oct., 1788. His poetical works were printed in 3 vols., 1806.

MIDDLETON, CONYERS, D.D., was born at York 2 Aug., 1683. He received his education under his father, who was a clergyman, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and distinguished himself by his enmity to the master, Dr. Bentley; with whom he had afterwards a lawsuit about fees, on taking his degree of D.D. He likewise printed Strictures on Bentley's Proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, and thereby prevented its publication, to the great injury of biblical learning. In 1724 Middleton went to Italy, and on his return attacked the faculty in a Latin tract, tending to prove that the medical profession was looked upon with contempt by the ancient Romans. He was answered by Dr. Ward, professor of rhetoric at Gresham College. In 1729 Dr. Middleton published his Letter from Rome, showing the uniformity between Catholicism and Paganism. This was ably answered by Bishop Challoner. In 1731 he printed, but without his name, a Letter to Dr. Waterland, on his 'Scripture Vindicated,' which produced a controversy between Middleton and Pearce. While this dispute was going on, our author was appointed Woodwardian professor of mineralogy, which situation he resigned in 1734, on being elected librarian of the university. The year following he published 'A Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England;' but his greatest work is the 'Life of Cicero' which came out by subscription in 1741. In 1747 he raised a sharp controversy, by an attempt to overthrow the credibility of the miracles said to have been wrought in the primitive ages of the church. About this time, also, he made an attack on Bishop Sherlock's Discourses concerning Prophecy; particularly in regard to the Mosaic account of the fall of man, which, according to Middleton, is nothing more than an allegory. He died 28 July, 1750, without having had any other preferment than the living of Hascomb, in Surrey. His miscellaneous works were published after his death, in 2 vols. 4to.

MIDDLETON, ERASMUS, received his education at Oxford, but was expelled from that university, together with five other youths, under circumstances which gave rise to Macgowan's satire of 'The Shaver.' He was presented to the rectory of Turvey, Beds, 1764, and died 25 April, 1805. He was a sympathiser with the Methodists, and is known as an author by his 'Biographia Evangelica: or an historical account of the lives and deaths of the most eminent Evangelical Authors or Preachers, both British and Foreign, in the several denominations of Protestants,' 4 vols. 8vo., 1770-86.

MIDDLETON, SIR HUGH, was a native of Denbigh. He became a goldsmith in London, and in 1006 undertook to supply the city with water from two springs, one in the parish of Amwell, and the other near Ware, in Hertfordshire. After many difficulties he effected this object, and brought the

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water to the cistern at Islington in 1613. He then received letters patent, by virtue of which a company was created, called the governor and company of the New River. The projector was created a baronet 1622, and died 1631.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS, a dramatic poet, was born about 1570, most likely in London, and studied law at Gray's Inn. Scarcely anything is known of his subsequent career, which ended in 1627, as appears from the parish register of Newington Butts, Surrey, which records his burial on the 4th of July in that year. His works have been carefully edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, 5 vols. 8vo., 1840.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAW, D.D., an Anglican prelate, was born at Kedleston, Derbyshire, 26 Jan., 1769, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He took orders 1792, as curate of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, where he wrote 'The Country Spectator,' a periodical paper, of which thirty-three numbers were published. His reputation as a divine and scholar procured him the patronage of Dr. Pretymann, archdeacon of Lincoln, who entrusted to his care the education of his two sons. He now removed to Norwich, and in 1795 was presented by the doctor to the rectory of Tansor, Northamptonshire. In 1802 he was presented by his patron to the consolidated rectory of Great and Castle Bytham, which he held together with Tansor, where he fixed his residence. In 1808 appeared his erudite work on 'The Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament.' The following year he was collated to a stall in the cathedral of Lincoln; and in 1811 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and the rectory of Puttenham, Herts. In 1812 the bishop of Lincoln collated him to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. On Calcutta being erected into an episcopal see, the government selected Dr. Middleton to be its first bishop. He was accordingly consecrated at Lambeth 8 May, 1814, and on the 28th of November arrived at Calcutta, where he died 8 July, 1822. Some of his sermons, charges, and tracts were published in 1824 by Dr. H. K. Bonney; and his life has been written by the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, 2 vols., 1831.

MIEL, JAN, a Flemish painter, born 1599; died 1664.

MIERVELD, MICHAEL JANSON, a Dutch painter, born 1608, at Delft, where he died 27 Aug., 1641.

MIERIS, FRANCIS, called *the Old*, was born at Leyden 1635. He was a disciple of Gerard Dow, whose style he imitated with great success. His pictures are very scarce and valuable. He died 12 March, 1681. His son *William*, called *the Young Mieris*, was born at Leyden 1662, and died 24 Jan., 1747. He painted historical subjects, animals, and landscapes. His son, *Francis*, was also an artist, but not equal to his father or grandfather. He was born at Leyden 24 Dec., 1689, and died there 22 Oct., 1763.

MIGLIARA, GIOVANNI, an Italian painter, born at Alessandria, in Piedmont, 15 Oct., 1785; died at Milan, 18 April, 1837.

MIGNARD, PIERRE, an historical and portrait painter, born at Troyes, in Champagne, 1610. He studied at Rome with Du Fresnoy, and during his residence there of twenty-two years enjoyed great favour from the popes. At length Louis XIV. sent for him home, and appointed him his prin-

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cipal painter, and director of the manufactories of Seve and the Gobelins. He was also ennobled. Died 13 March, 1695.

MIGNON, ABRAHAM, a painter, of Frankfurt, born 1639; died 1679. He excelled in the representation of flowers, insects, and still life.

MIGNOT, ETIENNE, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris 17 March, 1698; died 23 July, 1771. Among his numerous works is a History of the Quarrels between Henry II. and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

MIGNOT, VINCENT, a French historian, nephew of Voltaire, was born at Paris about 1725, and died Sept., 1791. His best work is a History of the Ottoman Empire.

MILBOURNE, LUKE, was a native of Wroxhall, Warwickshire. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, after which he became rector of St. Ethelburga, in London, and lecturer of Shore-ditch. Died 15 April, 1720. He wrote a metrical Version of the Psalms; Animadversions on Dryden's Virgil; and some sermons.

MILDMAY, SIR WALTER, a statesman, was born at Chelmsford, in or about 1522, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He received the honour of knighthood 22 Feb., 1546-7. He was employed in the management of the royal revenues; and in 1566 he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer. Died 31 May, 1589. Sir Walter was the founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Some of his Latin poems were printed after his death; but they seem to be now unknown.—*Athen. Cantab.*

MILL, JAMES, historian and philosopher, was born at Logie Pert, Forfarshire, 6 April, 1773, and after studying at Edinburgh was licensed as a preacher in the Scotch church. Coming to London, however, as a tutor in the family of Sir John Stuart, he permanently fixed his residence in the English metropolis, and devoting himself to literary pursuits, he became editor of the 'Literary Journal,' and an occasional contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review.' The great merit of his 'History of British India' (3 vols. 4to., 1818; 5th edit., 5 vols. 8vo., 1858) led to his being appointed by the East India Company to conduct the department in the India Office of correspondence with India in the revenue branch of administration, and he eventually rose to be head of the department. His principal other works are 'The Elements of Political Economy,' 1821; 'Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind,' 1829; and articles in the Supplement to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' on Government, Jurisprudence, Liberty of the Press, Prisons and Prison Discipline, Colonies, Law of Nations, and Education.

MILL, JOHN, D.D., was born at Shap, Westmoreland, about 1645. He became a servitor of Queen's College, Oxford, of which society he was chosen fellow and tutor. In 1676 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter, and, in 1681, the rectory of Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire. The same year he took his doctor's degree, and in 1685 was elected principal of St. Edmund Hall. In 1704 he was collated to a prebend in the church of Canterbury. His edition of the Greek Testament was completed at the press only fourteen days before his death, which occurred 23 June, 1707.

MILL, WILLIAM HODGE, D.D., regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, canon of Ely, and rector of Hasted, died 25 Dec., 1853, aged 61. He published the Life of Christ in Sanscrit, with which

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language he was well acquainted; an Arabic translation of Bridge's Algebra; and some works on theology.

MILLAR, JOHN, was born at Shotts, in Lanarkshire, 1735. He was educated at Glasgow, where, by the interest of Lord Kames, in whose family he had been a tutor, he obtained, in 1761, the professorship of law. Died 30 May, 1801. His publications are 'On the Origin of the Distinction of Ranks in Society;' and 'An Historical View of the English Government.' After his death two volumes of his dissertations were published.

MILLER, EDWARD, MUS.D., was the son of a pavior at Norwich, and bred to the same business; but having a dislike to it he absconded, and became a pupil of Dr. Burney, then resident at Lynn. In 1756 he became organist of the church of Doncaster, where he continued the rest of his life. In 1786 he obtained his degree of doctor of music at Cambridge, and died at Doncaster 12 Sept., 1807. Dr. Miller published 'Institutes of Music;' 'The Elements of Thorough-Bass and Composition;' 'The Psalms of David' set to music and arranged for every Sunday in the year; 'The History and Antiquities of Doncaster.'

MILLER, HUGH, an eminent geologist, born at Cromarty, in Scotland, 10 Oct., 1802. In early life he worked as a labourer in the sandstone quarries of his native district, and afterwards as a stonemason in different parts of Scotland. In a work published in 1854, 'My Schools and Schoolmasters, or the Story of my Education,' he gives a most interesting account of his early history, and of the training and self-culture by which he rose to honourable rank in literature and science. After being engaged in manual labour for about fifteen years, he was for some time manager of a bank in his native town. While in this position a pamphlet he published on the ecclesiastical controversies which then distracted Scotland, attracted the attention of the leaders of the party who afterwards formed the Free Church, and they invited him to become editor of the 'Witness' newspaper, then about to be established for the advocacy of their principles. Mr. Miller had already published a volume of 'Legendary Tales of Cromarty,' which showed that he was master of a pure and nervous English style. The ability displayed by him as editor of the 'Witness,' and the influence exerted by him on ecclesiastical and educational events in Scotland were very marked. He did not, however, confine his newspaper to topics of local or passing interest, but published in its columns his geological observations and researches. Indeed most of his works first appeared in the form of articles in that journal. It was in 1840, the year in which the autobiographical memoir closes, that the name of Hugh Miller became widely known beyond his own country. At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held that year at Glasgow, Mr. (afterwards Sir Roderick) Murchison gave an account of the striking discoveries recently made in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland; and M. Agassiz, after pointing out the peculiarities and importance of those discoveries, proposed to associate the name of Mr. Miller with them by means of the wonderful fossil, the *Pterichthys Milleri*, specimens of which were then under the notice of the section. Dr. Buckland, following M. Agassiz, said, 'I have never been so much astonished in my life by the powers of any man as I have been by the geo-

logical descriptions of Mr. Miller. He described these objects with a felicity which made me ashamed of the comparative meagreness and poverty of my own descriptions in the "Bridgewater Treatise," which had cost me hours and days of labour. I would give my left hand to possess such powers of description as this man; and if it pleases Providence to spare his useful life, he, if any, will certainly render the science attractive and popular, and do equal service to theology and geology.' The publication of the volume on the 'Old Red Sandstone,' with the details of the author's discoveries and researches, more than justified all the anticipations which had been formed. It was received with the highest approbation, not by men of science alone for the interest of its facts, but by men of letters for the beauty of its style. In 1847 appeared 'First Impressions of England and its People,' the result of a tour made during the previous year. Some parts of this book, especially the account of the pilgrimages to Stratford-on-Avon and the Leasowes, and Olney, and other places memorable for their literary associations, are as fine pieces of descriptive writing as the English language possesses. This magic of style characterises all his works, whether of a more popular kind or his scientific treatises, such as 'The Old Red Sandstone' and the 'Footprints of the Creator,' a volume suggested by the 'Vestiges of Creation,' and subversive of the fallacies of that superficial and plausible book. Mr. Miller shot himself with a pistol during a fit of insanity 24 Dec., 1856. At the time of his death he had just completed his 'Testimony of the Rocks,' in which he discusses the biblical bearings of geology. This was published shortly afterwards, as was likewise 'The Cruise of the Betsy,' containing narratives of his scientific wanderings in the Hebrides and other parts of Scotland. Many of his 'Leading Articles' were published in a collected form in 1870.

MILLER, JAMES, was born in Dorsetshire 1703, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. While at the university he wrote a satiric piece, called 'The Humours of Oxford,' which created him many enemies, and hindered his preferment. He, however, took orders, and at length obtained the living of Uperne, in Dorsetshire. He published several political pamphlets against Sir Robert Walpole, and also some plays, the principal of which is the tragedy of 'Mahomet.' He was likewise concerned in a translation of Moliere. Died 23 April, 1744.

MILLER, JAMES, professor of surgery at Edinburgh, died at Pinkhill, near that city, 17 June, 1864. He wrote 'The Principles and Practice of Surgery,' 'The Surgical Experiences of Chloroform,' the article 'Surgery' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' &c.

MILLER, JOE, an English actor, born 1684; died in London 13 Aug., 1738. The celebrated jests which pass under his name were in reality collected by John Motley, who is hereinafter noticed. The first edition of Joe Miller's Jest's appeared in 1739. It has recently been reproduced in facsimile by Mr. John Camden Hotten.

MILLER, PHILIP, F.R.S., was born 1691. He succeeded his father as gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at Chelsea; and soon distinguished himself by his knowledge of plants. He communicated some papers to the Royal Society, and in 1730 published 'A Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs,

Plants, and Flowers, in the Gardens near London, folio. This was followed by his 'Gardener's Dictionary.' In 1755 appeared 'Figures of Plants,' adapted to the dictionary, in 2 vols. folio. His other works are 'The Gardener's Kalender,' and 'The Gardener's and Florist's Dictionary.' Mr. Miller died at Chelsea 18 Dec., 1771.

MILLES, JEREMIAH, D.D., nephew of the bishop of Waterford, was born 1714. He was educated at Eton, and next at Queen's College, Oxford. He married a daughter of Archbishop Potter, by whose interest he obtained the rectory of St. Edmund the King, London, which he held with the livings of Merstham, Surrey, and West Terring, Sussex. In 1762 he became dean of Exeter, and in 1765 was elected president of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and died 13 Feb., 1784. Dean Milles has some papers in the *Archæologia*; and he incurred much ridicule by an edition of the pretended poems of Rowley, 1782.

MILLES, THOMAS, was the son of Isaac Milles, rector of High Clear, in Hampshire, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.D. in 1704. In 1700 he was appointed Greek professor; but the year following he went to Ireland with the earl of Pembroke, and was promoted to the bishopric of Waterford, where he died 13 May, 1740. He published a few controversial tracts, but is best known by his valuable edition of the works of St. Cyril, folio, Oxford, 1703.

MILLEVOYE, CHARLES HUBERT, a French poet, born at Abbeville 24 Dec., 1782; died at Paris 26 August, 1816. Among his poems we may notice 'L'Indépendance de l'Homme de Lettres;' 'Le Voyageur;' 'La Mort de Rotrou;' 'Belzunce;' 'Le Poète Mourant;' 'La Chute des Feuilles;' and 'Priez pour moi.'

MILLHOUSE, ROBERT, a weaver of Nottingham, author of some poems which possess considerable merit, was born 17 Oct., 1788, and died 13 April, 1830.

MILLIN, AUBIN LOUIS, a French antiquary and naturalist, born at Paris 9 July, 1759. He was one of the founders of the Linnean Society, and in 1794 succeeded Barthelemy as keeper of the cabinet of medals. His principal works are 'Antiquités Nationales;' 'Monuments Antiques, Inédits;' 'Voyage dans le midi de la France;' 'Minéralogie Homérique;' 'Galerie Mythologique;' and 'Histoire Métallique de la Révolution Française.' His 'Medallic History of Napoleon,' left incomplete, was published in English by J. Millinger 1819. M. Millin edited the 'Magasin Encyclopédique' from 1792 to 1816.

MILLINGEN, JAMES, F.S.A., a classical archaeologist, was born in London 1774, and educated at Westminster School. He passed most of his life on the Continent, and died at Florence 1 Oct., 1845. His works are, 'Recueil de quelques Médailles Grecques Inédites, 1812;' 'Peintures Antiques et Inédites de Vases Grecs, tirées de diverses Collections,' 1813; 'Peintures Antiques des Vases Grecs, de la Collection de Sir John Coghill,' 1817; 'The Medallic History of Napoleon,' with supplement, 1816-21; 'Ancient Unedited Monuments, comprising Painted Greek Vases, Statues, Busts, Bas-Reliefs, and other Remains of Grecian Art,' 1822; 'Ancient Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings,' 1837; 'Considerations sur la Numismatique de l'ancienne Italie, principalement sous

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le rapport de monumens historiques et philologiques,' 1841.

MILLINGTON, WILLIAM, D.D., one of the most learned men of his day, was a native of Pocklington, Yorkshire, and was ordained priest 8 March, 1420. He took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and is said to have been a member of Clare Hall, in that university; but, however that may be, certain it is that in 1443 he was appointed the first provost of King's College. This important situation, however, he voluntarily resigned in 1446, on a point of conscience. The oft-repeated statement that he was deprived of the provostship for unduly favouring natives of Yorkshire is without foundation. It is said that on leaving King's he retired to Clare Hall, and dying in May, 1466, was buried in St. Edward's Church, Cambridge. An interesting memoir of Dr. Millington, by George Williams, B.D., was communicated to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1858.

MILLOT, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French ecclesiastic and historian, born at Oxnans (Franchecomte) 1726; died 21 March, 1785.

MILLS, CHARLES, an historical writer, born at Greenwich 1788; died at Southampton 9 Oct., 1826. He was articled to an attorney, but abandoned law for literature. His works are a 'History of Muhammedanism;' 'History of the Crusades;' a work of fiction, entitled 'The Travels of Theodor Ducas in various countries of Europe, on the revival of letters and arts;' and a 'History of Chivalry.'

MILMAN, SIR FRANCIS, B.D., M.D., F.R.S., a physician, born in Devonshire 1746, and educated at Oxford. He became physician to the king, and to the royal household, which procured his elevation to the baronetage. Died 24 June, 1821. He published 'Animadversiones de Natura Hydropsicæ ejusque Curatione,' 1779; 'A Treatise on the Source of the Scurvy and Putrid Fever,' 1782.

MILMAN, HENRY HART, D.D., was born 10 Feb., 1791, being the youngest son of Sir Francis Milman, physician to George III. He was educated at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, and then proceeded to Eton, where he passed through the usual course, and entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1813, being first class in classics. Prior to taking his degree he gained, in 1812, the Newdigate prize for an English poem, 'Apollo Belvedere,' and in 1813 the chancellor's prize for his Latin poem, 'Alexander tumulum Achillis invisens.' In 1816 he was ordained deacon by Dr. Howley, bishop of London, and in 1817 priest, by Dr. Legge, bishop of Oxford. In the following year he was presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. He had already published the tragedy of 'Fazio,' which was acted with some success at Covent Garden Theatre, where Miss O'Neill sustained the character of the heroine. In the early part of 1818 appeared his 'Samor,' an heroic poem, in 12 books. In 1820 he published another poem, the 'Fall of Jerusalem,' founded on the narrative of Josephus. In 1821 he was elected to the professorship of poetry in the university of Oxford, and he held it the full term of ten years, when he was succeeded by John Keble, the author of the 'Christian Year.' In 1827 he was Bampton lecturer. In 1835 he was nominated by the crown, on the recommendation of Viscount Melbourne, then prime minister, to a canonry residentiary in Westminster Abbey, with the rectory

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of St. Margaret's annexed; and these he held until 1849, when, on the death of Bishop Coplestone, he was nominated by the crown to the deanery of St. Paul's. Died 24 Sept., 1868. In addition to the works above enumerated, Dr. Milman wrote, in prose, a 'History of Latin Christianity;' a 'History of the Jews;' Notes and Illustrations to Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall;' the 'Martyr of Antioch;' 'Anne Bolyn;' 'Belshazzar;' and other works. His 'History of St. Paul's' appeared soon after his death.

MILNE, COLIN, LL.D., was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal College there, under his uncle, Dr. Campbell. From thence he removed to Edinburgh, after which, on becoming tutor to Lord Algeron Percy, he took orders in the church of England, and was presented to the rectory of North Chapel, in Essex. He was also chosen lecturer of Deptford. Died 1815. He published 'A Botanical Dictionary;' Linnæi Institutiones Botanice; Indigenous Botany, or the Habits of English Plants; and a volume of sermons.

MILNE, JOSHUA, actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Company, and author of a well-known 'Treatise on Annuities and Assurances,' died at Upper Clapton 4 Jan., 1851, aged 75.

MILNER, ISAAC, D.D., younger brother of Joseph Milner, was born 1751, and brought up to the weaving business; but even while at the loom his mind was intent upon study, and all the time he could obtain from labour was devoted to the classics and mathematics. Such was his progress that his brother took him for an assistant in the grammar-school, and afterwards sent him to Queen's College, Cambridge, where, in 1774, he was senior wrangler, and gained the first mathematical prize. He also became a tutor in that science, and, among other pupils, had Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt, with whom he made a tour on the Continent. In 1783 Mr. Milner was appointed professor of natural philosophy, and in 1788 elected master of his college. The same year he was made dean of Carlisle; in 1792 he served the office of vice-chancellor; and in 1798 he succeeded Waring as Lucasian professor of mathematics. Died 1 April, 1820. His publications are Animadversions on Hawker's Church History; a continuation of his brother's Ecclesiastical History; Strictures on the publications of Dr. Marsh, respecting the Bible Society; Life of Joseph Milner, prefixed to his sermons.

MILNER, JOHN, was born at Skircoat, near Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb., 1627-28. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, after which he took orders, but was obliged to live retired till the Restoration, when he obtained the curacy of Beeston, and in 1673 was elected vicar of Leeds. In 1681 he was chosen prebendary of Ripon; but on refusing the oaths at the Revolution, he quitted his preferments, and went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he died 16 Feb., 1702. His works are Conjectanea in Isaiam ix. 1, 2; The Church History of Palestine; Dissertation on the four last Kings of Judah; De Nethinim sive Nethinæis; Defence of Archbishop Usher against Dr. Cary and Is. Vossius; Discourse of Conscience; View of the Dissertation of Dr. Bentley on the Epistles of Phalaris, &c.; Account of Mr. Locke's Religion; Animadversions on Le Clerc's Reflections upon our Saviour and his Apostles, &c.

MILNER, JOHN, D.D., F.S.A., an English prelate of the Roman communion, was born in London

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14 Oct., 1752. From a school at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, he was sent to Sedgley Park, and next to the English college at Douay. In 1777 he was ordained priest, and returning at once to his native land, he laboured in London till 1779, when he was stationed at Winchester. The circumstance which first called forth the zeal and energies of this remarkable man was the spirit of resistance to ecclesiastical authority which followed the first relaxation of the penal code against the Catholics. In 1782 five persons were appointed to be 'a committee for five years, to promote and attend to the affairs of the Roman Catholic body in England;' and the time for its existence being expired, in 1787 another committee was nominated. Of these committees Mr. Charles Butler, the eminent conveyancer, was secretary. One of their measures was the proposal of a new oath, which gave rise to a strong contention, in which Dr. Milner took a very prominent part. The oath was condemned by the Vicars-Apostolic, who issued an encyclical letter declaring that it could not be lawfully taken. This so incensed the committee that they went so far as to protest against the present and all future decisions of the bishops, 'as encroaching on their natural, civil, and religious rights.' The prelates subsequently issued a second encyclical, condemning the appellation of 'Protesting Catholic Dissenters,' assumed by the committee; and the final result of the struggle was that the cause so ardently advocated by Milner obtained a complete victory. In 1803, on the death of Dr. Stapleton, he was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Midland District, being consecrated on the 1st of March, in that year, Bishop of Castabala, *in partibus*. He now took up his residence at Wolverhampton, and devoted himself heart and soul to the duties of his new and exalted position. An uncompromising champion of the Church of Rome, his pen and tongue were incessantly urging her claims. In particular he waged war *a outrance* against the proposed government veto on the appointment of Catholic bishops. He died 19 April, 1826. Bishop Milner's abilities, both as a theologian and an antiquary, are strikingly exemplified in his numerous works, of which we can only find room to specify a few, viz., 'An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Existence and Character of St. George;' 'The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester, 1799; 2nd edit. 1809, a performance which will always keep its place among the standard works on English topography;' 'Letters to a Prebendary; being an answer to Reflections on Popery by the Rev. J. Sturges, LL.D., 1800;' 'Inquiry into certain Vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants and Antiquities of Ireland,' 1808; 'A Serious Expostulation with the Rev. Joseph Berington on his theological errors concerning Miracles,' 1808; 'Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England,' 1811; 'Supplementary Memoirs of English Catholics, addressed to Charles Butler;' 'The End of Religious Controversy; or a Friendly Correspondence between a religious Society of Protestants and a Roman Catholic divine,' 1818; and papers in the 'Archæologia.' A Life of Bishop Milner, by Dr. Hussenbeth, was published at Dublin, 1862.

MILNER, JOSEPH, a pious divine, was the son of a poor weaver at Leeds, and born there a Jan., 1744. He was educated at the free grammar-school of his native place, and next at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's

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degree in 1766, and obtained one of the chancellor's medals. On entering into orders he became master of the grammar-school at Hull, where he was also chosen afternoon lecturer. He was afterwards presented to the vicarage of North Ferriby, and latterly to that of the Holy Trinity Church in Hull. Died 15 Nov., 1797. His works are 'The Life of William Howard; Answer to Gibbon's Attack on Christianity; Essays on the Influence of the Holy Spirit; History of the Church of Christ, 4 vols.; and two volumes of sermons.

MILTON, JOHN, was born in Bread Street, Cheapside, 9 Dec., 1668. His father, who was a scrivener, instructed him in the rudiments of learning, and afterwards sent him to St. Paul's School, from whence, in 1625, he was removed to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took both his degrees in arts, and then retired to Horton, Bucks, at which place his father was then settled. Here he wrote his 'Comus' and 'Lycidas.' The former of these pieces was acted before the earl of Bridgewater at Ludlow Castle; and the latter was composed on the death of Edward King, fellow of Christ's College. It is also probable that the two poems of 'L'Allegro,' and 'Il Penseroso,' were written at Horton. In 1638 Milton went through France to Italy, and was about to extend his travels into Greece; but on hearing of the disturbed state of his native country, he resolved to return home, where he arrived after an absence of fifteen months. He now became a schoolmaster, first in St. Bride's Churchyard, and next in Aldersgate Street; but while thus employed he engaged in the contentions of the times, and wrote some furious tracts against the hierarchy. In 1643 he married the daughter of Mr. Powell, a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but the lady, from some disgust, left her husband about a month after the nuptials, and refused to return. On this Milton determined to repudiate her without any legal proceeding; as a preparative to which strange act, he published some treatises on 'The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,' in which he attempted to show that a man may put away his wife for bad temper and other impediments to happiness, besides adultery. This position was so offensive to the assembly of divines at Westminster, that they presented a complaint to the lords on the subject, but nothing was done against the author, who became as bitter an enemy to the Presbyterian clergy as he had before been to the Episcopalians. Having now convinced himself that his principle of divorce was warranted, he resolved to carry it into practice, and accordingly paid his addresses to another woman, which gave such alarm to the friends of his wife, that they set about effecting a reconciliation, and succeeded. Milton was now in great favour with the ruling party, to whom he recommended himself by vindicating the murder of Charles I. in a piece called 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.' For this publication he was made Latin secretary to the commonwealth; and he had scarcely entered upon the office before he was called upon to reply to the 'Icon Basilike, or the Portraiture of his sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings.' The treatise of Milton was called 'Iconoclastes,' or the Image Breaker, in which he calumniated the king for having made use of a prayer taken from Sidney's Arcadia. He was next employed to answer the treatise of Salmasius, entitled 'Defensio Regia,' or a Defence of the late King. The reply of Milton

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had for its title 'Defensio pro populo Anglicano,' and it was observed by Hobbes, in regard to the two disputants, that he did not know whose style was best, or whose arguments were worst. In one respect Milton had the advantage, for while Salmasius obtained only one hundred pounds as a remuneration for his labour, his more powerful antagonist received one thousand. Milton's sight, which had long been in a state of decay, now left him entirely; yet he continued in his office, having for an assistant Andrew Marvell. In 1652 he lost his wife, who left him three children; and soon after he married a second time, but became a widower again within a few months. At the Restoration he absconded, and caused reports to be circulated of his death, to corroborate which a sham funeral was also celebrated. When the danger was over he made his appearance again, and married a third wife. He now employed himself in writing his 'Paradise Lost,' which was first published in ten books in 1667. For this immortal poem he received five pounds, with a contingent agreement that he should be paid double that sum more on the sale of two thousand copies. His widow subsequently sold the whole of the copyright for eight pounds. In 1671 he published 'Paradise Regained,' which he wrote on a hint given him by Elwood, the Quaker, who observed, 'Thou hast said much upon Paradise Lost; but what hast thou to say to Paradise Found?' Though this poem is not to be compared in any degree to the former, it was preferred to the Paradise Lost by the author. About the same time came out his 'Samson Agonistes,' a dramatic poem, constructed upon the Grecian model; and in 1672 he published a collection of his miscellaneous poems, to which was subjoined 'A Letter on Education.' He died 8 Nov., 1674, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where Mr. Whitbread placed a bust in his memory. A monument in honour of Milton was erected by William Benson, in Westminster Abbey, 1737. In 1750 the masque of 'Comus' was performed for the benefit of one of his grand-daughters, named Foster. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote 'The History of England,' to the Conquest, and several tracts, which have been collected in 3 vols. folio, and 7 vols. 8vo. The best edition of his poetical works is that of Mr. Todd, in 6 vols. 8vo., with the life of Milton in one volume. His Latin 'Treatise on Christian Doctrine' was first edited in 1825, by Bishop Sumner, of Winchester, from a MS. discovered in the State Paper Office. Bishop Sumner also published an English translation of it.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek elegiac poet, who flourished about 600 B.C.

MINA, FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y, a Spanish general, born in Navarre 1784. He became a guerilla chief at the time of the French invasion (1809), and, after obtaining several victories over the French generals, was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. When Ferdinand violated the constitution (1814) Mina quitted Spain, to which country he returned on the proclamation of the Cortes (1820). Appointed captain-general of Galicia he made himself master of Catalonia, and for a long time offered a gallant resistance at Moncey, but being eventually vanquished by force of numbers he signed a capitulation (1823) and retired to England. In 1834 he again returned to Spain to oppose Don Carlos, and died 24 Dec., 1836, of the wounds he received at Barcelona.

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MINOT, LAURENCE, an English poet in the fourteenth century, whose works lay in obscurity, as well as his name, till accident discovered them to Mr. Tyrwhitt, while he was preparing his edition of Chaucer. A complete edition of them was published by Ritson in 1794.

MINUCIUS FELIX, MARCUS, a Christian writer of the third century, who is said to have been a native of Africa, and a lawyer by profession. He lived at Rome, where he wrote a dialogue in defence of Christianity, entitled 'Octavius,' which was long ascribed to Arnobius till Baudouin discovered the real author in 1560. It has been translated into English by Reeves, and also by Lord Hailes.

MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, a French writer who is chiefly known by his translations of Tasso's Jerusalem and of Ariosto's Orlando. Born 1077; died 24 June, 1760.

MIRABEAU, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI COMTE DE, a French nobleman, born 1749. His father, Victor Riquetti, marquis of Mirabeau, published 'L'Ami des Hommes,' and several other works on political economy; but many of his principles are very dangerous. He died 13 July, 1789. His son, the subject of the present article, led a dissipated life in his youth, and was oftentimes imprisoned. He went to Berlin towards the close of the reign of Frederic, and was there when the French revolution commenced, on which he returned home, and was elected a member of the states-general; and, in January, 1791, he became president of the national assembly; but died of a fever, on the second of April following. The best edition of his works is that by Merihou, 9 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1825-27.

MIRANDA, FRANCISCO, a Spanish American patriot and French general, born at Caracas, in Venezuela, about 1750. He quitted his native country after having organized a conspiracy against the viceroy, and, in 1791, went to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Dumouriez, and entered the French army. After the defection of that general he was tried by the revolutionary tribunal and acquitted, but being afterwards accused of complicity with the Girondins he was exiled, and fled to England. In 1803 he returned to France, but Bonaparte ordered him to leave that country, whereupon he went back to South America. In 1811 he established a republican government at Caracas, which, with the assistance of England and the United States, he maintained during the year 1812, but being afterwards captured by the Spaniards he was cast into prison at Cadiz, where he died 1816.

MIRANDOLA, GIOVANNI PICO DELLA, count, and prince of Concordia, an Italian scholar, born at Mirandola (Modena) 24 Feb., 1463, being the youngest son of John Francis Pico, prince of Mirandola. He lost his father at an early age, but his mother took care of his education, in which he made such progress as to be sent at fourteen to study canon law in the university of Bologna. After this he visited most of the colleges in Italy and France. In 1482, he built a villa called Fratta on his estate, in praise of which he wrote a poem. He now applied himself to the Greek language at Florence, where he wrote a panegyric on the poems of Lorenzo de' Medici. On leaving Florence he studied the oriental languages, particularly Hebrew and Arabic. In 1486 he was at Rome, where he published a challenge, offering to dispute

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on nine hundred propositions in different subjects. Instead, however, of being answered, as he expected, a charge of heresy was brought against him, for which he was indebted to his own vanity, in setting himself up as superior to all the learned of his day. He was in consequence obliged to leave Rome, and return to Florence, where he wrote an apology for his conduct and opinions. In 1488 he settled on an estate near Florence, given to him by Lorenzo de' Medici, and there he wrote several works, particularly his treatise 'De Ente et Uno.' On the death of his friend Lorenzo, he removed to Ferrara, previous to which he sold his estate of Mirandola to his nephew. He now devoted himself wholly to theological studies, and wrote several disquisitions, the chief of which was the 'Hexaplus; or Explanation of the Six Days' Work of Creation.' He died at Florence 17 Nov., 1494, and his works were printed together at Bologna in 1496; but the best edition is that of 1601.

MIRANDOLA, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO PICO DELLA, nephew of the preceding, was born about 1469. He wrote several theological works in Latin; also the life of Jerome Savonarola; and poems. He was assassinated in his castle, together with his son, by his nephew Galeotti Pico, 1533.

MIRBEL, CHARLES FRANÇOIS BRISSEAU DE, a French naturalist, born at Paris 27 March, 1776; died 12 Sept., 1854.

MIREVELT. See MIEREVELT.

MISSON, FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN, a French lawyer, who retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He became a travelling tutor; in which capacity he published 'A new Voyage to Italy,' of which Addison speaks favourably. Misson afterwards fell into the reveries of the French prophets; and died at London 16 Jan., 1721.

MITCHELL, SIR ANDREW, K.B., a British admiral, born in Scotland about 1757; died at Bermuda 26 Feb., 1806.

MITCHELL, JOHN MITCHELL, born 1789, and educated at Edinburgh. For nearly fifty years he was in business as a merchant of Leith, and for a great part of that time acted as Belgian consul-general. His leisure, however, was devoted to literature and archæology. He published a treatise on the Runic literature of Scandinavia, and an elaborate work on 'The Herring: its natural history and national importance.' Shortly before his death, which occurred 24 April, 1865, the king of the Belgians sent him the gold medal of the Order of Leopold.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH, a dramatic poet, born in Scotland about 1684; died 6 Feb., 1738.

MITCHELL, THOMAS, was born in London 30 May, 1783, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and next at Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A. 1806; M.A. 1809), but he afterwards migrated to Sidney College, where he obtained a fellowship which he eventually resigned in consequence of his unwillingness to take orders, and thenceforward devoted himself to private tuition and literary work. He translated Aristophanes into English verse, 2 vols., 1820-22; superintended the publication of the Greek works which issued from time to time from the Clarendon press; edited five of the plays of Aristophanes, and three of those of Sophocles; and published useful indices to the Greek orators and Plato. Mr. Mitchell died at Steeple Aston, near Woodstock, 4 May, 1845.

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MITCHELL, SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE, a geographical discoverer and miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland 1792, and at an early age entered the army. For some years he was aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, and was on the quartermaster-general's staff till the end of the Peninsular war, when he was sent back on a special mission to Spain and Portugal, under Sir Henry Torrens, to make a survey of the fields of battle and the positions of the English and French armies. Subsequently he was appointed surveyor-general of New South Wales, and it was owing to his exertions that the overland route to Victoria and South Australia was first regularly surveyed, and Mount Byng discovered. He was knighted 1839, and died at his residence, Park Hall, Victoria, New South Wales, 5 Oct., 1855. He published a beautiful trigonometrical survey of Port Jackson; a translation of the *Lusiad* of Camoens; 'Travels in Australia'; and some elementary works on military science.

MITFORD, JOHN, author of 'Johnny Newcome in the Navy,' and other poetical effusions, was originally a lieutenant in the navy, but was dismissed in consequence of some disgraceful forgery of letters, connected with Queen Caroline. He then turned author, and edited the 'Scourge' and 'Bon Ton Magazine,' but his principal work is the one first mentioned, which he is said to have composed in the fields at Bayswater, sleeping out every night in a gravel pit, until he had finished his task, which he completed in forty-three days. He was so dissipated and low in his habits that his relatives refused to notice him, and he died in St. Giles's Workhouse, London, in Dec., 1831.

MITFORD, JOHN, was born at Richmond, Surrey, 13 Aug., 1781, and educated at Tunbridge School, and Oriol College, Oxford. He obtained the living of Benhall, Suffolk, 1810. In 1815 he was appointed domestic chaplain to his relative Lord Redesdale, and presented to the rectory of Weston St. Peter's; and in 1817 to that of Stratford St. Andrew, both in Suffolk. He died at Benhall 27 April, 1856. This accomplished scholar was for many years editor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and the principal writer in it from 1834-50. He also wrote some poetical works, and edited Grey, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Prior, Swift, Young, Parnell, Goldsmith, Falconer, and Vincent Bourne.

MITFORD, JOHN FREEMAN, LORD REDESDALE. See REDESDALE.

MITFORD, MARY RUSSELL, was born at Alresford, Hampshire, 16 Dec., 1787. Her father, a physician practising at Reading, was a thoroughly selfish man, reckless and extravagant beyond belief, and to the end of his days a dead weight, dragging his wife and daughter to the ground. With his wife, Mary Russell, he received £25,000 in money besides houses and property in land, but in eight or nine years he had gambled, squandered, or otherwise foisted away all this fortune, except £3,500 in the funds, which was settled on his wife. He had to sell his furniture and library, and removed from one place to another, till in 1795 or 1796 his art of sinking brought him to the bottom of the sea of troubles, and we find him living with his wife and child on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, and taking refuge from his creditors within the rules of the King's Bench. A prize of £20,000 which he drew in the lottery, gave him an oppor-

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unity of starting again on the road to ruin. This he speedily did, for he took a house at Reading, and divided his time between field sports and the London card clubs. When the £20,000 was run through, there came another favourable turn of Fortune's wheel. His daughter, who had received an excellent education at a school in Chelsea, began to earn money by her pen, at first in small sums, afterwards in larger. The hard-earned guineas were received by her father with as little conscience as if they had been his rents, and for thirty years Miss Mitford maintained him in his idleness and dissipation, breaking her health and spirits in the labour; and all this time there never dawned upon her the suspicion that he was other than the best of men. As early as 1806 Miss Mitford produced three volumes of verse, one of which was severely castigated by the 'Quarterly Review.' Her passion as an authoress was dramatic composition, and her principal works which made their way to the public stage were 'Julian' 1823, 'Foscari' 1826, 'Kienzi' 1828, and 'Charles the First.' To the magazines, annuals, and other periodicals, her contributions were numerous. At length in the sketches of 'Our Village,' originally published in the 'Ladies' Magazine,' about 1819, she hit upon the vein most profitable in its direct advantages, and most favourable for her literary reputation. The general verdict of the public approved 'Our Village'—which in reality was Three Mile Cross near Reading—as presenting truthful sketches of rural life; and the work will always retain its charm as a piece of unaffected, natural, and simple writing. Four other volumes of sketches were added, the fifth and last in 1832. For her work entitled 'Belford Regis; or Sketches of a County Town,' the neighbouring borough of Reading supplied the materials. Numerous other tales followed, all of which met with a flattering reception. In 1852 Miss Mitford published her 'Recollections of a Literary Life; or Books, Places, and People;' her last work being 'Atherton and other Tales' 1854. She died at her residence, Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, 10 Jan., 1855. A Life of Miss Mitford, with copious extracts from her correspondence, appeared at London in 3 vols., 1869, under the editorship of the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange.

MITTFORD, WILLIAM, an historian, brother of Lord Redesdale, was born in London 10 Feb., 1744, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He afterwards entered the Middle Temple, but never practised the law. He was colonel of the South Hampshire militia; and a member of Parliament from 1785 to 1818. He likewise held for some years the professorship of ancient history at the Royal Academy. His principal work, 'The History of Greece,' originally appeared in 5 vols. 4to., 1784-1818. Mr. Mitford also wrote 'An Essay upon Harmony in Language, intended principally to illustrate that of the English Language;' and 'Observations on the History and Doctrine of Christianity.' Died 18 Feb., 1827.

MOCQUARD, CONSTANTINE, a French politician and man of letters, was born at Bordeaux 1791, and died at Paris 9 Dec., 1864. He was for many years Napoleon III.'s private secretary.

MOELLENDORF, RICHARD JOACHIM HENRY, a Prussian field-marshal, born 1724; died 28 Jan., 1816.

MOIR, DAVID MACRETH, a poet and littérateur, was born at Musselburgh, co. Edinburgh, 5 Jan.,

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1798, at which place, after passing through the medical classes of the university of Edinburgh, he practised as a surgeon with great success. At an early period of life he distinguished himself by his contributions to Blackwood's Magazine under the signature of 'Delta.' Two volumes of poems which first appeared in the pages of that miscellany, viz., 'The Legend of Genevieve' and 'Domestic Verses' were afterwards published separately, as was also his humorous novel entitled 'The Life of Mansie Waugh.' His chief contribution to professional literature was his 'Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine.' He died 6 July 1851, and in the following year a selection of his 'Poetical Works' was published by T. Aird.

MOITTE, JEAN GUILLAUME, a French sculptor, born 1747, at Paris, where he died 2 May, 1810.

MOIVRE. See DE MOIVRE.

MOLA, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian landscape painter, died 1661.

MOLA, PETER FRANCIS, an historical and landscape painter born at Lugano, in the Milanese territory, 1609; died 1665.

MOLAI, JACQUES DE, the last grand-master of the order of Templars. The prodigious wealth of the knights having excited the envy and hatred of the great, particularly of Philip the Fair, king of France, it was resolved to suppress the order. Accordingly a violent persecution broke out against the knights on charges the most absurd and abominable. Molai was tried, condemned, and burnt alive near Paris 11 March, 1314. He endured his sufferings with the greatest fortitude, and vindicated the innocence of his order to the last.

MOLÉ, JOHN, a self-taught mathematician, celebrated for his skill and knowledge in the science of algebra, was born at Old Newton, Suffolk, 10 March, 1743, and died at Nacton, in the same county, 27 Sept., 1827. He published 'Elements of Algebra,' 1788; and 'A Treatise on Algebra, for Schools,' 1809.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT, Viscount Molesworth, was born at Dublin 1656, and educated in Trinity College. When James II. landed in Ireland, he caused his estate to be sequestered; but on the settlement of the new government he was made a privy councillor, and sent ambassador to Copenhagen, where he had a dispute with the king, which induced him to return home abruptly. He then published 'An Account of Denmark' which was answered by Dr. King. In 1714 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations; and two years afterwards raised to the Irish peerage. Died 22 May, 1725. His lordship published some tracts on agriculture, a letter on the bill of peerage, and a translation of 'The Franco-Gallia' of Hottoman.

MOLESWORTH, Sir WILLIAM, was born in London 23 May, 1810, being son of Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart. He succeeded to the baronetcy at the age of thirteen, and was subsequently entered as a student at Cambridge, but was rusticated for sending a challenge to his tutor. Afterwards he studied at Edinburgh and at one of the German universities. In 1832 he obtained a seat in Parliament for East Cornwall. He afterwards represented other constituencies, and sat for Southwark, in the liberal interest, from 1845 till his death, which occurred 22 Oct., 1855. It was Sir W. Molesworth who first aroused the attention of Parliament to the importance of our remote

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dependencies, and explained with incomparable clearness and force the principles of colonial self-government. He was at one time the proprietor and editor of the Westminster Review; and he edited and reprinted at great expense the works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmsbury.

MOLIÈRE, JEAN BAPTISTE POGUELIN, the greatest of the comic dramatists of France, was born at Paris, where he was baptized 15 Jan., 1622. His real name was Poqueuin. His father, who was 'tapissier valet de chambre' to Louis XIII., sent him to the Jesuit College at Clermont, where he made a rapid progress in his studies; but he soon quitted that seminary to attend the Court. It is said that he afterwards studied the law, and was admitted an advocate, but this is doubtful. A strong turn for the stage led him to join a company of comedians, when he altered his name to Molière. In 1653 he produced, at Lyons, his first comedy, called 'L'Etourdi,' or the Blunderer, the principal character of which was performed by himself. From thence he removed with his company to Beziers in Languedoc, where he was patronized by the prince of Conti, who offered to make him his secretary; which honour he declined. After acting in various provinces, he went to Paris, where his company was taken into the king's service in 1665. His last comedy, 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' was performed, the fourth time, 17 Feb., 1673; but while personating the sick man, Molière was seized with a convulsion, which, being followed by a vomiting of blood, carried him off in a few hours. There are numerous editions of his works.

MOLIERES, JOSEPH PRIVAT DE, a French mathematician born at Tarascon, 1677; died 12 May, 1742.

MOLINA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Cuenca, 1535. He became professor of theology at Ebro; and died at Madrid 12 Oct., 1601. His principal work, 'The Agreement of Grace and Free Will,' 1588, occasioned some fierce disputes between the Jesuits and Dominicans; to terminate which Pope Paul V. issued a decree in 1607.

MOLINET, CLAUDE DU, an ecclesiastical antiquary, was born at Châlons-sur-Marne 1620; and died 2 Sept., 1687. He was canon and procurator-general of the congregation of St. Genevieve, at Paris.

MOLINOS, MICHAEL, a Spanish divine, born at Saragossa, 1627. He resided chiefly at Rome, where, in 1675, he published 'The Spiritual Guide,' which was well received at first; but on its being reprinted in 1681, an alarm was taken at the principles it contained, and the author was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Died 29 Dec., 1696. The followers of Molinos, of whom Madame Guyon was the principal, were called Mystics and Quietists, because they maintained that religion consists in an abstraction of the mind from external and finite objects.

MOLIQUE, BERNARD, a musician and composer, born at Nuremberg 7 Oct., 1803; died at Canstatt, Wurtemberg, 10 May, 1869. He settled in London 1849, and resided here several years.

MOLLOY, CHARLES, a dramatic writer, was a native of Dublin, and educated in the college of that city. He afterwards became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a political paper, called Common Sense. His plays are 'The Perplexed Couple;' 'The Coquet;' and 'Half-Pay Officers.' Died 16 July, 1767.

MONCRIEFF.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, LL.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Dublin 17 April, 1656. After taking his bachelor's degree in Trinity College, he studied the law in the Middle Temple. In 1678 he returned to Ireland, where he formed a philosophical society, of which he became secretary. In 1684 he was appointed a surveyor of the public works, and chief engineer. During the confusion of the times at the Revolution, he retired to Chester, where he finished his 'Dioptrics,' which came out in 1692. The same year he returned to Dublin, and became a member of Parliament. He died 11 Oct., 1698, having just before published a piece, entitled 'The case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by English acts of parliament.' His other works are—'Sciothericum Telescopium;' and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. His son, *Samuel Molyneux*, was born at Chester July, 1689. He became secretary to George II., when prince of Wales; and afterwards was made a commissioner of the Admiralty; but died young. He made several improvements in the construction of telescopes. *Thomas Molyneux*, brother of William, became professor of physic in Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1730 was created a baronet. He died 19 Oct., 1733. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions; and he also published 'Letters to Mr. Locke,' 1708.

MONBODDO, LORD. James Burnett, commonly known by his legal designation of Lord Monboddo, was born at the family seat of Monboddo, in Scotland, in Oct. or Nov., 1714. He was educated at Laurencekirk, next at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Groningen, where he studied the civil law. On his return to Scotland, in 1738, he was admitted an advocate and obtained considerable practice. On the death of his relation, Lord Milton, in 1767, he was promoted to the judicial bench, by the title of Lord Monboddo. He died at Edinburgh 26 May, 1799. His lordship was deeply read in ancient Greek literature, his love of which he carried so far as to despise all modern learning; yet his works may be read to great advantage, notwithstanding the paradoxes which abound in them respecting the history of man in his natural and civil state. His *Origin and Progress of Language* appeared in 1773; and the first part of his *Ancient Metaphysics* in 1778. This last work extended to six volumes.

MONCEY, BON ADRIEN JEANNOT DE, duke de Conégliano, a marshal of France, was born at Besançon 31 July, 1754; and died at Paris 20 April, 1842.

MONCKIEFF, SIR HENRY WELLWOOD, Bart., D.D., a celebrated divine of the church of Scotland; born 1750. He became minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, 1775; moderator of the General Assembly 1785; and died 9 Aug., 1827. His 'Sermons' were published in 3 vols. 1829-31. He was also author of 'Discourses on the Evidences of the Jewish and Christian Revelations;' and an 'Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine, D.D.'

MONCKIEFF, WILLIAM THOMAS, a dramatist, was a native of London. In early life he was employed as clerk by Mr. Willoughby, one of the six attorneys permitted to practise in the old Palace Court, Westminster. While thus engaged he gave indications of a talent for poetical and dramatic composition, and produced 'The Diamond Arrow,' 'Rochester,' 'All at Coventry,' and

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other pieces, which met with such success that his future vocation was decided. His greatest hit was the operatic extravaganza of 'Tom and Jerry,' produced at the Adelphi Theatre 1823. It created a perfect *furor*. Afterwards Mr. Moncrieff took a printing business at the corner of Clare Court, Drury Lane, in conjunction with the elder Oxberry. The speculation being unsuccessful he next accepted the situation of stage-manager at the Coburg Theatre, and, at a still later date, was employed in the production of 'horse pieces' at Astley's. At this period of his career (1837) his eyesight gradually failed, and he ultimately became totally blind. His necessities compelled him to make several appeals to the Literary Fund, through whose instrumentality he eventually obtained a presentation to the Charterhouse, where he passed the remainder of his life. Died 1857, aged 63.

MONGE, GASPARD, comte de Peluse, a celebrated French mathematician, born at Beaune 1746, and educated among the Fathers of the Oratory at that place, and at Lyons. He succeeded Nollet as professor of physics in the military school at Mezières, and on being admitted into the Academy of Sciences (1780) he removed to Paris and assisted Bossut in a course of lectures on hydrodynamics at the Louvre. He subsequently held the posts of examiner and minister of the marine; and signed the order for the death of Louis XVI. as a member of the executive council of government. Soon afterwards he resigned his functions, and was employed with other men of science in various places for augmenting the military resources of his country. He assisted in the formation of the Normal and Polytechnic Schools, and was one of those sent to Italy for the purpose of making collections for the galleries and halls of the Louvre. The attachment which he on various occasions manifested to Bonaparte led to his being nominated a member of the senate on the first formation of that body. The Emperor further bestowed upon him the title of Count of Peluse, the senatorial lordship of Liege, made him grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and gave him an estate in Westphalia, and, a little while before he set out on his Russian expedition, a present of 200,000 francs. The fall of his benefactor involved Monge in misfortunes. He was expelled from the Institute in 1816; one of his sons-in-law was exiled; and he was deprived of all his employments. His faculties became disordered and he died 28 July, 1818. It was Monge who laid the foundation of a new and important branch of science, to which he gave the name of 'descriptive geometry.' His principle works are a Treatise on Statics; 'Géométrie Descriptive;' 'Description de l'Art de fabriquer les Canons;' 'Application de l'Analyse à la Géométrie des Surfaces.' He likewise wrote a multitude of memoirs on mathematical and physical science.

MONICA (St.), mother of St. Augustine, was born 332, of Christian parents, and married to Patricius, a citizen of Tagasta, in Numidia, by whom she had two sons and a daughter. She converted her husband, who was a Pagan, and after having, by her prayers and tears, obtained the conversion of St. Augustine, her eldest son, who had been entangled in the pleasures of the age, and the errors of Manichæism, died at Ostia, as she was returning to Africa in 387.

MONK, GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, was descended from the Plantagenets, and born at Poth-

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ridge, the seat of his father, Sir Thomas Monk, in Devonshire, 6 Dec., 1608. At the age of seventeen he served under his relation, Sir Richard Grenville, in an expedition against Spain; and, in 1620, he went as an ensign to the Low Countries, where he obtained a captain's commission. In 1639 he attended Charles I. to Scotland, and was made lieutenant-colonel; afterwards he went to Ireland, and for his services in the Rebellion was appointed governor of Dublin. On his return to England with his regiment (1643) he was made major-general in the Irish brigade, then employed in the siege of Nantwich, Cheshire, where he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. After remaining in confinement about three years, he was induced to accept a commission under the parliament against the Irish rebels; in which service he performed several great exploits, but at last fell under censure, for concluding a treaty with Owen Roe O'Neil. Upon this he gave up the command, and retired to his estate; but was soon called to serve with Cromwell in Scotland, where he bore a part in the battle of Dunbar; after which he was left in the command of the English forces in that kingdom. In 1653 he was joined with Blake and Dean in the naval service against the Dutch fleet, commanded by Van Trump, with whom two desperate battles were fought that year, in both of which the English were victorious. Peace being soon after concluded, Monk returned to Scotland, where he remained during the usurpation of Cromwell, who regarded him with jealousy, and even imparted to him, in a letter, the suspicions which he entertained of his design to restore the king. Monk took no notice of this, but watched his opportunity; and when the authority of Richard Cromwell declined, he began his movements, and conducted them with so much judgment as to bring about that important event without bloodshed or confusion. After this he was created duke of Albemarle, and knight of the garter. The remainder of his life was not spent inactively, for when hostilities broke out with the Dutch he again commanded the fleet, and fought De Ruyter and Van Trump, in a tremendous battle, which lasted three days. The duke had scarcely returned into port before he was called to London, in consequence of the dreadful fire which laid the greatest part of the capital in ashes; and so dear was he to the people, that when he passed along, they cried out, 'If his Grace had been there the city would not have been burned.' He died 3 January, 1669-70, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. By his duchess, who survived him but a few months, he had one son, Christopher, who died governor of Jamaica, without issue, in 1688. In 1671 was published a treatise, composed by General Monk, in the Tower, with this title, 'Observations upon Military and Political Affairs.'

MONK, JAMES HENRY, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born at Buntingford, Herts, 1784. From the Charterhouse he was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship, 1805. Two years later he became assistant-tutor of the college, when he commenced his classical lectures, and such was the effect produced on the minds of his pupils that, during the fifteen years of his tutorship, they carried off the greater part of the higher classical honours at Cambridge. In 1809 he was nominated Greek professor in succession to the celebrated Porson, and he retained this chair till 1822, when he was installed dean of

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Peterborough. He was promoted to the see of Gloucester and Bristol 1830; and died 6 June, 1826. He published editions of the 'Hippolytus' and 'Alcestes' of Euripides, and wrote an admirable 'Life of Bentley,' 2 vols. 4to., 1831. In conjunction with C. J. Blomfield, afterwards Bishop of London, he edited Porson's 'Adversaria,' and also the 'Museum Criticum,' or Cambridge Classical Researches.

MONMOUTH, GEOFFREY OF. See **GEOFFREY.**

MONMOUTH, HENRY CAREY, EARL OF, eldest son of Robert the first earl, was born 1596. He took his bachelor's degree at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he went abroad. He was made a knight of the Bath 1616; and died 13 June, 1661. His publications are 'Romulus and Tarquin; or De Principe et Tyranno,' a translation from Malvezzi; Speech in the House of Peers, 30 Jan., 1641; 'Historical Relations of the United Provinces and of Flanders,' translated from Bentivoglio; 'History of the Wars in Flanders,' from the same author; 'Advertisement from Parnassus,' translated from Boccacini; 'Politic Discourses,' from Paul Feruta; 'History of Venice,' from the same; 'The Use of Passions,' from the French of Senault; 'Man become guilty; or the corruption of his nature by sin,' from the same author; 'The History of the late Wars of Christendom,' which Walpole thinks is the same work as his translation of Sir Francis Biondi's 'History of the Civil Wars of England.' His lordship began also to translate Priorato's 'History of France,' but died before he could finish it. It was completed by William Brent, and printed in 1677.

MONMOUTH, JAMES FITZROY, DUKE OF, a natural son of Charles II., king of England, by Lucy Walters, one of his mistresses, was born at Rotterdam 1649. At the Restoration he was enacted earl of Orkney, and afterwards duke of Monmouth, and K.G. For some time he was in the service of France with an English regiment and signalled himself against the Dutch, for which he was made lieutenant-general. On his return to England he was sent to quell an insurrection in Scotland. After this he joined the disaffected party, who were in favour of excluding the duke of York from the throne. He was also concerned in a plot against his father, for which he was pardoned, and then went to Holland, from whence he returned at the accession of James II., and, having landed in Dorsetshire, obtained many followers, who were decisively defeated at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, 6 July, 1685. The duke was taken in a corn field and sent to London, where he was tried and beheaded on Tower Hill 15 July, 1685.

MONMOUTH, ROBERT CAREY, EARL OF, died 1639. His 'Memoirs,' containing some curious particulars of secret history of the Elizabethan period, were published in 1759 from a MS. in the possession of the earl of Cork and Orrery.

MONNET, ANTOINE GRIMOALD, a French chemist and mineralogist, born at Champex (Auvergne) 1734; died 23 May, 1817.

MONNIER. See **LEMONNIER.**

MONNOYER, JOHN BAPTIST, a Flemish painter, born at Lisle 1635. He was at first an historical painter, but afterwards applied himself to flower-painting. In the reign of William III. he came to England, and was employed in decorating Kensington Palace, Montague House, and other edifices. He died in London 16 Feb., 1699. His son,

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Anthony, painted in the same line with his father.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., an eminent anatomist, was born in London, of Scotch parents, Sept., 1697. After studying under Cheselden he went to Paris and Leyden. In 1719 he was appointed professor and demonstrator of anatomy to the Company of Surgeons at Edinburgh, where, soon after, he instituted that course of instruction which made the university the first medical school in the world. This was followed by the foundation of an hospital, where clinical lectures were commenced by Dr. Monro, who also formed a society for collecting and publishing professional papers, the result of which appeared in six volumes of 'Medical Essays,' and two more on 'Physical and Literary subjects.' Besides the papers contained in these volumes, the doctor published a work entitled 'Osteology, or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones;' and an 'Account of the Success of Inoculation in Scotland.' These, with other tracts left behind him in manuscript, were printed together in 1 vol. 4to., in 1781. Dr. Monro died 10 July, 1767. He left two sons: Dr. *Alexander Monro*, born at Edinburgh 1732. He succeeded his father, and died in 1817, having published numerous works on anatomical subjects. Dr. *Donald Monro*, the second son of the first professor, died in July, 1802, aged 71. He wrote 'Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers;' Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 4 vols.; and *Memoirs of his Father*, printed to his works.

MONKO, JOHN, M.D., was born at Greenwich 16 Nov., 1715. His grandfather was principal of the university of Edinburgh, and was nominated to the bishopric of the Orkneys by James II., but did not obtain possession of it on account of the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland at the Revolution. He then settled in London, where his only son became physician to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, and died 1752. He was succeeded by his son, the subject of this article, who was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, which university conferred the degree of doctor of physic on him, by diploma, in 1747. He published 'Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness;' and died 27 Dec., 1791.

MONKOE, JAMES, fifth president of the United States of America, was born in Virginia 28 April, 1758. On the breaking out of the disputes between England and America he resigned his seat in Congress to enter the army, in which he continued until the conclusion of the war, having risen to the rank of colonel. He then resumed his original profession of a barrister, and was sent as ambassador to Paris and London, and employed in various important missions. At length, in March, 1817, he succeeded Mr. Madison as president of the United States. Died 4 July, 1831.

MONSON, SIR WILLIAM, was born at South Carlton, Lincolnshire, 1660. He received an academical education at Balliol College, Oxford, after which he entered the naval service, and was knighted by the earl of Essex for his conduct in the expedition to Cadiz. In the reign of James I. he distinguished himself against the Dutch, and died in Feb., 1642-3. Sir William wrote 'Naval Tracts,' printed in Churchill's 'Collection of Voyages.'

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a French historian, of whom nothing more is known than

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that he was first collector of taxes, next governor of Cambray, and lastly bailiff of Wallaincourt. He died 1453. His Chronicles begin where Froissart ends, and have been printed in 3 vols. folio. There is an English translation by Col. Thomas Johnes, of Hafod, with a biographical preface.

MONTACUTE. See MONTAGU.

MONTACUTE. See SALISBURY, EARL OF.

MONTAGU, ANTHONY BROWN, VISCOUNT, K. G., son of Sir Anthony Brown, being a zealous maintainer of the old religion, was created Viscount Montagu in the first year of Queen Mary's reign, 2 Sept., 1554. He was employed on several honourable occasions, especially when the queen and parliament sent him to Rome to tender their submission on account of the schism, and at the same time to sue for a reconciliation with the Catholic Church. He was one of the commanders at the battle of St. Quintin's, where he displayed great bravery. Among the temporal lords who opposed the Reformation, in the first year of Elizabeth's reign none spoke with more freedom than Viscount Montague; and yet he behaved himself so prudently afterwards as never to be out of favour with her. Indeed she employed him on several occasions, both in civil and military matters. He died at Horsley, Surrey, 19 Oct., 1592.

MONTAGU, Earls of Sandwich. See SANDWICH.

MONTAGU, BASIL, Q. C., was born in London 24 April, 1770, being the natural son of the earl of Sandwich, by Miss Wray, who was shot in Covent Garden (1779) by the Rev. Mr. Hackman, a frantic admirer. He received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1790; M.A., 1793), and was afterwards called to the bar at Gray's Inn. Mr. Montague acquired an extensive and lucrative practice in cases of bankruptcy, to which he chiefly devoted his attention. He formed an intimacy with that literary society of which Coleridge was a leader, and became a convert to the political theories of Godwin, under whose influence he meditated abandoning his profession, as being injurious to society, but was dissuaded from doing so by Sir J. Mackintosh. In 1806 Lord Chancellor Erskine appointed him a commissioner of bankruptcy, his experience in which office so impressed him with the evils of the law administered in his court, that, by publishing a yearly detail of its pernicious results, and giving evidence against it before a committee of the House of Commons, he ultimately effected its reform. Under the new law he was appointed accountant-general, in which capacity he compelled the Bank of England to pay interest (never before demanded) on the moneys that had been deposited there by his court; and thus recovered nearly £20,000 for the bankrupt fund. He also distinguished himself by his exertions for the abolition of capital punishment, in advocacy of which he published several works. Mr. Montagu was a very voluminous author and editor, having published forty volumes, and left behind him one hundred volumes in MS. His principal professional work is 'A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws.' Of his editorial works the most important is his edition of 'The Works of Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England' (16 vols. 8vo., London, 1825-34), the last volume of which contains a 'Life of Bacon,' by the editor. Died at Boulogne 27 Nov., 1851.

MONTAGU, EDWARD WORTLEY, son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, was born Oct., 1713. He was placed at Westminster School, from whence

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he ran away three times, which induced his father, at last to engage a private tutor for him, under whom he acquired some regularity. In 1747 he was elected into parliament; but in 1751 he went to France, where he was imprisoned on account of some gambling transactions. In 1759 he published 'Reflections on the rise and fall of the Ancient Republics.' On the death of his father he became possessed of one thousand a year, with an additional thousand at the demise of his mother. He then left the kingdom, and went to Italy, where he turned Catholic. After this he travelled in Arabia and Egypt, and became a Mohammedan. He died at Padua 2 May, 1776. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.

MONTAGU, ELIZABETH, an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq., and born at York in 1720. She received a liberal education under Dr. Conyers Middleton, and in 1742 married Edward Montagu, Esq., grandson of the first earl of Sandwich, by whom she had no issue. She died 25 Aug., 1800. Mrs. Montagu entertained at her house a literary society called 'The Blue Stocking Club,' from the circumstance of one of the members being distinguished by that dress. This lady was also celebrated by her annual dinner, on May-day, to the chimney-sweepers. She wrote 'Three Dialogues of the Dead,' printed with those of Lord Lyttleton; but her principal performance is 'An Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare.' Since her death have appeared four volumes of her letters.

MONTAGU, GEORGE, an English gentleman, distinguished by his acquisitions as a naturalist, was a member of an old Wiltshire family and for many years colonel of the militia of that county. His 'Ornithological Dictionary,' and 'Testacea Britannica: or Natural History of British Shells,' are esteemed works. Col. Montagu died at Knowle House, Devon, 28 Aug., 1815, aged 68.

MONTAGU, Lady MARY WORTLEY, the eldest daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston, was born about 1690. She made a great proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, under the superintendance of Bishop Burnet. In 1712 she married Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, whom she accompanied to Constantinople, in 1716, and while there caused her son to be inoculated for the small-pox, in consequence of which the practice was introduced into England. In 1718 she returned home, and settled at Twickenham, where, for some time, she lived on terms of intimacy with Pope; but their friendship was at last converted into hatred. In 1739 Lady Mary went to reside in Italy, on account of her health; but in 1761 she revisited England, and died 21 Aug., 1762. The year after her death appeared a surreptitious edition of her letters, in 3 vols. 12mo.; but a more correct and full collection of her correspondence and poems was printed in 1803, in 5 vols. 12mo., with a biographical memoir prefixed.

MONTAGU, RICHARD, bishop of Chichester and Norwich. See MOUNTAGUE.

MONTAGU, WALTER, a Catholic divine, son of Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards earl of Manchester, was born in London 1604, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, after which he travelled abroad, and became favourably impressed by the Catholic religion, which he eventually adopted. On his return he was taken particular notice of by Queen Henrietta Maria, who appointed him her confessor, and sent him on a confidential mission

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to Rome, where he was very graciously received by Pope Urban VIII. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he was committed to the Tower (1643), and it appears he remained in confinement for some years. On being released he retired to France, and was made abbat of the Benedictine monastery at Nanteuil. Afterwards he obtained the rich abbey of St. Martin's near Pontoise. At the restoration the queen mother of England appointed him master of St. Katharine's Hospital; and he retained that post till his death, which happened at Paris 1677. The Abbé Montagu published 'The Shepherd's Paradise, a Pastoral Comedy;' 'Miscellanea Spirituaria, or Devout Essais,' 2 parts, 1648-54; a Letter from Paris to his father, justifying his joining the Church of Rome, printed with Lord Falkland's 'Discourse of Infallibility,' 1651; and an English translation of Bossuet's 'Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholique Church,' 1672.

MONTAGUE, CHARLES, earl of Halifax. See HALIFAX.

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL, Sieur DE, a French writer, born at the castle of Montaigne (Périgord), 28 Feb., 1533. Uncommon care was taken of his education; and he was taught Latin by constantly conversing in it with his tutor. He finished his studies at the college of Bordeaux, after which he applied himself to the law, though he did not follow that profession. He was twice mayor of Bordeaux, and in 1588, took an active part in the assembly of the states of Blois. During one of his visits at court, Charles IX. conferred on him the order of St. Michael. Died 13 Sept., 1592. His 'Essays have been often printed, and were translated into English by Cotton. In 1774 appeared 'Memoirs of a Journey into Italy, by M. Montaigne.'

MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES FORBES DE TYRON Comte DE, a French statesman and author, born 29 May, 1810, in London, where his grandfather and his father had settled during the earlier days of the French Revolution. At the restoration of the Bourbons his father, who had served in the English army, returned to his native land, and was created a peer. (He died 1831.) At an early age young Montalembert formed an intimate acquaintance with the Abbé Lamennais, then the ardent advocate of an alliance between Catholicism and Democracy. A journal called the 'Avenir,' was started as their organ; but the vehemence of its animadversion soon brought it into trouble, and Montalembert being charged with having opened a school without the permission of the Minister, was convicted and condemned to pay a small fine. On attaining the legal age, he took his seat as a peer of France (1835). The visionary scheme of a union of Catholicism and Democracy, which Lamennais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert defended with so much energy, found but little favour at Rome, and the friends resolved to proceed thither and plead their cause in person. After some delay their doctrines were reprobated by Gregory XVI., in the encyclical of June, 1835, as they had been three years previously. Lacordaire and Montalembert submitted to the Pope; but Lamennais revolted, and from that day all intercourse ceased between him and his two former associates. Montalembert now betook himself to study the ideas and manners of the Middle Ages, and, in 1836 brought out his first important work, 'The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary.' The following

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year he made his three famous speeches in the Chamber of Peers, against a bill introduced by M. Villemain, then a member of the cabinet, on the liberty of the church, the liberty of instruction, and the liberty of the monastic orders. He therein declared himself the defender of the Society of Jesus; and in his last speech on this occasion he uttered the memorable words so often quoted afterwards, 'We are the sons of the Crusaders; and the sons of the Crusaders will never give way before the sons of Voltaire.' After the revolution of 1848 he was returned as a deputy for the department of the Doubs, and took his place with the majority, though he voted against the decree banishing the Orleans family. After the *Coup d'Etat* he protested against the arrest and imprisonment of the representatives. He gave his support to the Government for some time; but becoming indignant at the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans princes, he went into opposition (1852). In the same year he was elected a member of the French Academy. At the general election of 1857 M. de Montalembert, who was now regarded as the declared adversary of the Empire, was defeated in his own department of the Doubs. This defeat closed his parliamentary career. His exclusion from an arena for which he was so pre-eminently fitted, and the tame submission of men who, not long before, were reckless agitators, aroused in him a bitterness of feeling which he rarely restrained. The laws affecting the press prevented him from openly criticising the government; but his feelings found vent in an article published in the 'Correspondant,' on the Indian debates in the English parliament. For this he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but all the penalties were at once remitted by the Emperor. During his latter years M. de Montalembert was afflicted with a painful malady, which proved fatal 13 March, 1870. His most important works are 'Du Catholicisme et du Vandalisme dans l'Art,' 1829; 'La Vie de Sainte Elisabeth de Hongrie,' 1830; 'L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre,' 1855; 'Pie IX. et Lord Palmerston,' 1856; a biographical sketch of Lacordaire; and 'Les Moines de l'Occident depuis Saint Benoît jusqu'à Saint Bernard,' of which five volumes have appeared. He was also an assiduous contributor to the 'Encyclopédie Catholique' and the 'Correspondant.'

MONTALEMBERT, MARC RENÉ, marquis DE, a French general, born 16 July, 1714; died 22 March, 1800. He served with much distinction in the Seven Years' War, and, in spite of the opposition of the military engineers of the period, succeeded in introducing important improvements in the art of fortification. He published a work on Fortification; three volumes of correspondence on military subjects, &c.

MONTANUS, a heretic of the second century. He was a native of Phrygia; and having deceived two rich ladies, named Priscilla and Maximilla, by his pretended sanctity, they set up claims to the gift of Prophecy; and asserted it as an article of faith, that the fulness of the spirit was imparted to these three chosen vessels to complete the mystery of eternal redemption.

MONTANUS, BENEDICT ARIAS, a Spanish Benedictine, born at Fregenal, in Estramadura, 1527; died 1598. He edited a polyglott Bible, 8 vols. folio, 1569-72; and published some works on divinity.

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MONTANUS, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian physician, born at Verona about 1498; died 6 May, 1551.

MONTBELIARD, PHILIBERT GUENEAU, a French naturalist, born at Semur-en-Auxois 1720; died 28 Nov., 1785. He was associated with Buffon in the composition of his Natural History.

MONTCALM DE SAINT-VERAN, LOUIS JOSEPH, Marquis DE, a French general, born at Candiac, near Nîmes, 1712. In 1756 he became a field marshal, and was appointed to the command of the French army in Canada, where he opposed Lord Loudoun with considerable skill and success. He afterwards defeated Abercromby the successor of his lordship; but in the battle fought under the walls of Quebec 12 Sept., 1759, he received a mortal wound, as did likewise the English general Wolf. Montcalm died on the 14th.

MONTCALVO. See CACCIA.

MONTBELLO, JEAN LANNES, duc DE, a marshal of France, born at Lectoure (Guienne) 1769, being the son of a groom. He commenced life as a dyer, and then enrolled himself as a volunteer (1792). He rose rapidly in the army, and greatly distinguished himself in the first Italian campaign. He accompanied Bonaparte into Egypt, and, having returned with him, rendered him valuable support on the 18th Brumaire. He followed his master into Italy (1800) and covered himself with glory at Montebello (1804). His reputation was still further increased by his gallant conduct at the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. He died of wounds received at the battle of Essling 13 May, 1809.

MONTECUCULLI, RAYMOND, a celebrated general, was born 1608, in the territory of Modena. He served under his uncle, who was a general in the Imperial troops; and in 1637 he defeated Razolzi, prince of Transylvania. In 1664 he gained a victory over the Turks at St. Gothard; and in 1673 he had to contend with Turenne, whose death he greatly lamented. He was next opposed to Condé; and he congratulated himself in not having been defeated by two such commanders. Died 16 Oct., 1680. His memoirs were printed at Strasburg 1735.

MONTMAYOR, GEORGE DE, a Spanish poet, born at Montemor, near Coimbra, in Portugal, about 1520. After serving in the army he was employed at the court of Philip II. Subsequently he held an honourable employment in the court of his own sovereign, and died at Lisbon 26 Feb., 1562. He wrote 'Diana,' a pastoral romance, which was continued by Gaspar Polo.

MONTEN, DIETRICH, a German artist, born at Disseldorf 1799; died at Munich 13 Dec., 1843. He excelled in the painting of battle scenes.

MONTESPAN, FRANÇOISE ATHÉNAIS DE ROCHECHOUART DE MORMELAIT, marquise DE, a celebrated French lady, who was wife of the marquis of that title and mistress of Louis XIV., over whom she gained a complete ascendancy, which she maintained until that monarch became attached to Madame de Maintenon. Madame de Montespan had children by the king, one of whom became duke of Maine, and two daughters, who were nobly married. Born 1641; died 28 May, 1707.

MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, baron DE LA BRÈDE ET DE, was born in the castle of Brède, in Guienne, 18 Jan., 1689. He became a counsellor of the parliament of Bordeaux in 1714; and two years afterwards succeeded his uncle as

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president à mortier. His first appearance as an author was in the publication of the 'Persian Letters,' a work of considerable ingenuity, though mixed with some free opinions in religion. In 1728 Montesquieu was admitted a member of the academy, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent discourse. Having given up his civil employments he went on his travels, and remained in England three years. After his return he retired to his estate, and there completed his work 'On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans,' 1734. His greatest performance, however, is the 'Spirit of Laws,' 1748, which though attacked by some writers, secured its ground in the estimation of the literary world. The author died 10 Feb., 1755. His other works are—'The Temple of Gnidus;' a piece called 'Lysimachus;' and an 'Essay on Taste.'

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a learned antiquary, was born at Soulage, in Languedoc, 17 Jan., 1655. He served in the army under Turenne; but in 1675 he entered into the congregation of St. Maur. In 1688 he published 'Analecra Græca, sive varia Opuscula;' and in 1690 a small volume, entitled 'La Verité de l'Histoire de Judith.' His next publication was an edition of Athanasius, 3 vols. 1693. The same year he went to Italy, and after his return, in 1702, published his 'Diarium Italicum,' of which an English translation appeared 1725. In 1706 he gave to the world his 'Collectio nova Patrum,' in 2 vols.; and in 1708 came out his 'Palæographia Græca, sive de ortu et progressu Literarum Græcarum,' which was followed, the next year, by a translation of the book of Philo Judæus, on the contemplative life; which occasioned a controversy between Montfaucun and the president Bouhier. In 1713 this indefatigable scholar published an edition of the remains of the Hexapla of Origen, 2 vols.; and in 1718 he commenced a very fine one of St. Chrysostom, which was completed in 13 vols. folio. But the work on which his fame is principally established, is 'L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en Figures,' 5 vols. folio; to which was afterwards added a supplement in the same number of volumes. The last production of Montfaucun was printed in 1739, with this title, 'Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum,' 2 vols. He died in the abbey of St. Germain des Prés 21 Dec., 1741.

MONTFORT, SIMON Comte DE, a French general who, in 1209, conducted the crusade against the Albigenses, on which occasion he tarnished his reputation by his cruelties. In 1213 he gained a complete victory over Peter, king of Arragon. He was slain at the siege of Toulouse 1218. His younger son came to England, and was created Earl of Leicester.

MONTGOLFIER, JACQUES 'ETIENNE, the discoverer of aërostation, was born at Annonay, near Lyons, 7 Jan., 1745. He was originally a paper-maker; and in 1782 made his first public experiment, by sending up an air balloon at Avignon. The year following he exhibited one on a magnificent scale before the royal family at Versailles; for which he was rewarded with the order of St. Michael, and a pension. Died 2 Aug., 1799. His brother, *Joseph Michel*, who was associated with him in all his experiments, was born 1740; and died 26 June, 1810.

MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, was a native of Ayrshire. His chief work, 'The Cherrie and the Slaye,' appeared in 1607, and it is

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conjectured that he died soon afterwards. A complete edition of his works was published by David Irving, LL.D. in 1821.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, a minor poet, born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 4 Nov., 1771. His father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving his son in Yorkshire to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only twelve years old the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems. His first occupation was as an assistant in a general shop. From this he came to London, where he was employed by a bookseller. After eight months, however, he returned to Yorkshire, and, in 1782, he obtained a situation in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had started a newspaper called 'The Sheffield Register.' On this paper Montgomery worked *con amore*; and when his master had to flee from England to avoid his imprisonment for printing libellous articles the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to 'The Sheffield Iris.' In the columns of this journal he advocated the cause of political and religious freedom. Like his predecessor he incurred the censures of government, and underwent two terms of imprisonment, for three months and six months respectively. Mr. Montgomery contributed largely to the magazines, and established his right to rank as a poet. He died at Sheffield 30 April, 1854. His chief works are 'Prison Amusements,' 1797; 'The Ocean,' 1805; 'The Wanderer in Switzerland and other poems,' 1806; 'The West Indies,' 1809; 'The World before the Flood,' 1812; 'Greenland,' 1819; 'The Pelican Island and other poems,' 1828; 'Original Hymns,' 1853. A complete edition of his poetical works appeared in 4 vols., London, 1855.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, an English clergyman and versifier, was born at Bath 1807. His father was one Gomery, a theatrical clown, but the son extended his patronymic, in order to give it a more aristocratic appearance. In 1828 he gained immense popularity by the publication of a poem entitled 'The Omnipresence of the Deity,' which was hailed with delight by the so-called 'religious world,' although the critics, and all persons of judgment, spoke of it with the contempt it merited. The work is chiefly known to readers of the present day in consequence of the sarcastic notice of it contributed to the Edinburgh Review by Lord Macaulay, and reprinted in the 'Essays' of that brilliant writer. Of Montgomery's subsequent productions, which are all in a pietistic vein, the principal are—'The Messiah,' a Poem in six books; and 'Satan, or Intellect without God,' a work which procured for its author the sobriquet of 'Satan Montgomery.' The profits derived from his writings and the liberality of his admirers, enabled Mr. Montgomery to enter Lincoln College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1835, and, after officiating as minister of an episcopal chapel at Glasgow, was appointed in 1843 minister of Percy Chapel, St. Pancras, London. His death occurred at Brighton 3 Dec., 1855.

MONTGOLON, CHARLES TRISTAN, marquis DE, a French general, born at Paris 1782. He was warmly attached to Bonaparte, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Italian, German, and Polish campaigns. He was appointed chamberlain to the emperor 1809, and brigadier-general 1814. He was employed on several diplomatic missions,

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and shared the captivity of his fallen master at St. Helena, where he wrote down from his dictation several volumes of 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France.' Subsequently he displayed an equal degree of attachment to Louis Napoleon, whom he accompanied in the memorable expedition to Boulogne. During his imprisonment at Ham he wrote 'Histoire de la captivité de Ste. Hélène,' 1846. He was released at the end of a few years; and died 21 Aug., 1853.

MONTI, VINCENTO, an Italian poet, born at Fusignano, near Ferrara, 19 Feb., 1754. After studying at the university of the latter city he went to Rome, where he became secretary to one of the nephews of Pope Pius VI., and was admitted into the Arcadian Society. The satires and epigrams which he now wrote raised him many enemies, so that he willingly abandoned this species of composition for a higher walk of literature, and produced his two celebrated tragedies of 'Galeotti Manfredi' and 'Aristodemo.' When the French entered Italy Monti repaired to Milan, and was appointed secretary to the Directory of the Cisalpine Republic. On the invasion of Italy by Suwarrow he retired to Paris, whence he returned after the battle of Marengo (1800). At this period he published his celebrated poem on the death of the mathematician Mascheroni. He was successively appointed professor of the belles lettres and of rhetoric in the university of Padua; and, after the creation of the kingdom of Italy (1805) he was constituted historiographer of that state. He preserved his place and pension under the new government; and died at Milan 13 Oct., 1828. Monti was a knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Iron Crown, and a member of many learned societies. Besides the above-mentioned works he was author of three poems, entitled respectively 'Bassviliana,' 'Musogonia,' and 'Lecomadi;' a translation of Homer's Iliad and Juvenal's Satires; 'Bardo della Selva nera;' and Proposals for some corrections of and additions to the Vocabulary of the Accademia della Crusca.

MONTMORENCY, MATTHIEU DE, constable of France, who distinguished himself in the crusade against the Albigenses, and afterwards in the wars with the English, from whom he took several strong places. He died 1230. His descendant, *Anne de Montmorency*, was also a celebrated general, and was made prisoner, with Francis I., at the battle of Pavia. The services which he rendered to his country obtained for him the sword of constable 1538. Charles IX. employed him against the Protestants, who took him prisoner at the battle of Dreux 1562; but he recovered his liberty soon afterwards, and fell at the battle of St. Denis 1567. His grandson, the *Duke de Montmorency*, was beheaded 1632, for conspiring with Gaston of Orleans, and raising an insurrection in Languedoc.

MONTPENSIER, ANNE MARIE LOUISE D'ORLEANS, duchesse DE, better known by the name of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and born 19 May, 1627. She inherited from her father a most un-governable temper, and in the civil wars took the side of Condé. After a variety of intrigues she married the count de Lauzun, who treated her with great insolence, and one day, on returning from hunting, said, 'Louisa of Orleans, take off my boots.' This extraordinary woman died 5 March, 1693. She wrote her own memoirs,

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which have been published in 8 vols. Her letters also have been printed, and two romances, one entitled 'Relation de l'Isle imaginaire,' and the other 'La Princesse de Paphlagonie.'

MONTRESOR, CLAUDE DE BOURDEILLES, comte DE, grand-nephew of Peter de Bourdeilles, was born about 1608. He was for some time in the service of Gaston of Orleans, but afterwards retired into private life, and died a July, 1663. His 'Memoirs' have been published.

MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, marquis OF, was descended from the royal line of Scotland. He was born 1612, being the son of the earl of Montrose, who gave him an excellent education, which was improved by a residence in France, where he held a commission in the Scotch Guards. On his return home he experienced such neglect, through the jealousy of the marquis of Hamilton, as induced him to join the Covenanters; but afterwards he saw his error, and took a very active part on the side of the king, and in a few months gained the battles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy, for which services he was created a marquis. In 1645 his fortune changed, and after suffering a defeat from Lesley he was obliged to leave the kingdom. He stayed abroad till 1650, when he landed in Orkney, with a few followers, but was soon overpowered, conveyed to Edinburgh, and there hung and quartered on the 21st of May.

MONTUCCI, ANTONIO, a celebrated Chinese scholar, born at Sienna 22 May, 1762, and educated in the university there, being, in 1785, appointed professor of English in the Tolomei College. While in London in 1792 he met four Chinese youths who were about to accompany Lord Macartney's expedition to China in the capacity of interpreters; and from them he received a valuable Chinese dictionary, and received some instruction in their native tongue to the study of which he thenceforward devoted all his spare time. He resided for some years at Berlin, and next at Dresden, where he completed his great work on the Chinese characters. After an absence of forty-two years he returned to his native country, and was kindly received by Pope Leo XII., to whom he presented his books, MSS., and Chinese types. He then retired to his native city, where he died 25 March, 1827.

MONTUCLA, JEAN ETIENNE, a mathematician, born at Lyons 1725. He practised for some time as an advocate, but gave up the law for scientific pursuits. The publication of his 'Treatise relative to the Quadrature of the Circle,' procured him great reputation, which was increased by his 'History of the Mathematics.' He was now made secretary to the Intendance at Grenoble, and in 1764 went to Cayenne, with the title of Astronomer Royal. Died 18 Dec., 1799.

MOOR, KAREL VAN, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1656; died 1738.

MOOR, MICHAEL, a divine of the Roman church, born at Dublin 1640. He taught philosophy and rhetoric in the Grassin College at Paris for some years, and then returned to his native country, where James II. made him provost of the college of Dublin. He died at Paris 1726. His works are *De existentia Dei; Hortatio ad Studium linguæ Græcæ et Hebraicæ; Vera sciendi Methodus;* against the Cartesian system.

MOORE, EDWARD, an English writer, was the son of a dissenting minister at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and born there 22 March 1711-12. He was bred a linen-draper in London, which he quitted

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for the profession of literature. In 1744 he published his 'Fables for the Female Sex,' which procured him friends among the great, particularly Lord Lyttleton, whom he complimented in a piece entitled 'The Trial of Selim.' After two ineffectual attempts at dramatic composition, in the comedies of the 'Foundling,' and 'Gil Blas,' he succeeded greatly in the tragedy of 'The Gamester.' He next became the editor of a periodical paper called 'The World,' in which he was assisted by Lords Lyttleton, Chesterfield, Bath, and Corke, Horace Walpole, Richard Owen Cambridge, and Soame Jenyns. Died 28 Feb., 1757.

MOORE, JOHN, a learned prelate born at Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1689 he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn, and in 1691 was made bishop of Norwich, from whence he was translated to Ely in 1707. Died 31 July, 1714, æt. 68. Bishop Moore was the patron of Dr. Samuel Clarke, who published his sermons in 2 vols., 1715. His library was purchased by George I., and given to the university of Cambridge.

MOORE, JOHN, M.D., was born 1730 at Stirling, where his father was an episcopal clergyman. He studied surgery and medicine at Glasgow, and in 1747 obtained the appointment of mate in one of the military hospitals in Flanders. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he went to Paris as surgeon in the household of the English ambassador. Two years afterwards he returned to Scotland, and practised as a surgeon in that city with great reputation, till his connection with the Hamilton family induced him to take the degree of doctor of physic. In that capacity he accompanied the duke, who was of a consumptive habit, to the Continent, where they spent five years. In 1775 Dr. Moore settled in London, and there published his *Travels in 2 vols.;* to which, in 1781, he added two more by way of supplement. In 1785 he printed 'Medical Sketches,' and in 1789 a novel entitled 'Zeluco,' which was uncommonly successful. Happening to be an eye-witness of the dreadful scenes which occurred at Paris in 1792, Dr. Moore was led, after his return to England, to publish 'A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution.' His next work was a novel entitled 'Edward, or various Views of Human Nature,' and in 1800 he produced another, called 'Mordaunt,' but both fell far short of his 'Zeluco.' His last literary concern was an edition of Smollett's works, to which he prefixed a life of the author. Died 20 Feb., 1802.

MOORE, SIR JOHN, son of the preceding, was born at Glasgow, 13 Nov., 1761. At the age of fifteen he obtained an ensigncy in the 51st regiment of foot, of which, in 1790, he became lieutenant-colonel, and served with his corps in Corsica, where he was wounded in storming the Mozello fort at the siege of Calvi. In 1790 he went out as brigadier-general to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who appointed him to the government of St. Lucie, in the capture of which he had a principal share. On his return home, in 1797, he was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1799 he went on the expedition to Holland, where he was again wounded severely, notwithstanding which he soon afterwards went to the Mediterranean, and at the battle of Alexandria

received a cut from a sabre on the breast, and a shot in the thigh. On his return to England he was made a knight of the Bath; and in 1808 was appointed to command an army in Spain, where, after a signal retreat before a superior force, he fell under the walls of Corunna 16 Jan., 1809.

MOORE, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a butcher at Gloucester, and educated in the Crypt School of that city, after which he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. Becoming tutor to the marquis of Blandford, and chaplain to the duke of Marlborough, he rose rapidly in the church. In 1771 he was made dean of Canterbury; in 1776 bishop of Bangor; and in 1783 archbishop. Died 18 Jan., 1805.

MOORE, JOHN, was elected from Merchant Taylor's School to St. John's College, Oxford (B.A. 1763). In 1797 he obtained a Lambeth degree of LL.B. He was a minor canon and sacrist of St. Paul's, a priest of the Chapel Royal, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, and Langdon Hills, Essex, and served the office of president of Sion College in 1800 and subsequent years. Died 16 June, 1821, æt. 79. His publications prove him to have been a good biblical scholar and antiquary.

MOORE, SIR JONAS, a mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal Society, was born at Whitley, Lancashire, 8 Feb., 1617. Charles I. appointed him tutor to the duke of York; but the Rebellion reduced him to the necessity of keeping a school, till he was employed under Cromwell as surveyor of the Fens. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of the ordnance. His interest at court was considerable, and he used it for the benefit of science, the profits of which exist in the Observatory at Greenwich, with the appointment of an astronomer royal, and in the endowment of the mathematical school at Christ's Hospital. For this last he drew up a course of mathematics in three vols. Died 27 Aug., 1679.

MOORE, NELLY, an English actress, born 1845; died in London 22 Jan., 1869.

MOORE, PHILIP, a divine, born in 1705. He became rector of Kirkbride and Douglas in the Isle of Man, where he lived on terms of the greatest friendship with Bishop Wilson, whose funeral sermon he preached and printed. He superintended the translation of the Bible into the Manx language, and edited some other works. Died 22 Jan., 1783.

MOORE, THOMAS, was born in Dublin 28 May, 1779, being the son of a dealer in groceries and spirits. Like Pope, he 'lisped in numbers,' and at thirteen years of age became a contributor to the 'Anthologia Hibernica.' Just at the proper moment for Moore, Catholics were permitted to enter Trinity College, Dublin, and the youthful poet, taking advantage of this relaxation of the penal laws, became a student in that society 1794. Then, as now, party politics ran very high in Ireland, and Moore, having adopted democratic opinions, hymned the independence of the Emerald Isle, and wrote in feeling verse to Emmet. After graduating B.A., he came to London to study law and to publish his translation of the poems of Anacreon, which was, by the influence of the earl of Moira, permitted to be dedicated to the Prince Regent. He now plunged into the vortex of London fashionable society, being everywhere a welcome guest on account of the brilliancy of his

conversation and his rare musical talents. Among his intimate friends were the earl of Moira, Lord Holland, the marquis of Lansdowne, and other noblemen of the Whig party, which Moore consistently supported throughout the whole of his career. In 1801 he published 'The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little, Esq.,' a production disfigured by a licentiousness of which the author was, in later life, heartily ashamed. Two years afterwards he obtained the appointment of registrar to the Admiralty in Bermuda; but on arriving there he promptly appointed a deputy to discharge the duties of the office, and went off on a tour through the United States and Canada, returning home with a less exalted idea than he had previously entertained of the great Transatlantic republic. In commemoration of this trip he composed 'Epistles, Odes, and other Poems,' which being somewhat roughly handled in the 'Edinburgh Review,' led to the author's duel with Jeffrey—a bloodless encounter, which happily resulted in an enduring friendship between the combatants. The same affair produced a quarrel and subsequent friendship with Byron. In 1811 Mr. Moore married Miss Bessie Dyke, an amiable young actress, and thenceforward was obliged to ply his pen more actively than ever, in order to procure a livelihood. Having tried his hand at serious political poetry he wrote with more success in a lighter strain, and the 'Intercepted Letters, or, the Twopenny Post Bag, &c.' Thomas Brown, jun.' (1812), set all the world a-laughing. He had already commenced in 1807, and he continued till as late as 1834, the publication of his charming 'Irish Melodies,' the most popular of all his productions. In 1817 another brilliant work by him appeared. Messrs. Longman, the publishers, agreed to give him £3000 for an Eastern poem. Moore retired to the banks of the Dove, imbued himself with oriental reading, and in three years produced 'Lalla Rookh.' Its success was splendid, for it struck a new key, and poured upon the world a dazzling flood of gorgeous Eastern illustration and imagery. After achieving this literary triumph Moore went twice abroad, the first time with the poet Rogers, the second with Lord John Russell, when he proceeded to Genoa, and at Venice visited Lord Byron. Afterwards, in consequence of a difficulty with his agent at Bermuda, he retired to Paris, where he continued to reside till 1822. At this period he wrote 'The Fudge Family in Paris,' to which 'The Fudges in England' was a sequel; 'Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress'; 'Fables for the Holy Alliance'; and 'The Loves of the Angels.' Soon after coming back to England he settled in graceful retirement at a cottage called Sloperton, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful demesne of Bowood, Wiltshire, the seat of his ever-constant friend, the marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. Moore, who in his declining years was afflicted with mental imbecility, died 26 Feb., 1852. In this brief sketch we have referred only to his poetical works. His principal prose writings are 'Memoirs of Captain Rock,' 1824; 'Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan,' 1825; 'The Epicurean, a Tale,' 1827; 'Life of Lord Byron,' 1830; 'Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald,' 1831; 'Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion,' a vindication of the Church of Rome, 1833; and a 'History of Ireland,' forming 4 vols. of Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia,' 1839-46. His 'Memoirs, Journal,

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and Correspondence,' were edited by Lord John Russell, 8 vols., 1852-56.

MORALES, AMBROSE, a Spanish divine, born 1513 at Cordova. He was historiographer to Philip II., and a professor at Alcalá, where he died 1590. His principal works are—'The Chronicle of Spain; and The Antiquities of Spain.

MORALES, LUIS, a Spanish painter who died 1586. He was surnamed El Divino, from having devoted his pencil exclusively to sacred subjects.

MORAND, SAUVEUR FRANÇOIS, a French writer on lithotomy, born at Paris 1697; died, principal surgeon at the Hôtel des Invalides, 21 July, 1773. His son, *Jean François Clement*, born 1726, became professor of anatomy in the university of Paris, where he died 13 Aug., 1784, leaving some surgical works.

MORANT, PHILIP, F.S.A., was born at St. Saviour's, Jersey, 6 Oct., 1700; and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1724). He obtained, successively, several livings in Essex, the principal of which was that of St. Mary's, Colchester. He died in London 25 Nov., 1770. Mr. Morant published the 'History of Colchester,' folio; and the History of Essex, 2 vols. folio. He was also one of the compilers of the *Biographia Britannica*; and was appointed, by the House of Peers, to publish a copy of the rolls of Parliament, which work, at his death, devolved to his son-in-law, Mr. Astle.

MORATIN, NICOLAS FERNANDEZ, a Spanish poet and dramatist, born 20 July, 1737, at Madrid; died there 11 May, 1780. His son, *Leandro Fernandez*, who likewise acquired fame as a dramatist, was born at Madrid 19 March, 1760; and died at Paris 21 June, 1828.

MORDAUNT, CHARLES, earl of Peterborough. See PETERBOROUGH.

MORE, ALEXANDER, a French protestant minister, born of a Scotch family at Castres, in Languedoc, 1616; died at Paris 28 Sept., 1670. He was for some time professor of history at Amsterdam, and, during his residence in Holland, published a reply to Milton's second Defence of the People of England.

MORE, Sir ANTONIO, a painter, born at Utrecht 1519. He was very successful in his portraits, of which he painted several in England, in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, where he lived on terms of great intimacy with that monarch for some time, but at last removed to Flanders. Died 1575.

MORE, Sir FRANCIS, an eminent lawyer, born at East Hildesley, Berks, 1558; died 20 Nov. 1621.

MORE, GENTRUDE, an English lady, who, quitting the world, became a Benedictine nun, and died at Cambrai 18 Aug., 1633. Her work, entitled 'Spiritual Exercises, or a Lover's Confessions,' was published 1658.

MORE, Mrs. HANNAH, the daughter of a schoolmaster at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, was born there 2 Feb., 1745, and received her education in a school kept by her sisters at Bristol, in the conduct of which she was herself afterwards associated. From childhood she cultivated the poetic muse, and, in 1773, her first publication, 'The Search after Happiness, a pastoral drama,' made its appearance. It was followed in the succeeding year by 'The Inflexible Captive, a Tragedy,' and 'Sir Eldred of the Bower, and the Bleeding Rock, two poetical tales.' At this period she was introduced to Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and

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other eminent literary men in London. Two tragedies by her, 'Percy' and 'The Fatal Falsehood,' were acted at Covent Garden with a certain amount of success; but the serious bent of her mind soon led her to abandon writing for the stage and to devote herself to the composition of religious and moral works. With this object in view, she retired, in 1786, to Barley Wood, a cottage delightfully situated in a village near Bristol; and subsequently, in 1828, to Clifton, where she closed her long and useful life 7 Sept., 1833. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mrs. More wrote 'Sacred Dramas,' 1782; 'Florio, a tale for fine gentlemen and fine ladies; and the Bas Bleu, or Conversation, two poems,' 1786; 'Slavery, a poem,' 1786; 'Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to General Society,' 1791; 'Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World,' a series of 'Tales for the Common People,' one of the most popular of which was 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain'; 'Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education,' 1799; 'Hints towards forming the Character of a young Princess,' a piece which had reference to the education of the Princess Charlotte; 'Cælebs in Search of a Wife,' 1809; 'Practical Piety'; 'Christian Morals'; and 'Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul.' It is said that Mrs. More realised by her writings £30,000, one-third of which sum she bequeathed to various charitable institutions. A complete edition of her works, in 11 vols. 12mo., appeared in 1853; and her Correspondence with Zachary Macaulay in 1860.

MORE, HENRY, a jesuit, born in Essex 1586. He entered the novitiate at Louvain 1614, studied afterwards at Valladolid and Liege, and took the four vows 1622. For six years he acted as provincial of his order; was rector of the college of St. Omer 1649-52, and again 1657-60; and died at Watten, near St. Omer, 8 Dec., 1661. His principal works are 'Vita et Doctrina Christi Domini in Meditationes quotidianas per annum digesta,' 12mo., Antwerp, 1649; 'Historia Missionis Anglicanæ Societatis Jesu,' folio, St. Omer, 1660. The latter valuable work brings the history of the mission down to the year 1635. His brother, *Thomas More*, also became a jesuit, and died at Ghent 2 Jan., 1623, aged 36. He translated into English William Warford's 'Brevis Institutio,' 1617; and Floyd's 'Deus et Rex,' 1620.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

MORE, HENRY, D.D., was born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, 12 Oct., 1614. He was educated at Eton, and next at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the Platonic philosophy, took his degrees in divinity, and obtained a fellowship. In 1640 he published 'Psycho-Zoia, or the Life of the Soul,' a philosophical poem, which he republished, with other pieces, 1647. He refused the highest ecclesiastical preferments; and though he accepted a prebendal stall in the church of Gloucester, he soon resigned it in favour of Dr. Fowler. Died 1 Sept., 1687. His philosophical and theological works have been published in 2 vols. folio.

MORE, HENRY, a dissenting minister, was a native of Plymouth. He was educated at Exeter, and afterwards became pastor of a congregation at Liskeard, in Cornwall, where he officiated many years, and died 1802. He published, 'An elegiac poem, amidst the ruins of an abbey,' which, with other pieces, was reprinted, with some account of the author, by Dr. Aikin.

MORE, JOHN. See CROSS.

MORE, SIR THOMAS, chancellor of England, was the son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench, and born in Milk Street, London, 1480. He was educated in the family of Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, who was wont to say 'More will one day prove a marvellous man.' In 1497 he went to Canterbury College, now Christ Church, Oxford, and, in 1499, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. At the age of twenty-one he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such spirit, as to incur the resentment of the king, who avenged himself on the judge his father, by causing him to be fined and imprisoned. When admitted to the bar, More delivered a lecture in the church of St. Lawrence-Jewry, on part of St. Augustine's works, and the reputation he thereby acquired procured him to be chosen law-reader in Furnival's Inn. In 1508 he was made judge of the sheriff's court, and a justice of peace. In 1518 he published his 'Utopia,' a political romance; and about this time the friendship began between him and Erasmus, which lasted through life. Such talents could not pass unnoticed at the court of Henry VIII., who delighted in the conversation of More, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood; besides which he made him treasurer of the exchequer. Sir Thomas assisted the monarch in his book against Luther, and he afterwards defended it in a very able treatise. In 1523 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, at the instance of Wolsey, who was, however, much exasperated by his frustrating an oppressive subsidy; and said, on that occasion, 'Would to God, you had been at Rome, Mr. More, when I made you Speaker.' To which the other replied, 'Your grace not offended, so would I too.' Yet in 1527 they were joined in a mission to France, and, upon More's return, he was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1530 he succeeded Wolsey as lord chancellor, which office he discharged for three years with scrupulous integrity. Finding, however, that the affair of the king's divorce, to which he was adverse, would involve him in difficulties, he resigned the seals, and thereby provoked the anger of Henry, who was still more irritated by his refusal to attend the coronation of Anne Boleyn. An attempt was made to implicate him in the practices of Elizabeth Barton; and, though this failed, he was committed to the Tower, for refusing the oath of supremacy. After an imprisonment of twelve months, he was brought to his trial in the court of King's Bench, where, notwithstanding his eloquent defence, he was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to be beheaded. His behaviour, in the interval, corresponded with the uniform tenor of his life; and, on July 6, 1535, he ascended the scaffold, with his characteristic pleasantry, saying to the lieutenant of the Tower, 'I pray you, see me safe up; and as for my coming down, you may let me shift for myself.' In the same spirit, when he laid his head on the block, he told the executioner to wait till he had removed his beard, 'For that,' said he, 'hath committed no treason.' Thus fell this illustrious Englishman, whose learning and virtue entitled him to a better fate. The English works of Sir Thomas More were published together 1557, and his Latin ones at Basle 1663. By his first wife he had four children, three daughters and one son, who all survived him. The latter was also con-

demned, for refusing the oath of supremacy; but received a pardon, and died not long afterwards. *Margaret*, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas, married William Roper, Esq., of Iltham, in Kent. She was a most accomplished woman in Latin and Greek, as well as in music, mathematics, and other sciences. She died 1544. Her husband wrote 'The Life of Sir Thomas More,' printed in 1716. *Mary*, the daughter of Mrs. Roper, became one of the gentlewomen of the bedchamber in the reign of queen Mary. She translated into Latin Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, and into English, part of her grandfather's exposition of the Passion.

MOREAU, JACOB NICHOLAS, historiographer of France, was born at St. Florentin 20 Dec. 1717; and died at Chambourci, near St. Germain, 29 June, 1803.

MOREAU, JEAN MICHEL, an eminent French designer and engraver, born at Paris 1741; died 30 Sept., 1814.

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, a French general, born at Morlaix, in Brittany, 11 Aug., 1763. In his eighteenth year he enlisted in a regiment, but was brought back to Rennes to study the law, for which profession he was destined. In 1789 a company of Breton volunteers being formed, in consequence of the Revolution, Moreau was appointed their commander, and in that capacity joined the army of the North. He soon acquired military distinction, and being befriended by Pichegru, was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, when he commenced that course of arduous operations which terminated in the celebrated retreat from the extremity of Germany to the French frontier. Meantime, a conspiracy was entered into by Pichegru, which Moreau discovered; but the reluctance with which he accused his friend to the Directory, excited suspicions at Paris, and finding he could not explain himself satisfactorily he begged leave to retire, which was granted. In 1798, however, he was sent to command the army of Italy, where, after some brilliant successes, he was obliged to give way to the Russian force under Suwarrow, and he managed another retreat with great skill. On the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, he at first cordially supported him; but a coldness and jealousy ensued, notwithstanding which the first consul entrusted him with the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine. The passage of these rivers, with the battles of Moeckirch, Eupen, Memmingen, Biberach, Hochstedt, Nedenheim, and others, followed, ending with the decisive victory of Hohenlinden, which induced the Austrians to ask for peace. On his return to Paris Moreau married a young lady of birth and fortune, whose ambition, with that of her connections, is supposed to have fomented the discontent which soon afterwards induced him to implicate himself in the conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges. For this he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; but was allowed, in lieu of imprisonment, to seek an asylum in the United States, on condition that he would not return to France without permission. On his arrival in America he bought a fine estate near Morinville, at the foot of the Delaware, where he remained some years in peace, until, listening to the invitation of the allies, he embarked for Europe, and reaching Göttenburg proceeded to Prague. Here he found the emperors of Austria and Russia with the king of Prussia, all of whom received him with great cordiality, and he was

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induced to aid in the direction of the allied armies against his own country. His resolution proved fatal to himself, for at the battle of Dresden (27 Aug., 1813), he received a wound in each leg, and amputation of both brought on his death 1 Sept., 1813.

MOREL, GUILLAUME, a learned printer at Paris, was born in Normandy 1505. He succeeded Turnebus as director of the royal press 1555, and directed his labours chiefly to editions of Greek authors. He also wrote Commentaries on Cicero de Finibus; and compiled a Greek, Latin, and French Dictionary. He died 1564. *Frédéric Morel* was also king's printer at Paris, and royal interpreter for the Greek and Latin languages. He died 17 July, 1583, leaving a son Frédéric, who conducted the printing-office, and was the most learned of the family. He translated from the Greek, and published a number of authors, chiefly ecclesiastical, with annotations. He died 27 June, 1630. His brother, *Claude*, became king's printer in 1602, and died 16 Nov., 1626, while engaged on an edition of Athanasius. *Charles Morel*, another son of Frédéric, was also king's printer, but resigned the office in 1639 to his brother, *Gille*, who published an edition of Aristotle, in 4 vols. folio; and the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, in 17 vols. Gille died about 1650.

MORELL, ANDREW, a Swiss numismatist, born at Berné 9 June, 1746; died 11 April, 1793.

MORELL, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Eton 18 March, 1703. He was educated on the foundation at Eton, and elected thence to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship (D.D. 1743). The only preferments he enjoyed were the rectory of Buckland, Herts, and the chaplainship of the garrison at Portsmouth. He also held the curacies of Kew and Twickenham. Died 19 Feb., 1784. Dr. Morell selected the words for Handel's oratorios, and assisted Hogarth in his *Analysis of Beauty*. His own works are, *Poems on Divine Subjects*; *The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer modernized*; *Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes et Phenissæ*, 2 vols.; *Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos*, of which valuable work a new edition was printed by Dr. Maltby in 1815; *The Prometheus of Æschylus*; *Sacred Annals, or the Life of Christ as recorded by the Evangelists*; an *Abridgment of Ainsworth's Dictionary*; a translation of *Seneca's Epistles*, 2 vols.; *Notes on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding*, 4to., &c.

MORELLI, COSIMO, an Italian architect, born at Imola 1732; died 1812.

MORELLI, JAMES, an Italian ecclesiastic and bibliographer, for many years keeper of the library of St. Mark at Venice, was born in that city 14 April, 1745, and died 5 May, 1819.

MORERI, LOUIS, a French divine, born at Bargesmont, in Provence, 25 March, 1643. He studied in the College of Jesuits at Aix, and on entering into orders settled at Lyons, where he laid the plan of the '*Historical Dictionary*,' the first edition of which came out in 1674, in one volume folio. The author died at Paris 10 July, 1680, and the year following his *Dictionary* was republished in 2 vols. The subsequent editions have been numerous, the last being in 10 vols. folio, 1759. Moreri's other works are *The Lives of the Saints*; and *A Collection of French Poems*.

MORES, EDWARD ROWE, D.D., F.S.A., was born at Tunstall, Kent, 13 Jan., 1730. He received his education at Queen's College, Oxford, where, in

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conjunction with Mr. Romaine, he edited *Calasio's Concordance*, 4 vols. In 1748 Mr. Mores printed '*Nomina et Insignia gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edvardo primo rege Militantium*;' also a new edition of *MONYUS Halicarnassensis 'De Claris Rhetoribus*.' He took the degree of M.A. in 1753, soon after which he went abroad, and obtained the degree of D.D. in some foreign university. Died 28 Nov., 1778. The Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives originated with him, and he published several pamphlets on the subject. His '*History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent*,' was published by Mr. Nichols.

MORETO, AUGUSTIN, a Spanish dramatist, who died at Toledo, 28 Oct., 1669.

MORGAGNI, JOHN BAPTIST, a physician and anatomist, born at Forlì, in Romagna, 25 Feb., 1682. He studied under Valsalva, at Bologna, and in 1711 became professor of medicine at Padua. In 1715 he was appointed to the first anatomical professorship, in which situation he continued till his death 6 Dec., 1771. An edition of his works was printed in 1765, in 5 vols. folio.

MORGAN, GEORGE CADOGAN, was born at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, 1754, and studied first at Oxford and next in a dissenting academy at Hoxton. After officiating to congregations at Norwich and Yarmouth he became (1796) a colleague of his uncle, Dr. Price, at Hackney, and a tutor in the college there. However, he entirely laid aside his clerical character and functions some time before his death, which happened at Southend, Middlesex, 17 Nov., 1798. He published '*Lectures on Electricity*,' 2 vols., 1795; and the outline of an essay on education.

MORGAN, SIR HENRY, a celebrated commander of buccaners, was born in Wales about 1637. He took Portobello and Panama from the Spaniards, and for several years continued to enrich himself and his followers by the success of his marauding expeditions against that nation. After amassing a large fortune he was appointed governor of Jamaica by Charles II., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Died 1690.

MORGAN, SYDNEY, Lady, was born in Dublin about 1780, being the daughter of a musician named Owenson. At fourteen years of age she produced a volume of miscellaneous verses, and afterwards a series of songs set to Irish airs. When only sixteen she had published two novels, which, although favourably spoken of at the time, produced no very important effects; but '*The Wild Irish Girl*' (1801) at once raised her to a conspicuous position in the world of letters. This book passed through seven editions, and introduced the authoress into the highest ranks of society, where her sprightly conversation and engaging manners made her a universal favourite. She first met Sir T. C. Morgan at the house of the marquis of Abercorn, and they were soon afterwards married (1811). Her next publication of importance was '*France*,' a critical review of the social state of that country rather than a book of travels. Of her many subsequent works we have only room to mention '*Italy*;' '*Florence MacCarthy*;' '*The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys*;' '*Life and Times of Salyator Rosa*;' '*Woman and her Master*;' '*Passages from my Autobiography*.' The last work was published only a few months before her death, which occurred in Lowndes Square, London, 13 April, 1859. Mr. William John Fitzpatrick published in 1860 a memoir of

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'Lady Morgan; her career, literary and personal, with a glimpse of her friends, and a word to her calumniators.'

MORGAN, SYLVANUS, an arms-painter of London, author of one of the rarest of heraldic works, entitled 'The Sphere of Gentry; deduced from the Principles of Nature, an Historical and Genealogical Work of Arms and Blazon,' 1661. Born about 1620; died 27 March, 1693.

MORGAN, SIR THOMAS CHARLES, M.D., husband of the well-known Lady Morgan, was born in London about 1783, and educated at Eton, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was nominated a commissioner of Irish fisheries, and during twenty years' residence in the sister isle, devoted a large portion of his time to the cause of Catholic Emancipation, which he advocated in the public journals and periodicals. He died in London 28 Aug., 1843. His works are 'Sketches of the Philosophy of Life,' 1818; 'Sketches of the Philosophy of Morals,' 1822; and, in collaboration with his wife, 'The Book without a Name,' 2 vols., 1841.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, D.D., a native of Carnarvonshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards became chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, who had a high opinion of his abilities, and encouraged him to undertake the translation of the Bible into Welsh, which task he accomplished, his version being published in 1588. He was appointed bishop of Llandaff 1595; translated to St. Asaph 1601; and died 10 Sept., 1604. —*Athen. Cantab.*

MORGAN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a Welshman, who, for more than fifty-six years, was actuary to the Equitable Assurance Society. He was a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Price; and his mathematical and scientific attainments were of the highest order. He wrote 'The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives;' 'Examination of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat and Combustion;' several treatises on financial subjects; and 'Memoirs of the Rev. R. Price,' 1815. Died May, 1833.

MORGHEN, RAFFAELLO SANZIO, an Italian engraver, born 19 June, 1758, at Florence, where he died 8 April, 1833.

MORHOF, DANIEL GEORGE, was born at Wismar, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6 Feb., 1639. After studying at Stettin and Rostock he came to England, and resided at Oxford. In 1666 he became professor of poetry at Rostock, where he published his 'Lessus in Ciconiam Adrianum, carmen juvenile et ludicrum,' which was followed by his 'Dissertatio de entusiasmo et furore poetico.' In 1665 he accepted the professorship of poetry and eloquence at Kiel. In 1670 he again visited England, and contracted an intimacy with Mr. Boyle, some of whose works he translated into Latin. In 1673 he was made professor of history at Kiel, and in 1680 librarian of the university. Died 30 July, 1691. His principal work is entitled 'Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii,' the best edition of which is that of 1747, 2 vols. 4to. In 1725 was published by Moesheim a dissertation of Morhof's treatise 'De pura dictione Latina.'

MORIEK, JAMES, an English traveller and novelist, born about 1780; died at Brighton 30 March, 1849. Entering the diplomatic service, he became secretary of embassy in Persia, where he made a long stay, and devoted his leisure to a thorough

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study of the manners and customs of the people. The knowledge thus acquired he turned to good account in his works, the titles of which are, 'A Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople, in 1808-9. In which is included some account of his Majesty's Mission under Sir H. Jones to the court of the King of Persia,' 1812; 'A Second Journey through Persia to Constantinople,' 1818; 'Adventures of Hajji Baba of Is-pahan,' 1824; 'Adventures of Hajji Baba in England,' 1828; 'Zohrab the Hostage,' 1832; 'Ayeshah, the Maid of Kars,' 1834; 'Abel Allnutt, a novel,' 1837; 'The Banished; a Swabian historical tale,' 1839; 'The Mirza,' 1841; and 'Martin Poutron; a Frenchman in London,' in 1841.

MORIN, ETIENNE, a French protestant divine and biblical scholar, born at Caen 1625. He became professor of the oriental languages at Amsterdam; and died 5 May, 1700.

MORIN, JEAN, a French priest of the Oratory, born at Blois 1591; died at Paris 28 Feb., 1659. He distinguished himself by an edition of the LXX.; had a share in the French Polyglott; and published many erudite works on ecclesiastical history.

MORIN, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French physician and astrologer, born 1583; died 1656.

MORIN, LOUIS, a French physician and botanist, born at Mans, 1635; died 1 March, 1715.

MORIN, PIERRE, was born at Paris 1531. After living with Paul Manutius as corrector of his press, he taught Greek and cosmography at Vicenza; from whence he removed to Ferrara, and next to Rome, where he was employed on an edition of the Septuagint, and another of the Vulgate. Died 1608.

MORISON, JAMES, was a native of Perth. His father was a bookseller, and brought up the son to the same business, which he carried on first at Leith and afterwards at Perth, where he died 1609, aged 47. Mr. Morison was for some time a member of the society of Glassites, from whom he seceded and founded a distinct sect, of which he became the minister. His works are 'Bibliotheca Sacra; or a Dictionary of the Bible;' and an 'Introductory Key to the Scriptures,' the object of which is to prove that the Gospel was preached in Paradise.

MORISON, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., a dissenting minister, died at Brompton 13 June, 1859, aged 68. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Chelsea; for thirty-two years editor of the 'Evangelical Magazine;' and author of numerous religious works.

MORISON, ROBERT, M.D., a botanist, born at Aberdeen 1620. After studying at the university of his native place, with a view to the medical profession, he entered the royal army, and was so severely wounded in the battle fought near the bridge of Dee, that he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree at Angers. He was also appointed superintendent of the garden of the duke of Orleans at Blois, of which he published a catalogue. At the Restoration he came to England and was made king's physician, a fellow of the Royal College, regius professor of botany, and keeper of the physic garden at Oxford. Dr. Morison died in London 10 Nov., 1683. His greatest work is entitled 'Plantarum historia universalis Oxoniensis,' folio, 1680; to which Jacob Bobalt added another volume 1690.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an English painter, born 1764. He was the son of a very indifferent artist,

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who kept him constantly employed in such works as would obtain a ready sale, till, at length, the youth, tired of this drudgery, and conscious of his powers, set up for himself. Unfortunately, however, from the manner in which he had been bred, he contracted irregular habits, so that most of his pictures were painted under circumstances of distress, and many of them in places where he was confined for debt. He fell a victim to intemperance 29 Oct., 1804; and his wife, who was of a similar disposition, died a day or two after him. His subjects were landscapes, views on the sea coast, stables, farm-yards, and animals, executed with admirable spirit and accuracy.

MORLAND, Sir SAMUEL, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Sulhamsted, in Berkshire, about 1625. He was educated at Winchester School, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge. In 1653 he accompanied Whitelock on his embassy to Sweden, and at his return became assistant to secretary Thurlow, through whose interest he was sent by Cromwell to remonstrate with the duke of Savoy, on his conduct in persecuting the protestants of Piedmont. On his return, in 1658, he received public thanks for his service, and printed the same year a work, entitled 'The History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont.' He was now much employed in the affairs of state, in which capacity he rendered eminent service to Charles II., particularly in detecting a plot, laid by Cromwell, to entrap the exiled family into the kingdom for their destruction. For this he was created a baronet at the Restoration, and made one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber. But though he was in great favour with the king, and obtained some grants, he was generally poor, owing to his expensive projects. He invented the speaking-trumpet, the fire-engine, a capstan to heave up anchors, and, above all, the steam-engine, of which last he wrote a description in French. He was also the inventor of two instruments for arithmetical operations, on which he wrote a treatise, printed 1673. Died 30 Dec., 1695.

MORLEY, GEORGE, D.D., was born in London 1597, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1641 Charles I. gave him a canonry of Christchurch. By an order of Parliament, however, he was deprived of his preferment; on which he left England, and remained abroad till the Restoration, when he was made dean of Christ Church, and, in 1660, bishop of Worcester. He was next appointed dean of the Chapel Royal, and in 1662 translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor, particularly by the purchase of a palace at Chelsea. He also founded five scholarships in Pembroke College, and gave large sums to various charitable uses. The bishop published some controversial tracts, and sermons. Died 29 Oct., 1684.

MORLEY, THOMAS, Mus. B., an English composer, who died about 1604, was a pupil of Bird's, and one of the gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's chapel. He acquired more celebrity by his treatise, 'A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practical Musick' (1597) than by his performance or compositions, although he was eminent for both.

MORNAY, PHILIPPE DE, sieur du Plessis-Marlay, was born at Bubi, in the Vexin-Français, 1540. His mother, being attached to the Protestant faith,

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carefully instilled the same principles into the mind of her son, who, in 1567, entered the army; but having the misfortune to break his leg, he quitted the service, and, on his recovery, went to Germany, with the intention of studying the law. He next travelled into Italy, and, on his return, visited England. In 1576 he again took up arms on the side of the Protestants, and succeeded in bringing the royal party to terms of conciliation. After this he went to the court of Navarre, where Henry IV. made him a privy-councillor. Du Plessis continued to act for the king till Henry changed his religion, and then he resigned his situation at Court. After publishing some works against the Catholic Church, he printed a treatise on the Eucharist (1598), which occasioned a conference between him and Du Perron, in 1600, at Fontainebleau, where Du Plessis conducted himself so ably as to obtain from his admirers the name of the 'Protestant Pope.' In 1607 came out his work, entitled 'The Mystery of Iniquity, or the History of the Papacy;' but his chief performance is his treatise 'Upon the Truth of the Christian Religion.' Died 11 Nov., 1623.

MORNY, CHARLES AUGUSTE LOUIS JOSEPH, DUC DE, president of the French Legislative Body, and one of the most staunch supporters of Napoleon III.; died at Paris 10 March, 1865, aged 53.

MOROSINI, FRANCESCO, a native of Venice, distinguished by his valour against the Turks, at the siege of Candia. He maintained himself against 120,000 men, with hardly a fourth part of the number; but though allured by promises from the enemy, he continued firm to his country; and when the place surrendered, he was treated with great humanity. His countrymen, though for a moment displeased, appointed him procurator of St. Mark, and enabled him again to attack the Turks, whom he defeated near the Dardanelles. He was in 1688 elected doge, and died 6 Jan., 1694.

MORRIS, CHARLES, a captain in the Life Guards, author of many convivial songs, which were once highly popular, died at Dorking, Surrey, 11 July, 1838, aged 92. His 'Lyra Urbanica, or Social Effusions,' were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1840.

MORRIS, LEWIS, a Welsh antiquary, hydrographer, and poet, was born in the Isle of Anglesey 1702. He made a survey of the coast of Wales, by order of the Board of Admiralty; and at his death, on 11 April, 1765, he left above eighty volumes of manuscripts to the Welsh charity school in Gray's Inn Lane. Some of his poems have been printed. His brother, *Richard Morris*, who died 1779, superintended the printing of the Welsh Bible.

MORRIS, MORRIS DRAKE, was born at Cambridge, educated at Trinity College, in that university, and died about 1720. He left in MS. 'Lives of the most illustrious men educated in the university of Cambridge' (MSS. Harl. 7170, 7177).

MORRISON, Sir RICHARD, president of the Institute of Architects of Ireland, died in Dublin 31 Oct., 1840, aged 82.

MORRISON, ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., an eminent Chinese scholar, was born of Scotch parents at Morpeth, Northumberland, 5 Jan., 1782, and at the proper age apprenticed to his father, a last and boot-tree maker, who was a man of religious tendencies and an elder of a Presbyterian church.

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Subsequently he studied theology under a Presbyterian minister at Newcastle, to which town his father removed, and in 1803 was admitted into the dissenting academy at Hoxton. Two years later he placed himself under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, who sent him to their seminary at Gosport, where he commenced the study of the Chinese language. In 1807 he was 'set apart' to the work of a missionary. Proceeding to Canton the same year, he there continued the study of the language with such success that he was appointed secretary and interpreter to the East India Company's factory. The great object of his life was the translation of the Holy Scriptures into Chinese. The Acts of the Apostles appeared in 1811; the New Testament in 1813; and the Old Testament (translated partly by Dr. Milne) in 1819; but the greatest monument of his literary fame is the Chinese Dictionary, printed at Macao, in 6 vols. 4to., 1815-23. He was also the author of some minor works on the Chinese language, and of a memoir of Dr. Milne. Mr. Morrison accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to Peking (1817) as interpreter, and the same year was honoured with the degree of D.D. by the university of Glasgow. In 1824 he paid a visit to England, where he met with a reception worthy of his talents and his services. He returned to China 1826, and died at Canton 1 August 1834. 'Memoirs of his Life and Labours, by Mrs. Morrison, with critical Notices of his Chinese works by S. Kidd,' appeared at London in 2 vols., 1830.

MORTIER, EDOUARD ADOLPHE CASIMIR JOSEPH, duke of Treviso, a peer and marshal of France, born at Cateau-Cambrésis 13 Feb., 1768. Having enrolled himself as a volunteer 1791, he distinguished himself in all the campaigns of the republic; made himself master of Hanover, 1803; subdued Hesse Cassel 1806; then passed into Spain 1810-11; took part in the expedition to Russia, and contributed materially in gaining the battle of Lutzen. He shared with Marmont the command of Paris, 1814. At the Restoration he was created a peer of France, but his refusal to sit among the judges of Marshal Ney lost him this dignity, which, however, he afterwards recovered. In 1814 he was appointed secretary of war, and president of the council. He was killed by Fieschi's 'infernal machine' while on horseback by the side of Louis Philippe, at Paris, 28 July, 1835.

MORTIMER, JOHN HAMILTON, an historical painter, born at Eastbourne, Sussex, Nov., 1739; died 4 Feb. 1779. His best pieces are that of King John granting Magna Charta to the Barons, and the battle of Agincourt. He delighted, however, chiefly in the representation of horrible subjects, as incantations and banditti.

MORTIMER, THOMAS, an English author, born in London 1730; died Dec., 1809. He wrote the 'British Plutarch,' 6 vols, 1762; a 'Dictionary of Trade and Commerce;' and other useful works.

MORTON, CHARLES, M.D., F.R.S. was born in Westmoreland 1716. He practised first at Kendal, from whence he removed to London, where he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians, secretary of the Royal Society, and principal librarian of the British Museum. In 1768 he was appointed one of the superintendents of the publication of the Doomsday Book, but never executed the task. Died 10 Feb., 1799. He published an improved edition of Bernard's 'Table of Alphabets;' Bulstrode Whitelock's Journal of his Em-

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assy to Sweden; and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

MORTON, JAMES DOUGLAS, EARL OF, regent of Scotland, was born at Dalkeith 1530, and educated at Paris under the famous Buchanan. He returned to Scotland 1554, and greatly promoted the Reformation; but on being accused of taking part in the murder of Lord Darnley he fled to England. He was afterwards constituted chancellor of Scotland, and in 1574 succeeded the Earl of Mar as regent, which office he resigned in 1579. He was condemned for high treason 1581, and beheaded on the 3rd of June, in that year, by a machine called the 'Maiden,' very similar to the modern guillotine.

MORTON, JAMES DOUGLAS, EARL OF, and also earl of Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh 1707. At the age of twenty-six he established a philosophical society at Edinburgh. The Royal Society of London elected him their president 1733, and on the death of the earl of Macclesfield he was chosen an associate of the French Academy of Sciences. He evinced an ardent zeal for the sciences, and was an eminent patron of merit. He was well versed in natural and experimental philosophy, and particularly devoted to astronomical observations. Died 1768.

MORTON, JOHN, an English cardinal, was born 1410, at Bere, Dorsetshire. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, after which he became principal of Peckwater Inn. In 1473 he was appointed master of the rolls, in which situation he adhered faithfully to Henry VI., notwithstanding which Edward IV. made him bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor, in 1478. Richard III., however, committed him to the custody of the duke of Buckingham, who confined him in his castle of Brecknock, from whence he escaped to Ely, and next to the Continent, where he joined the earl of Richmond. In 1486 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, the next year lord chancellor, and in 1493 created a cardinal. In 1494 he was elected chancellor of Oxford. Died 15 Sept., 1500. Among other acts of public benefit performed by him was that of cutting the drain from Peterborough to Wisbech.

MORTON, RICHARD, M.D., was born in Suffolk about 1635, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and became chaplain of New College. At the Restoration he gave up that profession, and took his degrees in physic, which he practised with reputation in London till his death 30 Aug., 1698. His works are 'Phthisiologia, seu Exercitationes de Phthisi,' which was translated into English; 'Pyretologia, seu Exercitationes de Morbis universalibus acutis,' 2 vols.

MORTON, SAMUEL GEORGE, M.D., an American physician and ethnologist, born 26 Jan., 1799, at Philadelphia, where he died 15 May, 1851.

MORTON, THOMAS, an English prelate, born at York 20 March, 1564. He became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he read lectures on logic, and on leaving the university, was appointed chaplain to the earl of Huntingdon, lord president of the north. In 1602 he accompanied the English embassy to Germany and Denmark. In 1606 he took his doctor's degree, and soon after was made dean of Gloucester. In 1609 he was removed to the deanery of Winchester; in 1615 made bishop of Chester; in 1618 translated to Lichfield, and in 1632 to Durham. He suffered

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many hardships in the Rebellion, and died at Easton Mauduit, Northamptonshire, 22 Sept., 1659. The bishop wrote several books against the Catholics and Nonconformists.

MORTON, THOMAS, a popular dramatist, born at Durham, 1764; died 28 March, 1838. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, but abandoned the legal profession in order to devote himself to writing for the stage, in which branch of literature he achieved great success. The titles of his principal pieces are subjoined: 'The Children in the Wood'; 'The way to get married'; 'A Cure for the Heartache'; 'Speed the Plough'; 'Secrets worth Knowing'; 'The Blind Girl'; 'The School of Reform'; 'Town and Country'; 'A Roland for an Oliver'; 'The Invincibles.'

MORYSIN, Sir RICHARD, an eminent statesman, was probably born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to Cambridge; after which he studied the law, and became a civilian. Henry VIII. employed him as his ambassador to the Court of Charles V., and in the next reign he was knighted, made one of the commissioners for visiting the university of Oxford, and sent on a mission to Brussels. On the death of Edward VI. he went to Strasburg, where he died 17 March, 1555-56. He wrote a defence of Henry VIII. against Cochläus; and some tracts in English, exhorting his countrymen to loyalty.—*Athen. Cantab.*

MORYSON, FYNES, born in Lincolnshire 1566. He was educated at Cambridge, but created master of arts at Oxford, after which he went on his travels. On his return he settled in Ireland, where his brother was vice-president of Munster. He died about 1614. His works are—'An Itinerary, containing ten years' travels through the two dominions of Germany,' &c., 1617; 'An History of Ireland,' 2 vols., 1735.

MOSCHELES, IGNATIUS, a musical composer, was born in May, 1794, at Prague, of which city his father was a well-to-do merchant, and began to show his love and talent for music so decidedly that his father had him taught the pianoforte at the early age of ten years. After appearing as an infant prodigy for several years in his native city, Moscheles went to Vienna in 1808, where Albrechtsberger became his master, and Salieri, the conductor of the Imperial Opera, his friend and adviser. It was during this period that he made the acquaintance of Beethoven, then in the zenith of his fame, and under his direction he published in 1814 the first selection from 'Fidelio' for the pianoforte. Clementi, who may be said to have been the first eminent pianist, also took a strong liking for the youth, and his influence told not a little on the musical style of Moscheles, who about 1820 gave a series of concerts in Germany, Holland, France, and England, and then settled for a longer period in London in 1825, being appointed to a professorship at the Academy of Music. He was a wonderful *improvisatore*, and one of his grandest efforts is said to have been on the occasion of the last concert given by Karl Maria von Weber, in May, 1826, he being then in his thirty-second year. It was mainly through his exertions that the Philharmonic Society voted a liberal donation to Beethoven, who, however, died almost before the much-needed assistance reached him, and whose last dictated letter (March, 1827) was one of thanks to Moscheles. After having assumed the direction of the Philharmonic Concerts, a post which he

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held for fifteen years, Moscheles yielded to the oft-repeated solicitations of his friend Mendelssohn, and, together with him, undertook the leadership of the then newly-instituted Conservatoire at Leipsic. This was in 1846, and he held the post until his death, which occurred at Leipsic to March, 1870.

MOSCHUS, of Syracuse, a Greek bucolic poet, who, with Theocritus and Bion, lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Of his works, four Idyls, and a few smaller pieces, have been preserved.

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN, a physician, was born in Essex, and bred to the business of a surgeon and apothecary, which he practised several years at Kingston, in Jamaica. On his return to Europe he took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and by the interest of Lord Mulgrave obtained the situation of physician to Chelsea Hospital. He gained some credit by 'Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies'; and 'Two Treatises on Coffee and Sugar'; but disgraced himself by his virulence against the vaccine inoculation. He died 15 June, 1819.

MOSER, GEORGE MICHAEL, an artist, born at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, 1705. He was a chaser in gold, which business he carried on in England with great reputation; but he was also an excellent enameller, and in 1768 was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy. He died 24 Jan., 1783. His daughter Mary, who married a gentleman named Lloyd, was a famous flower painter, and the only woman, with the exception of Angelina Kauffmann, who was ever elected a member of the Royal Academy. She died 1819.

MOSHEIM, JOHN LAURENCE VON, a German protestant divine, born at Lubeck 9 Oct., 1694. At the invitation of the king of Denmark, he went to Copenhagen; whence he was called by the duke of Brunswick to a professorship at Helmstadt, where he was also appointed ecclesiastical counsellor, and superintendent of the schools. In 1747 he was appointed professor of theology at Göttingen, and chancellor of the university. He died there 9 Sept., 1755. Mosheim wrote no fewer than one hundred and sixty-one works, the best known of which is his 'Ecclesiastical History.' It was originally composed in Latin, but has been translated into English and French.

MOSS, CHARLES, D.D., an Anglican prelate, was the nephew of Dr. Moss, dean of Ely. He received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, and became successively archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Salisbury, rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, and of St. George, Hanover Square. In 1766 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's, whence, in 1774, he was translated to Bath and Wells. Died 13 April, 1802. Besides some sermons, and a charge, he published a tract, entitled 'The Evidence of the Resurrection cleared from the Exceptions of a late Pamphlet.' This was a vindication of Bishop Sherlock's 'Trial of the Witnesses against Chubb.' Dr. Moss also preached the Boyle's Lecture. His son Charles became bishop of Oxford 1807, and died 1811.

MOSS, ROBERT, D.D., was born at Gillingham, Norfolk, about 1666. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and in 1698 was chosen preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. The following year he was appointed assistant at St. James's, Westminster, and in 1705 he was created doctor in divinity at Cambridge. In 1708 he became lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry, and in 1712 deau

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of Ely. Died 26 March, 1720. His sermons were published in 8 vols; besides which he wrote some Latin and English poems.

MOSSOM, ROBERT, a clergyman who suffered much in the civil wars; but in 1666 he was made dean of Christ Church, Dublin; with which he held the bishopric of Derry, where he died 21 Dec., 1679. His works are—*The Preacher's Tripartite*; *Variae colloquendi Formulæ*, 1659; *Narrative of George Wild, Bishop of Derry*; *Zion's Prospect* in its first view.

MOSTYN, FRANCIS, an English Catholic prelate, was appointed vicar apostolic of the northern district, and consecrated bishop of Abydos 21 Dec., 1840. Died 11 Aug., 1847.

MOTHE LE VAYER. *See* LA MOTHE.

MOTHERWELL, WILLIAM, a poet and journalist, born in Glasgow 1798. When a youth he obtained a situation in the Sheriff Clerk's office at Paisley, where he remained till within a few years of his death, which occurred at Glasgow 1 Nov., 1835. In 1828 he became editor of the '*Paisley Magazine*' and '*Paisley Advertiser*,' and, after having conducted the latter journal about two years, he was offered the editorship of the '*Glasgow Courier*,' which he accepted, and continued to conduct that journal till his decease. Mr. Motherwell published, in 1827, a collection of ballads under the title of '*Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern*;' and, in 1833, a collected edition of his own delightful poems, lyrical and narrative. He also superintended an edition of Burns.

MOTTE. *See* LATOTTE.

MOTTEUX, PETER ANTHONY, was born 19 Feb., 1660, at Rouen, in Normandy. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to England, where he carried on trade in Leadenhall Street. He was found dead in a brothel in the Strand 19 Feb., 1717-18. He published translations of *Don Quixote* and *Rabelais*; besides several poems and dramatic pieces.

MOTTLEY, JOHN, an English dramatic writer, was the son of Colonel Mottley, who followed James II. to France, and was killed at the battle of Turin in 1706. This son, who was born 1692, received his education at St. Martin's Library School; after which he obtained a place in the Excise office, but was obliged to resign it 1720. He then had recourse to his pen for a support, and wrote five dramatic pieces; also the '*Life of the Czar Peter the Great*,' and '*The History of Catharine of Russia*.' He was the real author of *Joe Miller's Jests*; and died 30 Oct., 1750.

MOUFET. *See* MUFFET.

MOULE, THOMAS, a topographical and heraldical writer, was for forty-four years inspector of the 'blind letters' at the General Post Office, and he also held for many years the situation of chamber-keeper in the lord chamberlain's department, which gave him an official residence in St. James's Palace, where he died 14 June, 1851, aged 67. His chief work is entitled '*Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniae. An Analytical Catalogue of Books on Genealogy, Heraldry, Nobility, Knighthood, and Ceremonies*,' 1822. A copy, with numerous MS. notes and a volume of MS. additions, is in the British Museum. Mr. Moule also published '*The English Counties delineated*,' 2 vols., 1837; and '*The Heraldry of Fish*,' 1842.

MOULIN, CHARLES DU, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 1500; died 1566. He at one time left the communion of the Church of Rome, but rejoined

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it towards the end of his life. The best edition of his legal works, which are highly esteemed, is that of Paris, 5 vols., 1681.

MOULIN, PIERRE DU, a Protestant divine, born at Vexin 18 Oct., 1568. He studied first at Sedan, and next at Cambridge, from whence he removed to a professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where also he taught Greek; but in 1599 he returned to France, and became minister at Charenton. On the murder of Henry IV., Du Moulin charged the guilt of that detestable deed upon the Jesuits, which produced a contest between him and Father Cotton. In 1615 he visited England on the invitation of James I., who gave him a prebend of Canterbury; and the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. After his return to France he officiated as professor of divinity at Sedan, where he died 10 March, 1658. His works are numerous.

MOULIN, PIERRE DU, son of the preceding, was born at Paris about 1600. He took his doctor's degree in divinity at Leyden, after which he came to England, and was made prebendary of Canterbury, where he died 1684. His works are '*The Peace of the Soul*,' which was translated into English by Dr. Scrope; '*Defence of the Protestant Religion*;' '*Regii Sanguinis clamor ad Cælum*;' this was published in the name of Alexander More, and was answered by Milton. *Louis du Moulin*, brother of the preceding, became a violent Independent, and wrote some abusive books against episcopacy, but retracted them before his death, 20 Oct., 1683.

MOUNTAGU, or MONTAGUE, RICHARD, a learned prelate, born 1578, at Dorney, Bucks, and educated at Eton School, and King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He assisted Sir Henry Savile in his edition of *St. Chrysostom*, and in 1613 became fellow of Eton College, and rector of Stamford Rivers, Essex. He was also promoted to the deanery of Hereford, which he resigned for the archdeaconry. In 1620 he was made canon of Windsor. In 1621 he published a sermon and tract on the Invocation of Saints, which brought him under a suspicion of being inclined to Catholicism. The same year he attacked Selden on Tithes, and in 1622 he published an examination of the *Annals of Baronius*. Soon after this he had a controversy with some Catholic divines, in the management of which he gave great offence to the Calvinists, who complained of his books to Parliament as containing Armenian errors. In consequence of this, he was called to the bar of the House of Commons, and obliged to give security for his appearance. Though the king was displeased at this conduct, the House took up the matter again, and passed several resolutions against the positions advanced by Montagu, who was made bishop of Chichester, and afterwards of Norwich, where he died 13 April, 1641. His other works are—*Appello Casarem*; *Originum Ecclesiasticarum libri duo*; *Theanthropicum*, seu *de vita Jesu Christi*; *The Acts and Monuments of the Church before Christ*; *Versio et Notæ in Photii epistolæ*.

MOUNTAIGNE, or MOUNTAIN, GEORGE, educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, became successively bishop of Lincoln, London, and Durham. He was enthroned archbishop of York 24 Oct., 1628, and died on 6 Nov. in the same year, 'being,' says Fuller 'scarcely warm in his church ere he was cold in his coffin.'

MOUNTAIN.

MOUNTAIN, GEORGE JEHOSEPHAT, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1810), and in 1820 obtained the degree of D.D. at Lambeth. He became Protestant bishop of Quebec 1836, and died 8 Jan., 1863.

MOUNTAIN, JACOB, the first Protestant bishop of Quebec, was born in Norfolk 1750, and educated at the grammar school of Norwich, whence he proceeded to Caius College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777; D.D. 1793. In the last-mentioned year he was nominated by his intimate friend Mr. Pitt to the see of Quebec, where he erected a cathedral church. He was also active in promoting missions, building churches, and establishing schools. Previous to his advancement he held the livings of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and Buckden, Huntingdonshire; and also a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. He died at Marchmont House, near Quebec, 16 June, 1825.

MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, an actor and dramatist, born in Staffordshire 1650. He was an admirable performer both in tragedy and comedy, particularly in love-scenes, to which excellence he owed his death; for, being suspected of enjoying the favours of Mrs. Bracegirdle, one Captain Hill, who paid his addresses to that actress, contrived, with the assistance of Lord Mohun, to murder Mountfort, in the Strand, 1692. The perpetrator of this deed fled from justice, and, though Mohun was acquitted, he afterwards fell in a duel with the duke of Hamilton. Mountfort wrote six plays, which are now obsolete.

MOUNTJOY, WILLIAM BLOUNT, Lord, K.G., an English nobleman, who was much employed in public affairs during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and numbered among his friends Erasmus and the illustrious Sir Thomas More. Died 1534.

MOYLE, WALTER, was born in Cornwall 1672. He studied at Oxford, and next in the Temple, but having an independent fortune, he did not follow the law. He died at his seat in Cornwall 9 June, 1721. His works, consisting of an Essay on the miracle of the Thundering Legion; an Essay on the Lacedemonian Government; and another on the Roman Constitution, and Letters, were printed in 3 vols., 1726-27.

MOZART, JOHN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG THEOPHILUS, a musician, was the son of Leopold Mozart, vice-chapel-master, and composer to the prince archbishop of Salzburg, and born there 27 Jan., 1756. At the age of seven years he exhibited his powers at Paris, from whence he came to London, and then proceeded to Italy, astonishing the lovers of music by his knowledge of every branch of the science. In 1778 he was appointed concert-master to the prince of Salzburg; but he resigned the place in 1780, and went to Vienna, where he became chapel-master to the emperor. He died 5 Dec., 1791. He composed a number of serious and comic operas. The principal are 'Mitridate,' 1770; 'La Finta Giardiniera,' 1773; 'Idomeneus,' 'Die Entführung aus dem Serail,' 1782; 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' 1786; 'Schauspiel Direktor,' 1786; 'Il Don Giovanni,' his chef d'œuvre, 1787; 'Così fan Tutte,' 1790; 'Die Zauberflöte,' 1791; and 'La Clemenza di Tito,' 1791. His other compositions are extremely numerous and greatly admired, particularly the famous 'Requiem Mass,' which he composed on his death-bed.

MUDFORD, WILLIAM, journalist and author, born 8 Jan., 1782, in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly;

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died to March, 1848. In early life, Mr. Mudford filled the post of assistant-secretary to the duke of Kent; but a strong love of literature, and some favourable notices of a 'Critical Examination of the Writings of Dr. Johnson,' which he published before he was out of his teens, induced him to forego the prospects of advancement before him, and he resigned his situation with the duke, in order to devote himself exclusively to authorship. Among his earlier works were the 'Critical Examination,' above-mentioned, a philosophical romance, entitled 'Nubila'; some books of travels; a 'Life of Cumberland,' 2 vols.; a critical edition of the British Novelists; and many translations from the French and German. He also wrote a 'Historical account of the battle of Waterloo,' a fable, full of valuable information, in the composition of which he received considerable information from the duke of Wellington, to whom the work was dedicated. After the experience of many years, Mr. Mudford, becoming convinced that it is hard to live by literature alone, began to study politics, with a view to journalism. An enthusiastic admiration of the genius of Edmund Burke gave a strong Conservative or old Whig bias to his opinions, which he preserved through life. After a brief connection, as a Parliamentary reporter, with the 'Morning Chronicle,' he obtained the appointment of editor of the 'Courier,' an evening journal, which, under his management, acquired a high degree of popularity and influence, and maintained, upon no unequal terms, a contest for rivalry with the 'Times.' Mr. Mudford warmly supported Mr. Canning during the intrigues that followed upon his ascending to the office of prime minister; and he was in frequent communication with him, until his untimely and lamented death threw the political world into confusion. After that event, a majority of the proprietors of the 'Courier' decided that its principles should undergo considerable modifications; and Mr. Mudford, refusing to take any share in what he considered an act of political apostasy, publicly withdrew from his connection with the paper, in a letter that attracted considerable attention. The change was not a fortunate one for the proprietors. The 'Courier' steadily declined in circulation, and finally expired of inanition, after several unsuccessful efforts had been made to induce Mr. Mudford to resume the editorship of it. Meanwhile, he had the misfortune to lose, at a stroke, by injudicious investments during the speculative mania, the not inconsiderable fortune that his industry had acquired; and, at forty, he had to begin the world again, in company with a young wife and a family that continued, for many years, to increase with great regularity. The habits of application which he had formed, as a young man, now stood him in good stead; and though his health no longer allowed of his sitting up three nights in the week, his pen was never idle during the day. At the invitation of the Conservative party in East Kent, he became the editor, and subsequently the proprietor, of the 'Kentish Observer.' To Blackwood's Magazine he was a regular contributor, and it not infrequently happened that a single number of that periodical has contained three articles from his pen—a tale, a review, and a political paper. The series of 'First and Last' tales, and the contributions under the title of 'The Silent Member,' were especially popular at the time of their appearance. During this

period he published two works of fiction, 'Stephen Dugard,' and 'The five nights at St. Alban's,' the latter, a remarkable story of necromancy, which, in a cheap form, still finds readers. Upon the death of Mr. Theodore Hook, the vacant editorship of the 'John Bull' was offered to Mr. Mudge, and accepted by him. It obliged him to remove his residence to London, but he maintained his connection with the 'Kentish Observer,' and had to make, in consequence, constant journeys between Canterbury and the metropolis, at a time when travelling was neither so pleasant nor so expeditious as it is now. But the consciousness of his own daily declining health, and the imperative claims of the young family that he knew he must soon leave behind him, rendered it necessary that he should toil incessantly, though, as he used to say, with one foot already in the grave. A vigorous article on the French revolution, written long after midnight, which appeared in the 'John Bull' of 5 March, was the last effort of his pen. Three days afterwards he sank under an accumulation of maladies, which nothing but a constitution of extraordinary strength had enabled him to resist so long.

MUDGE, ZACHARY, was born at Exeter, where he was educated for the ministry, among the dissenters; whom he left, and took orders in the church of England. In 1716 he became master of the grammar-school at Bideford, in Devonshire, where he remained till 1736, when he was elected to the rectory of St. Andrew, Plymouth, with which he held a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter. Died 3 April, 1769. Mr. Mudge published a visitation sermon, and a volume of discourses. He left four sons, of whom *Thomas*, the second, was born at Exeter in Sept., 1715, and died 14 Nov., 1794. He served his apprenticeship to Graham, the watchmaker, and became equally eminent in that line with his master; and for his timekeepers, which were adjudged superior to any that had ever been invented, he obtained a parliamentary grant of £3000. Dr. *John Mudge*, the fourth son of Mr. Zachary Mudge, was born at Bideford, and became a physician at Plymouth. He published 'A Dissertation on the inoculated Smallpox;' and a 'Treatise on the Catarrhus Cough.' He had also a mechanical genius, and received the Copley medal from the Royal Society for improvements in the specula of reflecting telescopes. He died 1792. His son, Major-General *William Mudge*, was employed on a trigonometrical survey of Great Britain, a considerable portion of which he completed before his death, in 1821. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are some of his papers on the great work in which he was engaged.

MUDIE, ROBERT, was born in Forfarshire 28 June, 1777, and was entirely self-educated. In 1802 he was appointed Gaelic professor and teacher of drawing in the Inverness Academy. Some years afterwards he became drawing-master in the Dundee High School; but in 1820 he removed to London, where he was engaged as a reporter on the 'Morning Chronicle.' After settling in the metropolis his time was incessantly devoted to his literary labours; and so great was his industry that he composed more than eighty volumes, including 'Modern Athens,' a description of Edinburgh, 1824; 'Modern Babylon,' a description of London, 4 vols., 1824; 'The Feathered Tribes of the British

Islands,' 2 vols., 1833; 'History of Hampshire and the Channel Islands,' 3 vols., 1838. Died 29 April, 1842.

MUFFET, or MUFETF, THOMAS, a physician, born in London, and educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled over great part of Europe, being created M.D. at Basle. On his return to this country he practised his profession with great reputation. He represented Wilton in the parliament of 1597. The latter part of his life was spent at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in the capacity of retainer to the Earl of Pembroke, from whom he received an annual pension. Died before 25 June, 1605. The best known of his works are 'The Theater of Insects;' and 'Healths Improvement: or rules comprising and discovering the nature, method, and manner of preparing all sorts of Food used in this Nation.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

MUGGLETON, LONOWICK, the founder of a sect of English enthusiasts, was born 1607. He was bred to the trade of a tailor, and seems to have persuaded himself, as well as a number of ignorant followers, that he was divinely inspired to foretell future events; that he was entrusted with the keys of heaven and of hell; and that none could obtain admittance into heaven unless he opened the gates. At length the magistrates took cognizance of his conduct, and he was sentenced to the pillory and six months' imprisonment, while his writings were burnt by the common hangman. Died 14 March, 1697-8. The last edition of his works appeared in 3 vols., 1832. The sect of Muggletonians still exists, though its members are very few in number.

MULCASTER, RICHARD, was born at Carlisle, in or about 1533, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed, first to King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1553), and next to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1577). In 1561 he was appointed master of Merchant Taylor's School, which situation he held till 1586. In 1596 he became master of St. Paul's School, where he remained twelve years. He was likewise rector of Stamford Rivers, Essex. Died 15 April, 1611. He wrote Latin poems; 'Positions wherein those primitive circumstances he examined which are necessary for the training up of children, either for skill in their booke, or health in their bodie,' 1581; 'The First Part of the Elementarie which entreateth chiefe of the right Writing of our English Tung,' 1582; and 'Catechismus Paulinus, in usum Scholæ Paulinæ conscriptus,' 1599-1601, &c.—*Athen. Cantab.*, iii. 40.

MULGRAVE, CONSTANTINE JOHN PHIPPS, LORD, a naval commander, was born 30 May, 1734; succeeded to his Irish title 1775; was created an English peer 1784; died at Liège 10 Oct., 1792. He entered very young into the naval service, under the auspices of his uncle the earl of Bristol. In 1773 he was placed in command of a north-east Arctic exploring expedition; and he returned the same year, after having reached lat. 80° 40' N., beyond which an impenetrable field of ice stretched as far as could be seen. He published a narrative of the expedition in the following year. Lord Mulgrave was an ardent politician, and was appointed one of the commissioners of the Admiralty under Lord North's administration.

MÖLLER, ANDREW, a German divine and orientalist, born in Pomerania 1630; died at Stettin 26 Nov., 1694. Such was his fame for oriental

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learning that, according to Moréri, he was invited to England, to assist in Walton's Polyglott.

MÜLLER, CHARLES OTTFRIED, a celebrated classical scholar, born at Brieg, in Prussian Silesia, 28 Aug., 1797. He established his reputation by a dissertation on the island of Ægina; and shortly after its publication he was, although only twenty years old, appointed to a professorship in the university of Göttingen. In 1839 he set out on a tour through Italy and Greece; but, unfortunately, while making excavations at Delphi, he was attacked by fever, of which he died at Athens 1 Aug., 1840. Of his numerous works the following have been translated into English: 'The History and Antiquities of the Doric Race'; 'History of the Literature of Ancient Greece'; 'Introduction to a Scientific System of Mythology'; 'Ancient Art and its Remains, or a Manual of the Archaeology of Art'; and 'Dissertations on the Eumenides of Æschylus.'

MÜLLER, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK VON, an engraver, born at Stuttgart 1783; died at Pirna, near Dresden, 3 May, 1816. His masterpiece is an engraving of the Madonna of St. Sixtus.

MÜLLER, GERAARD FREDERICK, was born in Westphalia, 1705. He settled in Russia, and accompanied Gmelin and De l'Isle in a tour through Siberia, which occupied them ten years. In 1747 he was appointed historiographer of Russia; in 1754 secretary of the Academy of Sciences; and in 1766 keeper of the archives. Died 4 Oct., 1783. His principal work is 'A Collection of Russian Histories.'

MÜLLER, JOHN. See RËGIOMONTANUS.

MÜLLER, JOHN VON, a Swiss historian, born at Schaffhouse 3 Jan., 1752; died 29 May, 1809. An English translation of his 'Universal History' appeared at London, in 3 vols., 1818.

MÜLLER, JOHN GOTTHARD VON, an engraver, born 1747, near Stuttgart, where he died 14 March, 1830.

MÜLLER, LOUIS CHRISTIAN, a Prussian engineer, born 1735; died 12 June, 1804. By his labours and writings he contributed largely to the improvement of the military art.

MÜLLER, OTHO FREDERICK, a celebrated Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen 11 March, 1730; died 26 Dec., 1784.

MÜLLER, WILLIAM JOHN, a painter, born at Bristol 1812. His father, who was curator of the museum in that city, was a native of Germany, and published some scientific works. After studying art under his fellow-townsman, Mr. J. B. Pyne, he made the tour of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and returning to Bristol, pursued his profession there, though with very partial success. During a visit to Greece and Egypt in 1838 he enriched his portfolio with a large number of sketches. The following year he settled in London, where his pictures were purchased with avidity; and in 1841 he published his beautiful 'Picturesque Sketches of the Age of Francis I.' Subsequently he accompanied, at his own expense, the government expedition to Lycia (1843), and brought back some fine sketches, which, to his bitter disappointment, were badly hung at the Royal Academy exhibition. Indeed, it is probable that this disappointment hastened his death, which occurred 8 Sept., 1845. Among the best of his pictures are 'Athens from the Road to Athens,' 'Memnon, or Ruins at Gornou, in Egypt, at Sunset,' 'Turkish Burial Ground,' and 'Xanthian Tent Scene.'

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MULREADY, WILLIAM, a painter, was born at Ennis, co. Clare, 1786, and in his fifteenth year was entered as a student in the Royal Academy. By 1813 his reputation as an artist was established, and his 'Idle Boys,' in 1815, secured his election as A.R.A. The year following he exhibited 'The Fight Interrupted,' and was elected R.A. 'Lending a Bite,' 'The Wolf and the Lamb,' 'The Careless Messenger,' and a variety of other works, produced steadily year by year, from 1819, marked the maturing of his powers, and displayed the genial humour of his style. 'The First Voyage' appeared in 1833, and was the forerunner of a series of pictures evincing a rare combination of humour and pathos. 'The Last In,' 'The Traveller,' 'The Sonnet,' 'First Love,' 'The Artist's Study,' and 'The Ford,' may be taken as instances of the development of his serio-comic genius. The last-named picture was produced in 1842; but two years previously Mr. Mulready had prepared a series of twenty illustrations of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' which were engraved on wood by Thomson, and are usually considered unique specimens of this kind of art. The admiration of the public for these designs led to the reproduction of three of them in oil, viz., 'The Whistonian Controversy,' 'Burchell and Sophia Haymaking,' and 'Choosing the Wedding Gown.' The works of Mr. Mulready were collected and exhibited by the Society of Arts in 1848. His 'Blackheath Park,' in 1852, was the last picture he exhibited. Mr. Mulready died at Bayswater 7 July, 1863. There are some choice specimens of this artist's style in the National Gallery, and in the Sheepshanks collection at South Kensington.

MULSO. See CHAPONE.

MUMFORD, JAMES, was born in Norfolk 1666, became a Jesuit, served on the English mission for twenty-six years, and died 9 March, 1666. He was a learned controversialist, and published 'A Remembrance for the Living to pray for the Dead,' 12mo., St. Omer, 1641; 'De Misericordiâ Fidelibus Defunctis exhibendâ,' 12mo., Liege, 1647; 'A Defence of St. Gregory's Dialogues'; 'The Question of Questions, which rightly resolved resolves all our Questions in Religion,' published under the name of Optatus Ductor, 4to., Ghent, 1658, 12mo., London, 1686-7, 8vo., Glasgow, 1841; 'Catholicæ Scripturæ,' Ghent, 1662; London, 1686; Edinburgh, 1689, 1707.—*Doed; Otrver.*

MUNCER, or MUNTZER, THOMAS, a German fanatic, born at Stolberg, in the Hartz Forest. He studied at Württemberg, after which he became a preacher at Stolberg, where he connected himself with Nicholas Stork, an Anabaptist, who pretended to inspiration. Muncer fell into the same delusion, and began to collect disciples, on the principle of greater purity of faith and manners. This spirit, however, soon broke out into acts of outrage, for not only churches and monasteries, but castles, were plundered by these reformers, who maintained that the Almighty had ordained perfect equality among men, and that rank and riches were contrary to the law of nature. Muncer was beheaded at Mulhausen 1525.

MUNDAY, ANTHONY, a dramatic poet, born 1553. He turned Catholic, but afterwards went back to the Protestant religion, though he was far from doing honour to any communion. He betrayed Campian, and published an account of his conduct on that occasion. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that he became servant to the earl

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of Oxford, and a messenger to the queen. He was the author of the *City Pageants*; and died 10 Aug., 1633. Munday edited and enlarged Stowe's *Survey of London*, 1618.

MUNDEN, JOSEPH SHEPHERD, a famous comedian, was the son of a poulterer in Brooks's Market, Holborn, where he was born 1758. He was originally a lawyer's clerk; but, taking a fancy to the stage, he performed in various provincial theatres, and on 2 Dec., 1790, made his first appearance at Covent Garden, where his success in low comedy characters was marvellous. In 1797 and 1798 he played at the Haymarket; but his summer vacations were chiefly filled up by engagements in the provinces. He remained at Covent Garden till 1813, when he joined the Drury Lane company. There he remained till 1824, when he took his leave of the stage. He died in London 6 Feb., 1832.

MUNDINUS, an Italian physician and anatomist, died at Bologna 1326.

MUNNICH, BURCHARD CHRISTOPHER, Count DE, was born at New Huntorf, in Oldenburg, 1683. After distinguishing himself in the German wars, he entered the Russian service, where he rose to the rank of marshal; but in 1741 the Empress Elizabeth condemned him to perpetual exile in Siberia. He was recalled at the accession of Peter III.; and died 16 Oct., 1767. Some of his works on fortification, and other subjects, have been published.

MUNOZ, JOHN BAPTIST, a Spanish historian, born at Muscros, near Valencia, 1745; died 19 July, 1799.

MUNRO, Sir THOMAS, a general in the service of the East India Company, born 1760. He was sent to India at an early age, and went through the campaign against Hyder Ali (1780-4). After being promoted to the rank of lieutenant (1786), he applied himself to the study of Persian and Hindustani. In 1790, when Tipoo Saib rose in rebellion, he took part in the hostilities which ensued, and was present at the siege of Bangalore. In 1792 he was employed as assistant to Capt. Read in the revenue department, being specially charged with the district of Barramahli. At a later period he was sent to Canara to organise the affairs of that new possession, which had come into the possession of the Company during the second war against Tipoo Saib. He was constituted governor-general of Madras 1820, and for his services in the Burman war was created a baronet. It was in contemplation to nominate him governor-general of India, when he suddenly died 6 July, 1827. His Life was published in 1830 by the Rev. G. R. Gleig.

MUNSTER, ERNEST FREDERICK HERBERT, Count DE, a Hanoverian statesman, born 1766; died 11 May, 1839.

MUNSTER, GEORGE FITZCLARENCE, EARL OF, a natural son of the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) by Mrs. Jordan, was born 1794, and committed suicide 20 March, 1843. He was at one period aide-de-camp to the governor-general of India, and published an interesting *Journal of a route across India through Egypt to England*, 1819.

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN, a German divine, born at Ingelheim 1489. He received his education at Heidelberg, after which he entered the order of Cordeliers; but left them to join Luther, though he avoided the controversies then in agitation.

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He settled at Basle, where he succeeded Pelicanus in the Hebrew professorship, and died 1552. He published a Latin version of the Bible, from the Hebrew, with notes; also a *'Universal Cosmography'*; a *Treatise on Dialling*; a Latin Translation of Josephus; and several mathematical works.

MUNTZER. See MUNCER.

MURAD. See AMURATH.

MURAT, HENRIETTE JULIE DE CASTELNAU, comtesse DE, a French authoress, born 1670; died 24 Sept., 1716. She wrote in a pleasing style *'Les Lutrins de Kermosi'*; *'Contes des Fes'*; *'Voyage de Campagne'*, &c.

MURAT, JOACHIM, king of Naples under Bonaparte, was the son of an innkeeper at Cahors, in France, and born 25 March, 1771. When a boy he escaped from the college of Toulouse, where he had been placed with a view to the ecclesiastical profession. He was afterwards a common chasseur, and deserted; served in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI.; then entered the 12th regiment of mounted chasseurs; rose by his zealous Jacobinism to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; was afterwards removed as a terrorist; and remained without employment till his fate placed him in connection with Bonaparte, whom he accompanied as an aide-de-camp to Italy (1796). He followed his leader to Egypt, and distinguished himself at Mount Tabor, during the Syrian expedition. On his return to France he was made commander of the consular guard, and soon after married the sister of the First Consul, whose favours he profusely experienced. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of Marengo; and in 1802 he governed the Cisalpine Republic, with the title of general. In Jan., 1804, he was appointed governor of Paris, with the title of general-in-chief, and he directed the military force when Bonaparte was proclaimed emperor. Shortly afterwards he was created a marshal of the empire; and, being invested with the grand duchy of Berg, he assumed the state of a sovereign prince, and figured as such in two campaigns, particularly at the battle of Jena. He commanded the cavalry at Eylau and at Friedland; and in 1808 he was sent with an army to Spain, when he effected the temporary submission of that country. On the 1st August in the same year he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies, and he had reigned peaceably at Naples for four years, when he was called upon to join Bonaparte in his Russian expedition. He commanded the cavalry of the French army; and after the defeat of Smoleasko, he imitated the example of his leader and left the army for Naples. In the campaign of 1813 he joined the French, but after the loss of the battle of Leipsic he endeavoured to make terms with the enemies of the emperor. He entered into separate negotiations with England and Austria, but his vacillating conduct at length proved his ruin, and he was precipitated from his throne. He then resided for some time at Plaisance, near Toulon, till after the battle of Waterloo, when he took refuge in Corsica. Thence, with a few followers, he sailed to Italy, in the hope of recovering his crown; but he was made prisoner soon after landing, and conducted to the castle of Pizzo, where he was shot 13 Oct., 1815.

MURATORI, LOUIS ANTHONY, called the Montfaucon of Italy, was born at Vignola, in the duchy of Modena, 21 Oct., 1672. He obtained some eccle-

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astical preferment, most part of the revenues of which he bestowed in charity. He became keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan; and afterwards of the archives of the house of Este, at Modena, where he was librarian to the grand duke. Died 23 Jan., 1750. His principal works are—*Anecdota Latina*, 4 vols.; *Anecdota Græca*; *Della perfetta Poesia Italiana*, 2 vols.; *Del' antichità Estense et Italiana*, 2 vols.; *Liturgia Romana vetus*, 2 vols.; *Antiquitates Italicæ mediæ ævi*, 6 vols. fol., and 17 vols. 4to.; *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, 25 vols. fol.; *Novus Thesaurus veterum Inscriptionum*, 4 vols.; *Dissertazioni sopra la antichità Italiana*, 3 vols.; *Annali d'Italia del principis dell' era volgare, sino all' anno 1749*, 12 vols. There is an edition of his works in 43 vols. 8vo.; and another in 36 vols. 4to.

MURDOCH, JOHN, a Scotch prelate of the Roman communion, was born at Wellheads, in the Enzie, 11 Nov., 1796; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Scott 1830; consecrated bishop of Castabala 1833; succeeded Bishop Scott as third vicar apostolic of the western district of Scotland 1846; and died at Glasgow 15 Dec., 1865.

MURE, WILLIAM, a classical scholar, born at Caldwell, Ayrshire, 9 July, 1799. After studying at Westminster School and the university of Edinburgh, he completed his education in Germany, where he imbibed that taste for criticism which inspired him in after years and made his name known far and wide among the scholars of modern Europe. He was M.P. for Renfrewshire 1846-55; lord rector of the university of Glasgow during the year 1847-8; and for many years colonel-commandant of the Renfrewshire militia. His death took place at Kensington 1 April, 1860. He wrote 'Remarks on the Chronology of the Egyptian Dynasties,' 1829; 'Dissertation on the Calendar of the Zodiac of Ancient Egypt,' 1832; and 'Journal of a Tour in Greece,' 1842; but his greatest work, unfortunately left unfinished, is 'A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece.' Col. Mure also edited 'The Caldwell Papers,' 3 vols., for the Maitland Club.

MURETUS, MARK ANTHONY, a learned critic, born at Muret, near Limoges, 1526. He studied at Agen under the elder Scaliger; after which he taught philosophy and civil law at Paris, where he published his poems 1552. About this time he was thrown into prison, on a serious charge, and with some difficulty effected his release. He then went to Toulouse, which he was obliged to quit abruptly on a similar account. He then passed into Italy, and found a patron in the Cardinal D'Este, whom he accompanied to Paris, where he read lectures on Aristotle's Ethics, with great applause. He next entered into orders, and died at Rome 1585. His works were published at Verona, in 1727, in 3 vols. 8vo.; and again at Leyden in 1780, 4 vols. 8vo. He edited several of the classics, which he illustrated with notes.

MURILLO, BARTOLOMEO ESTEBAN, a Spanish painter, was born at Seville in 1618. He was the disciple of Juan del Castillo, whose favourite subjects were markets and fairs; but Murillo, on going to Madrid, studied the works of Titian, Rubens, and Vandyc, with such success, that on his return to Seville he was employed to adorn most of the churches. Died 3 April, 1685.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, was born at Clooniquin, Roscommon, 1727. He lost his father, who was master of a vessel, early in life; but his mother

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gave him a good education at St. Omer, whence he returned, in 1744, and was placed in the counting-house of his uncle at Cork, which he soon quitted; and, in 1751, came to London, where he began a paper, called 'The Gray's Inn Journal.' He also made an attempt on the stage, but failed; after which he turned his attention to the law, and was called to the bar in 1762. His chief dependence, however, was upon his literary exertions, and few dramatists have been more successful. His 'Grecian Daughter,' a tragedy; 'All in the Wrong,' and 'The Way to keep Him,' comedies; with the smaller pieces of 'The Citizen,' the 'Old Maid,' and 'Three Weeks after Marriage,' long held their places among the popular plays. Mr. Murphy was likewise a political writer, in a paper called 'The Test;' and 'The Auditor,' in favour of Lord Bute against Wilkes. He also wrote 'An Essay on the Life of Fielding,' for an edition of that author's works. In 1792 he published 'An Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson;' and the year following came out his translation of Tacitus, in 4 vols. In 1798 he printed a dramatic poem, entitled 'Arminius;' and afterwards a 'Life of Garrick.' Lord Chancellor Loughborough appointed him a commissioner of bankrupts; and he also obtained a pension from the crown. He died 18 June, 1805; and after his death was published his translation of Sallust.

MURPHY, EDWARD, Catholic bishop of Kildare, was in 1724 translated to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and died 1729.

MURPHY, FRANCIS, D.D., a native of the county of Meath, in Ireland, was educated at Maynooth, and for some time officiated as a priest in England. Going to Australia, he was made vicar-general of the diocese of Sydney; consecrated bishop of Adelaide 1845; and died June, 1858.

MURPHY, JAMES CAVANAH, a traveller and antiquary, born at Cork about 1760; died 1816. In 1783 he accompanied his friend William Conyngnam to Portugal, where he remained till 1790. On his return he published 'Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha,' fol., Lond., 1792-5; 'Travels in Portugal,' 1795, translated into French and German; and 'A general View of the State of Portugal,' 1797. He went to Spain 1802, resided there seven years, and on his return to England published 'The Arabian Antiquities of Spain,' fol., Lond., 1813-15; and a 'History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain,' 1816.

MURPHY, PATRICK, the celebrated 'weather prophet,' died in London 1 Dec., 1847.

MURPHY, ROBERT, was the son of a shoemaker at Mallow, in Ireland, where he was born 1806. Being sent to Cambridge, he graduated in arts, and was elected a fellow of Caius College; but, unhappily, he was obliged to leave the university (1832) in consequence of his dissipated conduct. After spending some time in Ireland he settled in London 1836, and two years later was appointed examiner in mathematics and natural philosophy in University College, London. Died 12 March, 1843. Mr. Murphy was author of 'Elementary Principles of the Theories of Electricity, Heat, and Molecular Actions,' 1833; and of a 'Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations,' 1839.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, D.D., born at Dunkiterick, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, 22 Oct., 1775. At the early age of ten he was sent out to get his living as a shepherd, and the education im-

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parted to him by others was of the most meagre kind; but by extraordinary application he contrived to acquire a knowledge of Hebrew, French, Latin, and Greek. The fame of his acquirements procured him admission into the university of Edinburgh (1794), and the progress of his studies continued unabated. He devoted much attention to oriental literature, particularly the Abyssinian language—a circumstance which pre-eminently qualified him to superintend a new edition of Bruce's Travels. In 1806 he became assistant to Dr. Muirhead, minister of Urr, whom he soon afterwards succeeded in the pastoral office; but in 1812 he was called from thence to fill the chair of oriental languages at Edinburgh. He died shortly afterwards on 15 April, 1813. His 'History of the European Languages' was printed in 2 vols., 1823.

MURRAY, DANIEL, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, born at Sheepwalk, near Arklow, co. Wicklow, 18 April, 1768. After an academical training at Salamanca he was ordained priest, and returned to his native country 1790. He was stationed at Arklow till 1798; and in 1809, having been appointed coadjutor to Dr. Troy, archbishop of Dublin, he was consecrated archbishop of Hierapolis. At the instance of his brother prelates he paid a visit, in the following year, to Paris, and succeeded in obtaining from the French government the restoration of the property of religious establishments connected with Ireland. He rendered himself conspicuous, between 1810 and 1816, by his determined opposition to the proposed government veto on the appointment of Catholic bishops in Ireland, and he was delegated to accompany Dr. Milner to Rome, in order to protest against all compromise on this subject; and they carried their point, for the veto was eventually condemned by the Holy See (1814). On 11 May, 1823, Dr. Troy having departed this life, his mitre devolved upon Dr. Murray, who received the pallium from Rome 19 Oct., 1824. The archbishop was one of the foremost in the struggle for Catholic emancipation, and in other political movements. He was appointed by the government a commissioner under the Bequests Act of 1844, and in 1851 an education commissioner. He even consented to act as a visitor of the Queen's colleges; but when the proceedings of the synod of Thurles were ratified by the Sovereign Pontiff (1852), Dr. Murray withdrew from all connection with those 'godless' institutions. Died 26 Feb., 1852. Dr. Murray, who was emphatically a scholar and a gentleman, published some works on political and polemical subjects. His 'Sermons' appeared at Dublin, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1859.

MURRAY, Sir GEORGE, a general and politician, born in Perthshire 6 Feb., 1772; died in London 28 July, 1846. In literature he is known as the editor of 'Marlborough's Dispatches.'

MURRAY, HUGH, a geographical writer, born at North Berwick, in East Lothian, 1779. At an early age he was placed as clerk in the excise office at Edinburgh, where he had ample leisure to devote to literary pursuits. He published numerous works, including fifteen volumes of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library; but his principal production is the 'Encyclopaedia of Geography,' 1834. Died in London 4 March, 1846.

MURRAY, JAMES STUART, EARL OF, natural son of James V. of Scotland, was born about 1533. He proved the ingratitudo of his heart by his barbarous conduct towards the unhappy Mary, against

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whom he excited the nobles of the kingdom. On the disgrace of Mary he was appointed regent during the minority of the young king 1567. He was shot 23 Jan., 1570, at Linlithgow, by Hamilton, whose wife he had seduced.

MURRAY, JOHN, M.D., a native of Scotland, received his education at Edinburgh, where he rose to eminence as a lecturer on natural philosophy, chemistry, the materia medica, and pharmacy. He died in that city 22 July, 1820. Dr. Murray wrote 'Elements of Chemistry'; 'Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy'; 'A System of Chemistry'; 'A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.'

MURRAY, JOHN, an English publisher, born in London 27 Nov., 1778; died 27 June, 1843.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, a grammarian, was the son of an American merchant, and born at Swatara, Pennsylvania, 1745. He practised as a barrister at New York till the breaking out of the war with England, when he retired to Islip, in Long Island, and acquired a handsome fortune by mercantile pursuits. On the establishment of American independence he came to this country, and settled at Holdgate, near York, where he wrote a variety of useful works, of which the best known is his celebrated 'English Grammar,' first published 1795. Among his other works are, 'English Exercises and Key,' 'English Reader,' and 'Spelling Book'; and a tract entitled 'The Power of Religion on the Mind.' Died 16 Feb., 1826.

MURRAY, SARAH. See AUST.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, earl of Mansfield. See MANSFIELD.

MURRAY, WILLIAM H., a Scotch actor and theatrical manager, died at St. Andrew's 12 May, 1852.

MUSCULUS, WOLFGANG, a Lutheran divine, born at Dieuze, in Lorraine, 1497. He became a Benedictine monk, but quitted the order 1527, and married. After officiating as minister at Strasburg and Augsburg, he was appointed divinity professor at Berne, where he died Aug., 1563, leaving Commentaries on the Bible, and some controversial works.

MUSGRAVE, Sir RICHARD, an Irish historian, born about 1758. By his marriage into the Cavendish family he obtained a seat in parliament, the collectorship of the excise for Dublin, and a baronetcy. He published in 1801 'Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland,' a work which gave great offence to the Catholics, on account of the picture exhibited in it of the atrocities committed by the insurgents in 1798. Sir Richard died 7 April, 1818.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Charlton, Somersetshire, 1657, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.B. 1682, but afterwards applied himself to physic, and became a fellow of the Royal College, as also of the Royal Society, to which last learned body he acted as secretary. In 1691 he settled at Exeter, where he died 23 Dec. 1721. Besides some Latin tracts on the gout, he published four volumes of dissertations on Roman and British Antiquities. His grandson, Dr. Samuel Musgrave, was also a physician at Exeter, where he died 3 July, 1782. He distinguished himself in 1763 by charging the ministers with having been bribed to settle a peace advantageous to France. As a scholar he is known by an edition of Euripides, and two dissertations on the Grecian Mythology, and the Olympiads.

MUSIUS.

MUSIUS, or MUYS, CORNELIUS, a Catholic divine, born at Delft, in Holland, 1503. He studied at Louvain, after which he resided for some years in France, where he was much respected for his learning and piety. On his return home he became confessor to a nunnery; but when the Reformation made progress in the Low Countries, and the false zeal of fanaticism vented itself in outrages against priests, monks, and nuns, Musius was seized by the infuriated bigots, who mutilated him in a shocking manner, and after dragging him about naked in the snow, suspended him on a gallows at Leyden 1572. He was a good Latin poet, and published several pieces, the principal of which are 'Institutio Fœminæ Christianæ'; 'Ode et Psalmi aliquot'; 'De Temporum Fugacitate'; 'Imago Patientiæ'; 'Tumulus Erasmii Libellus.'

MUSS, CHARLES, a celebrated enamel painter, who died in London 1824. His picture of the Holy Family, after Parmegiano, is said to be the largest enamel ever painted.

MUSSATO, ALBERTINO, an Italian historian and Latin poet, born at Padua 1261; died 1330.

MUSSCHENBROECK, PETER VAN, a mathematician, born at Leyden 14 March, 1692. He took his doctor's degree in physic, but applied chiefly to natural philosophy; and on visiting London was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. About 1734 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Utrecht, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he died 19 Sept., 1761. He published several valuable works in Latin, one of which, 'Elementa Physica,' was translated into English by Colston.

MUSSCHER, MICHAEL, a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam 1645; died at Amsterdam 1705.

MUSSET, LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED DE, a celebrated French poet and dramatist, born 11 Nov., 1810, at Paris, where he died 1 May, 1857.

MUSURUS, MARCUS, a native of Candia, who went to Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and became professor of Greek at Padua. He published an edition of Plato, to which he prefixed some Greek verses, for which Leo X. made him bishop of Malvasia. He also superintended the first editions of Aristophanes and Athenæus. Died 1517.

MUTIS, JOSEPH CELESTINE, a Spanish divine, physician, and botanist, born at Cadiz 6 April, 1732; died 11 Sept., 1808.

MUZIANO, GIROLAMO, an Italian painter, born at Acquafredda, near Brescia, 1528. He studied painting under Romanini, whose style he forsook for that of Titian. On going to Rome he became the associate of Taddeo Zuccheri, in conjunction with whom he executed several important works. Muziano was a great favourite with Gregory XIII., who employed him to paint a picture of St. Paul the Hermit, and another of St. Anthony, for the church of St. Peter. Sixtus V. also held him in esteem, and entrusted to him the designs for the bas-reliefs of the column of Trajan. At the instance of this artist, Pope Gregory founded the Academy of St. Luke, which Sixtus confirmed by a brief. Died at Rome 1590 or 1592.

MYDDELTON. See MIDDLETON.

MYDORGE, CLAUDE, a mathematician, born at Paris 1585; died there July, 1647.

MYLNE, ROBERT, an architect, was born 4 Jan., 1734, at Edinburgh, where his father was of the same profession, and a magistrate of the city. The son went to Rome for improvement, and during

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his residence there gained the first prize in the architectural class at St. Luke's Academy, of which he was elected a member. He was also chosen a member of the Academies of Florence and Bologna. On his return home he settled in London, and was selected to build Blackfriars Bridge. He was also appointed surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and built a number of fine seats in different parts of the country. Died 5 May, 1811.

N.

NÆVIUS, CNEIUS, a Latin poet, who died at Utica B.C. 203. Some fragments of his works are extant.

NAHL, JOHN AUGUSTINE, a sculptor, born at Berlin 1710; died at Cassel 1785.

NAIRNE, CAROLINE, LADY, author of 'The Laird o' Cockpen,' 'The Land o' the Leal,' and other popular Scotch ballads, was born 16 July, 1766, at Gask, Perthshire, where she died 27 Oct., 1845.

NALSON, JOHN, LL.D., was born about 1658, and educated at Cambridge. After the Restoration he became rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, and prebendary of that cathedral. He died 24 March, 1685-6. His principal work is 'An Impartial Collection of the Affairs of State, from the Scotch Rebellion to the Murder of Charles I.,' 2 vols., folio.

NANI, JOHN BAPTIST FELIX GASPAR, a Venetian nobleman, born 30 Aug., 1616. He distinguished himself as ambassador to the French court, where he obtained succours for the republic to carry on the war against Turkey. He was afterwards employed in other missions of importance, for which he was made proctor of St. Mark, and captain-general of the marine. Died 5 Nov., 1678. He wrote the 'History of Venice,' part of which has been translated into English.

NANTEUIL, ROBERT, an engraver of portraits, born at Rheims 1630; died at Paris 18 Dec., 1678.

NAPIER, SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., a British admiral, eldest son of Capt. Charles Napier, of Merchiston Hall, co. Stirling, was born there 6 March, 1786. He entered the navy 1799, and was raised to the rank of post-captain 1809. After performing many brilliant services, his ship, the 'Euryalus,' was paid off in June, 1815; and on the 4th of that month he was nominated a C.B. After a long lapse of time he was called into action again in 1829, when he was employed on particular service on the coast of Portugal in the 'Galatea.' In 1833 he commanded Don Pedro's fleet, and the naval victory he won secured the crown for Don Pedro's daughter, Donna Maria. In 1839 Captain Napier, second in command under Sir R. Stopford of the fleet employed on the coast of Syria, effected a landing at D'Journe, at the head of 1500 Turks and British marines; and in this, his first operation on the Syrian coast, he displayed indefatigable zeal. On 2 Nov., 1840, he assisted at the siege of Acre, after which he concluded an advantageous convention with Mehemet Ali. In acknowledgment of his conduct he was created K.C.B. (1840), and he was also included in the thanks of Parliament to the commander-in-chief and his subordinates. He was subsequently appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and held for two years the command of the Channel fleet. After a prolonged interval Sir Charles

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Napier received the command of the Baltic fleet, on the outbreak of the Russian war (1854). He promised before setting out to take Cronstadt in a month; but, notwithstanding this boast, he returned without having done anything of importance except the capture of Bomarsund. Sir Charles was returned to parliament for Marylebone 1841; and in 1855 he was elected for Southwark, which borough he represented till his death. That event occurred at his seat, Merchiston House, near Portsmouth, 5 Nov., 1860. He published 'The Past and Present State of the Navy,' 1851, and some other works.

NAPIER, SIR CHARLES JAMES, G.C.B., a British general, was born in London 10 Aug., 1782, and before he had completed his twelfth year received an ensign's commission in the 22nd regiment of foot, being gazetted a lieutenant 8 May, 1794. His first service to the country was rendered in Ireland, as aide-de-camp to Sir James Dufl. In 1805 he was appointed major in the 60th regiment, which he commanded during the terrible retreat at Corunna under Sir John Moore, and during the fatal battle in which their gallant leader fell. Nor had Major Napier much better fortune, for he was wounded in five places and made prisoner. Ney received his captive with kindness, and on his recovery permitted him to return to England on parole. In 1811 he was again in the Peninsula, and, as a volunteer, fought desperately at the engagement on the Coa, where he had two horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt. At Busaco, however, he was shot in the face, his jaw being broken and one of his eyes injured. At this period he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in June, 1811, he was sufficiently recovered to take a share in the battle of Fuentes d'Onore. He was likewise present at the second siege of Badajoz. He was not present at Waterloo; but he arrived three days after the battle, took a part in the storming of Cambray, and accompanied the army to Paris. A period of military inactivity followed, during which Colonel Napier, being stationed in the Greek Islands, was appointed to the government of the island of Cephalonia. In 1841, being then major-general, he was ordered to take the command of the army at Bombay. This was the commencement of the most splendid period of his life, resulting in the conquest, the pacification, and the great improvement of Scinde. At the battle of Meeanee, Sir Charles, with only 1600 English and Sepoys, defeated nearly 30,000 Beelooches, strongly posted, with the loss of 6000 men. The Ameers all surrendered except Shere Mahomet, who assembled a new army and faced his terrible antagonist with 25,000 men at Hyderabad, where Sir Charles gained another decisive victory, thus rendering himself master of Scinde, of which territory he was constituted governor. In the course of a few years he completely reorganised the whole physical and moral condition of the district. He returned to England 1847. When the last Sikh war broke out the Duke of Wellington selected him as the fittest officer to take the supreme command. The veteran accordingly started for India in March, 1849, but found, on his arrival there, that the Sikhs had been finally routed. After two years' residence in India he returned to England, where he continued to reside till his death, which occurred at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 29 Aug., 1853. When Sir Charles Napier was not fighting he was writing, his more

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important publications being, 'Colonization in Southern Australia'; 'History of the Colonies—Ionian Islands'; 'Indian Misgovernment and Lord Dalhousie'; 'Lights and Shadow of Military Life'; 'Remarks on the Military Law of Flogging.'

NAPIER, or NEPER, JOHN, baron of Merchiston, in Scotland, was born 1550. He studied at St. Andrews, after leaving which university he travelled abroad, and on his return devoted himself to mathematical pursuits and theology. In the former he acquired great celebrity by the invention of logarithms, and the contrivance of a mechanical method of computation, called Napier's bones or rods. As a theological writer he distinguished himself by a curious book on the Apocalypse. Died 3 April, 1617. His other works are, *Logarithmorum canonicis descriptio*; *Mirifici Logarithmorum canonicis constructio*; *Rabdologia*, seu numerationis per Virgulas. A Life of him, containing an account of the invention of logarithms, was published by Mark Napier in 1834.

NAPIER, MACVEY, a Scotch writer, born 12 April, 1776. He was appointed professor of conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh 1825. His literary career prominently commenced in 1825, when he succeeded Jeffrey as editor of the 'Edinburgh Review.' Afterwards he undertook the superintendence of the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' and he also published 'Remarks illustrative of the Scope and Influence of the Philosophical Writings of Lord Bacon,' 1818, and some treatises on Scotch law. Died at Edinburgh 11 Feb., 1847.

NAPIER, SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK, K.C.B., a British general, younger brother of Sir Charles James Napier, was born at Castletown, Celbridge, Ireland, 17 Dec. 1785. He entered the army 1800, and served with great distinction, particularly in the Peninsular war. He was lieutenant-governor of Guernsey 1842-48, and in 1859 attained the rank of general. His fame rests mainly on his literary works, especially the 'History of the Peninsular War,' 6 vols., 1828-40. Among his other publications are the 'Conquest of Scinde'; 'History of General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde'; 'English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula'; 'Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier.' Died at Clipham, 12 Feb., 1860.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE I. was born 15 Aug., 1769, at Ajaccio, in Corsica. His father was a notary who died in the prime of life, leaving a widow with a large family to subsist on a very precarious pittance. Napoleon was brought up in the military school at Brienne, where he applied himself chiefly to the engineering department. At the commencement of the revolution he was a lieutenant, and in that capacity served at the siege of Toulon. Barras was now his friend; and, under his patronage, he went to Italy, at the beginning of 1794, as general of artillery. The successes which followed increased his reputation, and he soon obtained the chief command. The battle of Lodi (12 May, 1796) raised him still higher; and the progress of the French arms from this period spread the fame of Bonaparte over all Europe. It would take a volume to enumerate the actions in which he was engaged. They are the subjects of history; and, therefore, we must confine the present sketch to a few prominent points. After the battle of Lodi the French seized Leghorn, which was followed by the capture of Mantua and war with the Pope, who was compelled to

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submit to the terms imposed on him by the conqueror. After this a negotiation with the Archduke Charles took place, which produced the treaty of Leoben. Bonaparte now attacked and captured Venice, which was followed by the peace of Campo Formio. A new scene of operations next opened in a distant part of the world. On 20 May, 1798, a French armament, consisting of 300 sail of ships, departed from Toulon, and after taking Malta, anchored in the vicinity of Alexandria in Egypt, where Bonaparte landed on the 2nd of July. The city was soon taken, and the army marched towards Cairo; but the Mamelukes mustered in considerable force, and brought on the battle of the Pyramids, in which they were defeated with great slaughter on the 21st, and two days afterwards the French entered the capital. They had not been long there, however, before their spirits were damped by the intelligence that their whole naval force was annihilated by the English, under the command of Admiral Nelson. The consequences of this victory were soon seen in the changes which took place throughout Europe. The Ottoman Porte issued a proclamation, stating that 'a man named Bonaparte, calling himself a French general, had in that capacity invaded the Turkish province of Egypt. Some of his emissaries,' it was added in this memorial, 'have pretended to persuade the people of that country that they have been sent by Mahomet to give them liberty, and make their religion universal over the earth; but they have answered that Mahomet does not authorize injustice, and that they can place no faith in the promises of those who have denied their God, and renounced their own prophet.' The charge was true enough, for Napoleon changed his name to that of Ali, and even declared publicly that he was a true Mussulman, sent by the Prophet to deliver Egypt. The French general, it must be owned, made the best of his situation, and took great pains in securing the footing which he had acquired; but while he was employed in forming establishments in Cairo, he was apprised of the hostile operations of the old Pacha of Acre, in Syria. Thither, therefore, Bonaparte repaired with a large force, and after capturing Jaffa, where he put about 3000 Turks to death in cold blood (17 March, 1799), he laid siege to Acre in full confidence of taking it; but, though the place was weak, it was defended by Sir Sydney Smith and a small body of English, who inspired the Turks to such a degree, that the conqueror of Egypt, after several desperate attempts, in which he lost numbers of men, was obliged to recross the desert, mortified and enraged. At length he formed the sudden resolution of quitting this hostile shore secretly; and accordingly embarked on the 24th of Aug. in an armed vessel for France, where he landed in safety, and on the 10th of Oct. arrived at Paris. A new revolution was the result. Bonaparte on the 10th of Nov. entered the Council of Five Hundred, expelled the members, and assumed the title of Chief Consul. He began his political career by promulgating a new constitution, and offering peace to Austria, but without effect. He then wrote a letter to the king of England in the same pacific strain, but his proposition was declined, and hostilities were renewed with vigour on all sides. On 30 May, 1800, Bonaparte entered Milan, and re-established the Cisalpine republic; and on the 14th of the

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following month he gained the battle of Marengo. The victory produced an armistice for two months, and the First Consul retired to Paris. At the beginning of the following year the treaty of Luneville was signed, whereupon Bonaparte congratulated the French nation that the ambition of England alone continued to disturb the tranquillity of the world. To curb the proud islanders, therefore, vast preparations for invading the British shores were made all along the coast, from Bruges to Ushant; but, instead of being intimidated, the English seemed to acquire new energy from these gigantic menaces, and the whole kingdom was in motion to defend the country. But in the midst of the alarm a change in the British cabinet took place, negotiations for a peace were set on foot, and the treaty of Amiens was concluded 27 March, 1802. The same year he obtained the situation of First Consul, first for ten years, and next for life, with power to name his successor. Thus possessed of all but the title of sovereign, it was obvious that his aspiring hopes had no limits. Anxious as he had pretended to be for peace, it became plain from his conduct that he intended to maintain it no longer than it suited his ambitious views to do so. At the beginning of 1803 he quarrelled with England, war was suddenly renewed, and all British subjects throughout France were made prisoners, contrary to the practice of civilized nations. In 1804 Napoleon introduced a new civil code for the government of the country; but at the same time, in defiance of every principle of justice, he caused the Duc d'Enghien to be seized on neutral ground, conveyed to France, and shot at midnight in the wood of Vincennes. He now assumed the imperial title, and sent for the Pope to consecrate him in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, on the 2nd of December; but when the service was about to be performed he snatched the crown from the altar and, standing erect, placed it on his own head. In the following year he played the same farce at Milan, on taking the title of king of Italy. A fresh war now broke out between the French and the Austrians, when Bonaparte compelled Mack to surrender Ulm, and on 13 Nov., 1805, he entered Vienna. On the 2nd of Dec. the battle of Austerlitz brought the war to a close, and peace was concluded between France and Austria, at Presburg, on the 26th of the same month. Early in the following year Napoleon adopted Eugene Beauharnois, the son of his wife Josephine by her former husband, as his successor to the crown of Italy. Soon afterwards he made his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat, Duke of Cleves; his own brother, Joseph, king of Naples, and Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland. In the autumn Napoleon marched against the Prussians, who were defeated at the battle of Jena, and the French entered Berlin. This brought on a contest with Russia, which, after the battle of Friedland (14 June, 1807), ended in the treaty of Tilsit. In the following year Napoleon made war upon the Pope, and his troops took possession of Rome. About the same time his designs upon Spain began to be developed, Charles IV. being compelled to resign the throne in favour of his son Ferdinand, and Murat, at the head of a French army, entered Madrid. Bonaparte now obliged the queen of Spain to declare her son illegitimate, in consequence of which the old king resumed the regal title, and then abdicated it for ever in favour of his imperial protector, who caused his brother

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Joseph to be proclaimed king. This roused the Spanish nation to arms, and war was declared against France. The English being invited to that country, Napoleon went thither in person, but did not long remain there, having other objects in contemplation. The new war between Austria and the French was decided by the battle of Wagram (8 July, 1809). In December following Napoleon separated himself from his wife Josephine, who had been consecrated empress by the Pope. Notwithstanding this, on 15 Feb., 1810, a marriage ceremony was celebrated between Napoleon and Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor of Austria. This connection was productive of a son, whose birth, on 20 March, 1811, was celebrated with great rejoicings. At this time affairs grew serious on the side of Spain, where the flame of patriotism, aided by British valour, proved more than a match for the politics and force of Bonaparte. To extricate himself from this embarrassment he provoked a war with Russia, and, putting the whole Confederation of the Rhine under requisition, marched, with half a million of men, for the north. His progress was marked by devastation till he reached Moscow, where he found a city prepared for destruction by its inhabitants; and soon afterwards the greater part of it was destroyed as a voluntary sacrifice. The winter now began to set in, and Bonaparte, after several ineffectual attempts to effect a peace or a truce, began to retrace his steps for Poland. But the march was impeded by a thousand dreadful disasters; and on his arrival at Smorgonie, in Poland, Napoleon abandoned the wreck of his army to pursue his course to Paris, where he arrived 19 Dec., 1812. The meteor that had so long blazed with splendour was now sinking; and it became evident that, instead of overturning other thrones, Napoleon had business enough on his hands to secure his own. In April, 1813, he marched with another army into Germany; but the Confederation was at an end, and many of those states which had hitherto been at the command of the French ruler were now in the rank of his enemies. At the beginning of August the emperor of Austria joined the coalition, and on the 27th Napoleon suffered a signal defeat at Dresden; but the decisive battle which sealed his fate was that of Leipsic, fought on the 18th Oct., when his army was nearly annihilated. Bonaparte now hastened to Paris and sent commissioners through all the provinces to levy a new conscription; and when desired by the senate to accept terms offered by the allies he dissolved the assembly. On 13 Feb., 1814, the Emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia crossed the Rhine at Basle, where they were met by the Emperor of Austria. Bonaparte, on his part, was not idle; but the decree which he issued at Troyes, threatening death to all Frenchmen bearing the insignia of the Bourbons, indicated desperation rather than fortitude. After a series of actions, in which the allies were successful, negotiations were opened at Chatillon; but such was the extravagance of the demands of Napoleon that they were broken off, and he was abandoned to his fate. On 31 March the allies entered Paris, and the senate decreed that the imperial throne was vacant. Bonaparte being now offered a retreat, chose the isle of Elba, the sovereignty of which was granted to him in perpetuity. Here, at least, he might have been happy; but his restless mind panted after his lost

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greatness. On 25 Feb., 1815, he escaped from Elba, and landed, with a few men, at Cannes, in the bay of St. Juan, on the 1st of March. His progress was so rapid that on the 21st he entered Paris, chiefly through the treachery of Ney, who, after promising to bring him a captive in an iron cage, went over to him with all his army. On resuming the government Napoleon endeavoured to separate the allies by overtures, and to affect a strain of uncommon moderation. His artifices, however, were seen through, and preparations were made to crush the usurpation and to prevent any further interruption of the peace of Europe. In the meantime Bonaparte having mustered a force sufficient to take the field, marched, on 12 July, to the frontiers, with the design of cutting off the English under Wellington and the Prussians commanded by Blücher in the vicinity of Brussels. On the 15th hostilities commenced near Chatteroi, when the Prussians were repulsed, and Napoleon advanced to Fleurus. The next day were fought the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras, when Blücher was compelled to fall back to Mont St. Guibert, and the British to Waterloo. On the 18th the great contest, in which so many destinies were involved, took place by a desperate attack upon the English, who for four hours remained steadily on the defensive against a vast disparity of force; but at length the Prussians came up, and the rout of the French became general. Napoleon was the first to escape; and on his arrival at Paris, finding that he could not abdicate in favour of his son, he hastened to Rochefort in order to embark for America. The English government had, however, anticipated his design, and blockaded the whole line of coast so completely that, finding it scarcely possible to elude their vigilance, he came to the resolution of surrendering himself, and accordingly was received on board the 'Bellerophon,' Captain Maitland, who bore away for Torbay. In the meantime Napoleon wrote a letter full of compliments to the prince regent, claiming his protection. To this epistle no attention was paid, and on the 7th Aug. he was transferred to the 'Northumberland,' which ship the next day sailed for St. Helena, where the eventual career of this extraordinary man terminated 5 May, 1821. His remains were taken to France by the Prince de Joinville Oct., 1840, and deposited in the Hotel des Invalides on the 15th Dec. in that year.

NAPOLEON II. (**NAPOLEON FRANÇOIS BONAPARTE**), son of Napoleon I. and of Maria Louisa of Austria, was born at Paris 20 March, 1811, and from his birth was styled king of Rome. After his father's first abdication (1814) he went with his mother to Vienna, where he was created duke of Reichstadt. Died 22 July, 1832.

NARBONNE-LARA, Count Louis de, a statesman, born at Colorno, in the duchy of Parma, Aug., 1755; died at Torgau 17 Nov., 1813. He held the post of minister of war under Louis XVI., and after the revolution was employed in a diplomatic capacity by Napoleon.

NARDI, JAMES, a Florentine, born 1476; died about 1540. His principal work is a History of Florence.

NARES, EDWARD, D.D., received his education at Westminster School, and thence proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, but afterwards migrated to Merton College, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was collated to the rectory of Biddeford, Kent, 1798. In 1805 he preached the

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Bampton lecture, and in 1813 was appointed regius professor of modern history and modern languages. He died at Biddenden 20 Aug., 1841, aged 79. His works are, 'Remarks on the Version of the New Testament edited by the Unitarians,' 1810, and again 1814; 'Thoughts I to Myself,' a novel, 1811; 'Elements of General History,' 1822, being a continuation of Professor Tytler's work; 'Heraldic Anomalies,' 2 vols., 1824; 'Memoirs of the Life and Administration of William Cecil, Lord Burghley,' 3 vols. 1828-31.

NARES, JAMES, Mus. D., was born at Stanwell, in Middlesex, in 1715. He was educated first under Mr. Gates, master of the royal choristers, and next under Dr. Pepusch. At the age of nineteen he became organist of York Cathedral, from whence he removed to London in 1755, on being appointed organist and composer to the king. The year following he was created doctor in music at Cambridge, and in 1757 obtained the place of master of the choristers, which he resigned in 1780. Dr. Nares published several esteemed compositions. Died 12 Feb., 1783.

NARES, ROBERT, F.R.S., F.S.A., son of Dr. James Nares, mentioned above, was born at York 9 June, 1753. From Westminster School he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, and after taking orders obtained several livings in succession. He was appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn 1788; assistant librarian in the British Museum 1795-1807; archdeacon of Stafford 1800; vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, 1805-18; and finally rector of All Hallows, London Wall. His chief work is 'A Glossary; or a Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c., which have been thought to require illustration in the works of English authors,' 1822. Archdeacon Nares also published 'Elements of Orthoepy'; Essays; and Sermons. He was the projector of, and the principal contributor to, the 'British Critic.' Died 23 March, 1829.

NARUSZEWICZ, ADAM STANISLAUS, a Polish historian and poet, born 1733; appointed bishop of Luck 1790; died at Janow 6 July, 1796.

NARVAEZ, RAMON MARIA, duke of Valentia, and prime minister of Spain, was born at Loja, in Granada, August, 1800. He entered the army at an early age, and took part in the war of liberation against Napoleon I. He afterwards made himself conspicuous by his abilities in the Carlist war, and was in consequence raised to the rank of brigadier. In 1840 he quarrelled with Espartero, and for several years was the prime mover in all the intrigues and plots of Queen Christina against her daughter Queen Isabella. From 1857 the Government of Spain was either in the hands of General O'Donnell or Marshal Narvaez. In 1865 the former was once more succeeded by General Narvaez, who remained prime minister till his decease on 23 April, 1868.

NARY, CORNELIUS, LL.D., a Catholic divine, born in the county of Kildare 1600, and died at Dublin 3 March, 1738. He published The New Testament translated from the Vulgate, with notes, 1705, 1718; A History of the World; and several controversial works.

NASH, JOHN, an English architect, born 1752; died 13 May, 1835. He is chiefly known as the author or promoter of the extensive improvements in the metropolis arising out of the formation of Regent Street and the Regent's Park. He also designed Buckingham Palace, the Haymarket Theatre, and the Pavilion at Brighton.

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NASH, RICHARD, was born at Swansea 1674, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards had a pair of colours, but soon quitted the army and entered the Temple, though he never followed the law. A love of pleasure and gaming drew him, in 1704, to Bath, which city he contrived, by his excellent management, to render a place of fashionable resort. He was chosen master of the ceremonies, and was so much esteemed as to be called king of Bath; but commonly he was called, from the peculiarity of his dress, Beau Nash. Died 12 Feb., 1761.

NASH, THOMAS, a satirist, was born at Lowestoft, Suffolk, 1567, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he left after taking one degree, and then settled in London, where he died probably in 1601. He wrote three dramatic pieces, but was chiefly distinguished by the virulence of his pamphlets against Gabriel Harvey and Peiry, who assumed the title of Martin Marprelate. His principal performance is 'Pierce Penniless,' published in 1589.—*Athen. Cantab.*

NASH, TREADWAY RUSSEL, an English clergyman, was born 1726, and took his degree of D.D. at Worcester College, Oxford, 1758. He was a man of fortune, and died at his seat in Worcestershire 26 Jan., 1811. Dr. Nash published 'Collections for a History of Worcestershire,' 2 vols. folio; a splendid edition of Hudibras, 3 vols. 4to.; and some papers in the *Archæologia*.

NASMITH, JAMES, D.D., was born at Norwich 1740, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1773 he was presented to the living of St. Mary Abchurch, which he exchanged for Snailwell, Cambridgeshire. His last preferment was the rectory of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, where he died 16 Oct., 1808. Dr. Nasmith published 'A Catalogue of Benet-college Library,' an edition of the 'Itineraries of Simon and William of Worcester,' and a new edition of Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica.'

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, a landscape painter, was a native of Edinburgh. He studied painting in London, under Allan Ramsay, the son of the poet, and afterwards visited Italy. Having returned to his native city he commenced practising with great success as a portrait painter; but subsequently he devoted his attention almost exclusively to landscape. He died at Edinburgh 10 April, 1840, aged 83. His son Patrick, born 1786, also excelled as a landscape painter, but was cut off in the prime of life 17 Aug., 1831.

NATHAN, ISAAC, a rabbi of the fourteenth century, who compiled a Concordance of the Bible, which has been several times printed.

NATTER, JEAN MARC, a French painter, born at Paris 1683; died 1766.

NATTER, LAURENCE, an engraver of intaglios, was a native of Biberach, in Swabia, and died at St. Petersburg 27 Dec., 1763. He published a treatise on gems.

NAUDE, or NAUDEUS, GABRIEL, a French writer, born at Paris 1600. He studied medicine at Padua, where he took his doctor's degree. After a considerable stay in Italy he returned to Paris, and became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, on whose death he entered the service of Mazarin; but when that minister was banished Naudé went to Sweden as librarian to Queen Christina. His stay there, however, was short, and he died at Abbeville 29 July, 1653. His principal works are, *Arts pour dresser une Bibliothèque; Apologie pour les*

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grands hommes soupçonnés de Magie; Bibliographia Politica; Hieronymi Cardani vita; Jugement de tout ce qui a été imprimé contre le cardinal Mazarin; Nauzéana.

NAUDÉ, PHILIPPE, a mathematician, born at Metz 1654; died at Berlin March, 1729.

NAUDET, THOMAS CHARLES, a landscape painter, born 1774 at Paris, where he died 16 July, 1810.

NAUNTON, Sir ROBERT, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to a fellowship at Trinity Hall. After having been employed on some diplomatic concerns in Scotland and France he returned to the university, and in 1601 was elected public orator, in which capacity he attracted the notice of James I., who made him master of the Requests, surveyor of the Court of Wards, and secretary of state. His last preferment was that of master of the Court of Wards, which office he resigned in 1633. His 'Fragmenta Regalia' contains many curious particulars of the court of Queen Elizabeth. Died 27 March, 1635.

NAVAGERO, ANDREW, *Naugerius*, a Latin poet, born at Venice 1483; died at Blois 1529.

NAVARETE, FERDINAND, a Spanish friar of the order of St. Dominic, served on the Chinese mission, 1659-72; became archbishop of St. Domingo 1678; died 1689. He wrote an account of China, of which there is an English translation in Churchill's Voyages.

NAVARETE, JUAN HERNANDEZ, a Spanish painter, born at Logroño about 1524. He was deaf and dumb from his childhood, whence he obtained the name of 'El Mudo'; notwithstanding which he attained such excellence in his art as to be called the Spanish Titian. Died 1577.

NAYLER, JAMES, a Quaker, born at Ardsley, in Yorkshire, about 1616. He became a soldier in the Parliament army, but quitted the service 1649, and in 1651 attached himself to George Fox. Soon afterwards, however, he pretended to inspiration, and committed such extravagances that the Parliament condemned him to be whipped, branded in the forehead, and have his tongue bored through with a hot iron. This barbarous sentence was carried into execution at Bristol, after which Navler was removed to London, and confined in Bridewell, where he remained till 1660, when he was set at liberty. He died the same year, on his journey into Yorkshire.

NEAL, DANIEL, was born in London 14 Dec., 1678. After receiving a private education he went to Leyden, and on his return to London became minister to a dissenting congregation, which met first at Loriners' Hall and next in Jewin Street. Mr. Neal published, in 1720, 'A History of New England,' 2 vols., for which he received the degree of master of arts from one of the colleges in that country; but his greatest work is 'A History of the Puritans,' 4 vols., which was answered by Bishop Madox and Dr. Zachary Grey. A new edition of Mr. Neal's history was published in 1797, 5 vols. 8vo. Died 4 April, 1743.

NEALE, or NEILE, RICHARD, an English prelate, born in Westminster March 1561-2. From Westminster School he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, and after taking orders obtained in succession a large number of benefices. He became master of the Savoy, 1605; dean of Westminster the same year; clerk of the closet to James I. and Charles I.; bishop of Rochester 1608;

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of Lichfield 1610; of Lincoln 1613; of Durham 1617; of Winchester 1627; and archbishop of York 1632. Died 31 Oct., 1640. He is the supposed author of a book entitled 'Spalato's Shiftings in Religion,' 1624, against Marc Ant. de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato.

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM, a Protestant divine and church historian, born at Göttingen, of Jewish parents, 17 Jan., 1789. After having adopted the Lutheran religion, he studied divinity at Halle and Göttingen, and became, in 1813, professor of ecclesiastical history at Berlin, where he continued to labour as teacher and writer, with very little interruption, till his death on 14 July, 1850. His great work is his 'General History of the Christian Religion and Church,' from the close of the apostolic age to the council of Basle in 1430. This has been translated into English, as have also most of the following works by Neander: The Emperor Julian and his Times, 1812; St. Bernard and his Times, 1813; a treatise on Gnosticism, 1818; St. Chrysostom and the Church of his Time, 1822; 'Antignosticus, the Spirit of Tertullian,' 1825; History of the Apostolic Age, 1832; 'Life of Christ,' in refutation of Strauss, 1837; Memorials of Christian Life.

NECKAM, or NEQUAM, ALEXANDER, an English monk of the order of St. Augustine, who was educated in the abbey of St. Albans. He completed his studies at Paris, and died abbat of Cirencester in 1217. His principal work is a Latin poem, 'De Laude Sapientie Divinae.'

NECKER, JAMES, a celebrated statesman, was the son of Charles Frederic Necker, professor of civil law at Geneva, and born there 30 Sept., 1732. At the age of fifteen he was placed in a banking-house at Paris, after which he became partner with Thellusson, on whose death he established a house of his own, in conjunction with his brother and two others. In 1776 he was appointed director, and soon after comptroller-general of the finances. This last office he held five years, and then published an account of his administration, which was attacked by M. Calonne, and defended by Necker, who was in consequence exiled to his country seat, where he wrote his treatise 'On the Importance of Religious Opinions.' In 1788 he was restored to his post, in which capacity he advised the convocation of the states-general, a measure that accelerated the revolution. The year following, he was ordered to leave the kingdom, on which he retired to Copet, in Switzerland, where he died 30 March, 1804. Besides his political works, he published 'A Course of Religious Morality,' and a novel on the 'Consequences of a Single Fault.'

NECTON, HUMPHREY, a Carmelite, first of Norwich and afterwards of Cambridge, died 1303. He was of great eminence for his learning and abilities.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TURBERVILLE, a Catholic divine, was born in London 10 Sept., 1713, and educated at Douay, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of natural philosophy. After presiding some time over a Catholic seminary in Hampshire, he was appointed professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon; but he soon returned to his native country, and became a travelling tutor to some young noblemen. He finally settled at Brussels, as director of the imperial academy, and died there 30 Dec., 1781. Mr. Needham was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London, and also of the Aca-

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demy of Sciences at Paris. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published, in French, *New Microscopical Discoveries*; *On Microscopical Bodies*, and the *Generation of Organized ones*, 3 vols. He was engaged in a remarkable controversy respecting the Egyptian origin of the Chinese, which conclusion he drew from some characters on a bust at Turin. The idea, however, was soon exploded.

NEEDHAM, MARCHMONT, a political writer, born at Burford, Oxfordshire, Aug., 1620. On leaving the university of Oxford he obtained the situation of usher in Merchant Taylors' School, which place he resigned, 1642, to become a writer to an attorney, but soon quitted that employment for politics. He began his career in this line by a weekly paper, called '*Mercurius Britannicus*,' on the side of Parliament, which gained him popularity. After carrying on this journal about four years he espoused the royal cause, in a paper called '*Mercurius Pragmaticus*,' for which he narrowly escaped being hanged by his old employers. He now turned again, and conducted a republican paper, under the title of '*Mercurius Politicus*.' At the Restoration Needham fled the kingdom, but contrived to obtain his pardon, and then practised physic till his death in 1678. His other works are not worth notice.

NEEFS, PETER, a painter of architectural subjects, born at Antwerp 1570; died in 1651, leaving a son in the same line, who is called the Young Neefs.

NEELE, HENRY, an English poet and novelist, born 1708; died by his own hand 9 Feb., 1828; in a fit of insanity. He was a son of a map-engraver in the Strand, and practised in London as a solicitor. Among his publications are, '*Pain's Dramatic Scenes*;' the '*Romance of History*,' 3 vols. 12mo.; and a series of tales relating to persons mentioned in the annals of this country.

NEEK, ARNOLD VAN DER, a landscape painter, born at Amsterdam 1619; died 1683. His son, *Egton Hendrick Van Der Neer* (b. 1643; d. 1703), painted portraits and conversation pieces.

NEELE, RICHARD, Archbishop of York. See **NEALE**.

NEILSON, JAMES BEAUMONT, F.R.S., a Scotch engineer, invented the hot blast, a process which completely revolutionised the iron trade. Born 1792; died 18 Jan., 1805.

NELSON, HORATIO, Viscount Nelson, was the fourth son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, and born there 29 Sept., 1758. He was educated first at Norwich, and next at North Walsham; but in his twelfth year he became a midshipman under his uncle, captain Suckling, of the '*Raisonable*.' Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies in a merchant ship, and on his return was admitted on board the '*Carcass*,' one of the vessels sent on an expedition to the North Pole, under the order of captain Phipps. He went next to the East Indies. In 1777 he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and in 1779 that of post-captain, when he was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbroke*, in which ship he sailed to the West Indies, where he distinguished himself in an enterprise on the Spanish main. After the peace of 1783 he commanded the '*Boreas*,' frigate, stationed for the protection of trade at the Leeward Islands, and while there he married Mrs. Nesbit, the widow of a physician. On the commencement of the revolutionary war he was ap-

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pointed to the '*Agamemnon*' of 64 guns, and was placed under the orders of Lord Hood in the Mediterranean, where he displayed great bravery on many occasions, particularly at Toulon and the siege of Bastia, in which last service he lost an eye. In 1796 he hoisted his broad pendant as commodore on board '*La Minerve*,' in which frigate he fell in with the Spanish fleet, from whom he escaped, and conveyed the intelligence to Admiral Jervis, off Cape St. Vincent, on the 13th of February, 1797. The same evening the enemy appeared, and Nelson, shifting his flag to the '*Captain*,' had a principal part in the glory of that day, for which he received the order of the Bath, and was made a rear-admiral. In this capacity he commanded the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz, where, on the 3rd of July, he made an attack upon the Spanish gun-boats, and on the 15th of the same month he was detached against Santa Cruz in Tenerife. This enterprise however failed, after a fierce contest, at the close of which Nelson received a shot in the right elbow, which rendered amputation necessary. Notwithstanding this, he hoisted his flag in the '*Vanguard*' in April, 1798, and rejoined Earl St. Vincent, by whom he was despatched to the Mediterranean, to observe the armament then preparing at Toulon. While thus employed his ship was so much damaged as to be obliged to bear away for Sardinia. In the mean time the French fleet sailed, and having taken Malta, proceeded for Egypt; whither they were followed by Nelson; but not being able to gain any intelligence of the object of his pursuit, he returned to Sicily. His stay at Syracuse was short, and on the 1st of August he had the satisfaction of desiring the enemy moored in the bay of Aboukir. A bloody engagement ensued, in which the British were completely victorious, and two only of the French ships escaped. For this achievement, Nelson was made baron of the Nile, rewarded with a pension, and covered with honours by different sovereigns as well as his own. He next rendered an important service in the restoration of the king of Naples; on which occasion, however, he furnished his reputation by trying and executing the Neapolitan admiral Caraccioli. In 1800 he landed in England, where he soon after separated from his lady through an unfortunate attachment to the wife of Sir William Hamilton. The year following he added to his renown as a naval hero by the destruction of the Danish ships and batteries at Copenhagen, for which he was created a viscount. His next enterprise was an attempt upon the flotilla in the harbour of Boulogne; but after the loss of Captain Parker, and many other brave men, the English ships were under the necessity of relinquishing their object. On the renewal of hostilities, Lord Nelson was appointed to command the fleet in the Mediterranean, where for nearly two years he was employed in the blockade of Toulon. At length the French fleet escaped out of port March 30, 1805, and being joined by the Spanish squadron, proceeded to the West Indies, whither Nelson followed them with the utmost expedition; but after a most extraordinary pursuit, the flying enemy returned to Europe, and got safe into Cadiz. The English admiral, as soon as he had recruited himself, sailed for Cadiz, off which harbour he arrived Sept. 20; and on the 21st of the following month was fought the battle of Trafalgar, previous to which he gave his last order, '*England expects*

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every man to do his duty.' His own example went with the injunction; but, unfortunately, by exposing his person too much, and neglecting to take off the insignia of his rank, he became an object to the marksmen placed in the tops of the ship with which he was engaged. In the middle of the engagement, a musket-ball struck him on the left shoulder, and passing through the spine, lodged in the muscles of the back. He fell, and said to his captain, 'Hardy, I believe they have done it at last; my back-bone is shot through.' He lived just long enough to be acquainted with the number of ships that had been captured, and his last words were, 'I have done my duty; I praise God for it!' His body was brought to England, and buried in the cathedral of St. Paul's, where a monument has since been erected to his memory. An earldom was created in the person of his brother, which title descends with an estate granted by Parliament to the issue of his sisters.

NELSON, ROBERT, a learned and pious writer, born in London 22 June, 1656, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was strongly attached to James II., and he continued to communicate with the nonjurors till the death of Bishop Lloyd, when he returned to the established church. He lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Tillotson, and was the zealous promoter of all works of charity. His principal works are: 'A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts'; 'Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice'; 'The Practice of True Devotion'; 'Life of Bishop Bull'; 'Letter to Dr. Clarke on the Trinity'; 'Address to Persons of Quality and Estate, on the Means of doing Good.' Died 16 Jan., 1714-15.

NENNIUS, a British historian, and abbat of Bangor in the seventh century, who, when the monks of his house were massacred, fled for refuge to Chester. His work entitled 'Historia Britonum' is inserted in Gale's Hist. Brit. Script. 1691.

NEPHER. See NAPIER.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Latin historian who died in the reign of Augustus. He lived on terms of friendship with Cicero and Atticus. The only work of his extant is the 'Vite excellentium Imperatorum,' containing the lives of twenty-two celebrated generals. It has been often printed.

NERI, ST. PHILIP. See PHILIP.

NESSE, CHRISTOPHER, a Puritan divine, born 26 Dec., 1621, at North Cowes, Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. On taking orders he obtained the living of Cottingham, in his native county, but being deprived of it at the Restoration for nonconformity, he officiated at a dissenting congregation in London, where he died 26 Dec., 1705. His principal work is entitled 'The History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament,' 4 vols., 1690.

NESSERODE, CHARLES ROBERT, Count Von, a celebrated diplomatist, born 14 Dec. 1780, at Lisbon, where his father was Russian ambassador. He was appointed secretary of embassy at Berlin 1805; transferred to the Hague 1805; and appointed councillor of the Russian embassy at Paris 1807; but he returned to St. Petersburg when the formidable Russo-Austrian coalition exploded. Nesserode gained a complete ascendancy over the Emperor Alexander I., whom he followed to France 1814. He signed the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, and afterwards the convention by which Marmont surrendered Paris to the allied troops. Subsequently he acted as the plenipoten-

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tiary of Russia at the congress of Vienna, and in that capacity was instrumental in accomplishing the dismemberment of Poland. It was Nesserode who planned the Holy Alliance, which virtually made the Czar of Russia the master of all the potentates of the continent of Europe, by giving him the right to interfere on all occasions 'for the defence of religion, peace, and justice,' and the 'suppression of the revolutionary spirit.' After the death of Alexander I. Nesserode gained the confidence of his successor Nicholas, but he retired from office soon after the accession of Alexander II. He died at St. Petersburg 23 March, 1862.

NESTORIUS, the founder of a sect, was born in Syria, in the fifth century. On entering into the priesthood he became so popular for his eloquence that Theodosius nominated him, in 428, patriarch of Constantinople; in which station he displayed great zeal against the Arians and Novatians. He also opposed those Christians who differed from the Catholic practice in the celebration of Easter. At last he fell under censure himself for affirming that the Blessed Virgin Mary is not the mother of God. For this he was condemned in the council of Ephesus, deprived of his see, and banished. He died in 439. His followers continue to be numerous in the east, and are organized under a patriarch.

NETSCHER, GASPAR, a painter, born at Prague 1639; died 1684. He had two sons, Theodore and Constantine, who were both good painters of portrait. The first died in 1733, and his brother in 1722.

NETTLETON, THOMAS, M.D., a physician of Halifax, Yorkshire, was born at Dewsbury in that county 1683; and died 9 Jan., 1742. He wrote 'Thoughts concerning Virtue and Happiness,' and an 'Account of the success of inoculating the Smallpox.'

NEUHOFF. See THEODORE.

NEUMANN, CASPAR, a chemist, was born at Zullichau, in Germany, 1682, and prosecuted his studies at Halle, after which he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal College, Berlin. The king of Prussia conferred on him the dignity of aulic counsellor. Died 20 Oct. 1737. His chemical works were published in English 1750.

NEUMANN, KARL FRIEDRICH, a German professor, author of a 'History of the East India Company,' and a 'History of the United States,' died at Berlin 17 March, 1850, aged 77. He at one time held a professorship, but was compelled to resign it in consequence of his liberal opinions.

NEVE, TIMOTHY, D.D., was born at Spalding 12 Oct., 1724, and educated at Oxford. He was appointed Margaret professor of divinity in that university 1753, and a prebendary of Worcester the same year. Died 1 Jan., 1798. Dr. Neve published some sermons and 'Animadversions on Phillips's Life of Cardinal Pole.'

NEVERS, LOUIS DE GONZAGUE, Duc de, a celebrated general, born 1550, being son of Frederick II. duke of Mantua. He sided with the League during the wars of religion, and greatly distinguished himself, especially in Poictou 1588. Afterwards he espoused the cause of Henry IV., whose reconciliation with the Catholic Church he promoted; and at a later period he was sent against the duke of Parma in Picardy. Died 23 Oct., 1595. His Memoirs were published 1665.

NEVILLE, or NEVILLE, HENRY, a republican writer, born in Berkshire 1620, and educated at

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Merton College, Oxford. In the Rebellion he took the side of parliament, and was elected a member of the council of state; but on the usurpation of Cromwell he gave up his seat. Died 20 Sept., 1694. He published Machiavel's works, and a piece entitled 'Plato Redivivus, or a Dialogue concerning Government,' which Hollis reprinted in 1763.

NEVILLE, ALEXANDER, was born in Kent 1544. After graduating M.A. at Cambridge he became secretary to Archbishop Parker and his successor, Grindal. He paraphrased Seneca's *Edipus*, and wrote in Latin an account of the insurrection under Kett. Died 4 Oct., 1614. His brother, *Thomas Neville, D.D.*, who became dean of Canterbury, and was an eminent benefactor to Trinity College, Cambridge, died 2 May, 1615.

NEVILLE, EDMUND, a Jesuit, was a native of Lancashire. He studied in the English college at Rome, after which he was sent upon the English mission. He died in 1610 in London 18 July, 1648, *æt. 42*. He published 'The Palm of Christian Fortitude, or the glorious combats of the Christians in Japan,' 1630, and prepared for the press 'The Life of St. Augustine, Doctor of the Church.'

NEVILLE, EDWARD, an English Jesuit, whose real name was *Scarisbrick*, was a native of Lancashire. He became one of James II.'s chaplains and preachers; and died 19 Feb., 1709. Besides sermons, he published the *Life of Lady Warner* 1690, and again 1692.

NEWBURGH, WILLIAM OF. See WILLIAM.

NEWCASTLE, HENRY PELHAM FIENNES PELHAM CLINTON, 5th duke OF, K.G., was born 1811, and educated at Oxford. He entered the House of Commons in the Tory interest 1832, being then known as Lord Lincoln. When Sir Robert Peel returned to power in 1841, his lordship was constituted first commissioner of woods and forests, a situation which in 1846 he exchanged for that of chief secretary for Ireland. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the fourth duke, 1851. Lord Aberdeen appointed him colonial secretary 1853, but on the breaking out of the Crimean war in the following year he was transferred to the war department. However, in discharging the duties of that important office he failed to give satisfaction to the public; and accordingly he resigned in 1855, and was succeeded by Lord Parnmure. When the second coalition government was formed the duke was again appointed secretary of state for the colonies, and he held that post till a few months previous to his death, which occurred 18 Oct. 1864.

NEWCASTLE, MARGARET CAVENDISH, duchess OF, second wife of William, the first duke, was the daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, of St. John's, near Colchester, where she was born. When very young she had the misfortune to lose her father. In 1643 she went to Oxford, and was appointed one of the maids of honour to the queen, whom she accompanied to France, where the marquis of Newcastle married her in 1645. While abroad she wrote several of her works, which consist of no fewer than ten printed folios, besides manuscripts. She was most extravagantly praised in her lifetime for these performances, not only by servile authors, but even by learned societies and universities. She died at the close of 1673, and was buried in Westminster Abbey 7 Jan., 1673-4. Her publications are—'The World's Olio;' 'Nature's Picture, drawn by Fancy's Pencil to the Life' 'Orations of divers

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sorts;' *Plays*; 'Philosophical and Physical Opinions;' 'Observations upon Experimental Philosophy;' 'Philosophical Letters;' 'Poems and Phancies;' 'Sociable Letters;' and a *Life of her husband*.

NEWCASTLE, THOMAS PELHAM HOLLES, duke OF, was employed in several high offices during the reign of George II. He retired from the administration soon after the accession of George III.; and died 1768.

NEWCASTLE, WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke OF, was the son of Sir Charles Cavendish, and born 1592. James I. made him knight of the Bath, Baron Ogle, and Viscount Mansfield. Charles I. created him earl of Newcastle, and appointed him governor to the prince of Wales. When the king went to Scotland in 1639 he was most splendidly entertained by the earl of Newcastle at his seat at Welbeck. This feast cost near 5000*l.*, but it was far exceeded by another which his lordship gave to their majesties, the expense of which is said to have been more than 14,000*l.* Besides all this he contributed 10,000*l.* in addition to a troop of horse, towards Charles I.'s northern expedition. He behaved with great spirit and loyalty during the civil wars, till the ruin of the royal cause obliged him to go abroad. After the Restoration he was created duke of Newcastle. Died 25 Dec., 1676. He wrote several plays and poems, but his folio treatise on *Horsemanship* is the best known of his works.

NEWCOMB, THOMAS, was born in Hertfordshire 1675, and educated at Oxford; after which he became rector of Stopham, Sussex. He also kept an academy at Hackney. He died about 1766. Dr. Newcomb wrote several poems, some of which possess considerable merit.

NEWCOME, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born at Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire, 10 April 1720. He was educated at Abingdon School, whence he removed first to Pembroke College, and next to Hertford College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1765 he accumulated his degrees in divinity, and was appointed chaplain to the earl of Hertford, viceroy of Ireland, who promoted him to the bishopric of Dromore, from whence, in 1775, he was translated to Ossory; in 1779 to Waterford; and in 1795 to Armagh. He died at Dublin 11 Jan., 1800. His works are—*A Harmony of the Gospels*; *Observations on our Lord's Conduct as a Divine Instructor*; *An Attempt towards an improved Version, a Metrical Arrangement, and an Explanation of the twelve Minor Prophets*; *An Attempt towards an improved Version of the Prophet Ezekiel*; *A Review of the chief Difficulties in the History of the Resurrection*; *An Historical View of the English Biblical Translations*; *An Attempt towards Revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures, or the New Covenant of Jesus Christ*, 2 vols.

NEWCOURT, RICHARD, one of the proctors of the Court of Arches, and registrar of the diocese of Canterbury, died at Greenwich Feb. 1716. He published 'Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense,' 2 vols. folio, 1708.

NEWDIGATE, SIR ROGER, Bart., of Arbury, Warwickshire, was born 30 May, 1710; educated at Westminster School and University College, Oxford; represented Middlesex in the House of Commons 1751-80; died 25 Nov., 1806. He was a liberal benefactor to the university of Oxford, and gave to it 1000*l.*, to be vested in the funds, for an

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annual prize for English verses on sculpture, painting, and architecture.

NEWPORT, GEORGE, F.R.S., a naturalist, was the son of a wheelwright at Canterbury, and having a taste for natural history, became the curator of the museum in that city. He next studied medicine in University College, London, and settled as a surgeon in the West End of the metropolis, but failed to obtain an extensive practice, as his attention was almost entirely engrossed by microscopical investigations and philosophical pursuits. The results of his researches were published in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' Died in London 7 April, 1854.

NEWPORT, MAURICE, an English Jesuit, who died in London 4 Dec., 1687, *æt.* 76, was the author of a Latin poem, much admired at the time of its publication, entitled 'Votum candidum, seu Poema congratulatorium, Carolo II. Regi Angliæ dedicatum,' 1609.

NEWTON, GILBERT STUART, R.A., a painter, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 2 Nov., 1795; died at Chelsea, England, 3 Aug., 1835. Among his works are 'Shylock and Jessica'; 'Yorick and the Grisette'; 'The Abbat Boniface'; 'Macheath'; and 'Abelard in his Study.'

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC, the prince of philosophers, was born 25 Dec., 1642, at Woolsthorpe, in the parish of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire. His father died before the birth of this child, and the widow took for her second husband a clergyman of the name of Smith, by whom she had one son and two daughters. Isaac was educated at Grantham School, where he displayed his genius in the construction of several curiosities, particularly a windmill and wooden clock. He had also a turn for drawing, and took several portraits from the life. His mother, on the death of her second husband, took him home to attend the farm; but finding the business ill managed, she sent him to school again, and, in 1660, to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he studied the mathematics with great diligence, and in 1664 made the discovery of the nature of light and colours. The next year, being obliged to leave the university on account of the plague, he conceived the idea of the system of gravitation, by seeing an apple fall from a tree in his garden. Thus, from the most simple occurrence, his penetrating mind was enabled to trace the principle which keeps the planets in motion and preserves the universe in order. In 1667 he obtained a fellowship in his college; and two years afterwards Dr. Barrow resigned to him the mathematical professorship. In 1671 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1687 he was one of the delegates appointed to defend the privileges of the university of Cambridge before the High Commission court, where he conducted the cause so ably that James II. dropped his design of obtruding a monk upon that learned body for a degree. The year following Mr. Newton was chosen into parliament for the university, as he also was in 1701. In 1696 he was made warden of the Mint, in the discharge of which office he saved the country above eighty thousand pounds by the improvement of the coinage. In 1699 he was appointed master and worker of the Mint, which situation he held till his death. On being chosen president of the Royal Society, in 1703, he resigned his professorship; and in 1705 he received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne. He enjoyed his faculties to the close of his long life. His

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temper also was remarkably even, and he might almost be said to have carried patience too far, particularly in suffering other men to run away with the merit of his discoveries. This would have been the case in regard to the invention of fluxions if some of his friends had not interposed and asserted the claim of their illustrious countryman. Sir Isaac was not only a philosopher but a Christian, and spent much of his time in elucidating the sacred Scriptures; nor could anything discompose his mind so much as light and irreverent expressions on the subject of religion. He died, without a will, March 20, 1727; and on the 28th his body lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, from whence it was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, the pall being borne by the lord chancellor, two dukes, and three earls. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory; and his statue, by Koubiliac, has been placed in Trinity College. An entire edition of his works was published by Bishop Horsley, in 5 vols. 4to. Of his 'Principia,' published first in 1687, the best edition is that by the Jesuits, Le Seur and Jacquier, 4 vols. 4to. There is a good English translation of it by Motte, in 2 vols. 8vo. Sir Isaac also left an immense number of manuscripts, of which two only have been published, 'The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms,' and 'Observations on the Prophecies.' His Correspondence with Professor Cotes was published by J. Edleston, 1850.

NEWTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Oundle, Northamptonshire, 1622, and educated at Oxford. He died rector of Ross, Herefordshire, 25 Dec., 1678. Dr. Newton published 'Astronomia Britannica'; 'Trigonometria Britannica'; and other works on mathematical subjects.

NEWTON, JOHN, was born in London 24 July, 1725. He was bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant vessel. Afterwards he sailed in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last he grew both serious and studious. By indefatigable diligence he attained a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and in 1764 was ordained on the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became acquainted with Cowper the poet and Mr. Thornton the banker, the latter of whom presented him, in 1770, to the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street. He died 31 Dec., 1807. His works are, A Narrative of his own Life; a Review of Ecclesiastical History; Olney Hymns, in which are some by his friend Cowper; Omicron's letters on religious subjects; Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart; The Messiah, a series of sermons.

NEWTON, RICHARD, D.D., was born in Buckinghamshire about 1676; became principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, 1710; died 21 April, 1753. In 1740, at a great expense, he erected Hart Hall into a college. His works are, University Education; Pluridities indefensible; The Characters of Theophrastus; Sermons.

NEWTON, SAMUEL, alderman of Cambridge, died 21 Sept., 1718, aged 80. He left in MS. a curious diary, of which much use has been made by Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, in his 'Annals of Cambridge.' Two volumes of Newton's MS. collections are in the Harleian library.

NEWTON, THOMAS, a schoolmaster and physician, was born at Butley, Cheshire, and educated at Macclesfield School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford, and afterwards to Queen's College, Cambridge. On entering into

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orders he became master of Macclesfield School, where also he practised physic; but in 1583 he obtained the living of Little Ilford, in Essex. He died May, 1607. His principal works are, *History of the Saracens*; *Approved Medicines and Cordial Precepts*; *Illustriumi aliquot Anclorum enomia*; *The Herbal to the Bible*, translated from Lemnius. He was one of the most elegant Latin poets of his age, and wrote a large number of the commendatory verses which it was then the fashion to prefix to printed works.—*Athen. Cantab.*

NEWTON, THOMAS, an English prelate, born at Lichfield 1704. He was educated at the grammar school of his native city, and next at Westminster, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and the year following took his doctor's degree. In 1749 he published an edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, with notes, and the life of the author; which was followed by the *Paradise Regained*, in a similar form. In 1754 appeared the first volume of his *Dissertations on the Prophecies*, which he completed in 1758. He was made prebendary of Westminster in 1757, and soon after precentor of York, both which preferments he resigned in 1761, on his promotion to the see of Bristol and a canon-residentiaryship of St. Paul's. In 1768 he was made dean of St. Paul's. He died 14 Feb., 1782, and the same year his works were printed, with a memoir of the author, written by himself, in 2 vols.

NEWTON, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, an eminent miniature painter, born 1785, in London, where he died 22 Jan., 1809.

NEY, MICHEL, duke of Elchingen and prince of Moskva, a French marshal, born at Sarrelouis 10 Jan., 1769. After receiving a tolerably good education he was placed with a public notary, but this sedentary occupation did not suit him; so after some time he ran away and enlisted in a regiment of hussars. He was made a lieutenant 1793, and the following year was appointed by General Kleber to the head of a body of 500 *partisans*. The men he commanded were destined to very hazardous and enterprising services, and Ney, as their leader, acquired the surname of the *Indefatigable*. In three or four years he fought his way up to the command of a division, and in Nov., 1799, he put the seal to his celebrity by a plan which he laid and successfully executed for taking the city of Mannheim. This achievement procured him the rank of marshal, and soon afterwards he crossed the Rhine into Alsace and fought a well-contested battle, in memory of which he was subsequently created duke of Elchingen. His station was on the right of the grand army, and his opponent the Archduke John, whom, after a series of brilliant successes, he chased from the Tyrol, and whose rear he cut to pieces at the foot of Mount Brenner just as Napoleon conquered at Austerlitz. Such indeed had been his conduct during the campaign of 1800-7 that the veteran conquerors of the continent unanimously dignified him with the title of *Bravest of the Brave*. He was next employed in the Peninsula, where he destroyed many of the guerilla parties, overran Galicia and the Asturias, defeated Sir Robert Wilson, and cut off many convoys of the allies. In the campaign against Portugal he was compelled by the impregnable lines of Torres Vedras to retreat; but his retreat was a brilliant one. He

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sustained unmoved the incessant assaults of Lord Wellington's overwhelming forces, though he commanded only a corps of 6000 men; and thus enabled the whole army to retire in perfect safety to Miranda del Corvo. Presently, however, a dispute occurred between him and the commander-in-chief, whom he flatly refused to obey, and for this act of insubordination Ney was divested of his command and ordered to return to France. In the expedition to Russia Ney added to his laurels at the sanguinary battle of the Moskva, but still more by his masterly and heroic conduct in the retreat of Moscow as commander of the rear guard. In the campaign of 1813 Ney contributed to the victories of Bautzen, Lützen, and Dresden; but he and Oudinot received a severe check at Dennewitz from the crown prince of Sweden. On the restoration of the Bourbons Ney was created a knight of St. Louis and a peer of France; and on the return of Napoleon from Elba he was ordered to oppose his advance to Paris. He not only promised fidelity to Louis XVIII., but it is said undertook to bring Napoleon to Paris in an iron cage. However this may be, on his arrival at Besançon he found such a general manifestation of feeling in favour of Napoleon that he immediately tendered him his services. He behaved with his usual heroism at the battle of Waterloo, where five horses were shot under him, his garments pierced with balls, and his whole person covered with blood and mud. Foreseeing the consequence of his defection from Louis he secreted himself with one of his relatives at the château of Bessaris, but was discovered by means of a sabre given to him by Napoleon, which was remarked lying on a sofa by one of his relative's visitors, and the circumstance communicated to the prefect. He was tried by the Chamber of Peers, and being found guilty of treason was sentenced to be shot. The sentence was carried into execution at Paris 7 Dec., 1815. Ney was sincere and honest even to bluntness, merciful, with rare exceptions, to the vanquished, and, equally detesting rapine and extortion, lived and died poor.

NICCOLETTO. See CASSANA.

NICCOLINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian poet, born near Pisa 31 Oct., 1728; died at Florence 20 Sept., 1801. His best works are '*Antonio Foscarini*' and '*Arnoldo di Brescia*.'

NICERON, JEAN PIERRE, a biographer, born at Paris 1685. He entered into the order of Barnabites, after which he taught the classics and rhetoric, at Loches, in Touraine; but was recalled to the college of Montargis, to hold a professorship; and afterwards he removed to Paris, where he died 8 July, 1738. His great performance is entitled '*Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with a critical Account of their Works*,' 40 vols. 12mo. He translated several English books into French.

NICHOL, JOHN PRINGLE, LL.D., an astronomer, born at Brechin, Forfarshire, 13 Jan., 1804. He entered the ministry; became professor of astronomy at Glasgow 1836; and died 19 Sept. 1859. Dr. Nichol was the first to make the public familiar with what is called the '*Nebular Hypothesis*.' He published several works on astronomical subjects.

NICHOLAS I., a Roman, succeeded Pope Benedict III. 858; died 13 Nov., 867.

NICHOLAS II., *Gerard of Burgundy*, was elected Pope 1058, and died 22 July, 1061.

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NICHOLAS III., *John Cajetan*, was elected Pope 1277, and died 22 Aug. 1280.

NICHOLAS IV., *Jerome of Ascoli*, succeeded Pope Honorius IV., 1288, and died 4 April, 1292.

NICHOLAS V., *Thomas de Sarzana*, succeeded Pope Eugenius IV., 1447, and died 24 March, 1455.

NICHOLAS I., emperor of Russia, was born 7 July, 1796, being the third son of the Emperor Paul, at the time of whose murder in 1801 he was only five years old. On the proclamation of peace in 1815 he made the tour of Europe, visiting especially the scenes of the great battles of modern times, and also the courts of various nations; and in the following year he came to London, where his youthful and martial appearance gained him the general good-will. In 1817 he married Charlotte, eldest daughter of the king of Prussia, Frederick William III., and the years from this period to his accession formed the brightest portion of his life. On the death of his brother Alexander in 1825 he ascended the throne, his elder brother Constantine having been incapacitated from reigning in consequence of his marriage with a Polish lady. The accession of Nicholas to the throne became the signal for a formidable insurrection, in the prompt suppression of which the new czar showed great personal courage and presence of mind, but at the same time a cold-blooded and unrelenting disposition. Both in the present emergency and on another occasion somewhat later, when the prevalence of the cholera excited a tumult among the ignorant population of St. Petersburg, the czar showed what can be done by a strong will and iron nerve; on both occasions he walked forth into the midst of the excited populace and commanded them to fall down upon their knees. The populace obeyed, and Nicholas in describing the scene is said to have declared that was the finest moment of his life. Throughout his career he was animated by a desire to crush out every spark of freedom from his country, and to establish a rigid absolutism. 'Despotism,' he said, 'is the very essence of my government, and it suits the genius of the land.' In 1826 he declared war against Persia, and after continuing more than a year it was concluded by a treaty whereby the shah ceded two fine provinces to Russia, and bound himself to pay twenty millions of silver roubles as the penalty of resistance. About a year later he was successful in a war against Turkey. The revolution of 1830-31 in Poland terminated in the annihilation of Polish nationality and the absorption of that country into the empire of the czar, who was determined to Russinize all his subjects, and who accordingly promoted Pan-Slavism, a movement for the amalgamation of all races of Slavonic descent into one body, having one language, one literature, one social polity, and one religion. To accomplish this end the United Greeks, a body who acknowledged the authority of the Pope while preserving the usages of the Greek Church, were compelled to join the orthodox establishment, while the Protestants of the Baltic provinces were persecuted and the Jews subjected to the most barbarous treatment. The best purpose of the czar's life was the emancipation of the serfs. His ambition of gaining preponderance in Turkey was constantly perceptible during his reign, and led, in 1853, on the occasion of a controversy about the guardianship of the Holy Places at Jerusalem and the protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, to the

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rupture with England and France which resulted in the Crimean war. Russia was now left alone to confront the combined forces of England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia. The anxiety consequent upon this gigantic undertaking hastened the death of the czar, which took place 2 March, 1855. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander II.

NICHOLS, FRANK, M.D., F.R.S., was born in London 1699. He went from Westminster School to Exeter College, Oxford, in which university he was chosen reader of anatomy 1726. Afterwards he settled in London, and in 1734 was appointed Gulstonian reader and lecturer on surgery to the college of physicians. In 1753 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as physician to the king. He died at Epsom 7 Jan., 1778. Dr. Nichols published—'De Anima Medica'; 'De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in homine nato et non nato'; 'The Petition of the Unborn Babies to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians.' This last was against man-midwifery.

NICHOLS, JAMES, a printer of Hoxton Square, London; died 26 Nov., 1861, aged 70. He was the author of 'Arminianism and Calvinism,' 1824.

NICHOLS, JOHN, F.S.A., a learned printer and author, was born at Islington 2 Feb., 1744-5, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to the celebrated William Bowyer, who took him into partnership 1766, and on whose decease in the following year he succeeded to the entire business. Mr. Nichols edited the 'Gentleman's Magazine' from 1778 till his death, which occurred 26 Nov., 1826. Among the sixty-seven publications of which he was either author or editor, we may enumerate 'A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical and Biographical Notes,' 8 vols., 1780-82; 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' conjointly with Richard Gough; 'Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth,' which passed through several editions; 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, F.S.A., and of many of his learned Friends,' 1782, an invaluable work, which was recast and extended to 9 vols., under the title of 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' 1812-15, the series being further continued by himself and his son under the title of 'Illustrations of Literary History,' 8 vols., 1817-58; and a superb topographical work, 'The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester,' 4 large folio vols., 1795-1815.

NICHOLS, JOHN BOWYER, F.S.A., son of John Nichols mentioned above, was born in London 15 July, 1779. He received his education at St. Paul's School, and in 1796 joined his father in business, to which he attended through life with constant application and assiduity. He also assisted in the editorship of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' of which he became sole proprietor in 1833; remaining so till 1856, when the whole property was transferred to Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford. Mr. Bowyer also received the valuable appointment of printer of the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons. From Mr. Nichols's press proceeded the greater portion of the most magnificent works in English typography that have ever been produced. Among these are Ormerod's Cheshire; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire; Surtees's Durham; Raine's North Durham; Hoare's South Wilts; Hunter's South Yorks; Baker's Northamptonshire; Whitaker's Histories of Whalley and Craven; and Dallaway's Rape of Arundel. Among the works written by Mr. Nichols we may

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mention, 'A Brief Account of the Guildhall in the city of London;' Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1833; and 'Historical Notices of Fonthill Abbey,' 1836. He also continued and completed his father's 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century.' Died at Ealing, Middlesex, 19 Oct., 1863.

NICHOLS, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Donnington, Bucks, 1604; received his education at St. Paul's School and the university of Oxford; obtained the rectory of Selsey, Sussex, 1691; died April, 1712. His principal works are—Conference with a Theist, 2 vols.; Essay on the Contempt of the World; 'Defensio Ecclesiae Anglicanae,' which he afterwards published in English; A Paraphrase on the Common Prayer; A Comment on the Common Prayer; Commentary on Part of the Articles of the Church of England.

NICHOLSON, THOMAS JOSEPH, a Scotch bishop of the Roman Church, born at Birkenbog, Banffshire, 1645. He was nominated the first vicar-apostolic of all Scotland 1694; consecrated bishop of Peristadium at Paris 1695; arrived at Edinburgh 1697; and died at Preshome, Banffshire, 12 Oct., (o.s.) 1718.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, was born in London 1753. At the age of sixteen he went to India in the marine service; but in 1776 he was engaged as an agent on the continent for Mr. Wedgwood. After this he settled in London as a teacher of mathematics, but his establishment failed, and he then became concerned in several projects, for which he took out patents. He was also employed as an engineer to the Portsea waterwork company; but lost that situation also, and died, poor, in June, 1815. He published—'An Introduction to Natural Philosophy,' 2 vols.; 'The Navigator's Assistant; Memoirs and Travels of Count Benyowsky, 2 vols.; A Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols.; A Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts; and other compilations.

NICOLAI, CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK, a German publisher and miscellaneous writer, born at Berlin 18 March, 1733; died 8 Jan., 1811.

NICOLAS, SIR NICHOLAS HARRIS, an eminent genealogist and antiquary, was born in Cornwall 10 March, 1799, and passed his early years in the navy. On his retirement from the service he went to the bar (1825), but his legal practice was confined to claims of peerage before the House of Lords. He now devoted his attention to antiquarian literature, particularly in the departments of history, genealogy, and heraldry; and the works which he produced in quick succession bear witness to his critical acumen and almost unparalleled industry. The principal are—'Life of William Davison, Secretary of State and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth,' 1823; 'Notitia Historica,' 1824; 'Catalogue of Heralds' Visitations,' 1823, 2d edition 1825; 'Synopsis of the Peerage of England,' 2 vols. 1825; 'Testamenta Vetusta' 2 vols. 1826; 'Memoirs of Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald,' 1827; 'History of the Battle of Agincourt,' 1827; 'The Siege of Carlarock,' 1828; 'The Controversy between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor in the Court of Chivalry, A.D. 1385-1389,' 1832; 'The Chronology of History,' 1835; 'History of the Orders of Knighthood,' 4 vols., 1841-2; 'Dispatches and Letters of Lord Nelson,' 7 vols. 1844; 'Memoirs of Sir Christopher Hatton,' 1847; 'History of the British Navy,' 2 vols. He also contributed very

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valuable articles to the 'Retrospective Review,' and was editor, jointly with Mr. Sothorn, of the 'Excerpta Historica.' In 1831 he was nominated a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and in the following year appointed chancellor of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, of which he was afterwards (1840) made grand cross. He was engaged in arranging for publication the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe, at the time of his death, which occurred at Capé Cure, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, 3 Aug., 1848. Sir Harris Nicols was a man of a very irritable temperament, and was continually embroiled in literary squabbles.

NICOLE, PIERRE, a French divine, born at Chartres 1625. He studied theology in the Sorbonne; after which he became an associate of M. Arnauld, for which he was exiled in 1679; but was soon recalled, and died at Paris 1695. The principal of his works are, Moral Essays, 23 vols.; Lettres imaginaires et visionnaires, 2 vols.; The Perpetuity of the Faith of the Catholic Church concerning the Holy Eucharist, 3 vols.; Traité de l'Unité de Eglise; Epigrammatum Delectus.

NICOLS, THOMAS, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Jesus College in that university. He was alive in 1659. He was author of 'A Lapidary; or the history of precious stones;' 'Arcula Gemma; a cabinet of jewels;' and 'Gemmanus Fidelius, or the faithful lapidary.'

NICOLSON, WILLIAM, an Anglican prelate, born at Orton, Cumberland, 1655, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship 1679. In 1681 he was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Carlisle; and the year following made archdeacon of that diocese. He published the first part of his 'English Historical Library,' in 1696, and completed the work in 1699. This was followed by a similar work for Scotland, and by another for Ireland. They were all reprinted together in 1776. In 1702 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, from whence, in 1718, he was removed to the bishopric of Derry in Ireland; and in 1727 translated to the archbishopric of Cashel, but died suddenly a few days after the appointment 14 Feb., 1727. His other works are, 'Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws;' An Essay, affixed to Chamberlayne's collection of the Lord's Prayer, in various languages; a preface to Wilkins's 'Leges Anglo-Saxonicae.' His letters were published by Mr. John Nichols, 2 vols. 1800.

NICOT, JEAN, seigneur de Villemain, a French statesman, born at Nîmes 1530. He became master of requests in the royal household 1559, and the same year was sent ambassador to Portugal. By introducing tobacco into Europe his name was given to that plant. He published an edition of the life of Aïmon de Fleury, and improved Aimar de Rançonnet's French Dictionary. Died 1600.

NIEBUHR, BARTHOLD GEORGE, an historian, son of Karsten Niebuhr, was born at Copenhagen 27 Aug., 1776. After having studied at the universities of Kiel and Edinburgh he travelled for six months in England, and then returning to his native country was appointed secretary to the Danish minister of finance. In 1806 he was taken into the Prussian service, and employed in several missions, with the rank of privy councillor of state. In 1810 he commenced giving lectures on Roman history; and in 1811 published, in German, the first volume of his 'Roman History,' to which a second was added in 1812. In 1816 he was sent ambassador from the court of Prussia to the Holy

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See, and in 1818 he was appointed to a professorship in the university of Berlin. When the university of Bonn was established Niebuhr removed thither; and he died in that town a Jan., 1831. His principal work, the 'Roman History,' has been translated into English by J. C. Hare and Connop Thirlwall. In it the author attempts to reproduce a fabric of history from scattered fragments, and to extract truth and certainty out of traditional narratives.

NIEBUHR, KARSTEN, a traveller, born at Lüdingward, Lauenburg, 17 March, 1733. He accompanied a scientific expedition sent to the East (1761), under the auspices of the Danish minister, Count Bernstorff, in the capacity of mathematician and treasurer. In the course of his travels Niebuhr made many important astronomical, geographical, and geodesical observations. All his companions in the expedition died, and he returned alone to Copenhagen in Nov., 1797. His 'Travels,' originally published in Danish, has been translated into English. Died 26 April, 1815.

NIELD, JAMES, a philanthropist, born at Knutsford, Cheshire, 24 May, 1744; died in London 16 Feb., 1814. He carried on the trade of a goldsmith in London, and realised a large fortune. In 1773 he founded in the metropolis a society having or its object the relief and discharge of persons imprisoned for small debts. Like John Howard, he was a great prison reformer, and caused improvements to be introduced into many of the gaols throughout the country.

NIEMIWICZ, JULIAN URBIN, a Polish patriot and author, born at Skobi, Lithuania, 1757; died at Paris 21 May, 1841.

NIEUWENTYT, BERNARD, a Dutch physician, born 1654; died 30 May, 1718. His chief work, 'The Religious Philosopher,' was translated into English by Chamberlayne, 3 vols., 1718-19.

NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPH, was born at Chowbent, in the parish of Leigh, Lancashire, 1775, and settled in London as a Wesleyan pastor, though he eventually became a Unitarian. He wrote 'A Portraiture of Methodism,' 1807; 'A Portraiture of Catholicism,' 1812; 'English Topography,' 1816; and several volumes of the 'Beauties of England and Wales.' Died 9 Aug., 1824.

NISBET, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquary and writer on heraldry, born at Edinburgh 1672; died at Dirleton, county Haddington, 1725.

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSEE, PIERRE CLAUDE, a French dramatist, born at Paris 1692; died 14 March, 1754.

NIVERNOIS, LOUIS JULES BARBON MANCINI MAZARINI, DUC DE, was born at Paris 16 Dec., 1716. He was ambassador in England 1763; and on his return to France obtained admission into the Academy of Inscriptions. Died 25 Feb., 1798. He wrote 'Fables, in verse;' 'Dialogues of the Dead;' 'Moral Letters;' and other works.

NOAILLES, ADRIEN MAURICE, DUC DE, a French general, born of a noble family 1678. He served with his father in Catalonia, and afterwards under Vendôme, both in Spain and Flanders. In 1708 he commanded in Rousillon, and gained several advantages over the enemy. In the winter of 1710 he made himself master of Gironne, one of the most important places in Catalonia, for which Philip V. created him a grandee of Spain, and Louis XIV. made him field-marshal. In the succeeding reign he was appointed president of the council of finances; but when Dubois obtained

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the ascendancy in the ministry, Noailles was disgraced and exiled. In the war of 1733 he commanded at the siege of Philipsburg, and obliged the Germans to abandon Worms. He afterwards served with great reputation in Italy. Died 24 June, 1766.

NOAILLES, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, a French cardinal, was the son of the duke de Noailles, and born 1651. He studied at the Sorbonne; and in 1679 was made bishop of Cahors, whence he was translated to Chalons on the Marne; and in 1695 to the archbishopric of Paris, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Quietists and Jansenists; for which, in 1700, he was created a cardinal. In 1715 he opposed the bull Unigenitus, that had been issued against Quesnel's book on the New Testament; but afterwards he made his submission to the pope. Died 4 May, 1729.

NOBLE, MARK, F.S.A., an historical compiler and genealogist, of whose personal history scarcely anything is recorded except that he was presented, in 1784, to the living of Barming, Kent, where he died 26 May, 1827. His chief publications are a 'Genealogical History of the Royal Families of Europe,' 1781; 'Memoirs of the House of Cromwell,' 2 vols., 1784, 2nd edition, 1787; 'Historical Genealogy of the House of Stuart,' 1795; 'History of the College of Arms,' 1805; and a continuation of Granger's Biographical History of England, 3 vols., 1806. He also left numerous works in MS. which were dispersed by auction 24 Dec., 1827.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH, a sculptor, born in London 11 Aug., 1737. His father, Joseph Francis Nollekens, a native of Antwerp, and a close imitator of Watteau, died 1748. The son became a pupil of Scheemakers, the sculptor, on leaving whom he went to Italy, and studied there some time under Ciavetti. While at Rome he gained a gold medal from the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. On his return to England he soon rose to distinction and executed many works of great beauty. He married a daughter of Mr. Justice Welch, but had no issue by her. She died in 1817; and Mr. Nollekens on 23 April, 1823.

NOLLET, JEAN ANTOINE, a French philosopher, born at Pimpre, in the district of Noyon, 1700. He became lecturer in experimental physics to the duke of Savoy; and, after travelling through Italy, was appointed teacher of philosophy to the royal family of France; as well as professor in the same branch of science in the college of Navarre. Died 24 April, 1770. The abbe Nollet distinguished himself by a new theory of electricity, which was soon exploded.

NONNIUS PINCIANUS. See NUNEZ.

NOODT, GERARD, a Dutch civilian, born 1647 at Nimeguen; died 14 Aug., 1725, at Leyden, where he was professor of law. The best edition of his works is by Barbeyrac, 2 vols., 1735.

NOORTHOUCK, JOHN, an English author, died at Oundle Aug., 1816, aged about 70. His chief productions are, 'A New History of London,' 1773; and 'An Historical and Classical Dictionary,' 1776.

NORDEN, FREDERICK LOUIS, a traveller, born at Gluckstadt, in Holstein, 1708. He was bred in the marine service, and became so skillful in the principles of naval architecture, hydrography, and drawing, that the king of Denmark sent him first to Italy to study the construction of ships, and

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afterwards to Egypt to examine the curiosities of that country. In 1739 he entered the English navy; but his health being in a declining state he went to France, where he died 1742. His *Travels in Egypt and Nubia* were published in French, in 1755, and soon afterwards appeared in an English translation.

NORDEN, JOHN, a topographer and engraver, born in Wiltshire about 1548, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford (M.A. 1573). He became surveyor to Henry, prince of Wales, and died about 1626. He surveyed Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex; but the last of his county maps is that of Surrey. His printed works are, *England, or a Guide for Travellers*; a *Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall*; *An Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire*; *A Delineation of Northamptonshire*; *The Surveyor's Dialogue*.

NORFOLK, THOMAS HOWARD, DUKE OF, and earl of Surrey, was born 1473. He was bred to arms, and soon after the accession of Henry VIII. was honoured with the order of the Garter. He succeeded his brother, Sir Edward Howard, as high admiral in 1513; and the victory of Flodden Field was chiefly owing to his valour and skill. For this the title of duke of Norfolk was restored to his father, and he was himself created earl of Surrey. In 1521 he went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and while there suppressed a dangerous rebellion. Notwithstanding these services, he was sent to the Tower by Henry, at the close of his reign, and kept there till the accession of Mary; when he was released, and contributed to suppress Wyatt's rebellion. Died 1554.

NORGATE, EDWARD, a native of Cambridge, was sent into Italy by the great collector Thomas Earl of Arundel, to purchase pictures for him, and in 1633 that nobleman, as earl marshal, appointed him Windsor herald. He also held the office of illuminator of the royal patents, and was a clerk of the signet. Died Dec., 1650. Norgate was the best illuminer and limner of his day; his illuminations of royal patents being exquisite specimens of beautiful design and finishing, upon vellum, inferior, in no great degree, to the elaborate borders which enclose the miniatures of Giulio Clovio. He left in MS. a work entitled 'Miniature, or the Art of Limning.'

NORIS, HENRY, a cardinal, born at Verona 1631. He quitted the Jesuits for the Order of Augustines. In 1673 he published, at Florence, the 'History of Pelagianism,' which, though examined with the greatest rigour, passed without censure at Rome, where the author was appointed qualificator of the holy office. He also taught ecclesiastical history at Pisa; and in 1692 was made under-librarian of the Vatican; which distinction so irritated his adversaries, that they attacked him as a heretic; but he overcame his accusers, and in 1695 was invested with the purple. In 1700 he was appointed chief librarian of the Vatican. He died at Rome in 1704. His works have been published in 4 vols. fol.

NORMANDY, ALPHONSE, an eminent chemist, born in France 1811; died in London 10 May, 1864.

NORRIS, ANTHONY, of Barton Turf, Norfolk, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, but did not graduate. He died 13 Aug., 1785, æt. 75. Mr. Norris was a good antiquary, herald, and historian. His valuable collections relating to

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Norfolk, in 28 volumes, came, at his death, to Sir John Fenn, who bequeathed them to Lady Fenn's relations, the Freres of Croydon. Mr. Frere of that place now possesses them (1860).

NORRIS, JOHN, was born 1057 at Collingborne-Kingston, Wilts. He had his education at Winchester School and at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to a fellowship at All Souls (M.A., 1684). He was presented to the rectory of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire, 1689; and in 1691 to that of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he died 1711. Mr. Norris was much attached to the Platonic system, and he is accounted one of the most eminent of the Idealists. His principal works are, *Picture of Love Unveiled*; *An Idea of Happiness*; *Poems and Discourses*; *A Collection of Miscellanies*; *The Theory and Regulation of Love*; *Reason and Religion, or the Grounds and Measures of Devotion*; *Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life*; *Discourses on the Beatitudes*; *Practical Discourses*, 4 vols.; *Letters concerning the Love of God*; *An Essay towards a theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World*; *Discourse concerning the Natural Immortality of the Soul*; *Treatise on Christian Prudence*; *Treatise concerning Humility*.

NORRIS, JOHN, was born in 1734 in Norfolk, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. After leaving the university he settled on his estate, where he died 1777. Mr. Norris was the patron of Porson, and left to the university of Cambridge an estate of one hundred and ninety pounds a year, for the foundation of a professorship in theology, and to provide a yearly premium for an essay on some subject of divinity.

NORRIS, SYLVESTER, D.D., an English Jesuit, was a native of Somersetshire, and received his education in the English college at Rome. He died in England 16 March, 1630, æt. 69. His works are, 'The Antidote, a Treatise of thirty Controversies against the pestiferous writings of Dr. Whitaker, Dr. Fuik, Dr. Bilson, Dr. Reynolds, &c.,' 4to., 1615-22; 'An Appendix to the Antidote: Of the Succession of the Church,' 1621; 'The Guide of Faith against Sectaries,' 1621; 'The Pseudo-Scripturist,' 1623; and 'A True Account of his Conference with Walker,' 1624.

NORTH, DENLEY, LORD, was born 1581, and succeeded his grandfather, the second lord, 1600. He lived in the court of Henry, prince of Wales; but in the civil war he joined the Parliament. He died 16 Jan., 1666; having written, 'A Forest of Varieties, Exonerations, and Privadoes or Extravagants.' His son, *Dudley*, the fourth Lord North, was educated at Cambridge, after which he served in the army. He died 24 June, 1677. He published, 'Observations and Advices economical:' 'Passages relating to the Long Parliament;' 'History of the Life of Edward Lord North.'

NORTH, SIR DUDLEY, brother of the lord-keeper, was born 16 May, 1641, and after amassing a fortune as a merchant at Constantinople returned to this country, where he became commissioner of the customs, and afterwards of the Treasury, to King Charles II., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He sat for some time in the House of Commons as member for Banbury; and died 31 Dec., 1691. His 'Discourses upon Trade, principally directed to the cases of Interest, Coinage, Clipping, and Increase of Money,' originally published in 1691, was reprinted in 1822.

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NORTH, FRANCIS, LORD GUILFORD. See GUILFORD.

NORTH, FREDERICK, LORD, Prime Minister of England, afterwards earl of Guilford. See GUILFORD.

NORTH, GEORGE, was born in London 1710. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He became vicar of Codicote, Hertfordshire; and died 17 June, 1772. Mr. North published, 'An Answer to a Libel, entitled the Impertinence of Modern Antiquaries displayed;' 'Remarks on some Conjectures relative to an Ancient Piece of Money lately found at Eltham in Kent;' 'An Epistolary Dissertation on some supposed John Gold Coins.'

NORTH, JOHN, D.D., brother of Francis, Lord Guilford, was born in London 4 Sept., 1645. He was educated at Bury School, and Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1673 he was elected Greek professor; and in 1677 appointed master of Trinity College, where he died in April, 1683. He published 'Platonis de rebus divinis, Dialogi selecti, Gr. et Lat.,' &c. 1673.

NORTH, ROGER, was bred to the law, and became attorney-general under James II., and also steward of the courts to Archbishop Sheldon. He was an amateur in music, of which science he wrote memoirs. His other works are, the lives of his three brothers, the Lord-Keeper Guilford, Sir Dudley North, and Dr. John North; an 'Examen into the Veracity of Kennett's History of England;' 'A Discourse of Fish and Fish Ponds,' 1713; 'A Discourse on the Study of the Laws,' 1824; and 'Memoirs of Musick,' 1846. Died 1 March, 1733-4.

NORTHALIS, RICHARD, a Carmelite friar, became bishop of Ossory 1386, and in 1396 bishop of Dublin. He wrote 'Sermones;' 'Ad Ecclesiarum parochos,' &c.

NORTHAMPTON, HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF, was born at Shottisham, Norfolk, about 1539. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1568 was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Oxford. He was neglected through the reign of Elizabeth; but in the next he rose rapidly, being made a privy councillor, warden of the Cinque Ports, earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal, and knight of the Garter. He was a man of considerable talents, but unprincipled, and a party in the intrigue of his niece, the countess of Essex, with Carr, Viscount Rochester. He was also more than suspected of being concerned in the murder of Overbury. He died in 1614. His works are, A Defensive against the Poison of supposed Prophecies; An Apology for the Government of Women, a manuscript in the Bodleian library. Some other manuscripts of his are extant.

NORTHAMPTON, SPENCER COMPTON, second EARL OF, son of William, the first earl, was born 1601. He was made knight of the Bath at the age of fifteen, and accompanied Prince Charles to Spain, as master of the wardrobe. At the commencement of the rebellion he distinguished himself by his loyalty, and fell in a battle fought on Hopton Heath, near Stafford, 19 March, 1642-3, refusing quarter when it was offered to him, saying that he scorned to accept it from such rogues.

NORTHCOTE, JAMES, R.A., was born at Plymouth 1746, being the son of a watchmaker, who intended him to pursue the same calling, but an irresistible inclination for the fine arts, and espe-

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cially for painting, caused him to abandon that career. He worked assiduously, and made such rapid progress that Dr. John Mudge, a friend of his family, recommended him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who consented to take him as a pupil. Northcote eventually gained great distinction, not only as a painter, but as an author. He died in London 13 July, 1831. His chief publications are several papers in 'The Artist,' a periodical edited by Prince Hoare; 'Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' 1813-15; 'One Hundred Fables, original and selected,' 1828; 2nd Series, 1833. The 'Life of Titian,' 2 vols., 1830, which passes under his name, was in reality compiled by William Hazlitt.

NORTHINGTON, ROBERT HENLEY, EARL OF, was born 1708, of an ancient family in Somersetshire, and educated at Westminster School, where he formed an acquaintance with the great Lord Mansfield. He removed thence to St. John's College, Oxford, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship of All Souls. Having chosen the legal profession, he entered the Inner Temple, and in 1732 was called to the bar. In 1747 he was elected recorder of Bath and M.P. for that city. He was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales 1751; attorney-general to the king 1756; received the great seal as lord-keeper 30 June, 1757; and in 1760 was created Baron Henley, in order that he might preside at the trial of Lord Ferrers. His sentence on that unfortunate nobleman has been praised as one of the best specimens of judicial eloquence on record, being at once grave, simple, dignified, and affecting. On the accession of George III. he was elevated to the dignity of Lord Chancellor, and created earl of Northington; and it was through his instrumentality that the Rockingham administration was overthrown. In 1766 he resigned the great seal, and was at the same time declared president of the council, which office, however, he vacated in the course of the next year. Died 14 Jan., 1772. Lord Northington's commonplace book and his legal note-books are preserved in the British Museum (MSS. Add. 26060-66).

NORTHUMBERLAND, ALGERNON PERCY, fourth DUKE OF, K.G., was born 1792, and succeeded to the title in 1847. In early life he served in the navy, and ultimately attained to the rank of admiral. During Lord Derby's short-lived administration he took office as First Lord of the Admiralty. He died 12 Feb., 1865, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His grace delighted to encourage archæological investigation and to contribute to the advancement of literature and the interests of art. He was also a munificent supporter of many charitable institutions, and built at his own expense the Sailors' Home at North Shields.

NORTHUMBERLAND, JOHN DUDLEY, DUKE OF, son of Edmund Dudley, who has been already noticed, was born about 1502. He was restored in blood 1511, and afterwards became the favourite of Henry VIII., who created him Viscount Lisle and made him one of the executors of his will. On the death of that monarch he was created earl of Warwick, and in 1551 duke of Northumberland. Finding that Edward VI. was in a dying state, the duke contrived a marriage between his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, and the Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, after which he persuaded the king to settle the crown upon that

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unfortunate lady, to the exclusion of his sisters. On the death of Edward, Lady Jane was proclaimed queen; but Mary's adherents were too powerful, and the duke of Northumberland perished on the scaffold 22 August, 1553, as his son and daughter-in-law also did some time afterwards.—*Athen. Cantab.*

NORTON, THOMAS, was born in London in or about 1532, and after receiving a liberal education, was called to the bar, being, in 1562, appointed counsel to the Stationers' Company. In 1570 he was admitted to the degree of M.A. in the university of Cambridge, and the same year obtained the post of remembrancer of the City of London, which he also represented in the House of Commons for several years. His atrocious cruelty towards the unfortunate adherents of the Catholic faith obtained for him the appellation of the Rackmaster, and even of 'Archicarnifex'; and if it be true, as asserted, that he was instrumental in bringing one hundred of his fellow-creatures to the scaffold, he richly merited the appellation. Norton was sent to the Tower on a charge of treason shortly before his death, which occurred at Sharpshoe, Bedfordshire, 24 March, 1583-4. In literature he is known as the author of the first three acts of 'The Tragedie of Gorboduc,' 1561, which is entitled, in some editions, 'Ferrex and Porrex.' The other two acts were written by Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset. This is the earliest regular drama in blank verse in the English language.—*Athen. Cantab.*

NOSTRADAMUS, MICHAEL, a physician and astrologer, born 14 Dec., 1503, at St. Remy, in Provence. He took his doctor's degree at Montpellier, after which he practised at various places, particularly Aix and Lyons, where he was successful in the cure of a pestilential disease. He finally settled at Salon, and pretended to the gift of prophecy, the result of which was a volume of predictions, published at Lyons in 1568. Though some persons regarded these with contempt, and the author as an impostor, there were not wanting persons of distinction who had faith in these prognostics, one of which bore so remarkable an allusion to the death of Henry II., that Nostradamus received many presents, and was appointed physician to the court. Died 2 July, 1566. His 'Centuries of Prophecies' have been published in English.

NOTT, JOHN, M.D., was born at Worcester 24 Dec., 1751. He travelled in the East in early life, and eventually settled as a physician at Hotwell, near Bristol, where he died in Nov., 1825. Dr. Nott published a translation from the Persian of some of the poems of Hafiz; 'Alonzo,' a tale in verse; a translation of the 'Basia' of Joannes Secundus; 'Leonora,' an elegy; 'Sonnets and Odes,' translated from Petrarch; some medical works; an edition of Decker's 'Gull's Hornbook'; and a large number of articles in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

NOTT, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., a British general, born in Wiltshire, 20 Jan., 1780. He entered the military service of the East India Company 1800, and acquired such distinction that in 1839 he was invested with the command of the whole of the troops in Scinde and Afghanistan, in which command he displayed, at a most critical time, great firmness, decision, and ability. The first important service he performed was the capture of the town and fortress of Khelet. After the breaking-out of the insurrection at Cabool (Afghan) he several

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times conquered a far superior force of the rebels under Prince Sufzur Jung, near Candahar (1842). In Sept. of the same year he captured Ghuznee, and afterwards effected his junction with General Pollock at Cabool, his progress being one scene of uninterrupted successes and victories. For his services he received the thanks of parliament, and an annuity of £1000 from the East India Company. He died at Carmarthen 1 Jan., 1845.

NOTTINGHAM, CHARLES HOWARD, EARL OF, was the son of William, Lord Howard, of Effingham, and grandson of Thomas, the second duke of Norfolk. He was born in 1536. He went in 1559 to congratulate Francis II. on his accession to the throne, and in 1569 was made general of the horse in the army sent against the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. The next year he went with a fleet of men of war to convoy the Princess Anne of Austria to Spain; and in 1573 he succeeded his father in his titles and estate. The same year he was installed knight of the Garter, and made lord-chamberlain of the household, and in 1585 constituted lord high-admiral of England. In 1588 he commanded the fleet which defeated and dispersed the Spanish armada; and in 1596, when another invasion was apprehended, he was appointed commander-in-chief at sea, as the earl of Essex was on land. In this expedition Cadiz was taken and the Spanish fleet burnt, for which he was made earl of Nottingham, and justice itinerant of all the forests south of Trent. In 1601 he suppressed the earl of Essex's insurrection, and was principally concerned in bringing that nobleman to the block. James I. continued him in all his employments; and at the coronation the earl acted as lord high steward. In 1605 he went ambassador to Spain; and in 1613 he convoyed the Princess Elizabeth, on her marriage, to Flushing. Died 14 Dec., 1624.

NOTTINGHAM, DANIEL FINCH, SECOND EARL OF. See WINCHELSEA.

NOTTINGHAM, HENEAGE FINCH, FIRST EARL OF, was born in Kent 21 or 23 Dec., 1621, being the son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London. He was educated at Westminster School, whence he went to Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. At the Restoration he was made solicitor-general, and a baronet. In 1661 he was chosen M.P. for the university of Oxford; and in 1665 that learned body created him doctor of laws. In 1670 he was made attorney-general, and about three years after, lord-keeper, with the title of Baron Finch of Daventry. In 1675 he was made lord chancellor. In 1681 he was created earl of Nottingham, and died 18 Dec., 1682.

NOUE, FRANÇOIS DE LA, Lanovius, surnamed 'Iron Arm,' was born in Brittany 1531. He was a Calvinist; and in 1567 took Orleans from the Catholics, after which he distinguished himself at the battle of Jarnac, and made himself master of several strong places. Losing his left arm at the siege of Fontenoy, he had an iron one made, whence he obtained the name of Bras de Fer. He fell at the siege of Lamballe 1591. He wrote 'Discours Politiques et Militaires,' 1587.

NOURSE, TIMOTHY, was born at Newent, Gloucestershire, being the son of a clergyman. Entering University College, Oxford, he obtained a fellowship there, but was deprived of it for embracing the Catholic faith (1673). He then settled on an estate he had in the country, and led a studious and retired life. He published 'A Discourse of

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the Nature and Faculties of Man : with some considerations of the Occurrences of Human Life,' 8vo., London, 1686; 'A Discourse of Natural and Revealed Religion,' 8vo., London, 1691; and 'Campania Felix; or Discourses on the Benefits and Improvements of Husbandry,' 8vo., London, 1701, 1706.

NOVATIAN, a priest of Rome, who, in 251, was illegally elected bishop of that church, for which he was excommunicated by St. Cyprian. He associated himself with Novatus, another priest of Carthage, who maintained that the church hath no power to restore such persons to communion as have fallen under censure. The works of Novatian were printed by Jackson 1728.

NOVELLO, VINCENZO, a musical composer. Though of Italian parentage he was born in London 1781, and passed the greater part of his life here, holding for many years the post of organist at the Catholic church in Spanish Place. To his exertions is mainly owing the introduction into England of the works of the great Italian and German masters of sacred music. He died at Nice, 9 Aug., 1861. His life has been written by his eldest daughter, Mrs. Cowden Clarke.

NOWELL, ALEXANDER, an English divine, born at Readhall, Lancashire, about 1507. He was educated at Middleton School, whence he removed to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship 1540. Three years after this he became second master of Westminster School, and in 1551 was installed prebendary of Westminster. In the first parliament of Queen Mary he was returned for Looe, in Cornwall; but the election was declared void on account of his being a dignitary of the church. Soon after this he went to Strasburg, where he remained till the accession of Elizabeth, when he returned, and in 1566 was made dean of St. Paul's. He was also rector of Great Hadham, Hertfordshire, and prolocutor of the convocation in which the Articles of Religion were settled. In 1570 he published his 'Larger Catechism,' in Latin, and also an abridgment of it in the same language. He is likewise supposed to have written the greater part of the Church Catechism. In 1572 he founded a free school at Middleton, and also thirteen scholarships in Brasenose College, of which society he was elected principal in 1595. Died 13 Feb., 1601-2. His brother, *Laurence Nowell*, became dean of Lichfield, and died 1576. He was particularly skilled in the Saxon language, of which he compiled a dictionary, still extant in the Bodleian library.

NOY, WILLIAM, was born at St. Burian, Cornwall, 1577. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and next in Lincoln's Inn. When he became a member of the House of Commons, he opposed the royal prerogative; but on being made attorney-general, in 1631, he supported the measures which he had before condemned, and among other projects brought forward by him was the tax called ship-money. He died Aug., 1634. He was author of several legal works.

NUCK, ANTHONY, a physician and anatomist of Leyden, born about 1600; died 1692.

NUGENT, GEORGE NUGENT GRENVILLE, LORD, younger son of George, first marquis of Buckingham, by Lady Mary Elizabeth Nugent, only daughter and heir of Robert, Earl Nugent, was born 30 Dec., 1788. His mother was created a baroness of the kingdom of Ireland 1800, with remainder to her second son, who accordingly

NYSTEN.

succeeded to the peerage on her death in 1813. He received his education at Oxford. Before succeeding to the title he sat in the House of Commons, and in 1830 he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury, from which position he was removed in 1832, when he was sent to the Ionian Islands as lord high commissioner, which office he retained for three years. In politics he was always an advanced liberal. Died 26 Nov., 1850. He published 'Portugal,' a poem, 1812; 'Oxford and Locke,' 1829; 'Memorials of John Hampden,' 2 vols., 1832; 'Lands Class. cal and Sacred,' 2 vols., 1843; 'Legends of Lilies.'

NUGENT, ROBERT CRAGGS, EARL, was a native of Westmeath in Ireland. He was born and educated in the Catholic religion, which he quitted for that of the established church; and then became a member of the English parliament. He was three times returned for Bristol. In 1767 he was created Viscount Clare, and in 1776 Earl Nugent. Died 13 Oct., 1788. His lordship wrote some pieces of poetry, a volume of which was published in 1739, 8vo. In 1774 he printed a poem called 'Faith,' and in 1775, 'Verses to the Queen, with a new year's gift of Irish manufacture.'

NUGENT, THOMAS, LL.D., F.R.S., was a native of Ireland, and a Roman Catholic. In 1765 he received the degree of doctor of laws at Aberdeen. Died 27 April, 1772. Dr. Nugent published, *Burlamaqui's Principles of Political Law*; *Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge*; *Macquer's Chronological Abridgment of the History of France*; *Henault's History of France*; *History of Vandalia*; *Travels through Germany*; *Observations on Italy*; *The Tour of Europe*; *A translation of Benvenuto Cellini's Life*; another of *Grosley's Tour to London*; and a *French Dictionary*. He is to be distinguished from Dr. *Christopher Nugent*, a physician and fellow of the Royal Society, who died 12 Nov., 1775. His daughter became the wife of Mr. Burke. This Dr. Nugent wrote 'An Essay on the Hydrophobia.'

NUNEZ, FERDINAND, *Nonnus Pincianus*, a Spanish writer, was born at Valladolid, of the family of Guzman. He studied at Bologna, and on his return home was employed by Cardinal Ximenes on his Polyglott. Afterwards he was appointed professor of Greek at Alcalá, whence he removed to Salamanca, where he died 1553, aged 80. His works are, 'Annotations in Seneca Philosophi Opera'; 'Observationes in Pomponium Melam'; 'Observationes in loca obscura et depravata Hist. Nat. C. Plinii'; *Glosa sobre las obras de Juan de Mena*; *Refranes, o Proverbios en Romance*.

NUZZI, MARIO, an Italian flower painter, born at Penna (Naples) 1603; died 1673.

NYE, PHILIP, a puritan divine, born in Sussex about 1596. He took his degrees in arts at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; after which he became minister of St. Michael's, Cornhill; but in 1633 he went to Holland, and remained there till the rebellion, when he obtained the living of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire. He was also one of the assembly of divines, and rector of St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange, of which he was deprived at the Restoration. His conduct had been so violent, that an act was passed restraining him from holding any office, ecclesiastical or civil. Died 27 Sept., 1672. He published several books which are now obsolete.

NYSTEN, PIERRE HUBERT, a physician and

OATES.

physiologist, who distinguished himself by his electro-medical researches, was born at Liège 1771; and died at Paris 3 March, 1818.

O.

OATES, TITUS, an infamous character, born about 1619. He was the son of a Baptist preacher, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards took orders. In 1677 he pretended to turn Catholic, but on his return to England he declared himself a Protestant, and in conjunction with one Dr. Ezrael Tongue, gave information of a pretended Popish plot; which met with too ready a belief, and many innocent persons were executed. Oates was rewarded with a pension of 1200*l.* a year; but when James II. came to the throne, he was found guilty of perjury, pilloried, whipped, and ordered to be imprisoned for life. In the reign of William III. he obtained his liberty and a pension of 400*l.* a year. Died 23 July, 1705.

OBERLIN, JEREMIAH JAMES, was born at Strasburg 1735; became librarian to the university there 1763; professor of Latin eloquence 1770; professor of logic and metaphysics 1782; died 10 Oct., 1806. He left a large number of works on classical and philological subjects; and published editions of Horace, Tacitus, and Cæsar.

OBRECHT, ULRIC, a jurist and philologist, born 1646 at Strasburg, where he died 6 Aug., 1701.

O'BRIEN, HENRY, an antiquarian enthusiast, was a native of the county of Kerry; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded B.A. 1831; and died at Hanwell, Middlesex, 28 June, 1835, aged 29. His principal work, published in 1833, is entitled 'The Round Towers of Ireland; or the History of the Tuath-de-Danaans (being the mysteries of Freemasonry, of Sabaiism, and of Budhism), for the first time unveiled.'

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM SMITH, an Irish rebel, was born 1803, being the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1826 he entered Parliament as the Tory M.P. for Ennis, and opposed O'Connell at the famous Clare election. He represented the county of Limerick from 1835 to 1849, and during that period completely changed his politics, becoming a warm friend of the National, or 'Young Ireland' party, who in 1846 set on foot an Irish Confederation and meditated the establishment of a republic, of which O'Brien was to be the president. They in vain endeavoured to obtain the assistance of France. The plan of insurrection was, however, persisted in, and it actually took place in July, 1848, commencing at a place called Mullinahone, where large numbers of the peasantry assembled in arms and hailed him as their general. On the 29th of July he appeared on Boulagh common, near Balingarry, on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. There a sub-inspector of police, named Trant, with about fifty men, had fortified himself in the house of the widow Cormac. The rebel forces surrounded the house, their chief standing in the cabbage garden, parleying with the constabulary through the window. He quickly retired, however, and mounted a horse which he had taken from a policeman. Trant, apprehending an attack, ordered his men to fire,

O'CLERY.

and a 'battle' ensued. Two shots were aimed at Smith O'Brien, and a man who stood beside him was killed. Another party of police came up at the moment and fired on the rebels, who fled in the greatest confusion. Eighteen were killed and a large number wounded, the constabulary suffering no damage whatever. The insurrection was at once crushed, and Mr. O'Brien concealed himself in the Silvermine mountains; but on the 5th of August he was apprehended at Thurles, and conveyed in custody to Dublin. He was tried with Messrs. Meagher and MacManus on the 1st September, and all three being found guilty of high treason were sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, but the punishment was commuted to transportation for life. In 1856 Mr. O'Brien received a free pardon. The remainder of his life was comparatively uneventful. Died at Bangor 18 June, 1864.—*Genl. Mag.*

O'CAROLAN. See CAROLAN.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILLIAM DE, a scholastic divine of the Franciscan order, was a native of Ockham, in Surrey. He studied at Merton College, Oxford, became a pupil of Duns Scotus, and obtained the archdeaconry of Stow, in the diocese of Lincoln, but resigned it about 1319. Occam was the chief of the 'Nominalists,' and acquired so high a reputation that he was styled the 'Invincible Doctor.' He defended the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, at the solicitation of Michael de Cesena, general of his order, and wrote forcibly against Pope John XXII. and his successors. The Pope excommunicated him, but he is supposed to have been absolved afterwards. He died at Munich 7 April, 1347, leaving several works which discover great genius and subtlety.

OCHINUS, BERNARD, was born at Sienna 1487. He was at first a Cordelier, but renounced the habit and became a physician. Afterwards he resumed the monastic profession among the Capuchins, of which order he became vicar-general; but in 1542 he turned Lutheran, married, and settled at Augsburg, whence he came to England 1547, and was made prebendary of Canterbury. On the death of Edward VI. he went to Strasburg, and afterwards to Zurich, but was banished the canton on account of his dialogues in favour of polygamy and divorce. In this distress he travelled to Moravia, where he joined the Socinians, and died 1564. His dialogues and sermons have been translated into English.

O'CLERY, MICHAEL, the chief of the 'Four Masters,' was born about 1575 in the parish of Kibbarron, near Ballyshannon, co. Donegal, and entered the Franciscan order as a lay brother. For some time he was in the Irish convent at Louvain, whence he was sent to Ireland to collect materials for Hugh Ward, who was then engaged in compiling his Lives of the Irish Saints. O'Clery was engaged in this pursuit for fifteen years, during which time he gathered together a vast quantity of valuable documents elucidating the ancient history of his native land. He was well skilled in the Irish language, and with the assistance of three other antiquaries, Conary O'Clery, Cucogry O'Clery, and Forcassa O'Muilconry, drew up the 'Annals Rioghachta Bircann,' or Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, a most popular work, commonly called 'The Annals of the Four Masters.' The best edition is by Dr. John O'Donovan, 7 vols. 4to., Dublin, 1848-51; it contains the original Irish text, with an English translation and copious

notes. Dr. O'Donovan also edited for the Irish Archaeological Society another work by O'Clery, entitled 'The Martyrology of Donegal. A Calendar of the Saints of Ireland.' 8vo., Dublin, 1864. O'Clery left several works, which still remain in MS. The only works he himself saw through the press were, 'Speculum Vitæ,' printed at Louvain in the Irish character 1616; and 'Lexicon Hibernicum præsertim pro Vocabulis antiquioribus et obscuris,' 8vo., Louvain, 1643. He died 1643.

OCKLEY, SIMON, B.D., was born at Exeter 1678, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He was elected professor of Arabic in that university, with which he held the vicarage of Swavesey, but died poor 9 Aug., 1720. His works are, 'Introductio ad Linguas Orientales;' 'The History of the present Jews throughout the World,' a translation from the Italian of Leo Modena; 'The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yok'dhan,' translated from the Arabic; An Account of Barbary; A translation of the Second Book of Esdras; and 'The History of the Saracens,' 2 vols., 1708-18.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, the celebrated Irish orator, politician, and agitator, was born at Carhen, near Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, 6 Aug., 1775, being the son of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, a Catholic gentleman of good family. After being instructed in the rudiments of learning by a priest in Ireland he was sent to St. Omer, and the English College at Douay. In 1798 he was called to the bar, and soon became distinguished as a brilliant and successful advocate. He delivered his maiden political speech at a meeting of the Catholics of Dublin assembled in the Royal Exchange 13 Jan., 1800, to petition against the Union. The meeting was interrupted by a visit from the then redoubted Major Sirr with his red-coats. The calamitous occurrences in 1803 connected with Emmett's rebellion found Mr. O'Connell already in good practice as a lawyer. He was called upon to serve in the 'Lawyer's Infantry,' when a deep impression was made on his mind by the wanton cruelty which an exasperated citizen soldiery are often too ready to commit. From this time the great question of Catholic Emancipation daily rose in importance and engrossed all the hours he could spare from his legal avocations. In 1804 the Catholic Board was dissolved by a Government proclamation, but it was revived under the name of the Catholic Committee. In 1815 occurred one of the most painful events of Mr. O'Connell's life—his fatal duel with Mr. D'Esterre, a member of the Dublin corporation, which O'Connell had termed 'beggarly.' This was the offence for which he was challenged. In the duel that ensued, Mr. D'Esterre received a wound which resulted in his death. Shortly after this period Mr. O'Connell resolved, notwithstanding the existing disabilities precluded all hopes of legal success, to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament, and a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the county of Clare, he was nominated in opposition to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Fitzgerald, who had represented that county for many years. A most violent contest ensued; at that period, and perhaps since, unparalleled in the history of electioneering, the result being that O'Connell was returned by a large majority. He lost no time in presenting himself at the table of the House of Commons, and expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance, but as he declined to take the other

oath denying the spiritual authority of the Pope, he was ordered to withdraw. Discussions in the House of Commons and arguments at the bar ensued, but the speedy close of the session precluded any practical result. The agitation throughout every part of Ireland now assumed so formidable a character that ministers said they apprehended a civil war, and early in the next session the Catholic Relief Bill was introduced and carried. Mr. O'Connell was therefore in the month of April, 1829, enabled to sit for Clare, without taking the objectionable oaths, but it was necessary that a new writ should issue, under which he was immediately re-elected. On the death of George IV. Mr. O'Connell withdrew from the representation of Clare, and was returned to the new Parliament for the county of Waterford. In the House of Commons elected in 1831 he sat for his native county of Kerry. Dublin, the city in which the greater part of his life was spent, enjoyed his services as its representative from 1832-36, when he was petitioned against and unseated after a long contest before a committee of the House of Commons. He then for some time represented Kilkenny, but at the general election in 1837 he was once more returned for the city of Dublin, and in 1841 for the county of Cork. Mr. O'Connell had thus a seat in the House of Commons for eighteen years, in seven several Parliaments, and for six different constituencies. The return of the Conservatives to power in the autumn of 1841 was the signal for renewed agitation in Ireland. In the following year the repeal of the Union was demanded by every parish and hamlet in Ireland, and in 1843 'monster meetings' were held on the royal hill of Tara, on the Curragh of Kildare, the rath of Mullaghmast, and in other renowned localities. A meeting at Clontarf was fixed for the 8th of October, when the Government interfered, and the celebrated prosecutions commenced which terminated in Mr. O'Connell's conviction. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000*l.* and to be imprisoned for a year. This judgment was afterwards reversed by the House of Lords, but the prosecution had answered its purpose. Mr. O'Connell's credit as a politician had been impaired, and the costs of his defence had nearly exhausted the funds of the Repeal Association. The return of the Whigs to power in 1846, and Mr. O'Connell's avowed adherence to them, introduced dissension among those with whom for fifty years he had possessed 'a voice potential.' He retired in disgust from the arena of strife, and commenced a pilgrimage more for devotion than for health, towards Rome, but had proceeded no further than Genoa when he expired 15 May, 1847. His heart was embalmed and carried forward to Rome; and his body was brought to Ireland for interment.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, D.D., an Irish ecclesiastic, brother of the O'Connor Don, became domestic chaplain to the marchioness of Buckingham, and after her death remained at Stowe as librarian. He died at Belanagare, county Roscommon, 20 July, 1828, aged about 67. He published 'Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres,' 4 vols., 1814-26, and other works illustrative of Irish history.

O'CURRY, EUGENE, an Irish scholar, born in the county of Clare about 1705. He was employed by the Brehon Law Commissioners to transcribe and translate the ancient Irish laws in

ODEVAERE.

conjunction with Dr. John O'Donovan; became professor of Irish History and Archaeology in the Catholic University at Dublin, and died 30 July, 1862. He published a translation of an old Irish story of the Battle of Moylena, and 'Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History,' 1867.

ODEVAERE, JOSEPHUS DIONYSIUS, a Flemish painter, born at Bruges 2 Oct., 1778; died at Brussels 8 Feb., 1830.

ODO (St.), abbat of Cluny, in France, was born at Tours 879, and died about 943.

ODONE, WILLIAM DE. See HOTHUM.

O'DONOVAN, JOHN, LL.D., the greatest of Irish scholars, was born at Atateamore, county Kilkenny, 9 July, 1809, being the son of a small farmer. About 1830 he obtained an engagement in the historical department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, where he was employed to examine Irish manuscripts and to collect local information with the object of settling the orthography of places on the Ordnance maps. He was also engaged with Professor O'Curry in the transcription and translation of the Brehon laws. In the course of these investigations he acquired a knowledge of the language and historic topography of Ireland more extensive than was ever previously possessed by any individual scholar. As professor of the Irish Language in the Queen's College at Belfast, he received a salary of 100*l.* a-year, and the Government allowed him an annual pension of 50*l.* He closed a laborious life 9 Dec., 1861, leaving a wife and family unprovided for. Dr. O'Donovan edited a number of curious works for the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society; published an admirable 'Grammar of the Irish Language,' 1845; and brought out a superb edition of 'The Annals of the Four Masters.' (See O'CLERY.)

OECOLAMPADIUS, JOHN, one of the reformers, was born in Franconia 1482. In 1520 he entered a monastery, but on reading the books of Luther, he quitted his cell, and went to Basle, where he was made professor of divinity. He embraced the doctrine of Zuinglius on the sacrament; married the widow of Cellarius 1522; and died of the plague 1 Dec., 1531. His works have fallen into oblivion.

OEDER, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, a physician and botanist, was born at Anspach 3 Feb., 1728; became professor of botany at Copenhagen; and died at Oldenburg 10 Feb., 1791.

OEHLenschLÄGER, ADAM GOTTLob, a Danish poet and dramatist, born 14 Nov., 1779, at Copenhagen, where he died 20 Jan., 1850.

OEKSTED, HANS CHRISTIAN, a Danish naturalist, born at Rudkjøping 14 Aug., 1777; died at Copenhagen 9 March, 1851.

OFFOR, GEORGE, an English antiquary, died at South Hackney 7 Aug., 1864, aged 77. He was at one time a bookseller upon Tower-hill, where he amassed a considerable fortune. He published a life of John Bunyan, and an edition of the works of that famous allegorist. Mr. Offor made a most extensive collection of early printed English Bibles, but these were destroyed by fire shortly after his death.

O'FLAHERTY, RODERICK, an Irish antiquary, was born about 1630 at Park, near Galway, part of the ancient inheritance of his family. He applied himself with astonishing perseverance to the study of the history and antiquities of his native country, and in 1684 published his great work 'Ogygia:

OGLETHORPE.

seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia; ex vetustis membranis fideliter inter se collatis eruta, atque e sacris et prophanis literis primarum orbis gentium tam genealogicis, sufflaminatis præsidis,' London, 4to., 1685, which he dedicated to the duke of York, afterwards James II. Died 8 April, 1718. He was buried in a field near the house in which he was born. In 1775 Charles O'Connor published, with notes, 'Ogygia vindicated against the objections of Sir George Mackenzie, a posthumous work, by Roderick O'Flaherty.' This tract was published from the original in the author's handwriting. Besides his published pieces O'Flaherty left several works in MS., one of which is entitled 'Ogygia Christiana, or Annals of the Christian Ages to the Dissolution of the Irish Monarchy.'

OGDEN, SAMUEL, D.D., was born in Manchester 1716, and educated at Cambridge. He became master of the school at Halifax 1744-53; vicar of Damerham, Wilts; Woodwardian professor at Cambridge 1764; rector of Lawford, Essex, and of Stansfield, Suffolk, 1766; died 23 March, 1778. His reputation as a divine rests on a vols. of Sermons, published by Dr. Hallifax 1780.

OGILBY, JOHN, was born at Edinburgh in Nov., 1600. He became a teacher of dancing, and on going to Ireland with the earl of Strafford, he was made deputy master of the revels in that kingdom. He also built a theatre at Dublin, but in the rebellion he lost all his property. He then returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he published a translation of Virgil. At the age of 54 he learnt Greek, and gave a specimen of his proficiency in a translation of the *Iliad* (1660), which was followed by the *Odyssey* 1665. While at Cambridge, he edited a superb impression of the Bible, and in 1661 he was appointed to conduct the poetical part of the coronation pageantry. He was also restored to his place of master of the revels in Ireland, where he again built a theatre. In London, after the Great Fire, he erected a printing-house, and was appointed king's cosmographer; in which capacity he published several large volumes, mostly translated from the Dutch, and illustrated with plates. Died 4 Sept., 1676.

OGILVIE, JOHN, a divine of the church of Scotland, was born 1733; became minister of Midmar, Aberdeenshire; and died 1814. He wrote several poems; a volume of Sermons; The Theology of Plato, compared with the Principles of Oriental and Grecian Philosophers; and an Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy, in behalf of the Christian Religion.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English general, was the son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, and was born 1698. After receiving a liberal education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he obtained a commission in the Guards. He next served under Prince Eugene, and on his return to England became a member of Parliament. In 1733 he settled the colony of Georgia, for which he obtained the royal charter, and to which province he was accompanied by the two Wesleys. While in that government he had to contend with the Spaniards, whose attempts he repelled, though he was unsuccessful in an expedition against St. Augustine. In 1745 he was advanced to the rank of major-general, and the same year marched against the rebels; but his conduct was made the subject of an inquiry, although he was acquitted. Died 30 June, 1785.

O'HALLORAN.

A memoir of him by Robert Wright was published in London in 1867. A critic has recently remarked: Many men have done less and been longer celebrated than Oglethorpe. Celebrated by Pope and Thomson, lauded by Johnson, Hannah More, and Horace Walpole, he is comparatively unknown to the present age. Yet he consummated and completed the great work of American colonization which Raleigh had begun; he united, as the heroes of olden days united, the functions of a military commander and a civil administrator; he anticipated Howard and the modern philanthropists in the removal of abuses which were a flagrant scandal at once to the humanity, the justice, and the civilization of England; and his rare intervals of leisure were cheered by the familiar intercourse of scholars, poets, and wits.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, an Irish surgeon, who died at Limerick 1807, aged 79, wrote 'An Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland; in which the assertions of Hume and other writers are occasionally considered,' 1773; and 'A General History of Ireland,' 2 vols., 1778.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish dramatist, who died 17 June, 1782, wrote the popular burlesques, 'Midas,' 'The Golden Pippin,' 'April Day,' 'Tom Thumb,' and a musical farce entitled 'The Two Misers.'

O'KERFFE, JOHN, an Irish dramatist, born in Dublin 24 June, 1747. His parents intended to bring him up as an artist, but, becoming stage-struck, he turned actor and dramatic author. About 1779 he left Dublin for London, where, failing to procure an engagement on the stage, he devoted himself entirely to dramatic composition, and produced nearly fifty comedies, comic operas, and farces, which were extremely popular. We may particularly mention 'The Castle of Andalusia,' 'Wild Oats,' 'The Poor Soldier,' 'The Young Quaker,' and 'Peeping Tom.' He died at Southampton 4 Feb., 1833.

OKEN, LAURENCE, a Swiss physiologist and naturalist, born 1779; died at Zurich 11 August, 1851.

OLBERS, HENRY WILLIAM MATTHIAS, a German physician and astronomer, born at Arbergen, near Bremen, 11 Oct., 1758; died at Bremen 3 March, 1840. He owes his celebrity to the discovery of two new planets—Pallas, which he perceived in 1802, and Vesta, which he first saw in 1807.

OLDCASTLE, Sir JOHN. See COBHAM, LORD.

OLDFIELD, ANNE, an actress, born in London 1683. Her father was an officer of the Guards, who left a widow and family in destitute circumstances. This daughter was brought up to the business of a sempstress; but having a fine voice, and good figure, she was brought upon the stage in comic characters, and attained the highest reputation. She was successively mistress to Arthur Maynwaring and General Churchill. She died 23 Oct., 1730, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

OLDHAM, JOHN, a poet, born 9 Aug., 1653, at Sbipton, Gloucestershire. He was educated at the school of Tedbury, and next at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took one degree, and then became usher in the free school at Croydon. From thence he was taken into the family of Sir Edwards Thurland, as tutor to his grandson, and afterward

OLIVAREZ.

into that of Sir William Hicks. His last patron was the earl of Kingston, in whose house he died 9 Dec., 1683. His works, of which the principal are his Satires on the Jesuits, have been published in 3 vols. 12mo.

OLDISWORTH, RICHARD. See HOLDSWORTH.

OLDISWORTH, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, who died 15 Sept., 1734. He had a concern in the Examiner, and published besides, 'State and Miscellany Poems;' a translation of part of Horace; 'Life of Edmund Smith;' 'Timothy and Philatheus,' against Tindal's Rights of the Church.

OLDMIXON, JOHN, a political writer, was born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, 1673. He became a virulent partizan, and distinguished himself by his abuse of the Stuart family. He also accused the editors of Lord Clarendon's History with having interpolated that work; a charge which was effectually refuted by Bishop Atterbury. It is remarkable that Oldmixon was guilty of the same crime which he falsely charged upon others; for, when employed on the first edition of Kennett's Complete History, he made many alterations in Daniel's Chronicle. He was appointed collector of the customs of Bridgewater, and died 9 July, 1742. His principal works, A History of the Stuarts; Critical History of England, 2 vols.; Life of Arthur Maynwaring; Life of Queen Anne.

OLDYS, WILLIAM, a biographer and antiquary, was the natural son of Dr. Oldys, a civilian, and born 14 July, 1696. In 1737 he succeeded Wanley in the care of Lord Oxford's library, the catalogue of which was partly drawn up by him; and he was also employed in the selection of the 'Harleian Miscellany.' He became Norroy king at arms in 1755; but his principal dependence was on the booksellers, for whom he compiled several works; the principal of which are, 'A Life of Sir Walter Raleigh;' the 'British Librarian;' 'The Universal Spectator;' and twenty-two Lives in the Biographia Britannica. His most valuable and curious work, however, is an annotated copy, now in the British Museum, of Langbaine's 'Account of the Early Dramatick Poets.' Died 15 April, 1761. Mr. James Yeowell published in 1862 a 'Memoir of Oldys, together with his Diary, choice Notes from his Adversaria, and an Account of the London Libraries.'

O'LEARY, ARTHUR, a Catholic divine, was born in the county of Cork 1729, and educated at St. Malo, where he became a Franciscan friar. On his return to his native place he distinguished himself by persuading his brethren to take the oath of allegiance, for which, and his other exertions in the cause of loyalty, he obtained a pension. Afterwards he settled in London, and officiated at the chapel in Soho Square. Died 8 Jan., 1802. His tracts against Wesley, and others, were collected into one volume, 8vo.; besides which he published 'A Defence of his Conduct and Writings, in Answer to Dr. Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne.' His 'Life,' by the Rev. Thomas R. England (1822), contains many documents illustrative of the condition of the Irish Catholics during the eighteenth century.

OLIVA, JOHN, an antiquary and bibliographer, born at Rovigo (Venice) 11 July, 1689; died 1722 at Paris, where he was librarian to Cardinal de Rohan.

OLIVAREZ, GASPAR GUZMAN, Count-Duke DE, a Spanish statesman, born 1587 at Rome where

OLIVER.

his father had been sent on an embassy. He became the favourite and prime minister of Philip IV., and exercised almost unbounded authority. He introduced some useful measures for developing the internal resources of Spain, but his designs for re-establishing her grandeur in Europe were thwarted by the genius of Richelieu. In 1640 the Catalans, whom Olivarez had robbed of their privileges, rushed to arms, massacred the viceroy, and proclaimed their independence. The Portuguese, humiliated by the favourite, and oppressed by his son-in-law, Vasconcellos, followed this example, and placed John of Braganza on the throne. Eventually Philip was obliged to dismiss Olivarez, who died soon afterwards, at Toro, 1643.

OLIVER, GEORGE, D.D., a Catholic divine and antiquary, born at Newington Butts, Surrey, 9 Feb., 1781. He received his education at Sedgley Park, and at Stonyhurst, where he taught humanities for five years. In 1806 he was admitted to holy orders, and the next year he was appointed to the mission at Exeter, where he continued to discharge the duties of his office for forty-five years, enjoying, during that long period, the warm regard of those of his own faith, and the high esteem of his fellow-citizens of every other denomination. In 1844 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Pope Gregory XVI. Died 23 March, 1861. Dr. Oliver, who occupies a foremost place among English antiquaries, published 'Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon,' 1820; 'The History of Exeter,' 1821, new edition, with memoir and appendix, 1861; 'Cliffordiana,' 1828; 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon and Cornwall'; 'Collections towards illustrating the Biography of the English, Irish, and Scottish Members of the Society of Jesus,' 1838, 2d edition, 1845; 'Monastic Diocesis Exoniensis,' 1846, with supplement, 1854; 'Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester; with notices of the Dominican, Benedictine, and Franciscan Orders in England,' 1857; and 'Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, and History of the Cathedral,' 1861.

OLIVER, GEORGE, D.D., a writer on freemasonry, was born about 1783, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1813. The following year he took orders, and in 1831 was presented to the vicarage of Scopwick, Lincolnshire. In 1834 he was presented by the dean and canons of Windsor to the incumbency of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton, which at that time was a royal peculiar; and in 1847 he was appointed by Lord Cottenham, then lord chancellor, to the rectory of South Hyckham, Lincolnshire. He resigned Wolverhampton 1846, but retained Scopwick and Hyckham till his death, which took place at Lincoln 3 March, 1867. His masonic works are, 'The Historical Landmarks of Freemasonry'; 'The History of Initiation'; 'The Antiquities of Freemasonry'; 'A History of the Order from 1829 to 1841'; 'The Spirit of Masonry'; 'Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence'; 'The Book of the Lodge.'

OLIVER, ISAAC, an English painter, born in 1556. He studied under Hilliard and Zuccheri; after which he applied to portraits in miniature, though he also executed some historical pictures of great beauty. He died in 1617. His son, *Peter Oliver*, was born 1601, and died about 1654,

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was also an admirable artist in miniature, and much employed by Charles I.

OLIVET, JOSEPH THOULIER D', a learned critic, born at Salins, in France, 1682. He entered into the Society of Jesus, but left it to lead a retired life at Paris, where he was admitted a member of the Academy, whose history he continued, in 2 vols. His greatest work, however, is his edition of Cicero. The Abbe Olivet also published translations from Cicero and Demosthenes, executed in a spirited and elegant manner. Died 8 Oct., 1768.

OLIVETAN, PIERRE ROBERT, a relation of Calvin, and one of the first persons who propagated the reformed doctrines, at Geneva, where he was a schoolmaster. On being compelled to quit that city, he retired to Neuchâtel, where he published, in 1535, a French translation of the Bible. This was in fact a slight alteration of the version of Lefèvre d'Estaples, although Olivetan had the impudence to boast that it was a translation made by himself from the original texts. His edition, the first in use among Protestants, is very scarce, but it possesses scarcely any other merit. Olivetan died at Ferrara 1538.

OLIVIER, GUILLAUME ANTOINE, a French traveller and entomologist, born near Fréjus 19 Jan., 1756; died at Lyons 1 Oct., 1814.

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, a native of Ireland, received his education at Trinity College, and at the College of Surgeons, Dublin, after which he became a surgeon in the army, and next in the navy. On the surrender of Napoleon I. to the British government he was directed to accompany the emperor to St. Helena in the capacity of medical attendant. In this difficult situation he acted to the entire satisfaction of Sir George Cockburn, who then had charge of Bonaparte, and of his successor, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and he likewise received the thanks of Lord Melville; but not harmonizing so well with the measures of Sir Hudson Lowe, which he deemed arbitrary and cruel, and 'finding that more was required from him than he could reconcile with his feelings and honour,' a rupture took place, O'Meara resigned, and after a long correspondence, returned to England. Having accused Sir Hudson Lowe of tyrannical and oppressive conduct towards his prisoner, his name was erased from the list of naval surgeons. He afterwards produced various publications relative to his late employment, the principal being 'A Voice from St. Helena, or Napoleon in Exile,' 2 vols., 1822. Died 3 June, 1836.

OMER PASHA, MICHAEL LATTAS, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, was born 1666 at Plaski, a village in the district of Ogulin, about 60 miles from Fiume, on the Adriatic. He entered the Austrian army, but not liking the service to which he was appointed, that of surveyor of roads and bridges, he deserted and went to Turkey, where he adopted the Mahometan religion, and after a time obtained an appointment in the army. He first distinguished himself in quelling an insurrection in Syria and Albania, and in 1848 he was made a pasha. When the Russian troops invaded the Danubian Principalities in 1853, Omer Pasha was appointed generalissimo of the Turkish army, and his services in that capacity during the Crimean war are well known. His most important public service after that time was the subjugation of the insurrection in Crete 1867. Died 18 April, 1871.

ONKELOS.

ONKELOS, surnamed the *Proselyte*, a celebrated rabbi of the first century, who preceded Jonathan Ben Uzziel, as a commentator, or paraphrast on the Scriptures. His Targum on the Pentateuch, in Chaldee, is remarkable for the purity of its style. It is inserted in Walton's Polyglot.

OORT, ADAM VAN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1557; died 1641.

OPIE, AMELIA, an English writer, was born at Norwich 12 Nov., 1769, being the daughter of Dr. James Alderson, a well-known physician of that city. In 1798 she became the second wife of John Opie the painter, on whose decease in 1807 she returned to Norwich, never thenceforth to quit it as a home. Among her numerous tales, which were once highly popular, we may mention 'The Father and Daughter,' 'Murder will Out,' 'The Ruffian Boy,' 'The Odd-tempered Man,' 'Temper,' 'St. Valentine's Day,' and 'Illustrations of Lying.' In 1825 she joined the Society of Friends, and after this published only 'Detraction Displayed,' and 'Lays for the Dead.' She died at her residence in the Castle Meadow, Norwich, 2 Dec., 1853.

OPIE, JOHN, a painter, born May, 1761, at St. Agnes, Cornwall. He was put apprentice to a house carpenter, in which situation he was noticed by Dr. Wolcot, who gave him instructions, and afterwards recommended him as a portrait painter. In 1781 he visited London, where he acquired celebrity by some pictures in the exhibition of the Royal Academy; and those which he painted for the Boydell and Macklin galleries. He was admitted an associate of the Academy in 1786, and an academican the year following. In 1804 he delivered four lectures, which have been published. He died 9 April, 1807, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

OPITZ, MARTIN, *Opitius*, a German poet, born at Bunzlau, in Silesia, 1597. He became schoolmaster at Weissenberg, and afterwards secretary to a nobleman, at whose expense he travelled to Paris, where he contracted an acquaintance with Grotius. Opitz, who is called the 'father' and 'restorer' of German poetry, died at Danzig 1639. He exercised a great influence over the German tongue, both by his precepts and his own writings. According to German critics, he is the representative of an isolated epoch between the 'meistersingers' and the schools of Lohenstein and Gottsched.

OPORINUS, JOHN, a printer and classical scholar of Basle, born 1507; died 6 July, 1568.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet, who flourished about the year 200.

OPTATUS (Sr.), bishop of Melieria, in Africa, in the 4th century. He wrote an able and eloquent treatise against the Donatists; and two dissertations, one a History of that Schism, and the other a Sacred Geography of Africa. The best edition of Optatus is that of Dupin, 1700.

ORANGE, PRINCES OF. See WILLIAM.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, a chronicler, born at Atcham, Shropshire, 17 Feb., 1075; was educated in Normandy, where he entered the monastic state and the priesthood; and died about 1143. His 'Historia Ecclesiastica' has been several times printed, and a translation of it, by T. Forester, forms four volumes of Bohn's Antiquarian Library.

ORELLANA, FRANCISCO, a Spaniard, who deserted from Pizarro and discovered the river Amazon. On his return to Spain he gave a mar-

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vellous account of the countries he had passed through, and asserted that he had seen a nation of women, whence the name of Amazon was given to that river. He afterwards perished near the mouth of the same river about 1549.

ORFILA, MATEO JOSÉ BONAVENTURA, a French physician, the founder of the science of toxicology, was born at Port Mahon, Minorca, 24 April, 1787. The scientific reputation of M. Orfila may be said to have commenced with his 'Treatise on Poisons, or General Toxicology.' The next works published by him which acquired European reputation were the 'Elements of Legal Medicine,' and 'Lessons on Legal Medicine,' which went through several editions; but he was also the author of many other works of almost equal celebrity. In the celebrated Laffargue case, M. Raspail, who was opposed to him, disputed with great energy most of his statements, but without effect, and subsequently the opinion expressed by M. Orfila, in opposition to that of M. Raspail, as to the absorption of poisons by the human body after interment by contact with the earth to such an extent as to reveal the presence of a quantity which would lead to a supposition that it had been administered during life, has been confirmed by many eminent men who have been examined on such subjects before courts of law. During the whole reign of Louis Philippe M. Orfila remained at the head of the faculty of medicine at Paris, but after the revolution of February the provisional government revoked his functions. Died at Paris 12 March, 1853.

ORIBASIVS, physician to Julian the apostate. He was a native of Pergamus, and studied under Zeno the Cyprian; after which he settled at Alexandria, where he taught with reputation. The best of his works is the *Anatomica*, printed in Greek and Latin, at Leyden, 1745.

ORIGEN, an ecclesiastical writer, born at Alexandria, in Egypt, about 185. He received the elements of his education under his father, Leonides, after which he became a pupil of Ammonius the philosopher, while Clemens Alexandrinus was his preceptor in theology. At the age of seventeen he lost his father, who was beheaded for his profession of Christianity. Origen had now recourse to the teaching of grammar for the support of himself, his mother, and brethren; but this occupation he relinquished, on being appointed professor of sacred learning in the church of Alexandria. In this situation he distinguished himself by the austerity of his life, which he carried so far as to put in practice the passage of the gospel, 'There be some who have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven.' About this time he began his great work, called 'The Tetrapla;' or the Hebrew Bible, with four Greek versions; to which he afterwards added two more, and thus gave the name of 'Hexapla' to the whole. Origen, by taking the order of priest, in Palestine, so offended his diocesan, Demetrius, that he interdicted him from teaching, and caused him to be banished the city. Upon this he went to Cæsarea, where he was protected by the bishops of Palestine. In the persecution raised against the church by Maximinus, Origen fled to Athens, where he wrote his Commentaries on the Scriptures. He afterwards convinced Beryllus, bishop of Bostra, of his error in regard to the pre-existence of Christ; and he next assisted at a council called against some Arabians, who maintained the death

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of the soul as well as of the body. In the persecution of Decius he was thrown into prison, and so cruelly tortured, that, though his life was spared, his health was destroyed by the sufferings which he underwent. He died at Tyre, in 253 or 254. The most complete edition of Origen's works is by Father De la Rue, a French Benedictine, 4 vols. (1733-50). In his 'Treatise against Celsus,' which has been translated into English, he forcibly vindicates the truth of the Christian religion, and, indeed, according to the opinions of Eusebius and St. Jerome, 'all the objections which have been made, and all which ever will be made, against Christianity, are fully refuted beforehand in this excellent book.' If in some of his works he put forth erroneous doctrine it was unintentionally, and only to reply more forcibly as he thought to the difficulties raised by the Manichæans and philosophers.

ORKNEY, GEORGE HAMILTON, EARL OF, was the fifth son of the earl of Selkirk. He entered the army, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, as well as in several other actions and sieges, for which William III. made him a peer in 1696. In 1704 he was at the battle of Blenheim, where his division captured thirteen hundred French officers and twelve thousand soldiers. After various services in Marlborough's campaigns, particularly at the battle of Malplaquet, he was sworn of the privy council, and made field-marshal. Died 29 Jan., 1736-7.

ORKNEY, JAMES HEPBURN, DUKE OF. See BOTHWELL.

ORLEANS, CHARLES, DUC D', the son of Louis of France, was born 1391, and bore the title of duke of Angoulême during his father's lifetime. He was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt 1415, remained in England twenty-five years, and on his return to France undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother. He was not, however, successful in this enterprise. He was an encourager of letters, and wrote several poems which have been printed. Died 4 Jan., 1465.

ORLEANS, FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS CHARLES HENRI JOSEPH, DUC D', the eldest son of King Louis Philippe, was born 3 Sept., 1810, being first known as the duke de Chartres, and afterwards as the duke of Orleans and prince royal (1830). He assisted as lieutenant-general at the sieges of Antwerp and Constantine, and in several expeditions in Algiers, in one of which he was wounded. He was killed near Paris, by being thrown out of his carriage, 13 July, 1842.

ORLEANS, GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE, DUC D', a younger son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII., was born 1608, and passed his life in intrigues, being always the object of his brother's distrust. He conspired several times against Richelieu, and abandoned to the vengeance of the minister his accomplices, Montmorency (1632) and Cinq-Mars (1642). After the death of the king he was appointed lieutenant-general, and he acquired some glory in the campaigns from 1644 to 1646; but during the wars of the Fronde he gained little credit. Died 2 Feb., 1660.

ORLEANS, LOUIS, DUKE OF, son of Philip, the regent of France, was born at Versailles 4 Aug., 1703. He married, in 1724, Augusta Maria, of Baden, who died in 1726, on which the prince was so much affected that he took an apartment in the abbey of St. Genevieve, where he devoted himself

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to study, devotion, and works of charity. His aims were boundless, and in 1733 he saved numbers from perishing by famine in the Orleansnois, as he again did throughout France, in the dearth of 1740. He also extended his benevolence to distant countries, while in his own he founded schools, professorships, hospitals and colleges. But his charitable occupations did not draw him aside from his studies, which he pursued with such diligence as to become master of the oriental languages and most of the sciences. He died 4 Feb., 1752, leaving many works in manuscript, among which were Commentaries on the Scriptures, and a Translation of the Psalms.

ORLEANS, LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH, DUC D', known also by his republican name of *Philippe Égalité*, the fifth duke of his house, was born at St. Cloud 13 April, 1747, and was known as the duke de Montpensier till 1752, when he took the title of duke de Chartres. He married, in 1709, Louise Marie Adélaïde de Bourbon, daughter of the duke de Penthièvre. In 1771 he was banished from the capital in consequence of his refusal to sit in the Maupeou parliament; but he was recalled on the accession of Louis XVI., and commanded a naval squadron in the fight off Ushant, where, it is said, he manifested courage and presence of mind. However this may be, the party which, aided by the queen, controlled the king, did not hesitate to accuse him of cowardice, and to deprive him of his command. Irritated at this insult, he thenceforth bore a mortal hatred of the monarchy, and became the leader of the malcontents and innovators. He occupied a seat in the first assembly of notables, and raised a strong opposition to the existing authorities. The queen procured an order for his banishment; but this only increased his popularity, and the parliament addressed to the king solemn remonstrances and demands for his recall. They were unsuccessful, however, and the exile of the duke lasted till 1788. He presided over the third bureau in the second assembly of notables, where he vehemently opposed the ministerial projects; and some time afterwards he was elected by the constituencies of Villers-Coterets and of Crespy a deputy of the nobility to the states-general. He was among the first nobles who joined the deputies of the commons on the 25th of June, and he aided in transforming the states-general into a national assembly. After the events of the 5th and 6th of October he was accused of having caused the insurrection; and Le Chatelet asked the assembly for permission to prosecute him, but it was refused. At this period he took refuge in London, where he remained eight months. During the sitting of the legislative assembly he endeavoured to obtain a command in the army; but all his overtures were obstinately repulsed by the court. At last came the 10th of August, which was soon followed by the meeting of the national assembly. It was then that he assumed the name of *Égalité*. Being nominated one of the deputies for Paris to this assembly, he sat among the members of the democratic party, and on the trial of Louis XVI. he had the baseness to vote for the death of his near relative. He now became very unpopular with the revolutionists, and was charged in turn by the Girondists and the Montagnards with aspiring to the throne. A decree was passed for his arrest 7 April, 1793, and he was removed for trial to Mar-seilles. A verdict of acquittal was the result; but

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he was afterwards arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal at Paris, condemned to death 6 Nov., 1793, and guillotined the same day. He was the father of Louis Philippe, king of the French.

ORLEANS, PHILIPPE, DUKE OF, son of Philip, the first duke, was born at St. Cloud 2 Aug., 1674. He earned considerable distinction as a military commander; and on the death of Louis XIV. the parliament declared him regent of France, according to the right of birth, during the minority of Louis XV. His regency passed very peaceably, two events excepted—the conspiracy of Célamare, and the confusion in which Law's famous scheme involved both the finances and private property. The affairs of the church, and the bull 'Unigenitus' employed him also during his whole regency. When Louis XV. came of age the duke of Orleans was entreated by him to accept the office of prime minister, and took the oaths accordingly 11 Aug., 1723; but he died suddenly at Versailles on the 2nd of Dec. in the same year.

ORLEANS, PIERRE JOSEPH D', a French Jesuit and historian, born at Bourges 1644; died 31 March, 1698. His chief work, a 'History of the Revolutions of England,' has been translated into English.

ORLEY, BERNARD VAN. See **BERNARD OF BRUSSELS.**

ORLOFF, GRIGORI GRIGORIEVITCH, a Russian, born 1734, early entered the military service, and became an aide-de-camp of General Shuvaloff, with whose mistress, the Princess Kurakin, he had an intrigue, which brought him under the notice of Catharine II., then grand duchess, who took him under her protection. Rising rapidly in favour with her, he was instrumental in the deposition of her husband, Peter III., and in establishing her upon the throne, a service which gained him the first honours of the empire, including the title of count, conferred also on his four brothers, who had assisted him. His conduct, however, gradually alienated from him the affection of the empress, and the mortification attending his fall finally produced mental alienation, in which condition he died at Moscow 1783. His brother, *Alexei Orloff*, born 1735, was remarkable for his gigantic stature and Herculean strength. He powerfully aided Gregory in elevating his mistress to the throne, and is said to have strangled the emperor in prison with his own hand. He continued to serve the empress with great zeal and fidelity, and was employed by her in the army and navy. On the accession of Paul I. he was disgraced and banished from Russia. He then went to Germany, and resided for several years at Leipsic, but after the death of Paul he returned to Moscow, and died in that city 1808.

ORME, ROBERT, an historian, was born at Anjengo, in India, 1728, and educated at Harrow. He afterwards obtained a civil appointment at Calcutta, and was created a member of the council at Fort St. George. After being elected commissary and accountant-general in 1753, he embarked for England, for the recovery of his health; but the ship in which he sailed being captured by the French, he did not reach his destination till the spring of 1760. He died at Ealing, Middlesex, 13 Jan., 1801. Mr. Orme's works are, 'The History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, from the year 1745,' the first volume of which appeared in 1763, and the second in 1778; and 'Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas, and of the English Concerns in Indostan.'

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ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER, DUKE OF, was the son of Thomas Butler, of London, and born at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell, 1610. He succeeded to the earldom of Ormond on the death of his grandfather, Walter Butler, 1632. At the commencement of the Irish rebellion, 1641, he was appointed lieutenant-general of an army of three thousand men, with which force he succeeded in impeding the progress of the insurgents, for which the king created him marquis of Ormond. In 1643 he defeated the rebels commanded by General Preston; but for want of support he was obliged to conclude a cessation of hostilities, after which he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. On the ruin of the royal cause he went to France; but after the murder of his sovereign, thinking a favourable opportunity offered to rouse the people, he returned to Ireland for that purpose. His endeavours, however, failed, and when Cromwell landed, the marquis embarked again for France. He returned with Charles II. at the Restoration, and was raised to the dukedom; but on account of his attachment to Lord Clarendon, he fell under displeasure at court, and was deprived of his situation of lord-lieutenant. In 1670 a desperate design was formed by Colonel Blood, whom he had imprisoned in Ireland, to seize his person, and hang him at Tyburn; but the duke, by his personal exertions, saved himself from the villain, and at the desire of the king, consented to forgive him, saying, 'that if his majesty could pardon him for attempting to steal the crown, he might easily do so for an attempt upon his life.' At length he was again appointed to the vice-royalty, and in 1682 advanced to an English dukedom. He died at Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire, 21 July, 1688.

OROBIO, BALTHASAR OF ISAAC, a Spaniard or Portuguese, who, after being professor of metaphysics at Salamanca, went to Amsterdam and turned Jew. He died about 1687, leaving three works in Latin, published and refuted by Limborch in his treatise 'De Veritate Religionis Christi'; and 'Certamen Philosophicum propugnatae veritatis divinæ ac naturalis,' against the system of Spinoza.

OROSIUS, PAUL, a Spanish ecclesiastic of the fifth century, was born at Tarragona, in Catalonia. He was a disciple of St. Augustin, at whose request he compiled a work entitled 'Misericordia Humana,' or an account of Calamities. Of this there have been several editions; and an Anglo-Saxon version, by King Alfred, has been published, with a translation by Daines Barrington. Orosius also wrote a Treatise on Free Will, against Pelagius.

ORRERY, CHARLES BOYLE, EARL OF, was second son of Roger, earl of Orrery, and was born at Chelsea 1676. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Atterbury, and while at the university engaged in a dispute with Dr. Bentley, respecting the Epistles of Phalaris, a new edition of which was published by Mr. Boyle in 1695. In preparing this edition, however, as well as the defence of it, he was materially assisted by his tutor. On leaving the university he was chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, and on the death of his brother succeeded to the earldom of Orrery. In 1709 he obtained the rank of major-general and was sworn of the privy council. During the treaty of Utrecht he was envoy-extraordinary to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and on his return was created a British peer by the title of Lord Boyle, Baron of Marston, in Somersetshire. At the acces-

sion of George I. he retired from court, and in 1722 was sent to the Tower on suspicion of treason; but after six months' confinement he was discharged. Died 28 Aug., 1731. Besides the works already mentioned he wrote a comedy called 'As you find it'; a copy of verses to Dr. Garth on his Dispensary; and a prologue to Southerne's 'Siege of Capua'. The instrument called the 'Orrery' is said by some to have been invented by this earl; but others, with more justice, ascribe its invention to Mr. Rowley of Lichfield, or Mr. George Graham, both of whom were patronised by his lordship. A memoir of his only son is given under *Cork and Orrery*.

ORRERY, ROGER BOYLE, EARL OF, fifth son of Richard, earl of Cork, was born in Ireland 25 April, 1621, and at the age of seven was created Lord Broghill. Having finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he went abroad, and on his return married the daughter of the earl of Suffolk. During the Irish rebellion he commanded a troop of horse in the forces raised by his father; but when the royal cause was ruined and the king murdered, his lordship retired to his seat in Somersetshire, where he lived privately till 1649. Being, however, much affected by the state of affairs, he resolved to go abroad, and accordingly applied for leave to visit Spa, on the plea that this measure was necessary to his health. The committee of state soon penetrated into his real design, which was that of joining the exiled monarch, and therefore resolved to shut him up in the Tower. Cromwell, being at this time nominated to the command in Ireland, diverted his colleagues from this resolution; and by his persuasion Lord Broghill was induced to accept of a commission under him, to act against the Irish rebels only. His conduct gave Cromwell such satisfaction that, when he became protector, he made him one of his privy council. After the Restoration, which he zealously promoted, he was created earl of Orrery, and constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland. He died 16 Oct., 1679, leaving two sons and five daughters. He wrote some controversial treatises against the Irish Catholics; *Parthenissa*, a romance; a Treatise on the Art of War; several Poems and Plays; and long after his death his State Letters were published in one volume folio.

ORSINI, FELICE, an Italian revolutionist, born at Meldola, in the States of the Church, 1819. His name is associated with a diabolical attempt to assassinate Napoleon III., emperor of the French, on 14 Jan., 1858, when, as the emperor and empress were approaching the Grand Opera at Paris, three bombs were thrown under their carriage. A large number of persons were killed or wounded, but the intended victims escaped unhurt. Orsini was guillotined 13 March, 1858. His associates were Pierio and Rubio, who were also executed; and Gomez, who was condemned to hard labour for life.

ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM, a geographer, was born at Antwerp April, 1527. In his travels he visited England and became acquainted with Camden. On his return home he was appointed geographer to Philip II. of Spain. Died 28 June, 1598. His great work, an atlas, entitled 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,' appeared in 1570.

ORTON, JOB, a dissenting minister, born at Shrewsbury, 4 Sept., 1717. He was educated at the free school of his native place, and next under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. In 1741 he be-

came minister of the united congregations at Shrewsbury, to whom he officiated till 1765, when he resigned the charge on account of ill health, and in 1766 retired to Kidderminster, where he died 19 July, 1783. His principal works are: Discourses on Eternity; Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge; Religious Exercises; Discourses to the Aged; Christian Zeal, three Discourses; Christian Worship, three Discourses; Discourses on practical Subjects; Sacramental Meditations; Summary of doctrinal and practical Religion; Exposition of the Old Testament, 6 vols.; Letters to a young Clergyman.

OSBORNE, FRANCIS, an English writer, was born about 1589, of an ancient family in Bedfordshire, but was neither educated at a public school nor university. In the civil war he joined the parliament. Died 11 Feb., 1659. His principal works, which were prohibited by authority, are, 'Advice to a Son'; Plea for a Free State compared with Monarchy; Turkish Policy, a Discourse on Machiavel; Historical Memoires on the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James. These, with other tracts, have been frequently printed in a collected form.

OSBORNE, SIR THOMAS, afterwards earl of Danby and duke of Leeds. See LEEDS.

OSIANDER, ANDREW, a Protestant divine, born in Bavaria 1498, became minister and professor at Konigsberg, where he died 1552. His works are, *Harmonia Evangelica*; *Dissertationes de Lege et Evangelio*, et *Justificatione*; and *Liber de Imagine Dei*. There were several other Protestant divines of the same name.

OSMUND (St.), a celebrated bishop of Salisbury, died 1099, and was canonized 350 years later by Pope Calixtus III. He corrected the liturgy, which, thus reformed, came into very general use throughout England.

OSSOLI. See FULLER.

OSSORY, THOMAS BUTLER, EARL OF, son of James, duke of Ormond, was born at Kilkenny 1634. He fought gallantly in the Rebellion, and in 1666 was summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Butler, of Moore Park. The same year he bore a distinguished part in the great engagement with the Dutch fleet, and in 1673 was made full admiral. In 1677 he commanded the English troops in the service of the prince of Orange, and was at the battle of Mons. Died 30 July, 1680.

OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, a painter, born at Lubeck 1610. He was a disciple of Frank Hals, after which he became a close imitator of Teniers, and chose the same low subjects, which he represented in an admirable manner. He was also a good engraver, and his etchings, as well as his pictures, fetch high prices. He died 1685. His younger brother, *Isaac van Ostade* (born 1617; died 1671), was also an artist in the same style.

OSTERVALD, JOHN FREDERICK, a Protestant divine, of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, born there 1683; died 1747. His principal writings are, 'Arguments of the Books and Chapters of the Bible'; 'Treatise concerning the causes of the present Corruption of Christians'; 'Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion'; 'The Nature of Uncleanness'; and 'Lectures on the Exercise of the Sacred Ministry.' All these have been translated into English.

O'TOOLE, ST. LAURENCE. See LAURENCE.
OTTLEY, WILLIAM YOUNG, F.R.S., F.S.A., an artist, picture collector, and writer on the fine arts, was appointed keeper of the prints in the British Museum 1833, and died 26 May, 1836, æt. 65. His

OTWAY.

principal publications are, 'The Italian School of Design,' 1808-23, being a collection of facsimiles of drawings by the best Italian masters; 'The Florentine School of Design,' 1826; and 'An Inquiry into the Origin and early History of Engraving upon Copper and in Wood, with an account of Engravers and their Works, from the invention of chalcography by Maso Finiguerra to the time of Mark Antonio Raimondi,' 2 vols., 1816.

OTWAY THOMAS, a dramatic writer, born 3 March, 1651-2, at Trotting, in Sussex, being the son of Humphrey Otway, rector of Woolbeding. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and in 1672 made an attempt on the stage without success. But though he failed as an actor he had better fortune as a writer. His first tragedy was 'Alcibiades,' which appeared in 1675, and was followed by 'Don Carlos' in 1676. The year following came out 'Titus and Berenice,' a translation from Racine, and the 'Cheats of Scapin,' a farce, from Moliere. In 1678 he produced a comedy called 'Friendship in Fashion.' About this time he obtained a commission as cornet in the troops sent to Flanders; but he soon quitted the military life, and resumed his dramatic pursuits. In 1680 appeared his 'Caius Marius,' which was followed by 'The Orphan.' In 1682 he produced the tragedy of 'Venice Preserved,' which, like 'The Orphan,' exhibits a powerful command of the human heart. Otway died, in the extremity of indigence, at a public-house on Tower Hill, 14 April, 1685.

OUDENAERDE. See AUDENAERDE.

OUDINOT, NICOLAS CHARLES, a marshal of France, born at Bar-le-Duc 25 April, 1767. In 1791 he was major in the brave regiment of Volunteers of the Meuse, with which he defended the fortress of Bitche against the Prussians in 1792, and made 700 prisoners. He was immediately afterwards appointed to command the regiment of Picardy, and in 1794 he was made a general of brigade for his bravery in the battle of Moolautern. He captured Treves 7 Aug., 1794, and remained in command of the town. Oudinot was nearly cut to pieces by sabre-wounds on the 18th of October, 1795, in a night attack, and was made prisoner, but was exchanged after a period of five months. At the blockade of Ingoldstadt he received a gunshot wound in the thigh and several sabre-cuts on the arm and neck. He was appointed general of division on 12 April, 1799. He commanded a division at Ulm and at Zurich, and subsequently acted as Massena's principal aide-de-camp, and brought the account of the armistice of Treviso to Paris. In 1805 he commanded the grenadiers at the camp of Boulogne. He entered Vienna forty-five days afterwards, whence he marched to force the bridges of the Danube. Oudinot afterwards took part in the battles of Westingen, Armstetten, and Juntersdorff, where he was again wounded, and eminently distinguished himself at Austerlitz. He was at the battle of Jena, and he entered Berlin 23 Oct., 1806, whence he passed into Poland. He gained the victory of Ostrolenka 6 Feb., 1807. Napoleon raised him to the dignity of a count of the empire, with a dotation of 1,000,000 francs. Oudinot figured subsequently at the siege of Danzig, at Friedland, and at Tilsit. He was governor of Erfurt 1808, defeated the Austrians 13 May, 1809, and won fresh laurels at Wagram. He entered Vienna, and the emperor created him a marshal of France. In 1810 he took possession of

OUTRAM.

Holland in the absence of King Louis, who had quitted the throne. He afterwards made the campaign of Russia, and that of 1814. After the restoration of the Bourbons Louis XVIII. appointed him colonel-general of grenadiers, and governor of Metz. During the Hundred Days he lived in retirement. Under the second restoration Louis XVIII. appointed him commander-in-chief of the national guard of Paris, and decorated him with his orders. Marshal Oudinot made the campaign of Spain in 1823, when he captured and governed Madrid. Louis Philippe made him chancellor of the Legion of Honour 1839, and governor of the Hôtel des Invalides 1842. Died at Paris 13 Sept., 1847.

OUDRY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter and engraver, born at Paris 1686; died 1755.

OUGHTRED, WILLIAM, a mathematician, born at Eton 1573 or 1574. He received his education at Eton School, and was elected from thence to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. While at the university he invented a new method of geometrical dialling. On entering into orders, he was presented to the living of Shalford, Surrey, which he resigned for that of Albury, in the same county. About the time that Lord Napier invented logarithms our author wrote his Treatise on Trigonometry, on the same plan as his lordship's canon. In prosecuting his subject, he also invented an instrument, called 'The Circles of Proportion.' In 1631 he published a treatise, entitled 'Arithmeticae in numeris et speciebus institutio, quæ tum logicæ tum analyticæ, atque totius mathematicæ clavis est.' This 'Clavis,' though small, contains the essence of the science, and the plan of it was followed by Newton, in his Universal Arithmetic. Oughtred suffered some trouble from the zealots in the civil war, but he lived to see the Restoration, and is said to have died of joy, occasioned by that event, 30 June, 1660. In 1676 his Miscellaneous Tracts were printed at Oxford, under the title of 'Opuscula Mathematica.'

OUTRAM, Sir JAMES, a British general, born in Scotland 1805, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. In early life he received a nomination to a cadetship in the Bombay Native Infantry, and proceeded thither in 1819. In 1838, when the Affghan war broke out, Lord Keane, the commander-in-chief, appointed him his aide-de-camp, in which capacity he served at the siege and capture of Ghuznee. As a recognition of his services, he was soon afterwards appointed political resident at the court of the Ameers of Scinde. While holding this position, he had a violent quarrel with Sir Charles Napier, then commander-in-chief of Bombay. Outram believed the Ameers would observe the treaties into which they had entered, but Sir Charles, on the other hand, distrusted them, and proposed to them a more stringent treaty. The Ameers, who not unnaturally resisted this proposal, were dispossessed and Scinde was annexed to the British crown. Outram afterwards held a succession of political offices in Sattara and at Baroda, as well as at Bombay. He was appointed political commissioner at Oude 1856, and on the outbreak of the Persian war he was nominated commander of the expedition that was sent to operate from the Persian Gulf, having Sir Henry Havelock as his second in command. The restoration of peace and the return of the expeditionary force was singularly opportune, as it was able to take part in crushing the great mutiny

which just then broke out. The brilliant march of the 19th Highlanders and other regiments under the command of Brigadier Havelock, their victories at Bithoor and Cawnpore, their arrival at the latter town too late to save the English captives, though prompt to avenge their fate, must always occupy a conspicuous place in our military annals. Outram, when at last able to rejoin the force, finding his old subordinate in the full career of success, generously declined to deprive him of his command, and accompanied him as a friend and adviser only, till the army had forced its way into the residency of Lucknow and relieved the beleaguered garrison. He now resumed the position with which he had been entrusted by Lord Canning of political commissioner of Oude and military commander. For his services in inducing the natives to submit to the new régime he was created a baronet and gazetted to the rank of a lieutenant-general. He died at Paris 11 March, 1863.

OUTRAM, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in Derbyshire 1625. He became fellow of Trinity College, and afterwards of Christ's College, Cambridge. After holding the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, he obtained the archdeaconry of Leicester, and a prebend of Westminster, which he held with the rectory of St. Margaret. Died 23 Aug., 1679. Dr. Outram was the author of a work, entitled 'De Sacrificiis,' 8vo.; and after his death was published a volume of his sermons.

OVERALL, JOHN, an English prelate, born 1559, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to a fellowship in Trinity College. In 1596 he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and elected master of Catherine Hall. In 1601 he became dean of St. Paul's, and in 1614 bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence, in 1618, he was translated to Norwich, where he died 22 May, 1619. He compiled 'The Convocation Book,' in which he maintained the divine origin of government. He had also some concern in the 'authorised' translation of the Bible, and wrote the sacramental part of the church catechism.

OVERBECK, FRIEDRICH, founder of the modern German religious school of painting, born at Lübeck 3 July, 1789, commenced his artistic education at Vienna 1806, and as a student gave evidence of the peculiar bent of his genius. In 1810 he went to Rome, with Schadow, Veit, and Cornelius, embraced the Catholic faith, and made that city his residence. A Madonna, exhibited in 1811, attracted much attention, but the first considerable work executed by the artists of the new school were the frescoes from the 'History of Joseph,' at the villa of the Prussian consul-general Bartholdy. Of these, Overbeck painted the 'Selling of Joseph,' and the 'Seven Lean Years,' in 1816, and the school won a still higher reputation by the frescoes at the villa of the Marchese Massini, in 1817, of which Overbeck furnished five large compositions from Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered.' His best fresco is the 'Miracle of Roses of St. Francis,' in the church at Assisi. His oil-paintings are not numerous: the best known out of Italy are 'The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem,' and 'The Descent from the Cross,' at Lübeck; the former picture was finished and exhibited at Rome in 1824. In addition to these he painted 'Christ on the Mount of Olives,' at Hamburg; the 'Nuptials of the Blessed Virgin;' several 'Holy Families;' the 'Death of St. Joseph;' and the great painting in the Stadel Institute at Frankfort, representing the

'Influence of Religion upon Art.' His drawings, 'Christ Blessing Little Children,' 'John, the Preacher in the Wilderness,' 'The Raising of the Young Man at Nain,' and the 'Gathering of the Manna,' afford proof of his artistic powers. The school to which Overbeck belonged is characterized by much of the simplicity of the early painters. His fundamental belief was that art does not exist for its own sake, but only to subservise the cause of religion. Many of his productions have been engraved. He was made foreign associate of the French Institute, and published at Paris, in 1842-3, a splendid edition of the 'Passion de N. S. Jésus-Christ.' Died at Rome Nov., 1869.

OVERBECK, BONAVENTURE VAN, a Dutch painter, whose memory is kept alive by his work entitled 'Reliquiæ antiquæ urbis Romæ,' published in 1709. Born at Amsterdam 1660; died 1706.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, was born at Ilmington, Warwickshire, about 1681, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple. The intimacy which he formed with Robert Carr, afterwards earl of Somerset, proved his ruin. In 1608 he was knighted, and his father was made one of the judges for Wales; but at length Overbury, by venturing to dissuade his friend from marrying the divorced countess of Essex, provoked the anger of both, and, through their contrivance, he was sent to the Tower, where he was poisoned 15 Sept., 1613. This iniquitous deed was not discovered till two years afterwards, when Sir Gervase Elways, lieutenant of the Tower, and some others, were tried and executed; but the principals were pardoned. Sir Thomas Overbury wrote a poem, entitled 'The Wife,' which, with his piece called 'Characters,' went through many editions.

OVID (PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO), a poet of the Augustan age, was of the equestrian order, and born at Sulmo, now called Abruazzo, in the year of Rome 710. He studied the law, and pleaded with eloquence in the court of the centumviri. He was also constituted one of the triumviri, whose authority extended to the trial of capital causes. On succeeding to the paternal estate, he quitted the bar for poetry and pleasure. His writings and his morals, however, appear to have coincided, for he indulged in a prurient fancy, and repudiated two of his wives soon after marriage. Yet he lived happily with his third consort, and derived consolation from her attachment when he fell under the displeasure of Augustus, who, for some cause, never explained, banished him to Tomos, in Scythia, where he died A.D. 17. The best editions of Ovid are that of Heinsius, Amsterdam, 1661, 3 vols.; and of Burman, at the same place, 4 vols., 1727.

OVIDIO, MATTHEW DE, a Franciscan, native of Segovia. He accompanied the Spanish forces to Ireland 1601, having been in the preceding year appointed archbishop of Dublin. When he died is unknown.

OWEN, EDWARD PRYCE, only son of Archdeacon Hugh Owen, was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810; M.A. 1816. After officiating for some time at Park Street Chapel, Grosvenor Square, he became vicar of Wellington, and rector of Eyton, Salop (1823-40). Mr. Owen was an accomplished artist, and published the 'Book of Etchings,' 2 vols. folio, 1842-55. He died at Cheltenham 15 July, 1863, aged 76.

OWEN GLENDOWER. See GLENDOWER.

OWEN, HENRY, M.D., a divine, born near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, 1716. He received his education at Ruthin School, Denbighshire, and next at Jesus College, Oxford, where he studied physic, and took his doctor's degree 1753. After practising a few years, he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Terling, Essex, which he resigned 1760, on being presented to the rectory of St. Olave, Hart Street; to which was added, in 1775, the living of Edmonton. Died 14 Oct., 1795. He wrote, among other things, *The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles; Observations on the four Gospels; Enquiry into the State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament; The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles, in a Series of Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture, 3 vols.; Critica Sacra, or a short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism; Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Genesios cum editione Romana a viro clarissimo Joanne Ernesto Grabe, jam olim facta, nunc demum summa cura edita; Critical Disquisitions.*

OWEN, HUOH, F.S.A., son of a physician at Shrewsbury, received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1783; M.A. 1807), and after taking orders obtained several valuable preferments, including the living of St. Mary's, in his native town, and the archdeaconry of Salop. In conjunction with J. B. Blakeway he compiled '*The History of Shrewsbury*,' 2 vols., 1825. Died 23 Dec., 1827, aged 66.

OWEN, JOHN, *Audoenus*, the epigrammatist, was born at Armon, Caernarvonshire, and educated at Winchester School, whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, where he proceeded to his bachelor's degree in civil law, and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards taught school at Trylegh, Monmouthshire, and in 1594 became master of that at Warwick. He died in London 1622. His epigrams came out in portions, and were at last published in one volume; and in 1794 Renouard printed an edition of them at Paris.

OWEN, JOHN, D.D., an Independent minister, born at Stadham, Oxfordshire, where his father was vicar, 1616. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford; but after taking his degrees in arts he turned nonconformist, and in the Rebellion distinguished himself so zealously that the committee for purging the church appointed him to the living of Fordham, in Essex, from whence he removed to Coggeshall, in the same county. The very day after the murder of Charles I. he preached a sermon before the House of Commons; and he made himself so acceptable to the men in power, that Cromwell took him to Ireland, where, however, he did not remain long. He next accompanied Oliver to Scotland, and in 1651 was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, on which appointment he received his doctor's degree. He served the office of vice-chancellor with great credit; but on the death of Oliver he was deprived of that situation, as he afterwards was of the deanery. In 1673 he took the charge of a congregation in Leadenhall Street. He died at Ealing 24 Aug., 1683. His works are numerous, and of the high Calvinistic character. The principal are, *A Display of Arminianism; Treatise on the Perseverance of the Saints; 'Vindiciæ Evangelicæ,' against the Socinians; 'De natura, ortu, progressu, et studio veræ Theologiæ;'* Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 4 vols.; Exposition of the 130th Psalm; *A Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit; The Glo-*

rious Mystery of the Person of Christ; Tracts and Sermons.

OWEN, JOHN HUOH, a Jesuit, was a native of Anglesea, and died at Holywell, Flintshire, 28 Dec., 1686, æt. 71. He published anonymously a treatise 'On the grievousness of Mortal Sin, especially of Heresy,' London, 1668; a Catechism in Welsh; and the prayer-book called 'The Key of Heaven,' London, 1670.—*Oliver.*

OWEN, LEWIS, D.D., LL.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Maltraeth, co. Anglesea, 1533, and educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a felk wship. In Queen Mary's reign he was chosen professor of canon law at Oxford; but shortly after the accession of Elizabeth, being attached to the old religion, he retired to Flanders, and was appointed regius professor of canon law at Douay. He was also made a canon of Cambrai, official of the chapter, and archdeacon of Hainault. Going subsequently to Rome, he was employed by the papal court in several ecclesiastical affairs of the highest importance. St. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, chose him to be one of the vicar-generals of his diocese 1580, at the same time taking him into his family, where he was an eye-witness of the edifying life of the great saint, who, not long after, died in Dr. Owen's arms. He was made bishop of Cassano, in the kingdom of Naples, 1588, and died at Rome 14 Oct., 1594. The English colleges at Douay and Rome were founded by the joint endeavours of Dr. Owen and his intimate friend Dr., afterwards Cardinal Allen.

OWEN, ROBERT, a social reformer, born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, 1771. At the age of eighteen he became partner in a cotton mill, and subsequently removed to Chorlton Mills, near Manchester. Prospering in this undertaking, he married, in 1801, the daughter of David Dale, a Glasgow manufacturer, and afterwards assumed the charge of a large cotton factory at New Lanark, Scotland, belonging to his father-in-law. Here he introduced a patriarchal system of social reform, which proved, for a time, highly successful. He then turned his attention to more extensive social evils, and published '*New Views of Society, or Essays upon the Formation of Human Character,*' 1812; and subsequently a '*Book of the New Moral World,*' in which he maintained a theory of modified communism, insisting on an absolute equality in all rights and duties, and the abolition of all superiority, even that of capital and intelligence. In 1823 he went to the United States, and founded a communist society at New Harmony, in Indiana. The scheme, of course, proved an utter failure, and in 1827 he returned to this country, where experiments of a similar nature, attended by a similar result, were made at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire, and at Tyltherley, in Hampshire. Owen succeeded no better in establishing a '*Labour Exchange*' in London, in connection with a bazaar and bank. In 1828 he went to Mexico, on the invitation of the government, to carry out his experiment there, but effected nothing. He and his followers, called Owenites, became, in 1827, the soul of the labour leagues out of which sprang the Chartist movement. During his latter years Owen was a believer in spiritualism, and published several conversations held with Benjamin Franklin and other persons. He died at Newtown 19 Nov., 1858.

OWEN, THOMAS, a native of Hampshire, who,

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having entered the Society of Jesus, succeeded Father Persons in the rectorship of the English College at Rome 1610, and died 6 Dec., 1618, aged 62. He translated from the French 'A Defence of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus,' 1610; 'An Answer to Anti-Cotton,' 1611; 'A Letter of Cardinal Perron to Isaac Casaubon,' 1612. All these works were printed at St. Omer.

OWEN, WILLIAM, a painter, born in Shropshire 1769. He went to school at Ludlow, and by the advice of Mr. Payne Knight, who resided in the neighbourhood, he was afterwards sent to London, where he became a pupil of Charles Catton, and was favourably noticed by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1806 he became a member of the Royal Academy, and in 1813 principal portrait painter to the prince regent, afterwards George IV. He executed many admirable portraits, and occasionally painted historical subjects. Died 11 Feb., 1835.

OWENSON, MISS SYDNEY. See **MORGAN, LADY.**
OXENDEDES, JOHN DE, an English chronicler, was probably a native of Oxnead, Norfolk. He became a monk of the abbey of St. Benet Holme. His Chronicle was edited by Sir Henry Ellis, under the direction of the master of the Rolls, London, 8vo., 1859.

OXENSTIERN, AXEL, a Swedish statesman, born 1583. He was the favourite of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he conducted the affairs of the kingdom with equal ability and integrity. There is a history of Sweden which bears his name; but its authenticity is doubtful. Died 28 Aug., 1654.

OXFORD, EDWARD VERE, EARL OF, was the only son of John, the sixteenth earl, and was born about 1540. He had a rencontre with Sir Philip Sidney, which did not redound to his honour; and in 1586 he sat as lord high chamberlain at the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, as he did afterwards on the earls of Arundel, Essex, and Southampton. He married a daughter of the great Lord Burghley, but treated her inhumanly, out of spite for his father's refusal to save the life of the duke of Norfolk. Died July, 1604. Some of his poems are in the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*. His lady also wrote sonnets and odes.

OXFORD, ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF, was the son of Sir Edward Harley, and born in London 5 Dec., 1661. At the Revolution he was returned to the House of Commons for Tregony, Cornwall; in 1690 he was chosen one of the commissioners for stating the public accounts, and, in 1694, was ordered to bring in a bill for the frequent meeting of parliaments. In 1702 he was chosen speaker, which office he held while secretary of state, but resigned the latter place in 1708. In 1710 he was constituted one of the commissioners of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer. On the 8th of March, that year, he was stabbed by the marquis of Guiscard, a Frenchman, when under examination at the council-board. The assassin died in prison; and Mr. Harley, on his recovery, received the congratulations of the House of Commons. The year following he was advanced to the peerage, and made lord high treasurer; which office he resigned a few days before the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. The next year he was impeached by the House of Commons of high treason, and committed to the Tower, where he was kept two years, and then, after a public trial, was acquitted. He died 21 May, 1724. Lord Oxford was a liberal encourager of literature, and a

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great collector of books. These were sold to Osborn, and the printed catalogue of them makes four volumes 8vo. The manuscripts are in the British Museum. His lordship wrote, *A Letter to Swift for correcting and improving the English Tongue; An Essay on Public Credit; An Essay upon Loans; A Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of England.*

OZANAM, JACQUES, a French mathematician, born at Bouligneux (Dombes) 1640; died 3 April, 1717.

OZELL, JOHN, was born in England, of a French family, and received a liberal education, with a view to the church, which profession he declined for business. He became auditor-general of the City and Bridge accounts, and also of the accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Thomas's Hospital. Died 15 Oct., 1743. His principal works are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish, among which are *Rabelais, Don Quixote, and Moliere*. The only book of any merit, however, which he published is entitled 'Common Prayer and Common Sense in several places of the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French, Latin, and Greek Translations of the English liturgy,' 1722. Ozell was a man of consummate vanity, and, as such, is recorded by Pope, in the *Dunciad*.

OZEROFF, VLADISLAV, a Russian tragic poet, born 29 Sept., 1770; died, 1816.

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PAAS, CORNELIUS, an engraver, was a native of Germany, but settled at an early age in this country, where he was appointed engraver to the king. He died at his residence in Holborn, London, 8 Jan., 1806, aged 65.

PAAS, or PASSE, CRISPIN, an engraver of Utrecht, who resided some time in England, where he executed a number of portraits. Afterwards he appears to have settled at Amsterdam, his drawing-book being published in that city 1643. He also illustrated several works with fine plates. He had three sons and a daughter, who were all eminent artists in the same line.

PAAW, PETER, Pavius, a physician, born at Amsterdam 1564; became in 1589 professor of medicine at Leyden, where he founded the botanic garden, and died Aug., 1617. His writings are on medical and botanical subjects.

PACCHIAROTTO, JAMES, a painter of Sienna, who flourished between 1497 and 1535.

PACE, RICHARD, a divine and statesman, was born in Hampshire, about 1482. He studied at Padua, and on his return became a member of Queen's College, Oxford, but soon afterwards accompanied Cardinal Bambridge to Rome. In 1515 he was sent to the court of Vienna, and in 1522 was made dean of Exeter. He was also dean of St. Paul's; but falling under the displeasure of Wolsey, he lost his preferments, became deranged, and died at Stepney 1532. He wrote a book on the lawfulness of Henry's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, and some other works. He was the correspondent of Erasmus.

PACHECO, FRANCESCO, a Spanish painter, and writer on his art, born at Seville 1571; died 1654.

PACIAUDI, PAOLO MARIA, an Italian monk of the Theatine order, one of the most learned and laborious antiquaries of the eighteenth century,

PACTUS.

was born at Turin 1710, obtained the highest dignities in his order; became librarian to the duke of Parma 1761; and died at Parma 2 Feb., 1785. His principal works are, *A Series of Medals, representing the chief events of the government of Malta; De Sacris Christianorum Balneis; De Athletarum Cubistes; Monumenta Peloponnesia; Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; De Libris Eroticis Antiquorum.*

PACIUS, JULIUS, a celebrated civilian, born at Vicenza 1550; died 1635.

PACK, RICHARDSON, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in Suffolk about 1680, received his education at Oxford, attained the rank of major in the army, and died at Aberdeen Sept., 1728. His 'Whole Works' were published in an 8vo. vol. 1729.

PACUVIUS, MARCUS, a nephew of Ennius, was born at Brundisium about 220 B.C., and became celebrated at Rome, both as a painter and a tragic poet. Of his tragedies only a few unimportant fragments are extant.

PAER, FERDINANDO, a musical composer, born at Parma 12 July, 1774. Precocious like Mozart, he went to Venice at the age of fifteen, and brought out 'Circe,' an opera of his own composition, which met with considerable success. Here he remained several years to finish his musical education, and then he visited in succession Padua, Milan, Florence, Bologna, Rome, and Naples, everywhere increasing his reputation. On his return to Parma the grand-duke, his godfather, granted him a pension. In 1795 he repaired to Vienna, and in 1801 he was appointed chapel-master to the Elector of Saxony. During his sojourn at Dresden he composed 'Leonoro,' 'I Fuorcusciti,' and several other operas. In 1806 he was taken into the service of the Emperor Napoleon, and appointed composer and conductor of the chamber music of the Empress Marie-Louise. From this time forward he resided principally in Paris, where he was for several years director of the Italian Opera. Died 3 May, 1839. The best of his operas are 'Griselda,' 'Camilla,' 'Agnese,' 'Achille,' and 'Sargino.'

PAGAN, BLAISE FRANÇOIS, Comte DE, a French nobleman, born 1604; died 18 Nov., 1665. He acquired great distinction in the army, was one of the principal military engineers of his time, and wrote some esteemed works on fortification, geometry, and astronomy.

PAGANINI, NICOLÒ, the most wonderful of violinists, was born at Genoa 18 Feb., 1784, and received his earliest instruction from his father. In his ninth year he performed with great applause in the theatre of his native city. He afterwards became a pupil of Costa at Genoa, and next of Paer and Ghiretti at Parma. After performing at Lucca, Leghorn, Milan, Turin, Florence, Naples, and Rome, he visited Palermo, whence he went to Vienna and Berlin. In Feb., 1831, he arrived in Paris, and in May following in London. At both these capitals his reception was enthusiastic, and his profits enormous. He died at Nice 27 May, 1840. By a Jewish named Antonia Bianchi he had one son, Achillino, to whom he left the bulk of his vast fortune.

PAGE, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Harrow, Middlesex, 1590, and educated at Oxford. In 1629 he became master of Reading School; but he was deprived of this post during the Rebellion,

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though he continued to hold the living of East Locking, Berkshire, till his death on 14 Feb., 1663. He wrote 'A Treatise in Justification of Bowing at the name of Jesus;' 'Animadversions on Hales's Tract concerning Schism;' and a translation of the 'Imitation of Christ.'

PAGET, EUSEBIUS, a Puritan divine, born at Cranford, in Northamptonshire, about 1542, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He became successively vicar of Oundle, and rector of Langton, in his native county. Afterwards he removed to the living of Kilkhampton, Cornwall, and lastly to St. Anne's, Aldersgate Street, where he died in May, 1617. He wrote 'A History of the Bible,' and some other works. His son, *Ephraim Paget*, was born 1575, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He obtained the living of St. Edmund the King, in Lombard Street, of which he was deprived in the Rebellion. He then retired to Deptford, where he died in April, 1647. His works are, *Christianographia*, or a Description of the different Sorts of Christians in the World; and *Hæresiographia*, or a Description of the Heresies of later Times.

PAGET, HENRY WILLIAM, Marquis of Anglesey. *See* ANGLESEY.

PAGI, ANTOINE, a learned Cordelier, born at Rognes, in Provence, 1624; died at Aix 5 June, 1699. His chief literary performance is a Critique upon Baronius's Annals, in which he was assisted by his nephew, *François Pagi* (b. 1654; d. 1721), who was also a Cordelier, and who wrote a history of the Popes, entitled '*Breviarium Historico-chronologico-criticum.*'

PAGNINO, SANTE, in Latin *Sanctes Pagninus*, a Dominican, born at Lucca 1466, devoted twenty-five years to a translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew text, which he followed with admirable precision. He afterwards translated the New Testament, and compiled a Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar. He died at Lyons 1536.

PAINE, THOMAS, a political and infidel writer, born 1737, at Thetford, Norfolk, where he was brought up to the business of a stay-maker. He afterwards became an exciseman at Lewes; but being dismissed for some malpractices, he went to America, where he contributed much to the Revolution by a pamphlet entitled 'Common Sense;' for which he was rewarded with five hundred pounds by the legislature of Pennsylvania. He also obtained a grant of land in the province of New York. In 1790 he came to London, and excited considerable notice by his 'Rights of Man,' in answer to Burke. A prosecution, however, being instituted against Paine, he went to France, where he was chosen into the national assembly; but in the time of Robespierre he was thrown into prison, and narrowly escaped the guillotine. During this confinement he wrote his infamous work called 'The Age of Reason,' in which he endeavoured to bring religion into contempt. After his liberation he published some political tracts of little moment; but one of them was a scandalous attack upon the character of Washington. In 1802 he went to America, where he ended a debauched life 8 June, 1809.

PAISIELLO, GIOVANNI, a musical composer, born at Tarentum 9 May, 1741, was one of Durante's pupils. He made his debut in dramatic composition 1763, when he produced two comic operas, 'La Pupilla' and 'Il Mondo al Rovescio,' which spread his reputation throughout his native

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county; and he gained a European renown by 'La Madama Umorista,' 'Demetrio,' 'Artaserce,' 'Le Virtuouse Ridicole,' 'Il Negligente,' 'Il Marchese Tulipano,' 'L'Idole Chiese,' 'Le due Contese,' and 'La Disfatta di Dario.' After residing nine years in Russia, on the invitation of the Empress Catharine, he proceeded to Warsaw, where he set to music for the king of Poland Metastasio's oratorio of the 'Passion,' and to Vienna, where he composed for the Emperor Joseph II. the opera of 'Il Re Teodoro.' Returning to Italy, he brought out at Rome, in 1785, 'L'Amore Ingegno,' and then settled for ten years at Naples, where he produced a large number of masterpieces, among which 'La Molinara' and 'La Nina' deserve special mention. Subsequently, on the invitation of Napoleon, he spent two years and a half in France. His death occurred at Naples, 5 June, 1816. Besides the operas above mentioned, he composed 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia' (since superseded by Rossini's opera with the same title), 'Il Tamburro Notturno,' 'La Serva Padrona,' 'Antigono,' 'Elfrida,' 'Andromacha,' 'Catone in Utica,' &c., and a great deal of church music.

PAJOU, AUGUSTIN, a French sculptor, born at Paris 1730; died there 1809.

PALAFIX Y MELZI, José, a Spanish patriot, born at Torre del Alfranca, Aragon, 1780. His family was one of the oldest in Aragon. At an early age he entered the royal body-guard, and became part of the military household of the king of Spain. As an officer in the body-guard he accompanied the royal family to Bayonne, 1808. There the king was retained a prisoner; but Palafox escaped in a peasant's dress, and repaired to his estate near Saragossa. In the same year the revolted city was menaced by the French army under Lefebvre-Desnouelles, and the populace proclaimed him captain-general of Aragon (May 23). He is represented by Sir W. F. P. Napier and some Spanish historians as totally unfitted for the position, and indebted to others for the temporary success of his defence. Soldiers from the adjacent country were called into the city; barricades were erected in every street, and nearly every house was made a point of resistance. After a siege of sixty-one days the French retired; but they returned in greater force successively under Moncey, Mortier, Junot, and Lannes, and the city capitulated in Feb., 1809. Palafox was not in active command at the time, being ill of a prevalent epidemic. The capitulation provided that Palafox should depart free, and that no one should be molested; but the city was pillaged, blood profusely shed, and Palafox, still prostrate with the malady, sent a prisoner to Vincennes. He was only released upon the restoration of Ferdinand VII. in 1813, when he returned to Madrid with the king, and was confirmed in his position of captain-general of Aragon. Nevertheless he pronounced in 1820 for the constitution, and in 1823 signed a protest against the royal power. In 1833 he joined the party of Queen Isabella, and was soon afterwards imprisoned upon suspicion of some correspondence with the queen's enemies, but was liberated upon proof of his innocence. Palafox was made duke of Saragossa 1836, and died at Paris 10 Feb., 1847.

PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIERLUIGI DA, a musical composer, born at the ancient Praeneste, now called Palestrina, about 1524. He was master of the chapel of St. Peter's at Rome, where he died

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2 Feb., 1594. His church music stands in the highest estimation, and he was styled by his contemporaries the 'Prince of Music.' The most remarkable of his compositions are the famous 'Mass of Pope Marcellus,' a 'Stabat Mater,' and the celebrated motet 'Popule meus.'

PALEY, WILLIAM, D.D., the son of a clergyman, was born at Peterborough July, 1743. He became a sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge, where, in 1763, he took his first degree. After this he was employed as an assistant in the academy at Greenwich, and curate of the parish. In 1766 he was elected fellow of his college, and took his master's degree. He now resided at the university till 1776, when he was inducted to the vicarage of Dalston, Cumberland, to which was added that of Appleby, in the adjoining county. In 1780 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Carlisle, of which diocese he became archdeacon in 1782; and in 1785 he was appointed chancellor. In that year he published his great work 'The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy.' His next publication was entitled 'Horæ Paulinæ, or the truth of the History of St. Paul evinced by a comparison of the Epistles which bear his name with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another.' In 1793 he vacated Dalston, on being presented to the vicarage of Stanwix, near Carlisle; and the year following he printed 'A View of the Evidences of Christianity.' The same year he was instituted to the prebend of St. Pancras, in the diocese of London, and soon afterwards was promoted to the sabbatary of Lincoln. In 1795 he took his doctor's degree on being presented to the living of Bishop Wearmouth, where he wrote his last work, entitled 'Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature.' He died 25 May, 1806. His sermons have been published in one volume. Dr. Paley was also the author of a life of Bishop Law; 'The Clergyman's Companion in visiting the Sick; and a small piece entitled 'The Young Christian instructed.'

PALGRAVE, SIR FRANCIS, an antiquary, was born in London, July, 1788, being the son of a Jewish gentleman, Mr. Meyer Cohen, of the Stock Exchange. After being carefully educated at home under Dr. Montucci, he was articled to a firm of solicitors in Basinghall Street, of which he afterwards became managing clerk, retaining that position till 1822, when he was employed under the Record Commission, for from an early period he had devoted himself with great ardour to antiquarian pursuits, and in 1818 he had edited a collection of Anglo-Norman Chansons. In 1823 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Davison Turner, on which occasion he obtained a royal license to assume the name of Palgrave, that being the maiden name of his wife's mother. He was called to the bar in 1827; received the honour of knighthood 1832, in acknowledgment of his contributions to constitutional and parliamentary history; and on the reconstruction of the Record Office in 1838 he was appointed deputy-keeper of the Records, which office he retained till his death. Among his works are, 'Calendars of the Treasury of the Exchequer;' 'Parliamentary Writs;' 'Curia Regis Records;' 'Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland;' 'The Merchant and the Friar,' an imaginative history of Marco Polo and Friar Bacon; 'Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy;' 'History of England and Normandy;' and nu-

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merous articles in the 'Quarterly' and 'Edinburgh Reviews,' a list of which is printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for Oct., 1861. Sir Francis died at Hampstead 6 July, 1861. A number of his MS. note-books are preserved in the British Museum (Addit. 26083 et seq.).

PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, AMBROISE MARIE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, baron DE, a French naturalist, born at Arras 27 July, 1752. In 1786 he undertook a journey to Africa to explore the kingdoms of Oware and Benin, where he collected a number of flowers and insects which he forwarded to Europe. Being attacked twice with yellow fever, he sailed for St. Domingo, where he was much persecuted by the negroes. He contrived, however, to escape to the United States, and ultimately returned to France. He became a member of the Institute 1806; and died at Paris 21 Jan., 1820. His principal works are, 'Flora d'Oware et de Benin, en Afrique'; 'Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amérique'; and 'Essai d'une nouvelle Agrostographie.'

PALISSY, BERNARD DE, an artist, was born at Agen, in France, about 1524. He discovered the method of applying enamel to stone-ware, and his manufacture soon excelled the finest of the Italian. He next pursued the study of chemistry, his knowledge of which enabled him to make improvements in agriculture. He also formed the first cabinet of natural history in France, on which science he delivered lectures. He was a Protestant, and died about 1589. His works and life were published at Paris, in 1777, by St. Fond. J. Salles has written an 'Etude sur la Vie et les Travaux de B. Palissy,' 8vo., Nîmes, 1855; and an interesting 'Life of Palissy, the Potter,' by Henry Morley, appeared at London 1852.

PALLADIO, ANDREA, an architect, was born 1518, at Vicenza, in Lombardy. He learnt the principles of his art from Trissino, after which he studied at Rome, and on his return to Lombardy constructed a number of noble edifices. He was also employed in various parts of Italy, particularly at Venice, where he built the Palace Foscarini. He died at his native place 6 Aug., 1580. His Treatise on Architecture was printed at Venice in 1570, folio; and again at London in 1715, in 3 vols. folio. In 1730 Lord Burlington published some of Palladio's designs in 1 vol. folio. This artist was likewise the author of a work, entitled 'L'Antichità di Roma.'

PALLAS, PETER SIMON, a naturalist, was born at Berlin 22 Sept., 1741. He studied at Halle and Göttingen, at which last university he wrote a treatise, 'De infestis viventibus intra viventia,' or inquiry concerning worms in the human body. In 1760 he went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, and the year following visited London, to improve himself in surgery and medicine. After residing in England about a year, he returned to Berlin, from whence he removed to the Hague, where he published his 'Elenchus Zoophytorum,' and his 'Miscellanea Zoologica.' In 1767 he went to St. Petersburg, and the next year accompanied an expedition sent to explore the distant provinces of the Russian empire, which tour took up six years, and the account of it was published by Pallas in 5 vols. 4to. Soon after this he printed his collections relative to the Mongols. In 1794 Pallas made a journey into the Crimea, of which he published an account entitled 'A Physical and Topographical Picture of Taurida.' Soon after

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this he took up his residence in that country, where the Empress Catharine gave him an estate. He died at Berlin 7 Sept., 1811. His other works on natural history are numerous and valuable.

PALLAVICINO, SFORZA, a cardinal, born at Rome 1607. He was made a bishop when very young; and he was also chosen president of the Academy of Humoristi. In 1638 he entered the order of Jesuits, and in 1657 was made a cardinal. He died 5 June, 1667. Pallavicino wrote 'The History of the Council of Trent,' printed in Italian, 2 vols. folio, Rome, 1656-57; and in Latin, 3 vols. 4to., Antwerp, 1672. In this work Cardinal Pallavicino ably defends the Holy See from the charges and insinuations brought against it by Father Paul Sarpi in his history of the same Council.

PALLISER, SIR HUGH, an English admiral, born 1721. He entered the navy early in life, and distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the taking of Quebec. In 1773 he was made a baronet; but being second in command to Admiral Keppel, in the memorable battle off Ushant, 27 July, 1778, some misunderstanding took place, and these two officers preferred charges against each other. Keppel was acquitted, and Palliser censured. This sentence was considered as more the effect of party feeling than of justice; and he was made governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he died 1796.

PALMA, GIACOMO, a painter, was born at Serrinalta, in the territory of Bergamo, about 1510, and became the disciple of Titian, to whose style he also added that of Giorgione. His pictures are very fine and rare. He died at the age of 48. His great-nephew, *Giacomo Palma*, called *the Young*, was born 1544, and died 1628. He resided at Venice, and his paintings are excellent.

PALMBLAD, VILHELM FREDRIK, a Swedish author, professor of Greek literature in the university of Upsal, was born at Liljested 16 Dec., 1788, and died 2 Sept., 1852.

PALMELLA, DOM PEDRO DE SOUZA HORNSTEIN, duke OF, a Portuguese statesman, born at Turin 1786; died at Lisbon 12 Oct., 1850.

PALMER, JOHN, an actor of very considerable talents, belonging to Drury Lane Theatre, was born in London about 1742, and came on the stage at the age of twenty. No performer ever had a wider range of characters, showed more industry, or exercised great talents with more success. His final exit was singularly awful. On 2 Aug., 1798, while performing in Kotzebue's play of 'The Stranger,' at the Liverpool theatre, after uttering the line, 'There is another and a better world,' he fell on his back, heaved a convulsive sigh, and immediately expired.

PALMER, JOHN, the first projector of mail-coaches, was born about 1750 at Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer; but he subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city. As a reward for his new plan of mail-coaches he was made comptroller of the Post Office, with a salary of 1500l. per annum. Some disputes, however, occurring, a party grew up against him which he was not powerful enough to encounter, and he was suspended in 1792; but on subsequent petition he was reimbursed by parliament, though very inadequately to his promised reward. Died at Brighton 16 Aug., 1818.

PALMER, ROGER, earl of Castlemain. See CASTLEMAIN.

PALMER, SAMUEL, an eminent printer of Bar-

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tholomew Close, London, died 9 May, 1732. He wrote a 'History of Printing,' in which he was assisted by that singular character, George Paamanazar.

PALMERSTON, HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount, K.G., was born 20 Oct., 1784, in Park Street, Westminster, and not, as is usually stated, at Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, the family seat. He was the eldest son of the second viscount, and succeeded to the title 1802. His education commenced at Harrow, was continued at the university of Edinburgh, and was completed at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1806. In the same year, when the formation of the Grenville administration obliged Lord Henry Petty, on his accession to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appeal to his constituents, Lord Palmerston, then little more than of age, contested with him the representation of Cambridge university. He was unsuccessful, and though his name appeared in a double return from Horsham, he failed to obtain a seat in Parliament. In the following year he again contested the university, but failed, when he was returned for Newport, I.W., which he continued to represent till elected member for Cambridge. On the formation of the duke of Portland's administration Lord Palmerston, who had displayed considerable ability in Parliament, was appointed a junior Lord of the Admiralty, and a speech made by him 3 Feb., 1808, in opposition to Mr. Ponsonby's motion for the production of papers explanatory of the grounds on which the administration had advised the expedition against Copenhagen, may be regarded as an indication of the principle of much of his subsequent practice as a diplomatist. In 1809, on the resignation of the secretaryship of war by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Palmerston was appointed to that office, which he continued to fill until 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the duke of Wellington. He exhibited remarkable ability in his conduct as secretary at war. During the whole of this period he confined himself, in his speeches in Parliament, chiefly to the business of his department, interfering occasionally only in discussions on other topics. Among these exceptions, however, was the question of Catholic Emancipation, to which he always gave a steady support. A difference of opinion on the East Retford disfranchisement question occasioned his withdrawal from office, and he remained in opposition until the accession of Earl Grey to power in Nov., 1830, when he received the post of foreign secretary in the Whig ministry which was then formed, and he was ever afterwards a prominent leader of the Liberal party. He resigned when Sir Robert Peel came into office 1834, but resumed his functions under Lord Melbourne 1835. The following six years were perhaps the period during which he attained that reputation for brilliancy, alertness, and omniscience as a foreign minister, which made his name a word of exultation to his admirers and of execration and fear to some foreign governments. In 1841 Sir Robert Peel again came into power, and Lord Palmerston went out of office with his party. While in opposition he denounced the Ashburton Treaty with the United States; and on the question of the Corn Laws he publicly announced in 1845 his conversion to the principle of absolute repeal, having before that time been in

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favour of a fixed duty for the purposes of revenue. When Sir Robert Peel came to the same determination his cabinet, being of opinion that the work ought to be left to the Liberal party, resigned office, and Lord John Russell was sent for by the queen, and entrusted with the task of forming a new government. He solicited the assistance of his old colleagues, including Earl Grey and Lord Palmerston. The former nobleman, disapproving of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, refused to lend any assistance to Lord John unless Lord Palmerston were excluded from office. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, expressed his willingness to refrain from taking office, but promised to give the new government all the support he could. The quarrel, however, disconcerted the measures of the Whig leader, and Sir Robert Peel was therefore called to the helm, and under his auspices the law abolishing the protective duty on corn was passed. Soon afterwards Sir Robert's cabinet broke up through the dissensions of the party of which he was the head, and Lord Palmerston again came into office as minister of foreign affairs, in the summer of 1846, as a member of the new Whig ministry of Lord John Russell. He continued to direct the diplomacy of the country in this capacity through the many difficult and intricate foreign questions which arose. Among these were the troubles in Portugal, the Swiss question, the revolutionary movements of 1848, the Greek question, which had its origin in 1847, and was brought to an issue by the reprisals of 1850, and finally the Hungarian war and the protection of the fugitive Hungarian chiefs. In 1851 differences with Lord John Russell and with his other colleagues induced him to resign. He was not, however, long out of office. In 1852 he became home secretary in the coalition government of Lord Aberdeen, and premier in Feb., 1855, when that ministry broke up through the events of the Crimean war. In 1857 a vote of censure was passed in the House of Commons on his policy in China, the effect of which was a dissolution. The election went in his favour; but he was obliged to retire in 1858, in consequence of a defeat on the Conspiracy Bill. In June, 1859, the short career of Lord Derby's government came to an end, and Lord Palmerston returned once more to the post of premier, and held it till his death, which occurred 18 Oct., 1865, at Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Lord Palmerston married (1839) Lady Emily Mary, sister of Viscount Melbourne, and widow of Earl Cowper; but as he had no issue, his title became extinct.

PALOMINO Y VELASCO, DON ACISLO ANTONIO, a Spanish painter, born at Bujalance, near Cordova, 1653 or 1658; died at Madrid, 13 April, 1726.

PALSGRAVE, JOHN, a native of London, studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and subsequently at Paris, where he proceeded M.A. He was chosen to instruct the Princess Mary in the French language previously to her marriage with Louis XII. of France, and he accompanied her to that country. On his return to England he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and obtained several benefices. He died before 12 Sept., 1554. His works are, 'Lesclaircissement de la langue Francoise,' 1530, one of the earliest attempts to explain in English the rules of French grammar; and a translation of Fulloinius's 'Comedye of Acolastus,' 1540.—*Athen. Cantab.*

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PANARD, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a French poet and dramatist, born at Nogent-le-Roi, near Chartres, about 1694; died at Paris 13 Jan., 1765.

PANCIROLI, GUIDO, an Italian civilian, born at Reggio 1523. He became professor of the Institutes at Padua, and after filling that chair seven years, was appointed to that of the Roman law, but resigned it in 1571, to go to Turin, where he obtained the professorship of civil law. In 1582 he returned to Padua, where he died 1599. He wrote lives of eminent Italian jurists, and a curious work, translated into English under the title of 'The History of many Memorable Things lost which were in use among the Ancients,' 2 vols. 12mo., London, 1715; 1727.

PANCKOUCKE, ANDRÉ JOSEPH, a French bookseller and author, born at Lille 1700; died 17 July, 1753. His son, Charles Joseph Panckoucke, born at Lille 26 Nov., 1736, settled in Paris, where he acquired great celebrity as a publisher and writer. He died 19 Dec., 1798.

PANZANI, GREGORIO, an Italian ecclesiastic, who was sent to England by Pope Urban VIII. to settle the differences which had arisen between the regular and secular clergy. He resided here from 1634 to 1636, and wrote very interesting Memoirs of his mission, which have never been published in Italian. Dodd, however, has given some extracts from them in his 'Church History;' and the Rev. Joseph Berington published an English translation, entitled 'Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani,' 8vo., Birmingham, 1793, on which work a volume of 'Remarks,' by the Rev. Charles Plowden, S. J., was published at Liege in the following year. On his return to Italy, Panzani was appointed a canon of St. Laurence's in Damaso, and bishop of Miletto, with the addition of a civil jurisdiction in the city of Rome.

PANZER, GEORGE WOLFGANG FRANCIS, a bibliographer, born at Sulzbach, in the Upper Palatinate, 16 March, 1720, became pastor of the cathedral church of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg, where he died 9 July, 1805. His famous 'Annales Typographici, ab artis inventæ origine ad annum MD.,' appeared at Nuremberg, in 11 vols. 4to., 1793-1803.

PAOLI, PASQUALE DE, was born at Rostino, in the island of Corsica, 1726. His father, *Giacinto de Paoli*, after labouring in vain to establish the freedom of his country, went to Naples, where Pasquale was educated in the college of Jesuits. In his twenty-ninth year he was chosen generalissimo of Corsica, where he exerted himself in promoting such objects as were best calculated to secure the independence of the republic. The Genoese, however, having made a transfer of the island to France, that power sent such an overwhelming force into it as compelled Paoli to seek an asylum in England, where he obtained a pension. On the breaking-out of the French Revolution he returned to Corsica, and prevailed upon his countrymen to submit to the English government, after which he returned to London, and died in Feb., 1807.

PAOLO SARPI. See SARPI.

PAOLO VERONESE. See CAGLIARI.

PAPEBROCH, DANIEL, a learned Jesuit, one of the most industrious editors of the 'Acta Sanctorum,' was born 1628 at Antwerp, where he died 28 June, 1714.

PAPIN, DENIS, a physician, was a native of Blois. After taking his doctor's degree he visited England, and, in 1680, became a fellow of the Royal

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Society. While here he published an account of an invention which still bears his name. His work is entitled 'The New Digestor, or Engine for the softening of Bones.' Papin assisted Mr. Boyle in his experiments, and, on leaving England, went to Marburg, where he taught mathematics. His other works are, 'Fasciculus Dissertationum de quibusdam Machinis Physicis;' 'Ars nova ad aquam ignis adminiculo efficacissime elevandum.' Died 1710.

PAPIN, ISAAC, a French divine, born at Blois 1657. He was educated for the ministry, among the Protestants at Geneva; but being refused a testimonial on account of his opinions on the doctrine of grace, he came to England, and was ordained by the bishop of Ely. Soon after this he published a book against Jurieu, who avenged himself by preventing Papin from obtaining a settlement in Germany. He then turned Catholic, and died at Paris 1709. His theological works were published in 3 vols., 1723.

PAPINIUS, ÆMILIUS, a Roman lawyer, born in the year 175. He became advocate of the treasury, and afterwards prætorian præfect under the Emperor Severus, who recommended his sons, Caracalla and Geta, to his care. When the former murdered his brother, he ordered Papinianus to justify the deed. Refusing to do this, he was beheaded A.D. 212. He wrote several valuable works.

PARACELSUS, PHILIPPUS AUREOLIUS THEOPHRASTUS, a noted empiric, whose family name was Bombastus, which he changed to Paracelsus. He was born near Zurich 1493; and though his father was a physician, he neglected the education of his son, who, however, gathered considerable practical knowledge in his various travels. He had considerable success by the boldness of his practice, and he possessed no small skill in chemistry and metallurgy. He died in an hospital at Salzburg 24 Sept., 1541. His works were printed at Geneva in 1668, 3 vols., folio.

PARDOE, MISS JULIA, an English authoress, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1812; died in London 26 Nov., 1862. She was the daughter of an officer in the army, travelled much abroad, and in 1859 received a pension of £100 from the civil list. Her principal works are, 'Traits and Traditions of Portugal;' 'The City of the Sultan;' 'Romance of the Harem;' 'Beauties of the Bosphorus;' 'The City of the Magyar;' 'Louis XIV. and the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century;' 'Court and Reign of Francis I.;' 'Life of Mary de Medicis.'

PARE, AMBROISE, a celebrated surgeon, born at Laval, in the province of Maine, 1509. He was appointed surgeon to Henry II., and he held the same office under the three succeeding kings. Though a Protestant, he was esteemed by Charles IX., who saved him in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was prevailed upon by Pare to put a stop to the effusion of blood. He died 20 Dec., 1590. His works have been published in one volume folio. Pare is justly regarded as the father of modern surgery.

PAKEJA, JUAN DE, a painter, was born in the West Indies, and became the slave of Diego Velasquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja amused himself by drawing, but, fearful of giving offence, kept his works concealed. Philip IV. coming one day into the painting-room, Pareja was tempted to place before him one of his own pictures, with which the monarch was highly

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pleased, and more so on being informed by whom it was executed. He desired Velasquez to give him his liberty and instructions; but the faithful Pareja remained with his master till his death. His portraits are very fine. Died 1070.

PARENT-DUCHATELET, ALEXANDRE JEAN BAPTISTE, a French physician, noted for his researches in connection with the public health, was born at Paris about 1790, and died 6 March, 1836. His principal work is entitled 'De la Prostitution dans la Ville de Paris, considerée sous le rapport de la morale, de l'hygiène publique, et de l'administration,' 2 vols.

PARINI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian poet, born at Bosisio, near Milan, 22 May, 1729; died 15 Aug., 1799. His fame rests on a didactic and dramatic satire entitled 'Il Giorno.'

PARIS, JOHN AVYTON, M.D., was born at Cambridge 7 Aug., 1785, received his education at Caius College in that university, and afterwards practised medicine at Penzance, Cornwall. In 1817 he came to London, and in 1844 became president of the College of Physicians, which post he retained till his death on 24 Dec., 1856. He wrote, 'Pharmacologia,' containing the substance of his lectures on Materia Medica; 'A Treatise on Diet, 1827; a Memoir of Sir Humphry Davy; Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest; and Medical Jurisprudence, 3 vols., 1823, in collaboration with Mr. Fonblanque.

PARIS, MATTHEW, a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's. He was a mathematician, poet, divine, and historian, in which latter capacity he wrote 'A History of the World, from the Creation to the Conquest,' and afterwards continued it to 1259, in which year he died. The work, with Rishanger's continuation, was printed in 1571, and several times since. This author also wrote 'Vitar duorum Orlarum, Merciar regum;' and other pieces, which remain in manuscript.

PARISIS, PIERRE LOUIS, a distinguished French prelate, born 1795; died 1866. He was a native of Orleans, and in 1834 was consecrated bishop of Langres, whence he was translated to Arras 1851. Among his works are, 'Demonstration of the Divinity of Jesus Christ,' and 'Freethinkers disavowed by Common Sense.'

PARISOT, or NORBERT, PIERRE, a Capuchin, born at Bar-le-Duc 1697. In 1736 he went as a missionary to the East Indies, but having quarrelled with the Jesuits, they got him removed to America. He returned to Europe in 1744, and soon after published a work, entitled 'Historical Memoirs relative to the Missions in the Indies,' which, giving offence to his own order as well as the Jesuits, he removed into England, where he established two manufactories of tapestry. From hence he went to Prussia, and afterwards to Portugal. Having finished his History of the Jesuits, he returned to France, and published it in six volumes. He now re-entered the order, which he had left, but quitted it again, and died in Lorraine 1770.

PARK, Sir JAMES ALLAN, a learned judge, was born at Newington, Surrey, 1766; received his education in the free-school of Northampton; was nominated a justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1810; and died 8 Dec., 1838. His 'System of the Law of Marine Insurances,' 1787, became a standard work, and passed through several editions.

PARK, MUNGO, an enterprising traveller, born at Fowlsheils, co. Selkirk, 10 Sept., 1771, his father

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being a respectable yeoman, who held a farm under the duke of Buccleuch. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Anderson, a surgeon of Selkirk, with whom he spent three years. In 1789 he removed to Edinburgh, and attended lectures there for three successive sessions, devoting much of his attention to the study of botany. Coming to London, he was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks, through whose influence he obtained the appointment of assistant surgeon to the 'Worcester' East Indiaman, and made a voyage to Bencoolen, in Sumatra, during which he collected a number of specimens in botany and natural history. On his return the Association for Promoting Discoveries in Africa, of which Sir Joseph Banks was president, sent him on an expedition to ascertain the course of the Niger, and the state of the great central emporium, Timbuctoo. On 22 May, 1795, he set sail from Portsmouth on board the 'Endeavour,' and arrived in the Gambia on the 24th of the following month. He advanced into the kingdom of Walli, reached Medina, the capital, and after many hair-breadth escapes arrived at Segou, where he saw the long-sought Niger, as broad as the Thames at Westminster. He next pushed forward to Moorzan, after which he crossed the Niger to Silla, nearly 1100 miles east of Cape Verd, whence he returned by the same route, and after passing through innumerable difficulties and privations arrived at Pisanina. During this journey he fixed the boundaries of the Negroes and Moors, traced the sources of the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger, confirmed the ancient accounts relative to the course of the last river, illustrated the history of the ancient Lotophagi and the mode of propagating the Mahomedan religion by proselytism, and established a number of geographical positions in a direct line of 1100 miles from Cape Verd. After an absence from England of two years and seven months Park arrived at Falmouth 22 Dec., 1797. Retiring now for a while to his native place, he drew up an account of his wanderings, which appeared under the title of 'Travels in the interior Districts of Africa, 1795-7, by Mungo Park, with an Appendix containing geographical illustrations of Africa, by Major Rennell,' 4to., London, 1799. In 1804 he was placed at the head of another expedition, which left Portsmouth on the 30th of January. On the 8th March he arrived at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, and on the 28th at Goree, where he engaged upwards of forty soldiers belonging to the garrison to attend him in his expedition. Half his journey towards the Niger was not completed when the rainy season commenced, and out of forty-four men who left Goree only nine arrived at the Niger, all sick, and several in a state of mental derangement. Nothing, however, could shake Park's resolution. Having constructed a boat, he set sail down the Niger; but Mr. Maxwell, the governor of Goree, in vain awaited intelligence of his progress. At length one Amadi Fatouma, one of his attendants, was found, and he stated that in sailing down the Niger, Park and his companions had a skirmish with the natives, when the boat was sucked into a rapid, and the white men drowned. Thus perished Mungo Park, towards the close of the year 1805. His Journal and Correspondence were published 1815, with his Life prefixed by Mr. Wishaw.

PARK, THOMAS, F.S.A., an engraver and anti-

quarian writer, died at Hampstead 26 Nov., 1834, aged 75. He wrote some volumes of original poetry, but is best known as the editor of antiquarian works, such as the 'Nugæ Antiquæ' of Sir John Harrington; Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors'; the 'Harleian Miscellany,' &c.

PARKE, JAMES, Lord Wensleydale. See WENSLEYDALE.

PARKER, JOHN, D.D., bishop of Elphin; archbishop of Tuam 1667; archbishop of Dublin 1678-9; died 28 Dec., 1681.

PARKER, MATTHEW, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich 6 Aug., 1504. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1533 the king granted him a licence to preach throughout the nation; and as he was much afflicted with a disorder in the head, he obtained leave to preach covered. He was also made chaplain to Anne Bolynn. In 1535 he was preferred to the deanery of Stoke Clare in Suffolk; and in 1544 he became master of Corpus Christi College. He took a wife in 1547. When Ket's insurrection broke out, 1549, he had the boldness to oppose the rebels in their camp, and exhorted them to submission. In 1552 he became dean of Lincoln. His marriage rendered it necessary for him to live in retirement during the reign of Mary, but when Elizabeth came to the throne he was appointed archbishop of Canterbury. There were, however, great difficulties in connection with his consecration. All the old Catholic prelates refused point-blank to have anything to do with the affair, and consequently a royal commission was issued to William Barlow, John Scorey, Miles Coverdale, and John Hodgkins, all reformed bishops, empowering them to consecrate Parker archbishop of Canterbury. A ceremony was accordingly performed, as Protestant writers allege, on the 17th of December, 1559, although some Catholic writers of great learning stoutly maintain that the whole transaction was an empty fiction, and that even assuming the ceremony to have been gone through, Barlow, the chief acting consecrator, had never himself received episcopal consecration. Numberless volumes have been written on this very mysterious transaction, on which the whole theory of the validity of Anglican orders depends. It is only necessary here to state that the Church of Rome has uniformly refused to recognise the orders of the Church of England. He died 17 May, 1575, and was buried in the chapel at Lambeth; but in the Rebellion his tomb was demolished, and his bones lay scattered about, till Dugdale deposited them in the chapel. About Harrington published a sermon preached at the funeral of Buczer; and besides his share in the reformed Liturgy, he was principally concerned in the Bishops' Bible. He was also an eminent antiquary, as appears in his editions of the old English historians, and his work 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ,' fol., 1572.

PARKER, RICHARD, was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Gonville and Caius College, and B.D. In 1611 he retired to Littlebury, in Essex, and died in or about 1624. He is author of a brief history of the university of Cambridge, entitled 'Σκελετος Cantabrigiænis.'

PARKER, SAMUEL, an English bishop, born at Northampton Sept., 1640, and educated at Oxford. In 1665 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and published 'Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo;' for which Archbishop Sheldon made him

one of his chaplains, and gave him the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He also obtained a prebend in that church, and other preferments, in return for which he displayed his zeal by writing against the nonconformists, in a 'Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity.' But he hereby raised up a host of enemies, the chief of whom was Andrew Marvell, who reduced him to silence by the force of ridicule. At the commencement of the next reign he was made bishop of Oxford, and constituted by mandamus president of Magdalen College. He became extremely unpopular, in consequence of supporting in his writings some of the distinctive doctrines of the Roman Church. The most noteworthy of his works are a 'Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature, and of the Christian Religion,' and his 'History of his own Times.' Died 20 May, 1687.

PARKER, THEODORE, an American clergyman, politician, and lecturer, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, 24 Aug., 1810, the son of a farmer, and grandson of a revolutionary soldier. He studied theology among the Unitarians at Cambridge, became a graduate of its Unitarian school 1836, and was afterwards settled as minister of the Second church in Roxbury. From 1840 to 1842 he was a contributor to the 'Dial' and to the 'Christian Examiner' of papers, chiefly on theological topics, which he collected in a volume of 'Critical and Miscellaneous Writings,' 1843. In 1842 he published 'A Discourse of Matters relating to Religion,' containing the substance of a series of lectures delivered during the previous season in Boston, and constituting a manifesto of the growing changes of the author in his doctrinal opinions, which had widely departed from points of Church authority, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divinity of our Saviour. He had previously, in May, 1841, startled his associates by his 'Discourse on the Transient and Permanent in Christianity.' Proscribed by the Unitarian Societies of Boston on account of the promulgation of his new views, Mr. Parker organised, with the aid of his friends, a congregation which met in the old Melodeon in that city, but which afterwards transferred itself to the new music hall. He also became a popular lecturer, and discussed the questions of slavery, war, and social and moral reforms, with much acute analysis and occasional effective satire; but as a practical teacher he was in the unfortunate position of a priest without a church and a politician without a state. In 1859 he made a voyage to Mexico for the benefit of his health, and there wrote his 'Experience as a Minister.' He then visited Italy, and died at Florence 10 May, 1860. Collected editions of his works, consisting chiefly of miscellanies, sermons and lectures, have appeared both in England and the United States.

PARKER, THOMAS, Earl of Macclesfield. See MACCLESFIELD.

PARKES, SAMUEL, an ingenious professor of chemistry, born at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, 1759, and educated under Dr. Addington, at Market Harborough. In 1806 he first published his 'Chemical Catechism,' of which many editions subsequently appeared; and he was long eminent as a practical chemist. This work was followed in 1808 by an 'Essay on the Utility of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures;' and in 1809 by 'Rudiments of Chemistry,' an abridgment of his first work. His last production was 'Chemical Essays, principally relating to the Arts and Manu-

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factures of the British Dominions,' 6 vols., 1815. Died in London 23 Dec., 1825.

PARKHURST, JOHN, a prelate, born at Guildford, Surrey, in 1511, and educated in the school of Magdalen College, Oxford; after which he became fellow of Merton College, where he was tutor to Jewell. After the death of Edward VI., Dr. Parkhurst retired to Zurich, where he remained till the accession of Elizabeth, when he was made bishop of Norwich. Died 2 Feb., 1574. His share in the translation of the Bishops' Bible was the Apocrypha, from the book of Wisdom to the end. He also published 'Ludicra, sive Epigrammata Juvenilia,' and other Latin poems.

PARKHURST, JOHN, was born at Catesby, Northamptonshire, in June, 1728. He was educated at Rugby School, and next at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He entered into orders; but inheriting a handsome fortune he declined preferment, and settled on his estate at Epsom, Surrey, where he died 21 March, 1797. He published a Hebrew and English Lexicon; a Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, and other works.

PARKINSON, ANTHONY, an English Franciscan friar, author of an interesting historical work entitled, 'Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica, or a Collection of the Antiquities of the English Franciscans or Friars Minors, commonly called Gray Friars; with an Appendix concerning the English Nuns of the Order of St. Clare,' 4to., Lond., 1726. Born about 1668; died 30 Jan., 1728.

PARKINSON, JOHN, a botanist, born 1567, became apothecary to James I., and in the next reign obtained the title of Botanicus Regius Primarius. He is believed to have been living 1640, in which year appeared his 'Theatrum Botanicum, or Theatre of Plants,' a ponderous folio, with innumerable woodcuts.

PARKINSON, THOMAS, a mathematician, born at Kirkham-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire, 1745, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He became rector of Kegworth, Leicestershire, and died 1830. He was employed by the Board of Longitude in calculating tables of the series of parallax and refraction; and published 'A System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics,' &c.

PAKLEY, PETER. See **MARTIN, WILLIAM.**

PARMEGIANO. *Francesco Mazzuoli*, a painter, commonly called *Il Parmegiano*, was born at Parma 1503. He was a close imitator of Correggio, from whose works, compared with those of Michael Angelo, Raffaele, and Giulio Romano, he formed a style of his own. Died 24 Aug. 1540.

PARMENIDES, a philosopher of the Eleatic sect, who flourished B.C. 504.

PARNELL, SIR HENRY BROOKE. See **CONGLETON, LORD.**

PARNELL, THOMAS, a poet, born at Dublin 1679. He received his education at Trinity College (M.A. 1700). In 1705 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Clogher; in 1713 to a prebend in the cathedral of Dublin; and in 1716 presented to the vicarage of Finglass. He died at Chester July, 1717. His poems, the principal of which is the 'Hermit,' were published by Pope in 1721; and in 1758 was printed another volume, entitled the 'Posthumous Works of Dr. Thomas Parnell.' The authenticity of these latter works has, however, been questioned.

PARR, CATHARINE. See **CATHARINE.**

PARR, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Fermoy,

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co. Cork, 1617. He became a servitor of Exeter College, Oxford; and on entering into orders was made chaplain to Archbishop Usher, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral of Armagh, and procured for him the vicarage of Reigate, in Surrey. He was also presented to the rectory of Camberwell, where he died 2 Nov., 1691. Dr. Parr published some sermons, and a collection of Archbishop Usher's letters, to which he prefixed a life and defence of that great prelate, fol., 1686.

PARR, SAMUEL, LL.D., a learned clergyman and schoolmaster, born 1747 at Harrow, where his father was a surgeon and apothecary. He received his first instruction at Harrow School, and afterwards at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he laid in a large stock of classical learning. For five years he was an assistant-master at Harrow, and subsequently he opened a school of his own at Stanmore, which he removed successively to Colchester and Norwich. After taking orders he became rector of Asterby, Lincolnshire, 1780; perpetual curate of Hatton, Warwickshire, 1783; rector of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, 1790; and rector of Graffham, Huntingdonshire, 1802. Died 6 March, 1825. His published works are not of much importance, but he had a high reputation as a conversationalist, though he was too apt to browbeat those who ventured to oppose his opinions. In politics he was a decided liberal. His 'Works, with memoirs of his life and writings, and a selection from his correspondence,' were published by Dr. Johnstone, in 8 vols., 1828.

PARR, THOMAS, an extraordinary instance of longevity, born in Shropshire 1483. He was bred to husbandry, in which he laboured after he was one hundred and thirty years old. Ten years before this he married a widow; and he exhibited every sign of health when, in 1635, the earl of Arundel took him to the court of Charles I., where he died, through the change of air and mode of living, at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months. His body was opened by Dr. Harvey, who discovered no internal marks of decay. A grandson of Parr died in Shropshire at the age of one hundred and twenty.

PARRHASIUS, a painter of antiquity, who was a native of Ephesus (though others say he was an Athenian), where he flourished in the time of Socrates. He excelled all the artists of his time in the just proportions of his figures. He was so excessively vain as to wear a crown of gold and to carry a staff studded with gold nails, to indicate that he was the prince of painters.

PARRY, RICHARD, D.D., was born in London 1722, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford. He became rector of Wichampton, and lecturer of Market Harborough, Leicestershire. He published 'A Dissertation on Daniel's Prophecy of the seventy Weeks;' a 'Harmony of the four Gospels;' 'The Genealogy of Jesus Christ explained,' &c. Died 9 April, 1780.

PARRY, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, an English admiral, well known as the first explorer of the Polar Sea. He was son of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., and was born at Bath 19 Dec., 1790. He entered the navy at an early age, and saw much service. In 1818 he accompanied Captain Ross in his expedition to the Arctic regions, and in the following year he took the command of the 'Hecla' and the 'Griper,' for the purpose of discovering the North-west Passage. He subsequently undertook

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a second expedition (1834), but returned the following year without success. He was knighted in 1839 for his services in the Polar Ocean. From 1823 to 1829 he was hydrographer to the Admiralty, and he was for some time commissioner for the management of the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs in New South Wales. In 1853 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, and died at Ems, in Germany, 7 July, 1855. Admiral Parry, besides his several Arctic Voyages, published a small book entitled 'Thoughts on the Parental Character of God.'

PARSONS, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent London physician, born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1705; died 4 April, 1770. He wrote some able works in connection with his profession, and, as an antiquary, distinguished himself by his 'Remains of Japhet; being historical inquiries into the affinity and origin of the European languages,' 1767.

PARSONS, PHILIP, was born at Dedham, Essex, 1720, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge (M.A. 1776). In 1761 he was presented to the living of Wye, Kent; where also he became master of the free school. In 1767 he obtained the rectory of Eastwell, and in 1776 that of Snave, in the same county. His works are, 'The Inefficacy of Satire,' a poem; 'Newmarket, or an Essay on the Turf,' 'Astronomic Doubts; a volume of Essays; 'Dialogues of the Dead with the Living; 'Simplicity,' a poem; and a description of 'Monuments and Painted Glass in upwards of 100 churches, chiefly in the eastern part of Kent,' 1794. Died 12 June, 1812.

PARSONS, ROBERT. See PERSONS.

PARSONS, WILLIAM, earl of Ross. See ROSSE.

PARUTA, PAOLO, called the Cato of Venice, was born there 1540. He was employed in several embassies; made governor of Brescia; and, lastly, procurator of St. Mark. His works are, 'Della perfezione della vita Politica; 'Discorsi Politici; a History of Venice; and an Account of the War of Cyprus. Died 6 Dec., 1598.

PASCAL, BLAISE, a celebrated writer, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 19 June, 1623. His father, Stephen Pascal, president of the Court of Aids in his province, was an excellent mathematician, and the friend of Descartes. Having a great affection for his son, he went to Paris, that he might be at liberty to superintend his education, from which, however, mathematics was excluded, till the child, by his own unaided efforts, discovered his genius for that science, and at sixteen, wrote a treatise on Conic Sections. He next turned his attention to philosophy, and published some experiments on the pressure of the atmosphere at different heights. He also discovered a solution of the problem proposed by Mersenne, respecting the curve produced by a wheel in motion, called the cycloid. This was his last mathematical publication; for in his twenty-fourth year he devoted himself to religious studies, and took part with the Jansenists against the Jesuits, in his celebrated 'Lettres Provinciales,' published under the name of Louis de Montalte. The remainder of the life of Pascal was spent in a rigid austerity of devotion, and he died in the spirit of piety 10 Aug., 1662. After his death appeared his 'Thoughts upon Religion;' and all his works were collected in 5 vols. 8vo., 1779.

PASCHAL I., a Roman, succeeded Pope Stephen IV. 817; died 12 May, 824.

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PASCHAL II., a Tuscan, who succeeded Pope Urban II. 12 Aug., 1099, and died 22 Jan., 1118.

PASKIEWITZ, IVAN FEDOROWICH, Prince of Warsaw, a distinguished Russian general, born at Pultawa 12 May, 1782; died at Warsaw 29 Jan., 1856.

PASQUIER, ÉTIENNE, a noted jurist and writer, born 1529 at Paris, where he became a counsellor in parliament, and advocate-general in the chamber of accounts. Died 31 August, 1615. He wrote with great asperity against the Jesuits; and his works were printed together at Trevoux in 1665; but his 'Catechism of the Jesuits,' and a licentious work 'Les Ordonnances d'Amour,' are omitted. Among his poetical pieces, that entitled 'La Puce' obtained most popularity.

PASSAVANT, JOHANN DAVID, a German painter and art critic, born at Frankfurt 1787; died 13 Aug., 1861.

PASSEMANT, CLAUDE SIMÉON, an optician, born at Paris 1702; died 1760.

PASSERI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a painter, born about 1610; died at Rome 1670, leaving a curious work, entitled 'Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects of Rome,' published in 1772. His nephew, *Giuseppe Passeri*, born at Rome 1654, studied painting under Carlo Maratti, and acquired a fine style of historical composition. He died 1714.

PASSERI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian ecclesiastic and antiquary, born 1694; died 1780.

PASSIONEI, DOMENICO, a cardinal, born at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, 2 Dec., 1682. He studied in the Clementine College at Rome, where he formed subsequently an immense library. In 1706 he accompanied his relative, Gualterio, the nuncio, to Paris; and, in 1708, became a secret agent for the Pope in Holland. He was also employed on several other missions, particularly in Switzerland, of which he published an account, entitled 'Acta Legationis Helveticae.' Innocent XIII. made him archbishop of Ephesus; and Clement XII. raised him to the purple, and made him secretary of the briefs. Benedict XIV. appointed him librarian of the Vatican, in which situation he promoted Dr. Kennicott's great undertaking, by causing the Hebrew manuscripts to be collated for his use. Died at Frascati, 5 July, 1761.

PASTA, JUDITH, a celebrated vocalist, born about 1801. Though a Jewess by birth, she received her first musical education from the *maître de chapelle* of Como Cathedral. At the age of 15 she became a Pupil at the Milan Conservatory of Music, and five or six years later came out at the Milan and Venice operas. In 1821 she sang at Paris, where she soon became a public favourite. Managers fought and masters composed for her. Bellini composed 'Norma' and the 'Sonnambula' that she might sing in them, and for her Pacini wrote his 'Niobe.' She died at her villa, on the lake of Como, 1 April, 1865, having retired from the stage about thirty years previously.

PASTORINI. See WALMESLEY.

PATERCULUS, CAIUS VELLEIUS, a Roman historian, born about 19 B.C.; died about A.D. 31. His abridgment of the Roman history was first published at Bâle in 1520.

PATERSON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Pathhead, in the Enzie, March, 1766. He was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Cameron 14 May, 1816; consecrated bishop of Cybistra, in Cappadocia, 15 Aug., 1816; succeeded

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as sixth Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District, on Bishop Cameron's resignation, 20 Aug., 1825. On the new ecclesiastical division of Scotland into three vicariates, by Papal rescript of 13 Feb., 1827, which was put in execution in Sept., 1828, he became first Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland. His death occurred at Dundee, 30 Oct., 1831.

PATERSON, SAMUEL, a bibliographer and miscellaneous writer, born 17 March, 1728, in London, where he died 26 Oct., 1802. He was by trade an auctioneer, and was much employed in the formation of catalogues, and the sale of libraries. His principal performance in this line is the 'Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta.'

PATERSON, WILLIAM, the founder of the Bank of England and projector of the Darien expedition, was born in Dumfriesshire in 1655, and in early life travelled extensively. He communicated to the merchants of London his scheme for a great bank, and it became the basis of the constitution of the Bank of England, which was established in 1694. In the same year he circulated his proposal for a settlement in Darien, which he anticipated might be made the great emporium of the world. His countrymen entered enthusiastically into the scheme; immense funds were raised, and a company was incorporated in 1695 by Act of the Scottish Parliament to carry out the undertaking. Jealously watched and opposed by English and Dutch merchants, and also by the English Government, the plan grievously failed; quarrels, fever, and famine ruined the colonists, and the few survivors of the several expeditions were forcibly expelled by the Spaniards in 1700. Paterson was one of those who got back to Scotland, and in 1713 some compensation was proposed to be granted to him by the government for his immense losses and sufferings, but the bill was not passed. Died 22 Jan., 1719.—*Anderson.*

PATON, MISS, an English vocalist, acquired great popularity at Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres. In the zenith of her reputation as a vocalist she married Lord William Lennox, from whom she obtained a divorce. Subsequently she became the wife of a vocalist named Wood. Died 1864.

PATRICK (St.), the patron saint of Ireland, born, according to most authorities, near the site of Kilpatrick, at the mouth of the Clyde, in Scotland, in 372. At the age of 16 he was carried captive to Ireland by a band of marauders, but made his escape after six months and returned to his native country. Carried away a second time, and again escaping he resolved to become a missionary to the Irish: was ordained in Scotland, and after a long preparation was consecrated bishop. He went to Ireland about 432, and preached the Gospel with such extraordinary effect that he has always received the credit of the general conversion of that country to Christianity. In his old age he wrote his 'Confession,' the authenticity of which has, however, been questioned. St. Patrick died at Down, Ulster, probably in 464. Festival, March 17.

PATRICK, SIMON, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 8 Sept., 1626. He became a fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge 1645; rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden 1662; prebendary of Westminster 1672; dean of Peterborough 1679; bishop of Chichester 1689; bishop of Ely 1691; died 31 May, 1707. His principal

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works are—Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, as far as the Prophets; Discourse on the Lord's Supper; The Heart's Ease, or a Remedy against Troubles; Parable of the Pilgrim; A friendly Debate betwixt a Conformist and a Non-conformist; The Christian Sacrifice; Jesus and the Resurrection justified. He also completed Gunton's 'History of the Church of Peterborough.'

PATRIN, EUGÈNE LOUIS MELCHIOR, a mineralogist, born at Lyons 1742; became librarian of the School of Mines at Paris; died at St. Vallier, near Lyons, 15 Aug., 1815. He wrote 'Histoire Naturelle des Mineraux,' 5 vols., 1801.

PATTEN, GEORGE, an English painter, born 1801; died 11 March, 1865. He studied first as a miniature painter, and afterwards, on aiming at historical painting, in a larger style, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy 1834. His most interesting work is a portrait of Paganini.

PATTENSON, MATTHEW, M.D., a Catholic writer, was physician in ordinary to Charles I. His only work, which was formerly much esteemed, is entitled 'The Image of both Churches, Hierusalem and Babel, Unitie and Confusion, Obedence and Sedition. By P. D. M.' 8vo., Tournai, 1623; again Lond. 1653.

PATTISON, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Peasmarsh, Sussex, 1706. He had his education at Appleby School, in Westmoreland, and next in Sidney College, Cambridge, which he left abruptly, and repaired to London, where he led an irregular life, and died in the extremity of indigence in 1727. His poems were published in 1728.

PAUL I. was elected Pope 22 May, 757, in succession to his brother, Stephen II; and died 29 June, 767.

PAUL II., *Peter Barbo*, born 1418, was elected Pope 31 Aug., 1464, and died 26 July, 1471.

PAUL III., *Alexander Farnese*, born 1468, was elected Pope in succession to Clement VII., 13 Oct., 1543, and died 20 Nov., 1549.

PAUL IV., *John Peter Caraffa*, born 1476, was elected Pope, in succession to Marcellus II., 23 May, 1555, and died 19 Aug., 1559.

PAUL V., *Camillus Borghese*, born 1552, was elected Pope 16 May, 1605, in succession to Leo XI., and died 16 Jan., 1621.

PAUL OF THE CROSS (St.), the founder of the order of Passionists, or 'Barefooted Clerks of the Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ,' was born at Ovada, in Piedmont, 3 Jan., 1604; passed his life in the exercise of the Christian virtues; and died 8 Oct., 1775. He was canonized by Pius IX. in 1867.

PAUL THE DEACON, *Paulus Diaconus*, was born at Friuli about 740; became deacon of the church at Aquileia; died about 799. His most valuable work is a History of the Lombards.

PAUL, FATHER. See SARPI.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, was chosen bishop of Antioch in 260; but having preached against the divinity of Christ, he was deposed in 270. The Queen Zenobia took his part, but the Emperor Aurelian expelled him from Antioch in 273, and what became of him afterwards is unknown.

PAUL, ST. VINCENT DE. See VINCENT.

PAUL VERONESE. See CAGLIARI.

PAULET, WILLIAM, Marquis of Winchester. See WINCHESTER.

PAULIN DE SAINT-BARTHÉLEMI, a Carmelite friar, whose name was originally John Philip Werdin, was born near Mannorsdorf, in Lower

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Austria, 25 April, 1748. He went to the Malabar coast 1774, and passed fourteen years as a missionary in India. On his return to Europe he settled in Rome, where he died 7 Jan., 1806. His works throw much light on the manners, the philosophical and religious opinions, the literature, and the languages of the natives of India.

PAULINUS, was born at Bordeaux 353. After filling some of the highest offices in the empire, he embraced Christianity in Spain, and in 409 was chosen bishop of Nola, where he died 431. His works consist of Letters and Poems.

PAULINUS, patriarch of Aquileia, was born near Friuli 726. He was a zealous defender of the doctrine of the Trinity, and died 804. His works were printed at Venice 1737.

PAULMY, MARC ANTOINE RENÉ DE VOYER, Marquis DE, minister of state, and a member of the French Academy, was born at Valenciennes 1722, being the son of the Marquis d'Argenson. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the Count d'Artois, brother of Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published 'Melanges d'une grande Bibliothèque,' 69 vols. 8vo. Died 1787.

PAULUS ÆGINETA. See ÆGINETA.

PAULUS ÆMILIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman general, born about 228 B.C., died B.C. 160. At the age of sixty he accepted the command of the armies sent against Perses, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him in triumph through Italy, with the king of Illyria, his ally. See also ÆMILIUS.

PAUSANIAS, a Greek writer, who flourished in the second century. His valuable 'Itinerary of Greece' ('Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις') is extant.

PAUW. See PAAW.

PAXTON, Sir **JOSEPH**, was born of humble parents, at Milton-Bryant, near Woburn, Beds, in 1803, and educated at the Woburn Prec School. He obtained employment as a gardener at Chiswick, the seat of the duke of Devonshire, who, appreciating his remarkable talents, removed him to Chatsworth, where the gardens and grounds were entirely remodelled from his designs, one great feature of the work—the grand conservatory—being entirely his production. Mr. Paxton first became known to the general public as the architect of the glass and iron building in which the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851 was held. As a recognition of his services in designing this wonderful structure he received the honour of knighthood. Subsequently he designed, and superintended the erection of, the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. He was elected M.P. for Coventry in 1854, and continued to represent that borough till his death, which happened at Sydenham 8 June, 1865. Sir Joseph contributed somewhat extensively to the literature of horticulture.

PAYEN, ANSELME, a distinguished French chemist, professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, member of the Academy of Sciences, and general secretary of the Société Centrale d'Agriculture, was born at Paris 6 Jan., 1795, and died there 13 May, 1871. He published a large number of works relating to the application of chemistry to the arts and agriculture.

PAYNE, JOHN HOWARD, an American actor and dramatist, born 1792, at New York; died 1852, at Tunis, where, during the latter years of his life, he had been United States consul.

PAYNE, ROGER, a bookbinder, celebrated for

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the elegance and strength of his binding, was born at Windsor, 1739, and died in London 20 Nov., 1797.

PEACHAM, HENRY, M.A., was born at North Mims, Hertfordshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards went to Italy, and while in that country studied painting and music, besides which, he was skilled in surveying and engraving. He died about 1640. His principal work, 'The Compleat Gentleman,' was once extremely popular.

PEACOCK, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Thorn-ton Hall, Denton, co. Durham, 9 April, 1791, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. He became Laudian professor of mathematics in that university 1837; dean of Ely 1839; and died 8 Nov., 1858. During twenty-five years passed at Cambridge, in the offices of tutor and professor, his efforts were strenuously devoted to the care of his pupils, the promotion of mathematical learning, and the advancement of university reform. Dean Peacock published a 'Treatise on Algebra,' 'Observations on the Constitution and Studies of the University of Cambridge,' 1840-1; and a 'Life of Dr. Young, whose works he edited in conjunction with Mr. Leitch.

PEACOCK, REGINALD. See PEOCK.

PEARCE, ZACHARY, D.D., a learned prelate, born in London 8 Sept., 1690, was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. After holding in succession the rectories of Stapleford Abbots, Essex, and of St. Bartholomew Exchange, London, and the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, he was appointed dean of Winchester 1739; bishop of Bangor, 1748; was translated to Rochester, 1756; and died 29 June, 1774. He edited several classical works, and was the author of 'A Review of the Text of Milton's Paradise Lost,' 1733; 'A Commentary on the four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles,' 2 vols., 1777; and 'Sermons on various Subjects,' 4 vols., 1778.

PEARSON, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and chemist, born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1751, practised first at Doncaster, and afterwards in London, where he was chosen one of the physicians to St. George's Hospital. He published 'Observations and Experiments on the Buxton Waters,' and made a successful analysis of Dr. James's fever powders. Died 9 Nov., 1828.

PEARSON, JOHN, a learned bishop, born at Snoring, Norfolk, 12 Feb., 1612, received his education first at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. In 1639 he was collated to a prebend in the church of Salisbury, of which he was deprived in the Rebellion. In 1650 he became minister of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, where he preached a course of sermons which he afterwards published under the title of 'An Exposition of the Creed.' In 1659 he published the Remains of John Hales of Eton; and about the same time, engaged with his brother in that great work the 'Critici Sacri,' 9 vols. folio. At the Restoration, he was presented to the rectory of St. Christopher, London, installed prebendary of Ely, archdeacon of Surrey, and made master of Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1661 he was appointed professor of divinity. In 1662 he was one of the commissioners for reviewing the Liturgy, and the same year was admitted master of Trinity College. In 1673 he was consecrated bishop of Chester, where

he died 16 July, 1686. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are 'Vindiciae Epistoliarum S. Ignatii;' and 'Annales Cypriani.'

PECK, FRANCIS, was born at Stamford 4 May, 1692; took his degrees in arts at Trinity College, Cambridge; became rector of Godeby, Lincolnshire; obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln 1736; and died 13 Aug., 1743. His principal publications are 'The Antiquarian Annals of Stamford;' 'Desiderata Curiosa; or a collection of scarce pieces, relating chiefly to English History,' 2 vols. folio, and reprinted in 1779 in one volume quarto; 'Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell;' and 'Memoirs of John Milton.'

PECOCK, REGINALD, bishop successively of St. Asaph and Chichester, was born in Wales about the end of the fourteenth century, and educated at Oriol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow 30 Oct., 1417. In 1421 he was ordained priest, and soon afterwards took the degree of B.D. In 1431 he was appointed master of Whittington College, London, to which the rectory of St. Michael in Riola was attached. During the time he held this preferment he wrote many works against the Lollards. On 14 June, 1444, he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, being at the same time admitted to the degree of D.D. He was translated to the see of Chichester 1450. Subsequently, however, he fell into disgrace on account of his having promulgated certain heretical opinions, and was accordingly expelled from a council held at Westminster in 1457, and cited to appear before the archbishop of Canterbury, by whom, after repeated examinations, he was condemned 28 Nov., 1457. Pecock read a recantation of his errors from Paul's Cross, in the presence of 20,000 persons. He was deprived of his see, and sent to the abbey of Thorney, Cambridgeshire, where he probably died about 1460. His theological writings are numerous. One of the best known is the 'Repressor of over much blaming of the Clergy,' which was printed at London, 2 vols. 8vo., 1860. The design of this work, which was composed about 1449, was to defend the clergy from what he conceived to be the unjust aspersions of the Lollards. Its learned editor, Mr. Churchill Babington, remarks, 'It is no exaggeration to affirm that Pecock's 'Repressor' is the earliest piece of good philosophical disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast.

PECQUET, JEAN, an anatomist, born at Dieppe 1622; died at Paris 1674. He discovered the thoracic duct, and the receptacle of the chyle.

PEDLEY, ROBERT. See DEVERELL.

PEDRO I. (*Antonio Jose d'Alcantara, Dom*), emperor of Brazil and king of Portugal, was born at Lisbon 12 Oct., 1798, being the second son of John VI. of Portugal, and of Charlotte Joachima, sister of Ferdinand VII. of Spain. By the death of his elder brother Antonio, he became heir presumptive to the crown of Portugal. On the irruption of the French troops into Portugal (1807) under the command of Junot, Dom Pedro, then duke of Beira, was taken, along with the rest of the royal family, under the protection of an English squadron, to Brazil. In 1817 he married Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Francis I., by whom he had five children. On account of the events which led to Pedro's abdication of the crown of Brazil, in favour of his son, Pedro II., he embarked on board an English ship of war for Europe (1831), and arrived

in London as a private gentleman, bearing the title of duke of Braganza. Operations immediately commenced for displacing his brother, Dom Miguel, from the throne of Portugal, and many severe conflicts occurred. At length, in July 1832, the fleet of Pedro, under the command of Admiral Napier, signally defeated that of Miguel, which event, with other successes of the Pedroite party, especially the capture of Evora (26 May, 1834), led to his brother's abandonment of the throne, and the accession of his daughter Donna Maria, who was crowned on the 22nd of September following, and who married soon after the duke of Leuchtenberg, brother of the duchess of Braganza. Pedro died 24 Sept., 1834, two days after the coronation of his daughter.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, Bart., the father of the great statesman, was born at Peel's Cross, near Lancaster, 25 April, 1750. He inherited a moderate property, and in conjunction with Mr. Yates, whose daughter he afterwards married, established at Bury, Lancashire, in 1773, a cotton factory, which attained extraordinary prosperity. He became a landowner on a large scale; represented Tamworth in the House of Commons; was created a baronet 1800; and died at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, 3 May, 1830, leaving property estimated at £2,000,000. He wrote a pamphlet entitled 'The National Debt productive of National Prosperity.'

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, Bart., prime minister of England, eldest son of the preceding, was born 5 Feb., 1788, in a small cottage in the neighbourhood of Chamber Hall, his father's residence near Bury, Lancashire, being under repair at the time. His early education was received under his father's eye, and then he went to Harrow. He had scarcely completed his sixteenth year when he became a gentleman-commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. 1808, with unprecedented distinction. The present system of examination being then new, he was the first man who ever took the honours of a double first class—first in classics, and first in mathematics. In 1809 he attained his majority, and took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the city of Cashel. He entered upon his parliamentary career as a supporter of Mr. Perceval, and one of his first efforts was a vindication of the unfortunate Walcheren expedition. At the commencement of the session in 1810 he seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne, and before the close of that session, so great was his parliamentary and official aptitude, that he was promoted to office as under-secretary of state for the Home Department. In May 1812 Mr. Perceval fell by the hands of an assassin, and on the formation of the Liverpool ministry Mr. Peel was chief secretary in Ireland, where the duke of Richmond was then viceroy. On this appointment he was sworn a privy councillor, 13 Aug., 1812. At the general election in the same year he had been elected member for Chippenham, Wilts. Pledged by all the ties of party to maintain the Protestant supremacy in Ireland, Mr. Peel found his bitterest opponent in O'Connell, who abused him heartily on every opportunity. At length, in 1815, Mr. Peel felt so highly provoked that he sent Col. Brown to arrange the preliminaries of a hostile meeting. Fortunately this became known, and the meeting was prevented. During the six years that he held the Irish secretaryship Mr. Peel introduced and defended many Irish measures, includ-

ing some Peace-Preservation Bills. The establishment of a constabulary force in that country is amongst the most permanent results of his administration. In June, 1817; when the elevation of Mr. Speaker Abbot to the peerage caused a vacancy in the representation of the university of Oxford, Mr. Peel was unanimously elected one of its members. On 4 Feb., 1819, he was chosen chairman of the famous Committee on Currency, the result of which was one of the measures whereon his political celebrity mainly rests—the return to cash payments; the Act for which passed in the same session. On 17 July, 1822, Mr. Peel was appointed home-secretary on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth, and he filled that office during the remainder of the Liverpool administration. In 1826 he carried his measures for the reform of the Criminal Code. On the accession of Mr. Canning as premier in April, 1827, Mr. Peel determined to retire, because he considered that minister pledged to yield to the demands of the Catholics, to which Mr. Peel had always offered an uncompromising resistance. On 25 Jan., 1828, he was reinstated in office as one of the ministers of the duke of Wellington. The agitation of the Catholics had now become irresistible; the Relief Bill had been passed by the Commons and thrown out by the Lords. After the discussions in the two Houses of Parliament on the question in the session of 1828, frequent communications took place between the duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel respecting the position of that question; and each of them came to the conclusion that it could not be safely left in the position in which it had stood for so many years, the members of the government having no opinion in common upon it, and the two Houses of Parliament coming to opposite decisions. In Aug. 1828, Mr. Peel wrote a letter to the duke, in which he gave a deliberate opinion that there was, upon the whole, less of evil in making a decided effort to settle the Catholic question, than by leaving it, as it had been left, an open question. He expressed his readiness to commit himself to the support of a measure of ample concession and relief, but desired to give it out of office. In Jan. 1829, however, the duke of Wellington convinced him that his assistance in office was indispensable. Mr. Peel moved the Relief Bill in the House of Commons 5 March, 1829. The contest was long and arduous, and the position of the minister open to great obloquy, but Mr. Peel met the opposition with unshaken firmness, and the measure was carried; although Mr. Peel's connections, private and political, were greatly estranged by so sudden and unlooked for a change of policy. Having announced, in a letter to the chancellor of the university of Oxford, the reasons of his change of opinion and consequent resignation of his seat, Mr. Peel's re-election was opposed, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis was returned in his place by a considerable majority. Mr. Peel re-entered the House of Commons as member for Westbury, and it was in that capacity that he proposed the Catholic Relief Bill, which received the royal assent 18 April, 1829. On 3 May, 1830, Mr. Peel succeeded his father in the dignity of baronet, and also as member for Tamworth, which he continued to represent in parliament until his decease. On 15 Nov., 1830, the administration were in a minority of 29 in the House of Commons, on the Civil List, and on the following day the House was informed by Sir Robert Peel that

he and his colleagues had resigned office. The real motive of this resignation was, however, not so much the division on the Civil List question, as the anticipation of the probable result of Mr. Brougham's motion for Parliamentary Reform, which stood for the evening on which they announced their resignation. Parliamentary Reform was one of the great changes of his time in which Peel had no share. It was carried by his rivals, the Whigs, in spite of all the efforts he could make to oppose it. Nevertheless the courage and the genius which he manifested in the struggle won for him the support and restored to him the confidence of many of those who had abandoned his leadership because they thought they had been betrayed by him in the passing of the Relief Bill, as well as in the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. The first elections under Reform reduced the Tory party to a small minority; the largest number they were able to collect on any one occasion being 174, in opposition to the second reading of a bill for the admission of dissenters to degrees at Oxford and Cambridge. But it was wonderful in how brief a time Peel rallied his broken forces. The unobjectionable party name of Conservative was dexterously assumed, and it soon appeared that the period of reaction was at hand. Every engine of party organization was put into vigorous activity, and before the summer of 1834 reached its close, Sir Robert Peel was at the head of a compact, powerful, and well-disciplined opposition. Such a high impression of their vigour and efficiency had King William IV. received, that when Lord Althorp became a peer, and the Whigs therefore lost their leader in the Commons, his majesty, having taken the advice of the duke of Wellington, sent to Italy to summon Sir Robert Peel to his counsels, with a view to the immediate formation of a Conservative ministry. Sir Robert accepted this heavy responsibility, though he mistrusted the condition of the country and the chances of success. A new House of Commons was instantly called, and for nearly three months Sir Robert Peel maintained a gallant struggle against a most formidable opposition. At no time did his command of temper, his almost exhaustless stores of information, his vigorous and comprehensive intellect appear to create such astonishment, or draw forth expressions of such unbounded admiration as in the early part of the year 1835. After a well-fought contest, however, he resigned office on the 8th of April, and retired once more into opposition; but though restored to office, the vigour of the Whig party appeared to be exhausted, and from various causes their power perceptibly declined. Amongst these causes was the existence of the compact and well-drilled party which Sir Robert led with consummate prudence and skill—an opposition frequently strong enough to modify the views of the ministry in accordance with their own, yet not sufficiently numerous to accept office with prospect of permanence. The accession of the Queen to the throne had also given to the Melbourne administration additional strength from the personal friendship of the sovereign for its leaders. Sir Robert Peel, therefore, with characteristic caution, bided his time, conducting the business of opposition throughout the whole of this period with rare ability and success. He had accepted the Reform Act as the established constitution of the legislature, and as the system upon which the country was thenceforward to be

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governed. He was willing to carry it out in its true spirit, but he would proceed no further. He marshalled his opposition upon the principle of resistance to any further organic changes, and he enlisted the majority of the peers, and nearly the whole of the country gentlemen of England in support of the principle of protection to British industry. In 1839 the Whig ministry was reduced to a majority of five, and it resigned on the 7th of May, but was restored on the 11th. Meanwhile Sir Robert Peel had been 'sent for,' had submitted to her majesty the names of his principal coadjutors, and had been accepted. He required, however, that certain ladies of the bedchamber who were near relatives of eminent Whig politicians, should be removed from the personal services of the sovereign. This being refused he abandoned for the time any attempt to form a government, and his opponents remained in office till 1841. On the 27th May in that year he submitted to the House of Commons a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, which, after eight nights' debate, was carried by a majority of one. Still they did not resign; but on the 30th of August Sir Robert Peel became first lord of the Treasury while the duke of Wellington, without office, accepted a seat in the cabinet, taking the management of the House of Lords. Sir Robert Peel's ministry was formed emphatically on Protectionist principles, but before the close of its career his sense of public duty impelled him once more to incur the odium which attends a fundamental change of policy. The repeal of the Corn Laws and relaxation of the commercial code, the Bank Charter Act, and the general financial policy of the country (including the Income Tax), were the marked features of his last administration, and will render it ever memorable in our annals. These great measures were, however, again accompanied by the total alienation of political friends and supporters. Abandoned by a great portion of the party he had organised and led to victory, and receiving a precarious support from the Whigs, and open opposition from the radical reformers, he was defeated, and finally driven from office in June, 1846, on the Irish Arms Bill. For three years subsequently to this the Whig administration received an efficient support from Sir Robert Peel. This support was more than a mere parliamentary assistance—the advice of the great statesman was constantly asked and freely given on the details of ministerial measures. In particular his efforts tended to repeal the Navigation Laws, and to advance the cause of Jewish Emancipation. He spoke for the last time in parliament (28 June 1850) in opposition to Lord Palmerston's foreign policy as exemplified in the Greek question. On the succeeding day, while riding on Constitution Hill, he was thrown from his horse, and after great physical suffering in consequence of the injuries received, he expired 2 July, 1850. His death excited a universal feeling of regret. It was admitted by those who differed from him on the great political measures he successfully advocated, that no man ever undertook public affairs with a more thorough determination to leave the institutions of his country in an orderly, honest, and efficient condition; and his friend the duke of Wellington once said of him, 'Of all the men I ever knew, he had the greatest regard for truth.' In private life he was honoured by all classes. Of his simplicity and independence of character it is sufficient to cord

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that he declined a peerage and the order of the Garter, and left in his will a solemn injunction to his children against the acceptance of such honours. By his wife Julia, daughter of General Sir Joan Floyd, he had five sons and two daughters.

PEELE, GEORGE, a dramatic poet, was born, it is believed in Devonshire about 1552, and educated at Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, graduating B.A. 1577; M.A. 1579. On leaving the university he became an actor in London, where he died of debauchery about 1598. In 1828 Mr. Dyce published an excellent edition of Peele's Works, in 2 vols. 8vo., to which a third volume was added in 1830.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, D.C.L., an antiquary, was born at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, 5 Nov., 1704, and became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1731 he was presented to the living of Godmersham, Kent, and in 1751 to Whittington, Staffordshire, to which was added the rectory of Brinbill, or Brindle, Lancashire; but this last he exchanged for Heath, near Whittington. He obtained also two prebends, one in Lichfield Cathedral, and the other in Lincoln. His principal works are 'Dissertations on Anglo-Saxon Remains,' and a 'Life of Robert Grossetete, bishop of Lincoln.' Died 14 Feb., 1796.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, son of the above, born 1731, became a barrister, groom of the king's bedchamber, and one of the esquires of the royal household. He published 'Curialia; or an historical account of some branches of the royal household.' After his death, which occurred 23 May, 1800, appeared his 'Anecdotes of the English Language.'

PEIRESC, NICOLAS CLAUDE FABRI DE, a learned antiquary, born at Beaugensier, in Provence, 1 Dec., 1580. He was educated in the Jesuits' College at Avignon, and next at Aix, where he studied the law; but applied himself chiefly to antiquities, to indulge his taste for which he went to Italy, and, during his residence at Padua, made himself master of the mathematics, and of the Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic languages. In 1605 he visited England, and became acquainted with Camden and other learned men. In 1607 he was admitted a senator at Aix, and in 1618 he obtained the abbey of Guistres, in Guienne. Died 24 June, 1637. His letters have been often printed.

PELAGIUS, a British monk, whose real name was *Morgan*, which he changed for the corresponding Greek term, signifying 'born of the sea.' He is said by some to have been abbat of Bangor; and about the year 400 he went to Rome, where he opposed the doctrines of St. Augustine respecting Original Sin, Irresistible Grace, and Eternal Election. Accompanied by his countryman Celestius he went to Palestine, and met with a kind reception from John, bishop of Jerusalem. In the mean time Augustine and Jerome wrote bitterly against Pelagius, and the council of Carthage condemned his opinions. Pope Zosimus at first took Pelagius and Celestius under his protection; but afterwards he turned against them, and instigated the emperor to persecute their followers. What became of Pelagius is uncertain; but it is most probable that he returned to Britain, and died in his monastery. He wrote several books in explanation of his sentiments.

PELAGIUS I., Pope, succeeded Vigilius 16 April, 555, and died 3 March, 560.

PELAGIUS II. succeeded Pope Benedict I. 578, and died 8 Feb., 590.

PELLISSIER.

PELLISSIER, AIMABLE JEAN JACQUES, duke of Malakhoft, a marshal of France, born at Maromme, near Rouen, 6 Nov., 1794. He served for many years in Algeria, and, during the insurrection of the Kabyles in 1845, incurred much odium in consequence of his having applied burning taggots to the mouth of a cave into which an Arab tribe had retreated, and thus suffocating nearly six hundred human beings. In 1855 he was sent to the Crimea as second in command to General Canrobert, and when, on May 19, the latter resigned, he was appointed in his place, which he retained till the close of the war. Immediately after the fall of Sebastopol he was created marshal of France and duke of Malakhoff. He was French ambassador at the English court from April, 1858, to April, 1859, and died 22 May, 1864.

PELL, JOHN, D.D., a mathematician, born at Southwyke, Sussex, 1 March, 1610. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1643 became professor of mathematics at Amsterdam, whence he removed to Breda. In 1652 he returned to England, and in 1654 was sent by Cromwell to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, where he remained four years. After the Restoration he was presented to the rectory of Fobbing, in Essex, to which was added, in 1663, that of Langdon in the same county. He died poor 12 Dec., 1685. Dr. Pell was an inventor in mathematics, particularly of the algebraic index. His works are numerous and valuable.

PELLERIN, JOSEPH, a French antiquary, who was commissary-general and clerk of the marine at Paris, where he died at the age of 99 on 30 Aug., 1782. He published ten volumes in quarto on the subject of medals; and his cabinet, which was one of the richest in Europe, was purchased by the king of France.

PELLETIER, BERTRAND, a chemist, born at Bayonne, 1761; died of consumption, brought on by inhaling oxymuriatic acid gas, 1797. He made a number of discoveries, the particulars of which were communicated to the public in the Journal of Natural History, of which he was the principal conductor. His principal writings were published by his son, under the title of 'Memoires et Observations de Chimie,' 2 vols., 1798.

PELLEW, EDWARD, Viscount Exmouth. See EIMOUTH.

PELLEW, GEORGE, D.D., dean of Norwich, third son of Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Viscount Exmouth, was born at Tregony, Cornwall, 1793, and educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1815; M.A. 1818; D.D., 1828). He received holy orders in 1817, and in 1823 became a canon of Canterbury, where he resided until his appointment to the deanery of Norwich in 1829. He died at Great Chart, Kent, 3 Oct., 1866. Dr. Pellew was an accomplished scholar, and published, among other works, the 'Life of Lord Sidmouth,' and several volumes of sermons.

PELLICO, SILVIO, was born at Saluzzo, in Piedmont, 1789. After having resided for some years in France, he was appointed (1810) teacher of French at the 'Collegio degli Orfani Militari,' at Milan, and soon afterwards entered the family of Count Luigi Porro Lambertenghi as tutor. Here he formed the acquaintance of Monti, Ugo Foscolo, Madame de Staël, Schlegel, and Byron. His earliest literary production, the tragedy of 'Laodamia,' was followed by that of 'Francesca da Rimini,' which gave him a high rank as a dra-

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matic poet. He also translated Lord Byron's 'Manfred,' and, unfortunately for himself, became attached to 'Il Conciliatore,' a Liberal newspaper, which was soon suppressed by the Austrian Government. Pellico now joined a deep-laid and formidable conspiracy against the emperor. In 1821 he was arrested and subsequently condemned to death; but his sentence was commuted to fifteen years of severe imprisonment (*carcere duro*), whereupon he was removed to the fortress of Spielberg, near Brünn, in Moravia. His sufferings are touchingly narrated in his work entitled 'Le mie Prigione,' ('My Prisons'), which will hand his name down to posterity. On being set at liberty, in 1830, he repaired to Turin, and was employed as librarian in the house of the Marchesa Barolo. Died 1 Jan., 1854.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER, PAUL, a French writer, born at Beziers, of Protestant parents, 1624. He was bred to the law, and at the age of twenty-one published 'A Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian.' In 1652 he became secretary to the king, and the same year published the 'History of the French Academy,' for which he was admitted a member of that learned body. The minister Fouquet appointed him master of the accounts at Montpellier; but when that statesman was disgraced, Pellisson was sent to the Bastille, where he remained four years. On recovering his liberty he attended the king in his expedition against Holland, of which campaign he wrote the history. After this he abjured the Protestant religion, entered into orders, and obtained several benefices. He was the author of 'Reflexions sur les differences de la Religion,' and other works. Died 7 Feb., 1693.

PELOPIDAS, a Theban general, who inherited from his father a large fortune, which he disposed of liberally among his fellow citizens. The closest amity subsisted between him and Epaminondas, from which friendship the Thebans derived important benefits. When the Spartans conquered Thebes Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled his exiled countrymen, with whom he returned, seized upon Thebes, and expelled the invaders. Afterwards he defeated the Lacedæmonians at Tegyra, and shared with Epaminondas the victory of Leuctra. Pelopidas, being sent to Alexander, the tyrant of Phœcia, was thrown into prison; but on the appearance of Epaminondas he obtained his release. He went next to the court of Persia, and after his return commanded the forces sent to the relief of Thessaly, where he fell at the battle of Cynocphalea, B.C. 364.

PEMBERTON, HENRY, M.D., F.R.S., was born in London 1694, and studied under Boerhaave at Leyden. On his return to London he became professor of medicine in Gresham College, and an active member of the Royal Society. His principal works are 'A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy;' 'Lectures on Chemistry;' 'Observations on Poetry;' 'On the Alteration of the Style and Calendar.' Died 9 April, 1771.

PEMBROKE, ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS OF. See CLIFFORD.

PEMBROKE, RICHARD DE CLARE, EARL OF, surnamed Strongbow, became lord-lieutenant of Ireland under Henry II., and died at Dublin, in May, 1177.

PEMBROKE, WILLIAM HERBERT, EARL OF, was born at Wilton, Wilts, 8 April, 1580. He was educated at New College, Oxford, and in 1601 suc-

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ceeded to the family honours and estates. He was made a knight of the Garter in 1604, and in 1610 governor of Portsmouth. In 1626 he was chosen chancellor of Oxford, and about the same time appointed lord steward of the household. Died 10 April, 1630. His lordship was a learned man, and a great encourager of letters. He gave to the university of Oxford, among other benefactions, a large collection of manuscripts, for which Pembroke College was so named in honour of him. His poems were printed in 1660.

PENINGTON, ISAAC, an eminent writer among the Quakers, was the son of Isaac Penington, who was lord mayor of London in 1642, and became one of the king's judges, for which he was condemned at the Restoration, but not executed. He died in the Tower. The son was born about 1617, and in 1658 joined the Quakers, for which, and preaching, he suffered imprisonment at Aylesbury and Reading. He died 1679. His works have been published in one volume folio.

PENN, SIR WILLIAM, an admiral, born at Bristol 1621. He distinguished himself greatly in the war between the English Commonwealth and the Dutch; after which he went to the West Indies, where he captured the island of Jamaica. At the Restoration he was knighted, and in 1665 gained a victory over the Dutch fleet. Died 16 Sept., 1670.

PENN, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was born in London 14 Oct., 1644. He was educated at Chigwell, in Essex, and in 1660 became a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he fell under censure for going to conventicles. His father also treated him severely on that account, and to cure him of his puritanical notions, sent him to France, on his return from whence he entered at Lincoln's Inn, which he soon left, and went to Ireland, where he turned Quaker. In 1668 he became an itinerant preacher, for which he was sent to the Tower, and while in confinement wrote his treatise, entitled 'No Cross, no Crown.' After his release he continued his usual course, and was tried at the Old Bailey for preaching in Gracechurch Street. Though the jury acquitted him the court ordered him and his companion, Mead, to be imprisoned in Newgate. When he recovered his liberty he travelled through Holland and Germany. In 1672 he married, and settled at Rickmansworth. In 1681 Charles II. granted him lands in North America, to which he gave the name of Pennsylvania, but not till he had previously entered into a treaty with the native Indians. He then drew up a constitution for the province, which he settled with Quakers, who founded the city called Philadelphia. Penn was a great favourite with James II.—a circumstance which led to his being arrested four times, after the Revolution of 1688, on accusations of being a concealed Papist and a Jesuit. After a life of great activity he died at his seat at Ruscombe, Berks, 30 July, 1718. His writings, which are numerous, were published in 2 vols. folio, 1728. The serious charges brought against the founder of Pennsylvania by Lord Macaulay were replied to by Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, in his 'Life of William Penn,' 1851.

PENNANT THOMAS, D.C.L., F.R.S., a naturalist and antiquary, born 14 June, 1726, of an ancient Welsh family at Downing, Flintshire. He became a student of Queen's and afterwards of Oriel College, Oxford, but left the university without a

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degree. In 1771, however, that of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in convocation. In 1761 he began his 'British Zoology'; and in 1766 he visited the Continent, where he became acquainted with Buffon, Haller, and Pallas. From 1767 to his death he was incessantly employed in travelling or publishing; but in 1793 he gave to the world a curious volume, which he called 'The Literary Life of the Late Thomas Pennant,' notwithstanding which, he discovered proofs of resuscitation, in a 'History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell;' and a 'View of Hindostan.' He died 16 Dec., 1798. His principal works are, 'Synopsis of Quadrupeds;' 'A Tour in Scotland,' 3 vols.; 'The Genera of Birds;' 'Voyage to the Hebrides;' 'A Journey to Snowdon;' 'Journey from Chester to London;' 'Arctic Zoology,' 2 vols.; 'An Account of London;' 'Outlines of the Globe;' and 'A Journey from London to the Isle of Wight.'

PENNI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, a painter, born at Florence 1488; died at Naples 1528. He obtained the name of *il Fattore*, or steward, from being employed by Raphael in managing his affairs. He also assisted that great artist in his Cartoons, and completed those works which Raphael left unfinished.

PENRY, JOHN, a Puritan, born in Brecknockshire 1559, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A., 1583-4), whence he removed to St. Alban Hall, Oxford (M.A. 1586). He took orders, but soon got into trouble with the bishops on account of his heterodox opinions. In 1588 he was residing at Moulsey, Surrey, where he superintended the publications which came from the press of Robert Waldegrave, whom the Puritans had engaged as their printer. He also stayed for a time in Nottingham; but in March, 1588-9, he fled to Scotland. It was believed that he was the principal author of the pasquinades published under the name of Martin Marprelate, which much exasperated and terrified the English Government. Queen Elizabeth applied to King James VI. for Penry's banishment from Scotland, and that monarch issued an edict requiring him to depart the realm. The clergy, however, stayed the proclamation, and it was not till Sept., 1592, that he returned to England. He took up his abode in London, joining a congregation of Separatists which met in the suburbs of the metropolis. In March, 1592-3 he was apprehended and committed to the Poultry Compter. During the examinations he underwent he boldly stated his objections to episcopacy and the discipline of the Established Church. In May, 1593, he was arraigned on the charge of having, in Edinburgh, feloniously devised and written certain words in order to excite insurrection and rebellion in England. Being convicted he was hanged at St. Thomas-a-Watering, Surrey, 29 May, 1593. A list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Penry always disavowed the authorship of the Marprelate Tracts, which certainly didler greatly in style and temper from his acknowledged publications.—*Athen. Cantab.*

PENSWICK, THOMAS, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Europum 29 June, 1824, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District. He died 28 Jan., 1836.

PEPUSCH, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Mus.D., F.R.S., was born at Berlin about 1667. He came to England at the beginning of the last century, and, in 1713, obtained the degree of doctor of music

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at Oxford, soon after which he was appointed master of the chapel at the seat of the duke of Chandos. In 1724 he accompanied Dr. Berkeley on his voyage to Bermudas; but being shipwrecked, he returned to London, where he married an opera singer, who had realised a handsome fortune. He was chosen organist to the Charter-house 1737, and died 20 July, 1752. His 'Treatise on Harmony,' is held in high estimation.

PEPYS, SAMUEL, was born at Brampton, Huntingdonshire, 23 Feb., 1633, and educated at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge. After leaving the university, he became secretary to the navy, and next to the admiralty. He was in great favour with Charles II., who communicated to him the narrative of his escape after the battle of Worcester. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1684, and held that office two years. In 1690 he resigned his place in the admiralty, and died 26 May, 1703. He wrote 'Memoirs of the English Navy,' and made a large collection of manuscripts, particularly old poetry, which he bequeathed to Magdalen College. Among these manuscripts was the celebrated Diary, which has rescued the name of Samuel Pepys from almost total oblivion. This highly-amusing record of his personal experiences, thoughts, and foibles, which gives graphic sketches of society and domestic manners in the reign of Charles II., was written in Rich's system of shorthand, and remained unnoticed on the shelves of the Pepysian Library until the commencement of the present century, when it was deciphered by the Rev. John Smith, and published under the editorial supervision of Lord Braybrooke, under the title of 'Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq., comprising his Diary from 1659 to 1699,' 2 vols., 1825. A sixth edition, with improvements and additions, appeared in 4 vols., 1858. In 1851 Pepys's 'Life, Journals, and Correspondence, including a Narrative of his Voyage to Tangier, and residence there,' was published at London in 2 vols. 8vo.

PERCEVAL, SPENCER, second son of the second earl of Egmont, was born 11 Nov., 1762. He was educated at Harrow School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree, 1782, and the year following became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He commenced practice as a barrister in the King's Bench, from whence he removed to the court of Chancery. In 1796 he was made king's counsel, and, about the same time, attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt by a pamphlet proving that an impeachment of the House of Commons does not abate by a dissolution of parliament. The same year he was returned for Northampton. In 1801 he was made solicitor-general, and the next year attorney-general. On the change of administration in 1807, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, in which situation he displayed great political talents, particularly in the settlement of the regency; but, unhappily, he fell soon afterwards, in the lobby of the House of Commons, by the hands of an assassin named Bellingham, 11 May, 1812.

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, M.D., was born at Warrington, Lancashire, 29 Sept., 1740. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native town, and next at Edinburgh, whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, 1765. In 1767 he settled at Manchester, and there founded a literary and philosophical society, of which he was chosen president. He died Aug. 30, 1804. His

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works were collected and published by his son in 4 vols. 8vo., 1807.

PERCY, THOMAS, a learned prelate, related to the family of Northumberland, was born at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, 1728. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and, on taking orders, was presented to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, which he held with the rectory of Wilby, in the same county. In 1769 he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, in 1778 promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1782 advanced to the bishopric of Dromore, in Ireland, where he died 30 Sept., 1811. His works are—'Han Kiou Chouan, a translation from the Chinese;' 'Chinese Miscellanies;' 'Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated from the Icelandic Language;' 'A New Translation of the Song of Solomon;' 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' 3 vols., 1765, the work by which he is best known; 'A Key to the New Testament;' 'The Northumberland Household Book,' 'The Hermit of Warkworth,' a poem in the ballad style; and a translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities. A valuable collection of 'Ballads and Romances' from Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript, was published in 3 vols. 8vo., 1867-8.

PERÉFIXE, HARDGUIN DE BEAUMONT DE, a French historian, born 1605, became one of the preceptors of Louis XIV. 1644; bishop of Rodez 1648; archbishop of Paris 1662; died 31 Dec., 1670. His 'History of Henry IV.,' 1661, has been translated into every European language.

PEREIRA, JONATHAN, M.D., F.R.S., a physician, who practised with success in London, was born in the parish of Shoreditch 22 May, 1804, and died 20 Jan., 1853. His celebrated work on the 'Elements of Materia Medica' appeared in 1839, and the latest edition by R. Bentley and T. Redwood was published in 1872.

PEREIRE, JACOB RODRIGUEZ, F.R.S., the first person who directed his attention in France to the education of the deaf and dumb, was born at Berlango, in Estramadura, 1716, and died in Paris 15 Sept., 1780. He received a pension from Louis XV., and was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Society of London.

PERGOLESÌ, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a musician, whose real name was Jesi, was born at Pergola, in the duchy of Urbino, 1707, and died 1739. He is called the Domenichino of music, but his compositions are considered too plaintive. The principal are, 'La Serva Padrona,' and the 'Olimpiade' operas; a 'Stabat Mater,' a 'Salve Regina,' and other pieces of church music.

PERICLES, an illustrious Athenian, was the disciple of Zeno and Anaxagoras. He became an excellent commander, orator, and statesman. Having gained the confidence of the people, he effected a revolution in the state, by reducing the authority of the Areopagus, and banishing Cimon, with some other powerful men of the republic. He then led the Athenians against the Sicyonians, the Samians, and Lacedaemonians; but at last the people, forgetful of their obligations to Pericles, condemned him to pay an exorbitant fine, for having advised the war in which they had gained so much glory. Afterwards, repenting of their ingratitude, they recalled him to the government. He died B.C. 429.

PÉRIER, CASIMIR, a French statesman, born at Grenoble 21 Oct., 1777, was educated by the Fathers of the Oratory at Lyons. He served in

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Italy on the staff of the military engineers in 1799 and 1800. On the death of his father he resolved to devote himself to commerce; and in conjunction with his brother Scipion he founded a banking establishment at Paris 1802. Subsequently he established a number of cotton-spinning and sugar-refining manufactories, and also steam flour-mills; by which undertaking he acquired a large fortune. In 1816 he published a pamphlet, which attracted much notice, against the foreign loan system. The next year he was elected to the Corps Législatif, where he became noted as an opponent of the ministry. After the revolution of 1830 he devoted himself with ardour to the task of consolidating the throne of Louis Philippe. On the dissolution of the ministry of Laffite he was made president of the council and minister of the interior; and immediately entered upon that conservative policy which he continued to the close of his career. Died 16 May, 1832.

PÉRIGNON, DOMINIQUE CATHERINE, a peer and marshal of France, born at Grenade, near Toulouse, 31 May, 1754; died at Paris 25 Dec., 1818.

PERIZONIUS, JAMES VOORBROEK, born at Dam, in Holland, 1651; became professor of History and Greek at Leyden 1693; died 6 April, 1715. He wrote 'Animadversiones Historicæ,' and other valuable works.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, was born at Marston Jabet, Warwickshire, 1558, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he led a very dissolute life at first, but afterwards grew serious and devout. In 1582 he was elected a fellow of his college, and on entering into orders he officiated to the prisoners at Cambridge. Afterwards he became lecturer of Great St. Andrew's in that town, where he died 1602. He was a rigid Calvinist, and, as Fuller says, 'would use the word "damn" with such an emphasis as left a doleful echo in his auditors' ears a good while after.' Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' contains a long list of his works, of which there have been several collected editions more or less complete.

PEROUSE, JEAN FRANÇOIS GALAUP DE LA, an unfortunate navigator, born at Albi, in Languedoc, 1741. He entered the French navy, and in 1782 commanded an expedition to Hudson's Bay, where he destroyed the English settlements. On the restoration of peace he was employed in a voyage of discovery in the South Sea; but after exploring the coasts of California, Corea, and Japan, his ships touched at Botany Bay in 1788, which was the last account ever received of them till 1828, when it was ascertained that the vessels had been wrecked on one of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

PERRAULT, CHARLES, was born at Paris 12 Jan., 1628. He became an advocate, but was taken from the bar by Colbert, who appointed him secretary to a literary society established in his house. This institution was the parent of the Academy of Inscriptions; besides which Perrault had a share in forming the Academy of Sciences. The minister next made him comptroller-general of the royal buildings, in which situation he contributed to the foundation of the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1671; soon after which he had a famous controversy with Boileau, respecting the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns; Perrault maintaining the superiority of the latter, and Boileau as vigorously asserting that

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of the former. This dispute was carried on with great asperity and personal rudeness on both sides. The work by which Perrault is best known is entitled 'The History of illustrious Men of the Age of Louis XIV.' Died 16 May, 1703.

PERRAULT, CLAUDE, brother of Charles Perrault, was born 1613 at Paris, where he died 9 Oct., 1688. He forsook the practice of physic to study the fine arts, particularly architecture, in which he rose to great eminence, and constructed many noble works, the principal of which is the façade of the Louvre. Boileau, however, ridiculed him in his satires as a doctor turned mason. His works consist of a translation of Vitruvius; a treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture; 'Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals;' 'Essais de Physique,' 4 vols.; and an account of several machines of his own invention.

PERRENOT. See GRANVELLE.

PERRIER, FRANÇOIS, a French painter and engraver, born at St. Jean-de-Lône about 1590; died at Paris about 1650.

PERRIN, LOUIS, justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland from 1835 to 1860; died 7 Dec., 1864.

PERRON, JACQUES DAVY DU, a cardinal, born in the canton of Berne 1556. His father, who was a Protestant and physician, gave him the elements of education; and he acquired by himself a knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew, as well as of logic and philosophy. By studying the Summa of St. Thomas Aquinas, he began to waver in his religious sentiments, and ended in an abjuration of the Protestant faith. His success in converting Henry IV., and procuring the papal absolution for that monarch, proved the means of his advancement to the highest dignities. He was first made bishop of Evreux, next archbishop of Sens, and lastly created a cardinal by Clement VIII. After the murder of Henry he became wholly devoted to the see of Rome, and was much employed in promoting its interests. He died at Paris 5 Sept., 1618. His works were printed in 1630, in 3 vols. folio. The principal is a 'Treatise on the Eucharist,' in answer to Du Plessis Mornay.

PERROT, SIR JOHN, was born in Pembrokehire about 1527. He was one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI.; but at the beginning of the reign of Mary he was sent to prison for harbouring the Protestants. Elizabeth sent him, in 1572, to Ireland, as president of Munster, where he suppressed a dangerous rebellion. He was afterwards appointed admiral of a fleet, to protect Ireland against the Spaniards. In 1583 he was made lord-deputy of that kingdom, where his conduct gave such offence that he was recalled, tried for high treason, and sentenced to death. The queen, however, respited him; but he died in the Tower 1592.

PERRY, JAMES, born at Aberdeen 30 Oct., 1766, was educated at the High School and at Marschal College, in that city, and studied for the Scottish bar. His father failing in business in 1774, he proceeded first to Edinburgh and afterwards to Manchester, where he became a clerk to a manufacturer, with whom he remained two years. In the beginning of 1777 he came to London, and soon after was retained by Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart as a writer in the 'General Advertiser' and the 'London Evening Post,' in which capacity he reported the memorable trials of Admirals Keppel and Palliser, sending up from Portsmouth

daily, and unassisted, eight columns of proceedings taken by him in court. In 1782 he projected, and was the first editor of, the 'European Magazine,' which situation he quitted in little more than a year for that of editor of the 'Gazetteer.' In conducting this journal, he had the merit of suggesting an improvement in the manner of reporting the debates in parliament, by substituting the employment of a succession of reporters for that of a single one. By these means he completely superseded Mr. Woodfall's reports in the 'Morning Chronicle'—a paper which he afterwards purchased, and carried on as sole editor and proprietor. Died 6 Dec., 1821.

PERSE, STEPHEN, M.D., a native of Norwich, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and for forty years held a fellowship in that society. He appears to have been a practising physician, and to have acquired considerable property. He died 30 Sept., 1615, aged 65. He was a magnificent benefactor to the university and borough of Cambridge, and founder of the free grammar school of that town.

PERSIUS (AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS), a Roman satirist, born at Voltæna, in Etruria, A.D. 34; died A.D. 62. We have only from him six satires, by which, however, he has acquired much celebrity.

PERSONS, ROBERT, a celebrated Jesuit, born at Nether Stowey, Somersetshire, 24 June, 1546, his father being a yeoman of good repute who, after embracing the new doctrines, was again reconciled to the Catholic Church. After a preliminary education in the free school of Taunton he proceeded to St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, whence he migrated to Balliol College, of which he became a fellow and tutor. Having become convinced of the truth of the Catholic religion he quitted England 1574, and visited first the Low Countries and next Padua, where he studied physic and the civil law. He could not settle down, however, to secular pursuits, and therefore, travelling on foot to Rome, he entered the Society of Jesus 4 July, 1575. In due course he received holy orders, and in 1580 was sent with Father Campian upon the English mission, they being the first Jesuits who ever set foot in this country. Campian was taken prisoner, condemned, and executed, and Persons, narrowly escaping, fled to France before he had been an entire year upon the mission. He now found means to establish a grammar school at Eu, in Normandy (1582), for the instruction of English youth, in order to prepare them for higher studies at Rheims and Rome; but this institution was of no long duration. In the course of the same year he visited Lisbon and Spain, where he was honourably received by Philip II. Throughout his career Father Persons displayed incredible industry and perseverance in promoting the Catholic religion, and in preventing it from being entirely crushed out by persecution in England. To this end he founded the English establishments at Valladolid (1589), Lucar (1591), Seville and Lisbon (1592), and St. Omer (1593); besides giving powerful support to the colleges of the secular clergy at Douay and Rome. He was for many years rector of the English College at Rome, and held that office at the time of his death, which happened 15 April, 1610. His works are, 'A Discoverie of P. J. Nichols, Minister, misrepresented a Jesuite, lately recanted in the Tower of London, &c., by John Howlett,' 1580; 'Reasons for refusal to go to Church,' 1580; 'A Brief Censure upon

two Books written in answer to Mr. Edmund Campian's offer of Disputation'; 'Defence of the Censure given upon two books of William Charke and Meredith Hanmer,' 1581; 'Epistola de Persecutione Anglicana,' Rouen, 1581; 'The Book of Resolution, or Christian Directory,' Rouen, 1581, a work which has passed through almost numberless editions; 'A Treatise of the Three Conversions of England.' All Father Persons's works drew forth a host of replies from writers on the Protestant side. The work entitled 'A Conference about the next Succession to the Crown of England,' 1593, 1594, 1681, written under the name of N. Doliman, but commonly attributed to Persons, appears to have been chiefly composed by Dr. Allen.

PERTH, JAMES DRUMMOND, EARL OF, son of the third earl, was born 1648. He went through a course of philosophy at the university of St. Andrew's, and afterwards visited France. He was served heir to his father 1675; was sworn a privy councillor 1678; and having joined the opposition to the duke of Lauderdale, was, on his fall, constituted justice-general of Scotland 1682. In 1684 he was promoted to the high office of chancellor of Scotland and appointed sheriff principal of the county of Edinburgh. On the accession of James II. he declared himself a Catholic, and his 'Letters to his sister the Countess of Erroll, and other members of his family' (edited by William Jerdan for the Camden Society, 1845) show the sincerity of his conversion and the zeal with which he laboured to impress his opinions on his relatives. Having resided two years at Rome he was recalled to St. Germain by King James II., who created him duke of Perth and K.G., and appointed him first lord of the bedchamber, chamberlain to the queen, and governor to the prince of Wales. He died at St. Germain 11 March, 1716, and was interred in the chapel of the Scotch college at Paris.

PERTHES, CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH, a German publisher, born at Rudolstadt 21 April, 1772; died at Friederichroda, near Gotha, 18 May, 1843. He originated the famous 'Almanach de Gotha.'

PERUGINO, PIETRO, an Italian painter, whose real name was *Fanucci*, born 1446, at Città della Pieve, in the State of the Church, and not at Perugia, though he took his name from the latter place. He chiefly excelled in the natural and elegant expression of his female figures. He was the master of Raphael, and was patronised by Sixtus IV., for whose chapel at Rome he painted some beautiful pieces. Died 1524.

PERUSINUS. See BIZARRI, PETER.

PERUZZI, BALDASSARE, an Italian, eminent as a painter and architect, was born at Volterra 1481. He was patronised by the Popes, and finished some designs and models for the ornamentation of St. Peter's. He designed the Palazzo Massimi, one of the most original and tasteful edifices of its class in the Eternal City. His execution of the perspective and of the chiaro oscuro was so perfect as to excite the astonishment of Titian. Died 1536.

PESTALOZZI, JOHN HENRY, a celebrated teacher, was born at Zurich 12 Jan., 1746, and in his youth devoted himself successively to the study of languages, divinity, law, and literature, but at the age of twenty-two he burnt all the MS. collections he had made on these subjects, and took a small farm in the canton of Aargau. It was here that his attention was first directed to the intellectual and moral wretchedness of the lower classes

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of society; and in 1775 he established a school for poor and abandoned children. He greatly improved himself by this generous attempt to benefit his fellow-creatures; but, nothing daunted, he persevered, and propagated his educational method by several writings, which attracted so much attention that in 1798 he was enabled to found a larger school at Stanz, in the canton of Unterwald, under the patronage of the Swiss government. The approach of foreign armies obliged him to remove this establishment to the château of Burgdorf, in the canton of Berne, where he reorganised it on a larger scale. In 1804 he removed his institution to Yverdun, where it attained to a high degree of prosperity. His death occurred at Brugg, in the canton of Aargau, 27 Feb., 1827. Pestalozzi rendered great service to the cause of popular education, and published several works, the best known of which is a moral romance entitled 'Leonard and Gertrude.'

PETAU, DENIS, *Dionysius Petavius*, was born at Orleans 21 Aug., 1583. He became professor of philosophy, in his nineteenth year, at Bourges; but in 1605 he entered the Society of Jesus, and afterwards taught rhetoric and theology in the colleges of the order at Rheims, La Flèche, and Paris. In 1621 he succeeded Father Froncon du Duc in the chair of theology, which he filled with distinguished reputation for twenty-two years. He died in the college of Clermont 11 Dec., 1652. His great work on chronology, 'De Doctrina Temporum,' was originally published in 2 vols. folio., 1627. It has been several times reprinted, as has also an abridgment of it, entitled 'Rationarium Temporum.'

PETER DE BLOIS, a writer of the twelfth century, who came to England in the reign of Henry II., and was made, first, archdeacon of Bath, and afterwards of London. He died about 1200. His works were published in 1667.

PETER OF CLUNI, or *Peter the Venerable*, a native of Auvergne, who was made prior of Veze-lay, and afterwards, in 1121, abbat of the monastery of Cluni, or Clugny, the principal house of a reformed branch of the Benedictines. He was also general of his order. He is memorable for having afforded an asylum to Abelard. Died 24 Dec., 1156, aged about 65.

PETER THE GREAT, Czar of Russia, was the son of Alexis Michaelowitz, and born 30 May, 1672. On the decease of his half-brother, Feodor, in 1682, Peter was proclaimed Czar, in conjunction with John, his eldest brother, who died in 1696, and left him in full possession of the empire. While a youth, he conceived those projects of improvement which have stamped immortality upon his name. He entered into the military life and performed the duties of a common soldier, till, by rising gradually from the ranks to the command of a body of troops, he exhibited the duty of obedience and the necessity of discipline in his own example. He also began to build some vessels; but finding more difficulties than he could surmount in this undertaking, he visited Holland, under a disguised name, in 1698. Here he worked as a common labourer in the dock-yard, and then came to England, where he employed himself in the same manner for four months, during which he also studied the principles of shipbuilding. While thus engaged, the news of an insurrection, excited by the Princess Sophia, obliged him to return to Russia, where he severely punished the conspirators

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and confined his sister in a nunnery. In 1700 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and, though unsuccessfully at first, he afterwards gained such advantages as induced him to build a fortress on the Baltic, called, after him, Petersburg. In 1709 the Czar obtained the victory of Pultowa, after which he conquered Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Pomerania. But he had a narrow escape when engaged in a contest with the Turks, who surrounded his army on the banks of the Pruth, from which perilous state Peter was extricated by the Empress Catherine, who entered into a treaty of peace with the grand vizier. To perpetuate this deliverance, Peter instituted the order of St. Catherine, into which none but women were admitted. In 1716 the Czar and his consort visited Denmark and Holland, where he left Catherine while he made a journey to Paris. On his return home Peter prosecuted his plans for the reform of his empire with renewed zeal, and founded several schools, colleges, an observatory, a physic garden, printing-offices, and a royal library. He died 28 Jan., 1725, and was succeeded by the Czarina Catherine.

PETER THE HERMIT, a French enthusiast of the eleventh century, who made a pilgrimage to Palestine, and on his return to Europe preached up the crusade for the recovery of the Holy City from the infidels. He passed through Hungary with an immense crowd of followers, thousands of whom perished miserably. Peter, however, entered Syria, and displayed great bravery at the taking of Jerusalem. He then returned to Europe. His death occurred 7 July, 1115, in the abbey of Neu-Moutier, near Huy, in Belgium, of which he was the founder.

PETERBOROUGH, CHARLES MORDAUNT, EARL OF, was son of JOHN, Lord Mordaunt, and born about 1658. He succeeded to the paternal honours and estate in 1675, and in 1680 accompanied the earl of Plymouth to Tangier, where he distinguished himself against the Moors. In the reign of James II. he went to Holland, and returned with the prince of Orange, on whose advancement to the throne he was made earl of Monmouth, and first commissioner of the Treasury. In 1697 he succeeded his uncle in the earldom of Peterborough. In 1705 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the English forces in Spain, where he took Barcelona, and drove the French out of the kingdom, for which the emperor declared him generalissimo of the allied forces. He also received the thanks of parliament, and after serving his country in a diplomatic character, was honoured with the order of the Garter. In the reign of George I. he was made general of the Marines. He died in his passage to Lisbon in 1735. Some of his poetical compositions have been printed. His second wife was *Anastasia Robinson*, a celebrated singer, by whom he had no issue. She died 1750.

PETERS, BONAVENTURA, a painter, born at Antwerp 1614; died 1652. He excelled in painting storms at sea.

PETERS, CHARLES, the learned author of a 'Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job,' was presented by Elizabeth, Lady Mohun, to the living of Boconnoe, in Cornwall, in 1715, and resided there till 1727, when he obtained that of St. Mabyn, in the same county, where he resided till his death in 1777. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Bishop Lowth, who speaks highly of him in his letter to Warburton.

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PETERS, HUGH, a fanatic, born at Fowey, Cornwall, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1622. He afterwards went on the stage, which he quitted and entered into orders; but having had an intrigue with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, and next to America. He returned to England in the Rebellion, and became very active against the king, for which he was tried and executed with the regicides 1660. Some of his discourses, and his 'Last Legacy to his Daughter,' have been printed.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, JÉRÔME, one of the most active agents in the French Revolution, was born at Chartres about 1753, and quitted the profession of the law to become a member of the States-General 1789. His conduct as a legislator was violent and factious; but his popularity raised him to the office of mayor of Paris. His hatred of Louis XVI. hastened the horrors of the 10th of August and of the first days of September. While he aspired to the difficult office of guiding the destinies of the republic he found a powerful rival in Robespierre, and in the struggle was defeated by his antagonist. Outlawed by his victorious opponent 31 May, 1793, he fled from the capital in disguise, and some time afterwards his corpse was found, half-eaten by wolves, in a corn-field near St. Émilien, in the Gironde.

PÉTION, ALEXANDRE SARRS, a mulatto, born at Fort-au-Prince 2 April, 1770, was elected president of St. Domingo 1807, and retained that position till his death 29 March, 1818.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, FRANÇOIS, secretary and interpreter to the king of France in the Turkish and Arabic languages, published 'Persian Tales' and other works. Born 1653; died 4 Dec., 1713. His son, *Alexandre Louis Marie* (b. 1698; d. 6 Nov., 1751), became royal professor of Arabic.

PETIT, JEAN LOUIS, a very distinguished French surgeon, born at Paris 13 March, 1674; died 20 April, 1750.

PETTITOT, JEAN, an artist, born at Geneva 1607. He painted portraits in enamel, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Bordier, who executed the hair, draperies, and grounds. The two friends studied in Italy, and afterwards came to England, where they acquired considerable information in the preparation of colours from Sir Theodore Mayerne. Pettit, while in this country, painted several portraits; but after the death of Charles I. he went to Paris, and was employed by Louis XIV. Died at Geneva 1691.

PETIVER, JAMES, F.R.S., an English botanist, who was apothecary to the Charterhouse, and made a large collection of rare and curious plants, animals, and insects, afterwards purchased by Sir Hans Sloane. He wrote several works on botany. Died 20 April, 1718.

PETRARCA, FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Arezzo in July, 1304. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country his father removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarca received his education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law; but Cicero and Virgil had more charms for him than Justinian. On the death of his parents he returned to Avignon, where he fell in love with a lady named Laura, upon whose heart he could make no impression, either by his constancy or his verses. To conquer his passion he travelled, and then re-

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tired to Vaucluse, a romantic spot near Avignon, where he poured out his amorous complaints in several sonnets. He afterwards travelled into different countries; but, with his return to Vaucluse, his passion for Laura returned. Again he celebrated her charms and the delights of his retreat. His works now made him famous, and he received invitations from the senate of Rome, the king of Naples, and the university of Paris. He accepted the former, and, on Easter Day, 1341, he was laureated in the Capitol with great pomp. In 1348 he received the news of the death of Laura. He was then at Parma, but immediately set out for Vaucluse, where he passed some time in grief; but in 1352 he returned to Italy, and, at Padua, obtained a canonry. He died suddenly near that city 18 July, 1374. The Sonnets of Petrarca are tender; but his Latin poems are inferior to the Italian. He also wrote, 'De remedii utriusque Fortunæ'; 'De otio religiosorum'; 'De vera Sapientia'; 'De vita Solitaria'; 'De contemptu mundi'; 'Rerum memorabilium'; 'De republica optime administranda'; 'Vita Scipionis Africani'; 'Epistolæ'; and 'Orationes.' All his works have been published in 4 vols. folio. The best edition of his Italian poems is that of Professor Marsland, 2 vols., Padua, 1819-20.

PETRE, BENJAMIN, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was consecrated bishop of Prusa 1721, and nominated Vicar Apostolic of the London District. He died 22 Dec., 1758.

PETRE, EDWARD, a noted Jesuit, born in London 1631. At the age of 21 he entered the Jesuit novitiate at Watten, and returned as a missionary to England, where he generally passed by the name of Spenser. During the excitement occasioned by the Popish Plot he was apprehended and thrown into Newgate, and after about a twelve-month's imprisonment he was removed, through the interest of the duke of York, to another prison, where he enjoyed comparative freedom. On the duke's accession to the throne as James II. Father Petre was called to court, made clerk of the closet, and some time afterwards enrolled among the privy councillors. In the popular imagination of the populace, he was James's evil genius, and accordingly he became the best hated man in the country. In the general consternation caused by the revolutionary explosion Father Petre found his way to the Continent, and thus disappointed the vengeance of the frenzied populace who clamoured for his blood. In 1693 he was appointed rector of the college at St. Omer; but he resigned this office 1697, and settled at Watten, where he died 15 May, 1699.—*Olivier; Dodd.*

PETRE, EDWARD ROBERT, third son of Robert Edward, ninth Lord Petre, was born about 1794, and died 8 June, 1848. His remains were interred in the Catholic church in the London Road, Southwark, but were subsequently removed to a chantry founded for the repose of his soul in St. George's Cathedral. In 1849 there appeared 'Notices of the English Colleges and Convents established on the Continent after the dissolution of Religious Houses in England. By the late Hon. Edward Petre. Edited by the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth.' Norwich, 4to. Mr. Petre, however, had only collected a few notes on the subject, and Dr. Husenbeth is in reality the author, and not merely the editor, of the work.

PETRE, FRANCIS, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Amoria, 27 July, 1750,

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and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District. He died 24 Dec., 1775.

PETRIE, GEORGE, LL.D., an Irish artist and archaeologist, was the son of a portrait-painter in Dublin. He developed his artistic talents at an early age, and was gradually acknowledged as the best draughtsman in water-colours in Ireland, and employed by all the publishers of tours or topographical works. In 1830 he received the appointment of librarian to the Royal Hibernian Academy, to the annual exhibitions of which he sent numerous pictures, a large proportion of which combined the illustration of antiquities with the ordinary characteristics of landscape. In conjunction with the Rev. Cæsar Otway he edited the first fifty-six numbers of the 'Dublin Penny Journal' (1832-33); and ten years later he carried on alone, for a year, another periodical, similar in character and aim, called the 'Irish Penny Journal.' He laid the foundation of the fine museum and library of the Royal Irish Academy, and also took a very active part in the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (1833-46). His principal literary work is an essay on the Round Towers, which gained the gold medal of the Royal Irish Academy in 1832, and was afterwards amplified and published under the title of 'An Inquiry into the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.' Died 17 Jan., 1866.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, TITUS, a native of Marsilles, who received his education at Rome, rose to the rank of consul, and held the office of governor of Bithynia. He was a favourite of Nero, who cherished him as a chief and leader among his chosen companions. This exposed him to the envy of Tigellinus, who accused him of treachery; and thus Petronius was constrained to destroy his own life, which he did by a gradual letting of blood, A.D. 66. His 'Satyricon,' is a representation of the prevailing licentiousness of his age, often offensive in its pictures, but not destitute of wit and animation.

PETTIGREW, THOMAS JOSEPH, F.R.S., F.S.A., an antiquarian writer, born in London 28 Oct., 1791; died 23 Nov., 1865. He practised as a surgeon in the metropolis, and became eminent in his profession. His principal works are memoirs of Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Thomas Cogan, and Lord Nelson; 'Bibliotheca Sussexiana,' a catalogue of the library of the duke of Sussex; 'History of Egyptian Mummies'; 'The Medical Portrait Gallery,' containing biographies of sixty eminent physicians and surgeons; 'On Superstitions connected with Medicine and Surgery'; and a collection of epitaphs entitled 'Chronicles of the Tombs.'

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM, was the son of a clothier at Romsey, Hampshire, where he was born 16 May, 1623. He received his education at the school of his native town, and next at Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England he obtained some situation in the navy, but soon quitted that service, and went to Paris, where he studied anatomy. In 1647 a patent was granted to him by the parliament for the invention of a copying machine, or pentagraph. The year following he settled at Oxford, where he became assistant to the professor of anatomy, practised physic, and was admitted to a fellowship of Brazenose College. In 1649 he was created doctor of physic at Oxford, where, in 1651, he was chosen professor of anatomy; and the same year he was elected musical professor in Gresham College. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and secretary to Henry Crom-

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well, by whom he was employed in surveying the forfeited lands, for which charges were alleged against him to the House of Commons, and he was dismissed from his places. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of Ireland. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, to which he presented the model of a double-bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide. He suffered much by the fire of London, but, by marriage and various speculations, he recovered his loss, and died very rich, 16 Dec., 1667. Of his works, which are numerous, the best are his 'Political Anatomy of Ireland'; a treatise on 'Taxes and Contributions'; 'Political Arithmetic'; and a treatise on money, entitled 'Quantulumcunque.'

PETTY, WILLIAM, earl of Shelburne and marquis of Lansdowne. See LANSDOWNE.

PEYRE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, a French painter and architect, born at Paris, 5 April, 1739; died 7 March, 1823.

PEYRERE, ISAAC DE LA, was born at Bordeaux 1594, and brought up in the Protestant religion. He was patronised by the Prince de Conde, who made him his librarian. He was imprisoned at Brussels for publishing a book to prove that Adam was not the first man, and when set at liberty went to Rome, where he abjured his opinions, and was received into the Catholic Church. Died 13 Jan., 1676.

PEYRON, JEAN FRANÇOIS PIERRE, a French historical painter, born at Aix 15 Nov., 1744; died 20 Jan., 1815.

PFEIFFER, AUGUST, an orientalist, born at Lauenburg 1640, professed the eastern languages at Leipsic, and was superintendent of the churches in Lubeck, where he died 11 Jan., 1698. His philological works were published at Utrecht, in 2 vols., 1704.

PFEIFFER, IDA, nee Reyer, a German traveller, born at Vienna 1795. At the age of 47, her husband being dead, and her two sons established in life, she began to gratify her passion for travelling, and as 'an unprotected female,' visited Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland, and after going through many dangers, accomplished two voyages round the world (1846 and 1851). She started on a fresh expedition in 1854, and at Madagascar was attacked by a fever, which carried her off 27 Oct., 1858. The accounts of her travels have been translated into English.

PHÆDRUS, an ancient fabulist, was a native of Thrace, and the freedman of Augustus, who gave him his liberty. He was persecuted in the reign of Tiberius, by the enmity of Sejanus, but for what cause is unknown. His Fables, which are written in Latin Iambic verse, lay in obscurity till the sixteenth century, when Peter Pitboure discovered them at Troyes in 1506.

PHAER, THOMAS, M.D. was born in Pembrokeshire, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn to study the law, which profession he quitted, after publishing a work on the nature of writs and a book of precedents. In 1529 he took his doctor's degree in physic, and his medical works were printed in 1560. Among his poetical productions are 'The Regiment of Life,' translated from the French; 'The Story of Owen Glendower in the Mirror for Magistrates'; and a translation of the first nine books of Virgil's *Æneid* 1562. Died 12 Aug., 1560.

PHALARIS, a native of Crete, who, in the year

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571 B.C., made himself master of Agrigentum, in Sicily, where he was guilty of horrible cruelties. Among other instruments of destruction, he caused a hollow brazen bull to be made, into which Perillus, the inventor, was first put and burnt alive, for only demanding his reward. The people of Agrigentum at length arose and put the tyrant to death in the same way, B.C. 563. The letters which go under the name of Phalaris occasioned much controversy between Boyle and Bentley. They were printed at the Sorbonne about 1470, and at Oxford in 1695.

PHELAN, PATRICK, D.D., Catholic bishop of Toronto, died 16 July, 1857, having only enjoyed his see twenty-eight days.

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet, the contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes. Of his works only some fragments are extant.

PHIDIAS, one of the most celebrated sculptors of antiquity, was born at Athens between 490 and 480 B.C. He constructed a statue of Minerva; but being accused of embezzling some of the gold entrusted to him for that work by Pericles, he went to Elis, where, by way of revenge, he made a colossal statue of Jupiter, which infinitely surpassed his Minerva, and was deemed one of the wonders of the world. He died B.C. 432.

PHILELPHUS, FRANCIS. See FILELFO.

PHILEMON, a poet of Athens, who flourished B.C. 283. He was the rival of Menander, and lived to the age of 101. The fragments of Philemon's Comedies were published by Grotius, and some of them have been translated by Cumberland.

PHILIDOR, or DANICAN, ANDRÉ, a celebrated chess-player, was born at Decux, in France, 1726. He resided several years in England, where he published his *Analysis of the Game of Chess 1749*. He also composed music with considerable success. Died in London 30 Aug., 1795.

PHILIP I., king of France, born 1052; succeeded his father, Henry I., 1060; and died 29 July, 1108.

PHILIP II., surnamed the *August*, was born 1165; succeeded his father, Louis VII., 1180; died 14 July, 1223.

PHILIP III., surnamed the *Hardy*, born 1245; succeeded his father, Louis IX., 1270; died 5 Oct., 1285.

PHILIP IV., called the *Fair*, son of the preceding, was born 1268; succeeded to the throne 1285; died 29 Nov., 1314.

PHILIP V., surnamed the *Long*, younger son of the last mentioned, was born 1294; succeeded his brother, Louis X., or Louis le Hutin, 1316; died 3 Jan., 1322.

PHILIP VI., usually called *Philip de Valois*, son of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair, was born 1293; succeeded the throne 1328, on the death of his cousin, Charles le Bel; died 22 Aug., 1350.

PHILIP I., king of Spain, son of the Emperor Maximilian I., was born 1478; obtained the Spanish crown 1504; died 1506.

PHILIP II., son of Charles V., born 1527; became king of Naples and Sicily, by the abdication of his father, 1554, and the same year married Mary, queen of England. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain. Died 13 Sept., 1598.

PHILIP III., born 1578, succeeded his father, Philip II., 1598; died 31 March, 1621.

PHILIP IV., born 1605; succeeded his father, Philip III., 1621; died 17 Sept., 1665.

PHILIP V., duke of Anjou, second son of Louis,

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dauphin of France, born 1683; assumed the title of king of Spain 1700; died 9 July, 1746.

PHILIP II., king of Macedon, the son of Amyntas, was born 382 B.C.; succeeded his brother, Perdiccas, 359 B.C., and was assassinated 336 B.C. He was the father of Alexander the Great.

PHILIP V., king of Macedon, born 237 B.C.; obtained the crown after the death of his cousin, Antigonus, 220 B.C.; died 179 B.C.

PHILIP, MARCUS JULIUS, a native of Bostra, in Trachonitis, became captain of the imperial guards 243. In 244 he caused the Emperor Gordian the Younger to be assassinated, and was himself proclaimed emperor. He was slain by his soldiers near Verona 249.

PHILIP the Good, duke of Burgundy, was born 1396; ascended the throne 1419; died 15 July, 1407.

PHILIP BENITTI (St.), or **BENIZZI**, fifth general of the Servites, was born 1232, of a noble family at Florence. He obtained the approbation of his order in the general council of Lyons 1274, and died at Podi 22 Aug., 1285. He did not found the order of Servites, as some have supposed; he only extended it. He was canonized by Clement IX. in 1671. Festival 23 Aug.

PHILIP NERI (St.), founder of the congregation of priests of the Oratory in Italy, was born 23 July, 1515, of a noble family at Florence. His piety and zeal for the glory of God obtained for him an uncommon reputation. He died at Rome 26 May, 1595, and was canonized by Gregory XV. 1622. The congregation founded by St. Philip Neri was confirmed (1574) by Gregory XIII., and took the name of the Oratory because the original assemblies which gave rise to its establishment were held in an oratory of St. Jerome's Church at Rome. This congregation differs from the Congregation of the Oratory founded by Cardinal de Berulle, in France. Its members take no vows; their general governs but three years; their office is to deliver such instructions every day in their church as are suited to all capacities. Each institution has produced great numbers of men celebrated for their piety, learning, and services to the church. The Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri was introduced into this country in 1849 by Father Faber.

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PHILIPS, AMBROSE, a poet, born in Leicestershire about 1671, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Settling in London, he published his 'Pastorals,' which produced a difference between him and Pope. His next work was an abridgment of Hackett's 'Life of Archbishop Williams,' but his principal piece is the tragedy of 'The Distressed Mother,' taken from the French of Racine. He was also concerned in a periodical paper called 'The Free-thinker;' and when Dr. Boulter, one of the writers of that work, and afterwards archbishop of Armagh, went to Ireland, he made Philips registrar of the Prerogative Court at Dublin. He died in London 13 June, 1749.

PHILIPS, FABIAN, was born at Prestbury, Gloucestershire, 28 Sept., 1601. He studied in the Middle Temple, and in the Rebellion distinguished himself by his loyalty. He became slayer, and one of the commissioners for regulating the law, and died 17 Nov., 1690. His principal works are, 'Veritas inconcussa; or King Charles I. no Man of Blood, but a Martyr for his People;' 'Tenenda non tollenda; or the necessity of preserving Te-

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nures in Capite, and by Knights' Service; 'The Antiquity and Necessity of Præ-emption and Pourveyance for the King.'

PHILIPS, JOHN, a poet, born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, 30 Dec., 1676, and educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he wrote his 'Splendid Shilling,' a poem, in imitation of Milton, and also 'Blenheim,' in praise of Marlborough's victory. But his principal production is the poem upon 'Cyder,' formed on the Georgics of Virgil. He died at Hereford 15 Feb., 1708. Philips was so inordinately attached to tobacco, that he mentions it in all his pieces except Blenheim.

PHILIPS, KATHERINE, the daughter of Mr. Fowler, a merchant of London, was born there 1 Jan., 1631; became the wife of James Philips, Esq., of the Priory of Cardigan; and died 22 June, 1664. Her poems, under the name of 'the matchless Orinda,' were printed in 1667; and in 1705 a volume of her correspondence was published, with the title of 'Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus.'

PHILLIMORE, JOHN GEORGE, born 1809; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. He went to the bar, and eventually was appointed Q.C. He wrote several works on English and Roman law, and in 1863 produced the first volume of 'The History of England during the Reign of George III.,' but this was left incomplete by the author's death, which took place 27 April, 1865.

PHILLIP, JOHN, an eminent artist, born at Aberdeen 1817. Like many other celebrated artists, he commenced his career as a house-painter. During his apprenticeship he painted some studies of heads in his leisure hours, which attracted the notice of Lord Panmure, by whose liberality he was enabled to prosecute his studies in London. He entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1837, and astonished his fellow-labourers by his amazing dexterity, especially with the brush. From that time until his death he was a constant contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy; but, however skilful and dexterous was his work, he never became famous until a happy thought led him to Spain, where the influence of Velasquez, and the habits and costumes of the people, aroused his latent powers. His first Spanish picture, 'The Letter Writer,' now in the possession of Queen Victoria, at once placed him in a conspicuous position, which his subsequent works enhanced. He was made an associate of the Royal Academy 1857, an academician two years afterwards, and died in London 27 Feb., 1867.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD, son of Edward Phillips, secondary in the Crown Office, by Anne, sister of Milton, was born in London Aug., 1630. He was educated under his uncle, after which he went to Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He published several compilations, particularly a dictionary, entitled 'A new World of Words,' folio; but his principal performance is his 'Theatrum Poetarum, or compleat Collection of the Poets,' 1675, of which a new edition was published by Sir Eyerston Brydges 1800, and reprinted in 1824, 1828, and 1866.

PHILLIPS, RICHARD, F.R.S., an English chemist, born 1778; died at Camberwell, Surrey, 11 May, 1851. He was successively lecturer on chemistry in various public schools, and in 1839 was appointed curator and chemist of the Museum of Economic Geology, now the Museum of Practical Geology, which office he held till his death. In 1829 he became the conductor of the 'Annals of

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Philosophy;' and upon the incorporation of that journal with the 'Philosophical Magazine' he was retained as one of the editors. Mr. Phillips brought out an edition of the 'Pharmacopœia Londinensis,' and discovered the presence of phosphoric acid in uranite—a fact which had escaped the notice of Berzelius.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, a Catholic divine, born at Ickford, Buckinghamshire, 5 July, 1708, received his education at St. Omer, after which he entered the priesthood and became a Jesuit, but quitted that society and was appointed to a canonicate of Tongres 1739, with a dispensation to enjoy the fruits thereof while he should serve the English mission. He served it as chaplain to George, fourteenth earl of Shrewsbury, to Sir Richard Acton, and to Mr. Berkeley, of Spetchley, from 1763 to 1765. Retiring to Liège, he was readmitted into the Society of Jesus, and died there in July, 1774. His chief work is 'The Life of Cardinal Pole,' 2 vols. 1764, and again 1767; to which several replies were published by Protestant writers.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, R.A., F.S.A., a painter, born at Dudley, Warwickshire, 18 Oct., 1770. Having learned at Birmingham the art of painting on glass, he came to London in 1790, and was employed by West on the glass paintings in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He afterwards exhibited some historical paintings; but his portraits gained him his reputation. Mr. Phillips was professor of painting at the Royal Academy 1824-32, and in that capacity delivered ten 'Lectures on Painting, its History and Principles,' published together in 1833. Died 20 April, 1845.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a geologist, elder brother of Richard Phillips, mentioned above, was born in London 10 May, 1773, and died at Tottenham Green 1828. Besides contributing a number of papers to the Transactions of the Geological Society, he wrote communications for scientific periodicals, and published works on mineralogy and geology, which had great influence in popularizing those branches of science.

PHILO-JUDEUS, a Greek writer of Alexandria, who was sent by the Jews of that city on an embassy to Rome, to plead their cause against Apion, about the year 40. He went a second time to Rome in the reign of Claudius, and while there is said to have turned Christian. Philo was so great an admirer of Plato as to neglect the Jewish rites and customs for the doctrines of that philosopher. The two best editions of his works are by Mangey, 3 vols., London, 1743; and Richter, 8 vols., Leipsic, 1828-30.

PHILOMENA (St.), a holy virgin, whose body was discovered 25 March, 1802, in the Catacombs of St. Priscilla, near Rome. The sepulchral stone exhibited many mysterious symbols regarding the virginity and martyrdom of the saint. According to revelations made to different persons after the discovery of the relics, the Emperor Diocletian, after the death of St. Sirene, his wife, whom he put to death along with her daughter, because they embraced the Christian faith, determined to marry Philomena. Being unable, however, to obtain her consent, since she had made a vow of chastity, he grew furiously indignant, subjecting her to every species of torment, till at length, failing to triumph over her virtue, he caused her to be beheaded at Rome 10 Aug., 286.

PHILOSTRATUS, FLAVIUS, a Greek author, born in the island of Lemnos about A.D. 172. He

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lived in the reign of Severus, whose empress, Julia Augusta, commanded him to write the 'Life of Apollonius Tyanæus,' which is full of fables. An edition of the works of Philostratus was printed at Leipsic in 1709.

PHILPOT, JOHN, was a native of Compton, Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In the reign of Edward VI. he was made archdeacon of Winchester; but at the accession of Mary he was seized by Bonner, and burnt in Smithfield 18 Dec., 1555. His works, edited by the Rev. R. Eden, were published by the Parker Society 1842.

PHILPOT, or PHILIPOT, JOHN, Somerset herald, was a native of Folkestone, Kent. He assisted Camden in his visitations. In 1636 he published a catalogue of the chancellors of England, and in 1637 an edition of Camden's Remains. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He died 25 Nov., 1645. His son, *Thomas Philpot*, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and published the 'Villare Cantianum,' 1659; also a volume of poems; and 'Historicall Discourse of the Original and Growth of Heraldry,' 1672. He died Sept., 1682.

PHILPOTTS, HENRY, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born at Gloucester May, 1778. He received his academical education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Magdalen College in that university. He became one of the chaplains to Dr. Barrington, bishop of Durham, 1806; a prebendary of Durham 1809; rector of Stanhope; and dean of Chester 1828. In 1830 the duke of Wellington appointed him to the bishopric of Exeter, and he held that dignity until a short time previous to his death, which occurred 18 Sept., 1860. Dr. Philpotts, who was the leader of the High Church party, wrote a large number of controversial works.

PHIPPS, CONSTANTINE JOHN, Lord Mulgrave. *See MULGRAVE.*

PHOCAS, emperor of the East, usurped the throne by murdering the Emperor Maurice and his children in 602. He was assassinated 4 Oct., 610.

PHOCION, an Athenian General, who was the disciple of Plato and Xenocrates. He opposed the war stirred up by Philip of Macedon; but when it commenced he fought bravely. He held the government for a long period, and with inflexible integrity; notwithstanding which he was deposed and poisoned B.C. 317.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the ninth century, was a native of that city. He rose to the highest offices of the state before he entered into orders, which took place on the deposition of Ignatius in 848. Photius was deprived in his turn by Basilus in 867; but, after living in exile eleven years, he forcibly regained his seat, which he kept till 886, and was then deprived by the Emperor Leo, who sent him into Armenia, where he died. His 'Bibliotheca' contains the substance of nearly three hundred ancient authors. It was printed at Vienna in 1601. but the best edition is that of Rouen in 1653, folio. The 'Nomocanon' of this author is a valuable digest of the canons of councils and imperial laws on ecclesiastical affairs. Photius's Letters were printed in 1651, folio; and a Greek Lexicon by him was published at Leipsic in 1808, from two inaccurate manuscripts. There is a very correct one, with a beautiful copy, made

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by Professor Porson, in the library of Trinity College Cambridge.

PIAZZETTA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a painter, born 1682, at Venice, where he died 1754.

PIAZZI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian astronomer, born at Ponte, in the Valteline, 1746; died at Naples 22 July, 1826. He was director-general of the observatories of Naples and Palermo.

PIBRAC. *See FAUR.*

PICARD, JEAN, a French astronomer, born at La Fleche July 21, 1620, became prior of Rille, in Anjou, but afterwards settled at Paris, where he was appointed astronomer to the Academy of Sciences. Louis XIV sent him, in 1671, to make observations at the castle of Uranienburg, whence he brought the manuscripts of Tycho Brahe. Picard first applied the telescope to quadrants; and he executed the work entitled 'La Connoissance des Temps,' which he calculated from 1679 to 1683, in which year he died. He began the measurement of the degrees of the French meridian, and was the first who observed the mercurial phosphorus in the barometer. He wrote treatises on Levelling, Dioptrics, and Measures.

PICART, BERNARD, an engraver, born at Paris 1663; died at Amsterdam 1733. He engraved the plates in the 'Cereemonies Religieuses de toutes les Nations.'

PICCART, MICHAEL, born at Nuremberg 1574, became professor of philosophy and poetry at Altdorf, where he died 3 April, 1620. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, &c.

PICCINI, NICOLO, a composer, born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, 1728, and studied in the Conservatorio of St. Onofrio at Naples, under Leo and Durante. In 1754 he went to Florence, where he produced some operas, the principal of which was 'Zenobia.' After this his fame spread over Italy. At Paris, however, he met with difficulties, the amateurs being divided in their judgment between him and Gluck; but at last Piccini triumphed even over the prejudices of the French. He died at Passy 7 May, 1800.

PICHEGRU, CHARLES, a French general, born 16 Feb., 1761, at Arbois, in Franche-Comte. His parentage was mean; but he received a good education under the monks in his native town, after which he entered into the army and became a sergeant. In the Revolution he was elevated to the rank of general, and in 1793 gained a victory over the combined armies at Hagenau; in consequence of which he succeeded to the command of the army of the north. His most celebrated exploit was the subjugation of Holland, for which he was elected a member of the National Assembly. At length he fell under the suspicion of being a royalist, and was banished to Cayenne, from whence he escaped to England. In the spring of 1804 he went to Paris, but was soon seized and thrown into a dungeon of the Temple, where he was secretly murdered on the 6th of April, the same year.

PICHLER, CAROLINE VON, a German romancist, born at Vienna 7 Sept., 1769; died 9 July, 1843.

PICKFORD, EDWARD. *See DANIEL.*

PICRET, BENEDICT, a Protestant divine and historian, born at Geneva 1655, became professor of theology in his native city, and died there 10 June, 1724.

PICTON, SIR THOMAS, a British general, descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire, commenced his military career as an ensign in the

PICUS.

12th Regiment of Foot, in 1791. In 1794 he embarked for the West Indies; and after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad in 1797 he rose to the rank of colonel, and was appointed governor of the latter island. In 1809 he was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. He afterwards went to Spain, and distinguished himself at Badajos, Vittoria, Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo (18 June, 1815), where he commanded the 5th Division of the army, he was killed after having repulsed one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy. A monument to his memory was voted by Parliament, and erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

PICUS OF MIRANDULA. See MIRANDOLA.

PIERCE, EDWARD, an English painter in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was eminent in history and landscapes; but there are few of his pictures in existence, most of them having been destroyed in the Fire of London. He worked some time for Vandyke. Pierce had three sons, one of whom was a sculptor, and executed several good statues, particularly of Gresham, at the Royal Exchange; of Walworth, at Fishmongers' Hall; and of Sir Christopher Wren, at Oxford.

PIERCY, JOHN. See FISHER.

PIERMARINI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian architect, born 18 July, 1734, at Foligno, where he died 18 Feb., 1808. For thirty years he was constantly employed at Milan, which city is indebted to him for the Theatre della Scala and other magnificent structures.

PIERRE, CORNEILLE DE LA. See LAPIDE, CORNELIUS I.

PIGALLE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French sculptor, born 1714 at Paris, where he died 20 Aug., 1785. His masterpiece is the tomb of Marshal Saxe, at Strasburg.

PIGHIUS, ALBERT, a divine and mathematician, born at Kampen, in Holland, about 1490; died at Utrecht 26 Dec., 1542. He wrote many able treatises in defence of the Roman Church, and a learned work on the reform of the Church Calendar.

PIGHIUS, STEPHEN VINAND, nephew of the above, born at Kampen 1530, spent many years in Italy, and died, canon of Xanten, 10 Oct., 1604. His great work, which was completed by Andrew Schott, is the 'Annales Magistratum et Provinciarum S.P.Q.R. ab urbe condita,' 3 vols. folio, Antwerp, 1590-1615.

PIGNOTTI, LORENZO, born at Figline, in the Val d'Arno, 1739, became professor of natural philosophy at Pisa, where he died 5 Aug., 1812. He wrote a History of Tuscany, and a series of Fables in Italian verse.

PILES, ROGER DE, a French writer, born at Clameci 1635. He studied divinity in the Sorbonne, and while there cultivated a taste for painting, which brought him acquainted with Du Fresnoy, whose Latin poem on the art he translated into French. In 1662 he was appointed tutor to the son of M. Amelot, to whom he became secretary when he went ambassador to Venice. During his residence there, he received a commission from the king to purchase pictures, and to negotiate some political business at Vienna. In 1692 he was employed in the same double character in Holland, but being discovered, he was thrown into prison, where he wrote his 'Lives of the Painters.' At the peace of Ryswick he gained his liberty, and soon after went to Spain, but the

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climate not agreeing with him, he returned, and died at Paris 5 May, 1799. He wrote An Abridgment of Anatomy, accommodated to the Arts of Painting and Sculpture; Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting; a Dissertation on the Works of famous Painters; and Elements of Practical Painting.

PILKINGTON, JAMES, an Anglican prelate, born 1520, at Rivington, in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became president. In Queen Mary's reign he retired, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and was appointed master of St. John's College 1559. He was consecrated bishop of Durham 3 March, 1560-61, and died at Bishop's Auckland 23 Jan., 1575-6. Bishop Pilkington wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, and other works, published at Cambridge, for the Parker Society, 1842, under the editorship of the Rev. James Scholefield.—*Athen. Cantab.*

PILON, GERMAIN, a French sculptor, died at Paris in or about 1605.

PILPAY, or BIDPAI, an oriental fabulist, of whose personal history nothing is recorded. It is conjectured that he lived several centuries before the Christian era. His Fables have been translated into almost every European language, and perhaps no book, the Sacred Scriptures excepted, has undergone so many versions.

PINDAR, the first of lyric poets, was born at Cynoscephalæ, a village between Thebes and Thespia, in Bœotia, B.C. 522. He quitted his native country, which was proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants, and went to Athens, where the greatest honours were bestowed upon him; but his principal patron was Hiero, king of Syracuse, at whose court he is supposed to have spent the latter part of his life. He died B.C. 442. Such was the respect paid to his memory, that when the Lacedæmonians took Thebes, they spared his house, as did also Alexander the Great. We have only his four volumes of his Epincian Odes, or hymns of triumph, extant, and some fragments of his other poems. The best edition of his works is by Böckh, 3 vols., Leipsic, 1821. There are English translations of Pindar by West, Moore, and Carey.

PINDAR, PETER. See WOLCOT, JOHN.

PINDEMONTE, IPPOLITO, an Italian poet, born 13 Nov., 1753, at Verona, where he died 18 Nov., 1828.

PINE, JOHN, an English engraver, born 1600; was created Bluemantle pursuant 1743; and died in the College of Arms 4 May, 1756. His son, Robert Edge Pine, a painter of no great merit, died at Philadelphia 1790.

PINEL, PHILIPPE, a French physician, who introduced many improvements in the treatment of the insane, was born at Saint Paul, near Lavour, 20 April, 1745; and died 25 Nov., 1826.

PINELLI, BARTOLOMEO, an Italian painter and etcher, born 1781, at Rome, where he died 1 April, 1835.

PINGRE, ALEXANDRE GUI, an astronomer, born at Paris 4 Sept., 1711; died 1 May, 1796.

PINKERTON, JOHN, F.S.A., the son of a dealer in hair, was born at Edinburgh 13 Feb., 1758, and after having received an ordinary education, was articled to a writer to the signet, with whom he remained five years. In 1781 he settled in London, where he published a variety of works; and in 1806 removed to Paris, where he died

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10 March, 1826. His chief publications are, 'An Essay on Medals;' 'Letters on Literature;' 'Walpoliana;' 'The Treasury of Wit;' 'Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians, or Goths, being an introduction to the Ancient and Modern History of Europe;' 'The Medallial History of England;' 'Inquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the reign of Malcolm III.;' 'Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland, with Biographical Notes;' 'Modern Geography, digested on a new plan;' 'General Collection of Voyages and Travels;' 'New Modern Atlas,' and 'Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks.' He was also the author of several poems of merit, and committed a literary forgery by the publication of some Ancient Scottish Poems, from the (pretended) manuscript collection of Sir Richard Maitland, lord privy seal of Scotland. His Literary Correspondence was edited by Dawson Turner, and published at London in 1830.

PINKNEY, MILES. See **CARR, THOMAS.**

PINTURRICHIO, BERNARDINO, a painter, born at Perugia 1454; died 1513. He became the disciple and assistant of Pietro Perugino. His principal pictures are the History of Pius II., and a Nativity.

PIOMBO, SEBASTIANO DEL, a painter, born 1485, at Venice, whence he was called also Veneziano. He was at first a musician, but quitted that profession to study painting under Giovanni Bellini, and next under Giorgione da Castel Franco. He imitated the latter with success, and many of his pictures are equal to those of Giorgione. On going to Rome, he became the friend of Michael Angelo, who stimulated him to rival Raphael in a painting of the resurrection of Lazarus. This picture is now in the National Gallery. Sebastian died at Rome 1547.

PIOZZI, HESTER LYNCH, was the daughter of John Salusbury, Esq., of Bodvil, Caernarvonshire, where she was born 1739. In 1763 she married Mr. Henry Thrale, an opulent brewer in Southwark, and M.P. for that borough. Soon after this union Dr. Johnson became intimate with the family, which acquaintance ripened into friendship, and continued till the death of Mr. Thrale, in 1781, when the widow gave up housekeeping and retired to Bath, where, within a short time, she married one Piozzi, an Italian music master, with whom she went abroad. At Florence she formed one of the associated English, who conducted a kind of poetical magazine there, in which the effusions of Mrs. Piozzi figured conspicuously, but so little to her credit, that these performances made most readers suspect that the tale of 'Three Warnings,' and some other pieces published formerly under her name were Mrs. Thrale, had another origin. In 1786 she gave to the world an entertaining volume of 'Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson,' and soon afterwards two volumes of Letters by that great man. Her subsequent publications are, 'Observations and Reflections made in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany,' 2 vols.; 'The Florence Miscellany;' 'British Synonymy, or an Attempt to regulate the Choice of Words in Conversation,' 2 vols.; and 'The Retrospect, or a Review of the most striking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Consequences, of which the last 1800 years have presented to the View of Mankind,' 2 vols, 1801. On becoming a widow the second time, she returned to Bath, and from thence removed

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to Clifton, near Bristol, where she died 2 May, 1821. A. Hayward published in 1861 the 'Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi.'

PIPPI. See **GIULIO ROMANO.**

PIRANESI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an engraver and architect, born at Venice 1720. He resided at Rome, where he executed a number of fine views of antiquities, of which a volume was published in 1750, and many afterwards; but the principal collection is entitled 'Della Magnificenza ed Architettura de' Romani.' Among his works is an engraving of Blackfriars Bridge in its unfinished state. Died 9 Nov., 1778.

PIRON, ALEXIS, a French poet and dramatist, born at Dijon 9 July, 1680. On visiting Paris he obtained employment as a copyist, and afterwards turned author. His best piece is the drama of 'La Métromanie.' He also composed Tales, Odes, &c., most of them grossly licentious, a circumstance which kept him from a seat in the Academy. In revenge he wrote this epitaph for himself:—

'Cy gît Piron, qui ne fut rien,
Pas même Académicien.'

Died 21 Jan., 1773.

PISANO, GIOVANNI, son of Niccolò Pisano, and like him, a famous sculptor and architect, was born about 1235. His principal work was the renowned Campo Santo, or cemetery at Pisa, with the adjacent cathedral, campanie, and baptistry. He executed several celebrated works at Siena, Naples, and elsewhere; and, loaded with honours and distinctions, died at Pisa 1320.

PISCATOR, PAGANUS. See **FISHER.**

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., born at Edinburgh 25 Dec., 1652; was educated in the university there and at Paris. In 1680 he took his doctor's degree at Rheims, after which he settled in his native city. In 1692 he was appointed professor of medicine at Leyden, but in the following year he returned to Edinburgh, where he practised till his death, 13 Oct., 1713. His principal work, 'Elementa Medicinæ Physico-Mathematica,' was published in 1717.

PITHOU, PIERRE, a French lawyer, born at Troyes 1530. He studied at Paris, and next at Bourges; after which he attended the bar, where he acquired a considerable reputation. Being a Protestant, he had a narrow escape in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but soon afterwards he was reconciled to the Catholic Church. He died on his birthday, 1 Nov., 1596. To him the world is indebted for the Fables of Phædrus, which his brother discovered in manuscript. His principal works are, 'Adversaria Subseciva;' a treatise on the 'Liberties of the Gallican Church;' and notes on classical authors.

PITISCUS, SAMUEL, born at Zutphen 30 March, 1637, became master of the school at his native place, and afterwards director of the college of St. Jerome at Utrecht, where he died 1 Feb., 1727. His publications are, 'Fundamenta religionis Christianæ;' 'Lexicon Latino-Belgicum;' 'Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum;' and editions of Quintus Curtius, Solinus, Suetonius, and Aurelius Victor.

PITTS, or PITSEUS, JOHN, a biographer, born at Alton, Hampshire, 1560. He was educated at Wykeham's School, near Winchester, and at New College, Oxford, which he left, and went to Douay, next to Rheims, and lastly to Rome, where he

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was ordained priest. He was for some time professor of rhetoric and Greek at Rheims; after which he became confessor to the duchess of Cleves, and dean of Liverdon, in Lorraine, where he died 17 Oct., 1616. His works are, 'De Legibus'; 'De Beatitudine'; 'De Peregrinatione'; 'Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis'; better known by the general title, 'De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus,' Paris, 1619.

PITT, CHRISTOPHER, a poet, born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1699, and educated at Oxford, became rector of Pimper in his native county, and died 14 April, 1748. He is best known by his versions of 'Vida's Art of Poetry,' and the *Æneid*.

PITT, THOMAS, the founder of an illustrious family, was born at St. Mary's, Blandford, 1653. Towards the end of that century he went to the East Indies as Governor of Port St. George, where he resided many years, and realized a large fortune; particularly by a diamond which he purchased for £20,400, and sold to the king of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. The cuttings were valued at eight or ten thousand pounds. If having been reported that the Governor gained this jewel unfairly, he published a narrative containing a fair statement of the transaction, which completely refuted the calumny, although Pope very unwarrantably endeavoured to give the falsehood currency. In 1716 Mr. Pitt was made Governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation above a year. He sat in four Parliaments for Old Sarum and Thirsk. He repaired and beautified the churches of St. Mary, Blandford, Stratford, in Wiltshire, and Abbotston, in Hampshire. He died 28 April, 1726; and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was erected to his memory. At Boconnoc, in Cornwall, the seat of Lord Grenville, is a portrait of him by Kneller, with the diamond in his hat. His eldest son, Robert Pitt of Boconnoc, who died in 1727, was the father of the great Lord Chatham.

PITT, THOMAS, Lord Camelford. See CAMELFORD.

PITT, WILLIAM, earl of Chatham. See CHATHAM.

PITT, WILLIAM, second son of the first earl of Chatham, was born 28 May, 1759, at Hayes, Kent. He had a domestic education; and at the age of fourteen was entered of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, under Doctor Pretyman, afterwards bishop of Winchester. On leaving the university he spent some time in France; and, after his return, became a student of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar, which he quitted in 1780, when he obtained a seat in parliament, where he exerted the power of his eloquence against Lord North. On the removal of that minister, Mr. Pitt did not obtain a place; but when the earl of Shelburne succeeded the marquis of Rockingham, he became chancellor of the exchequer. This ministry, however, was soon displaced by the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, in 1782; but the famous India Bill of the latter producing another change, at the end of 1783 Mr. Pitt became first lord of the treasury, as well as chancellor of the exchequer. Though in this situation he had to encounter an extraordinary combination of talents and influence, he overcame all obstacles, and carried many important measures, particularly his own India Bill, a commercial treaty with France, the Acts against smuggling, and the establishment of a Sinking Fund for liquidating the public debt.

PIZARRO.

The illness of the king, in 1788, opened a new field for the energies of this great man, who, by taking constitutional ground in regard to the right of parliament to settle a regency, ingratiated himself with the nation, though certain of being removed when that appointment should take place. The recovery of his majesty, however, fixed him more firmly in his seat. The next great event in his life was that of being called to oppose the power of revolutionary France, and to secure the nation from similar convulsions. In this also he succeeded; and though many of his plans were thwarted, he had the satisfaction of seeing the English flag triumphant over every sea. At length he acceded to the wish than an experiment for peace should be tried, which took place in 1801, under Mr. Addington; but the event proved how fallacious were the hopes of the people; and, in 1804, Mr. Pitt was recalled to power. But his health was now in a very precarious state, and an hereditary gout, aggravated by public cares, completely undermined his constitution. After trying the waters of Bath, without effect, he died at Putney 23 Jan., 1806. His greatest glory was, that after spending his whole life in the service of his country, he died insolvent; on which account, besides a public funeral, parliament voted a grant of forty thousand pounds to pay his debts. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about 650 B.C. He was sovereign of his native place, and discharged the duties of his station in such a manner that the citizens would have rewarded him with a large grant of land; but he refused to take more than a very small estate. He died B.C. 579.

PITTS, WILLIAM, a sculptor, born in London 1790; committed suicide 16 April, 1840.

PIUS I., Pope, succeeded Hyginus 142, and died 11 July, 150.

PIUS II., *Aneas Sylvius Piccolomini*, born 18 Oct., 1405, at Corsini, in the territory of Siena, succeeded Calixtus III. 1458; died 14 Aug., 1464.

PIUS III., *Francis Todeschini*, succeeded Pope Alexander VI. 22 Sept., 1503, and died on 13 Oct. in the same year.

PIUS IV., *John Angelo de Medici*, born at Milan 1499; succeeded Paul IV. 25 Dec., 1559; died 9 Dec., 1565.

PIUS V. (St.), *Michael Ghislieri*, born at Boschi 17 Jan., 1504; succeeded Pius IV. 7 Jan., 1566; died 30 April, 1572; was canonized 1712.

PIUS VI., *Giovanni Angelo Braschi*, born at Cesena 1717; succeeded Clement XIV. 1774; died 29 Aug., 1799.

PIUS VII., *Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti*, born 1742; succeeded Pius VI. 14 March, 1800; died 20 Aug., 1823.

PIUS VIII., *Castiglione*, born 1761; succeeded Leo XII. March, 1829; died 30 Nov., 1830.

PIXERECOURT, RENÉ CHARLES GUILBERT DE, a French dramatist, born at Nancy 22 Jan., 1773; died 27 July, 1844. Among his very numerous works we may specify 'La Fille de l'Exilé,' 'Le Chien de Montargis,' 'Tekeli,' and 'La Poste de Marseille.'

PIZARRO, FRANCIS, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman in Truxillo, who abandoned him in his youth, so that he was obliged to keep hogs. He next embarked for America as a soldier, and in 1524 associated, at

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Panama, with Diego de Almagro and Hernandez Lucque, a priest, in an enterprise to make discoveries. In this voyage they fell in with the coast of Peru; but, being too few to make any attempt at a settlement, Pizarro returned to Spain, where all that he gained was a power from the court to prosecute his object. However, having raised some money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to visit Peru, where a civil war was then raging between Huascar, the legitimate monarch, and his half-brother Atahualpa. Pizarro, by pretending to take the part of the latter, was permitted to march into the interior, where he made the unsuspecting chief his prisoner, and exacted an immense ransom. This drew fresh adventurers; and soon after Pizarro murdered the unfortunate Atahualpa by burning him at a stake. In 1535 the conqueror laid the foundation of Lima; but in 1537 a contest arose between him and Almagro, who was defeated and executed. The son and friends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, and on 26 June, 1541, Pizarro was assassinated in his palace.

PLACE, FRANCIS, was born at Dinsdale, co. Durham. He was bred to the law, and afterwards expended considerable sums in an attempt to make porcelain. He was an excellent painter as well as engraver, but executed all his works for amusement. His etchings of landscapes and birds are admirable, and his portraits in mezzotinto are also fine. Died at York 1728.

PLANTA, JOSEPH, F.R.S., born in the Grisons, in Switzerland, 21 Feb., 1744; came early to England; was for many years secretary to the Royal Society; succeeded Dr. Morton as principal librarian of the British Museum 1799; died 3 Dec., 1827. He wrote a 'History of the Helvetic Confederacy'; 'View of the Restoration of the Helvetic Confederacy'; and the Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS.

PLANTIN, CHRISTOPHE, a printer, born near Tours 1514. He was brought up under Robert Macé, at Caen, after which he went to Antwerp, where he established one of the first printing-houses in Europe. The king of Spain gave him a pension and a patent for the exclusive printing of particular works. Plantin had also an office at Leyden, and another at Paris. Died 1 July, 1589.

PLATINA, BARTOLOMEO DE' SACCHI, an historian, born 1421 at Piadena, the Latin name of which is Platina, a village near Mantua. He was at first a soldier, but afterwards settled at Rome, where he was appointed one of the apostolical abbreviators, of which office he was afterwards deprived by Paul II. Pope Sixtus IV. made him librarian of the Vatican. He died 1481. His principal work is 'De Vitis ac Gestis summorum Pontificum,' or History of the Popes, printed first at Venice in 1479, and translated into English by Rycaut. He also wrote 'A History of Mantua.'

PLATO, the most illustrious philosopher of antiquity, was born in the island of Egina B.C. 429. In his youth he applied himself to poetry and painting, both which pursuits he relinquished to become a disciple of Socrates. During the imprisonment of his master Plato attended him, and committed to writing his last discourses upon the Immortality of the Soul. He then retired to Megara, after which he extended his travels to Magna Græcia and Egypt. On his return to Athens he formed his school in a grove called the Academy, over the door of which seminary was this inscrip-

PLAYFAIR.

tion: 'Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here.' He was soon attended by a number of hearers from various countries, who spread his fame abroad in such a manner that several princes invited him to their courts. Among those who sought his acquaintance was Dionysius of Syracuse, whom Plato visited three times. When he first went to Sicily he undertook the instruction of Dion, the brother-in-law of the king; but the doctrines which the philosopher taught were so disagreeable to the tyrant that he not only banished him from the island, but prevailed upon the inhabitants of Egina to sell him for a slave. From this state, however, he was redeemed by Anicris, of the Cyrenaic sect, who sent him to Athens. Dionysius now desired Plato to return, which request he answered by saying that philosophy would not allow him to think of such a man. A regard for Dion, however, overcame his resentment; and a wish to be serviceable to the younger Dionysius induced him to visit Syracuse, where he was received by the tyrant with extraordinary honours. The king even went so far as to introduce a reform in his court, which, while it gave satisfaction to the virtuous, produced jealousies and cabals against the philosopher among men of corrupt principles, at the head of whom was Philistus, whose evil counsels prevailed, and Dion was banished. Plato then returned to Athens, where he had not been long before the tyrant courted him back once more, with which request he complied at the entreaty of Archytas of Tarentum, and other philosophers. On his arrival he met with a gracious reception, and was presented with eighty talents of gold; but as he could not procure the recall of Dion, he returned to Greece, where he devoted the rest of his days to the improvement of science and the education of youth. Plato died B.C. 347. The best edition of Plato's works, in Greek and Latin, is that of Immanuel Bekker, 10 vols., 1816-18. A portion of his works (fifty Dialogues and twelve Epistles) has been translated into English by Sydenham and Taylor, London, 5 vols., 1804.

PLAUTUS, MARCUS ACCIUS, a comic writer, was born at Sarsina, in Umbria. His proper name was Marcus Accius, to which the term Plautus was added, it is supposed, on account of his ill-formed feet. His parentage was low, and he is said to have been the son of a slave. Besides writing for the theatre, in which he was very successful, he carried on trade, but became so unfortunate as to be reduced to the necessity of working at a mill. He died B.C. 184. We have only twenty of his plays extant, first printed at Venice in 1472, folio; but the best edition is that of Ernesti, Leipzig, 1760, 2 vols. 8vo.

PLAYFAIR, SIR HUGH LYON, a distinguished military officer in the service of the East India Company, afterwards provost of St. Andrew's, was born at the manse of Meigle and Newtyle, of which parishes his father was minister, 17 Nov., 1786, and died at St. Leonard's, St. Andrew's, 21 Jan., 1861.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, was born 10 March, 1748, at Bervic, near Dundee, of which parish his father was minister. He received his education at St. Andrew's, and in 1772 succeeded to his father's living, but resigned it some years afterwards, and went to Edinburgh, where he became professor of mathematics. When the Royal Society was established there he was appointed one of the secre-

tics, and contributed many papers to the memoirs of that institution. In his latter years the professor applied himself to the study of geology, which he pursued with indefatigable ardour, and, in 1816, undertook a journey to the Alps for the purpose of making observations on those mountains. He died at Edinburgh 20 July, 1819. Among his works are, 'Elements of Geometry,' 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth,' 'System of Geography,' and 'Outlines of Philosophy.' A collected edition of his works was published at Edinburgh, in 4 vols. 8vo., 1822. His brother, *William Playfair* (b. 1759; d. 1823), was the author of several political works, including 'A Commercial and Political Atlas,' 'Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations,' and 'France as it is.'

PLAYFORD, JOHN, a publisher of music, born 1613. He kept a shop in Fleet Street, and was, besides, clerk of the Temple Church. In 1655 appeared his 'Introduction to the Skill of Music,' which went through numerous editions. This was followed by 'Court Ayres,' and 'Psalms and Hymns in solemn Music.' He died about 1693. His son, *Henry Playford*, published 'Orpheus Britannicus.'

PLINY THE ELDER, Caius Plinius Secundus, was born at Verona A.D. 23. He became procurator in Spain and Africa, and he was also advanced to the dignity of augur. As an inquirer into the works of nature he was indefatigable, and he lost his life by his thirst for knowledge. Being at Misenum with a fleet which he commanded, on the 24th of August, A.D. 79, his sister desired him to observe a remarkable cloud that had just appeared. Pliny, discovering that it proceeded from Mount Vesuvius, ordered his galleys to sea, to assist the inhabitants on the coast, while he himself steered as near as possible to the foot of the mountain, which now sent forth vast quantities of burning rocks and lava. Pliny and his companions landed at Stabizæ, but were soon obliged to leave the town for the fields, where the danger was equally great from the shower of fire which fell upon them. In this state they made the best of their way to the shore; but Pliny, who was very corpulent, fell down dead, suffocated by the noxious vapours, and it was not till three days afterwards that his body was found. Of the works of this great man we have only his 'Natural History,' in thirty-seven books, first printed at Venice in 1469. One of the best editions is that of Hardouin, 3 vols. folio, 1723. It has been miserably translated by Philemon Holland, folio, 1601.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, nephew of the preceding, was born at Novocomum A.D. 62. His father's name was Cæcilius, and his other names he received from his mother's brother, by whom he was adopted. He studied under Virginius and Quintilian; and in his eighteenth year began to plead in the Forum. Soon after this he went as tribune to Syria; from whence he returned, when he had made one or two campaigns, and settled at Rome. He was promoted A.D. 100 to the consular dignity by Trajan, in praise of whom he pronounced a famous oration, which is extant. He was next chosen augur, and afterwards made pro-consul of Bithynia, from whence he wrote to Trajan a curious account of the Christians, and their manner of worship. Pliny died about A.D. 116. His epistles have been translated into English by Lord Orrery, and by Mr. Melmoth.

PLOT, ROBERT, D.C.L., F.R.S., a naturalist, was born at Borden, in Kent, 1640. He studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1671; after which he removed to University College. In 1677 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, of which body he became one of the secretaries. In 1683 he was appointed keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and reader of chemistry at Oxford, both which offices he resigned on being made secretary to the earl-marshal, who gave him the place of Mowbray herald, and that of registrar of the court of honour. Died 30 April, 1696. His works are, 'The Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire.' He also wrote 'De Origine Fontium, Tentamen Philosophicum,' and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, born at Lycopolis, in Egypt, A.D. 205; died 270.

PLOWDEN, CHARLES, a lineal descendant of the great lawyer Edmund Plowden, was born at Plowden Hall, Shropshire, 1 May, 1743. Being intended for the priesthood he was sent to study at St. Omer and Bologna, after which he received holy orders, and entered the Society of Jesus. After holding offices in connection with his order at Bruges and Liège, he was appointed (1784) tutor to the sons of Mr. Weld, of Lullworth, Dorsetshire. Ten years later he rejoined his brethren at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, and essentially promoted the welfare of that establishment. He was nominated provincial of his order 1817, and died at Jougne, in France, while returning from a journey to Rome, 13 June, 1821. His works are numerous. We have only space to mention, 'Considerations on the modern opinion of the Fallibility of the Holy See in the decision of Dogmatical Questions,' 1790; 'Remarks on the Writings of the Rev. Joseph Berington,' 1793; 'Remarks on the book entitled Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani,' 1794.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND, an eminent lawyer, born at Plowden, Shropshire, 1518. He studied for three years at Cambridge, and then entered the Middle Temple, of which he afterwards became reader. A writ was directed to him calling upon him to take upon himself the state and degree of serjeant-at-law, but being a Catholic, and therefore unable to take the oaths, he was never actually created a serjeant, though he is not infrequently so entitled. He steadily adhered to the Catholic religion, and was frequently employed in opposition to the established authorities. Died 6 Feb., 1584-5. His celebrated 'Reports,' first published in French 1571, appeared in an English dress 1779, and again 1816.—*Athen. Cantab.*

PLUKENET, LEONARD, a botanist, born 1643. He was an apothecary, and resided in Westminster, where he had a garden; but afterwards he had an appointment at Hampton Court. He rendered great service to Ray; and died about 1706. His works are, 'Phytographia,' 'Almagestum Botanicum,' 'Almagesti Botanici Munitia,' and 'Amaltheum Botanicum.' All these were re-published in 1720, and again in 1760.

PLUMPTRE, JAMES, son of Dr. Robert Plumptre, president of Queen's College, Cambridge, became a fellow of Clare Hall in that university, (B.A. 1792; M.A. 1795; B.D. 1808). His college presented him in 1812 to the living of Great Grassden, Huntingdonshire, where he died 23 Jan., 1832, æt. 62. He published a number of plays and works relating to the drama.

PLUNKET.

PLUNKET, OLIVER, a Catholic primate of Ireland, born at Loughcrew, co. Meath, 1629. He was educated at Rome, and on 9 July, 1669, the Sacred Congregation nominated him archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland. At the time of Oates's plot, some miscreants accused him of having abetted a pretended invasion. He was accordingly tried in London, convicted of high treason, and executed at Tyburn 1 July, 1681. It is now universally admitted that he was quite innocent of the offence for which he suffered. An interesting volume of 'Memoirs' of this prelate, by the Very Rev. Patrick Francis Moran, D.D., vice-rector of the Irish College at Rome, was published at Dublin in 1861.

PLUNKET, WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, Lord Plunket, the son of a Unitarian minister at Enniskillen, was born there July 1764, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish bar 1787, and became a king's counsel 1798. When the rebellion broke out he gave professional aid to the patriots, and was publicly accused of being associated in their proceedings. This charge he vehemently denied in 1803, on the trial of Ennmett, whom he prosecuted on behalf of the crown. Mr. Plunket certainly discharged his duty on that painful trial in a manner more remarkable for zeal in his cause than for humane consideration towards the culprit. He had entered the Irish Parliament 1798, as member for Claremont. His speeches in the debates on the union with England raised him to the first rank of his party, and they also greatly increased his practice at the bar. In Oct. 1803, Mr. Plunket was advanced to the office of solicitor-general for Ireland, and in Oct. 1805 to that of attorney-general, which position he held till 1807. During a portion of the latter year he sat in the British House of Commons for Midhurst. Mr. Plunket now gave himself up to the practice of his profession at the Irish bar. In every Chancery suit he appeared as leading counsel, and continued in the undisputed enjoyment of that position from 1807 to 1827, in the course of which period his fees, exclusive of professional gains during the preceding twenty years, could not have amounted to less than an average income of £6,000 per annum. In 1812 he took his seat in the British House of Commons as representative for Dublin university. He was a zealous supporter of Catholic emancipation, and indeed Mr. Canning afterwards remarked that no individual whatever had contributed so much as Mr. Plunket had done to the success of the Catholic claims. In 1822 he was again appointed attorney-general for Ireland. In 1827, on the recommendation of Mr. Canning, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Plunket, being at the same time appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, which office he held till 1830. During the passing of the famous Catholic Relief Bill through the House of Peers, Lord Plunket, by the invitation of the duke of Wellington, sat beside him on the treasury bench, and took charge of the measure. He was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland 1830, and held the office, except for a brief interval, till 1841, when he retired into private life. Died 5 Jan., 1854.

PLUTARCH, a philosopher and historian, was born at Charonea in Bœotia. He studied under Ammonius, who taught with reputation at Athens; after which he went to Alexandria, and next to

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Rome, where, though he resided near forty years, he acquired but a very imperfect knowledge of the Latin language. His lectures on philosophy, however, were attended by most persons of distinction; among whom was Trajan, who, on his accession to the diadem, conferred on him the consular ornaments. At the close of life Plutarch returned to his native place, of which he was chosen archon. He was also admitted into the order of Delphic priests, and died about A.D. 120. His works are, 'Lives' and 'Morals.' The former class consists of the memoirs of illustrious Greeks and Romans, written in a strain of virtue and impartiality; the latter comprehends discourses on miscellaneous subjects. The best edition of Plutarch is that of Hutten, published at Tübingen in 14 vols. 8vo., 1791-1805. The Lives have been well translated by the Langhorns; and the Morals by various hands, in 5 vols.

POCOCK, EDWARD, D.D., was born at Oxford 8 Nov., 1664. He was educated at Thame School, from whence he removed to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he remained two years, and then became scholar of Corpus Christi College. Here he studied the oriental languages, and in 1628 obtained a fellowship. In 1650 his edition of the Epistles, in Syriac, was printed at Leyden; and the same year he went to Aleppo as chaplain to the English factory. While in the East, he laid out considerable sums in the collection of MSS., for which he was liberally supplied by Archbishop Laud. On his return to England he was appointed professor of Arabic. Soon after this he made a second journey into the Levant to procure MSS.; but when he came back he found his patron was a prisoner in the Tower. His college, however, presented him to the living of Childrey, Berkshire; but he was deprived of his professorship, till the influence of Selden prevailed with the Parliament to restore him to it. In 1648 he was nominated to the Hebrew chair, with a canonry annexed; but the faction continued to harass him on account of his loyalty, till the Restoration, when he recovered his places. Died 10 Sept., 1691. Dr. Pocock had a share in Walton's Polyglot, and translated Grotius 'de Veritate' into Arabic. His other publications are, 'Specimen Historiæ Arabum;' 'Porta Mosis, or six discourses of Maimonides, with a Latin version;' a Latin translation of the Annals of Eutychius; an Arabic poem, entitled 'Carmen Abu Ismaelis Tograi,' with a Latin version; Ahulfragius's 'Historia Dynastiarum;' Commentary on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel, folio; and an Arabic translation of the Liturgy and Catechism. An edition of his works was published in 1740, 2 vols. folio.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, D.D., was born 1704 at Southampton, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1737 he travelled into the East, returning in 1742. The year following he published the first volume of his travels, and in 1745 the second volume, both in folio, and rich in description, particularly of the curiosities in Egypt and Palestine. He was made preceptor of Waterford 1744, and in 1756 raised to the see of Ossory, whence he was translated, in 1765, to Meath, but died suddenly in Sept. the same year. His MSS. are in the British Museum.

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, an American writer, born Jan., 1811, at Baltimore, where he died of delirium tremens 7 Oct., 1849. His grandfather, of Maryland, served honourably in the army of the Re-

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volution. His father married an English actress, and went himself upon the stage. Both parents dying while he was young, Edgar Allan Poe was left destitute; but a generous merchant, John Allan, adopted him and provided for his education. His course of life in college and afterwards was dissolute and disgraceful, and his patron refused to pay his frequent drafts for gambling debts, and would no longer keep the ungrateful and profligate young man in his house. He was now thrown upon the labours of his pen, in prose and verse, for subsistence. His poem of 'The Raven' first brought him into public notice; but he is best known by his sensational 'Tales,' the most remarkable of which are, 'The Gold Bug'; 'The Fall of the House of Usher'; 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue'; 'The Purloined Letter'; 'A Descent into the Maelström'; 'The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar.' Poe's 'Works' were published at New York, in 4 vols., 1850, under the editorial supervision of R. W. Griswold.

POELEMURG, CORNELIUS, a painter, born at Utrecht 1586. He was a disciple of Abraham Bloemart, and completed his studies at Rome. On his return to Utrecht, he received much encouragement from Rubens; and Charles I. invited him to England, where he painted a number of pictures. He died at Utrecht 1660.

POGGIO. See BRACCIOLINI.

POILLY, FRANÇOIS, a French engraver, born at Abbeville, 1622; died March, 1693.

POIRSON, AUGUSTE SIMON JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, a French historian, born at Paris 20 Aug., 1795. He was principal of Charlemagne College from 1837 to 1853, and raised that educational establishment to the first rank among the colleges of the university of Paris. His works are, 'Histoire Romaine,' 2 vols., 1827-8; 'Précis de l'Histoire Ancienne,' in conjunction with M. Cayx, 1827; 'Précis de l'Histoire de France,' 1834; 'Histoire de Henri IV.,' 3 vols., 1857, 4 vols., 1862-7. Died Aug., 1871.

POISSONNIER, PIERRE ISAAC, a physician, born at Dijon, 5 July, 1720, became professor of medicine in the College de France, and was the first who gave chemical lectures at Paris. In 1757 he was appointed physician to the French army, and the year following went to Russia, to attend the Empress Elizabeth. On his return he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and made a councillor of state. In 1764 he was appointed inspector-general of physic in the ports and colonies. M. Poissonnier wrote several practical works; but he is chiefly known by his method of procuring fresh water from that of the sea, for which he received a pension. Died 15 Sept., 1798.

POLE, REGINALD, a cardinal, was descended from the blood-royal of England, being a younger son of Sir Richard Pole, cousin to Henry VII., by Margaret, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, younger brother of Edward IV. He was born at Stourbridge Castle, Staffordshire, 11 May, 1500, and educated in the monastery of Shene, Surrey, whence he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1517 he obtained a prebend of Salisbury, to which were added the deaneries of Winbourne, Minster, and Exeter. About this time he went abroad and resided at Padua, where he contracted an acquaintance with Bembo, Sadolet, and Longolius, particularly the latter, whose life he afterwards wrote. In 1525 he returned home, but carefully avoided all concern with the divorce,

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which was then under discussion. The king, however, to gain his sanction to that measure, offered him the archbishopric of York, which Pole refused in such terms that Henry drove him from his presence, and never saw him more. Pole then returned to Padua, where he wrote a book against the Reformation, entitled 'De Unitate Ecclesiastica'; for which he was deprived of his preferments. About this time the Pope, intending to call a general council, summoned Pole to it, and created him a cardinal. This brought down upon his family the vengeance of the king, who caused Pole's mother, the Countess of Salisbury, to be executed for treason (1541). On the death of Paul III., 1549, the majority of votes was in favour of Pole, who desired the cardinals to defer the election till the next morning, in consequence of which they chose Cardinal Monti, who assumed the name of Julius III. When Mary ascended the throne Pole returned to England as legate, in which capacity he absolved the Parliament from the sin of heresy, and reconciled the nation to the Holy See. The cardinal was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury 1556, and in the same year elected chancellor of both universities. He expired the day after the queen, 19 Nov., 1558. A collection of his letters has been published in 5 vols., 1744-57. A complete list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

POLENI, GIOVANNI, an Italian marquis, born at Padua 1683. He was professor of astronomy and mathematics at Padua, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. The Venetian government appointed him superintendent of the rivers and waters throughout the republic; and Benedict XIV. made him surveyor of St. Peter's. His works are, Supplement to the Antiquities of Grævius and Gronovius, 5 vols.; 'Exercitationes Vitruvianæ'; and 'Disertazione sopra al Tempio di Diana di Efeso.' Died 14 Nov., 1761.

POLIDORI, GAETANO, was born at Bientina, in Tuscany, and soon after the outbreak of the first French Revolution settled in London, where he died 1853, aged 89. He was at one time the secretary of Alheri. Signor Polidori wrote 'Novelle Morali,' and other original works in prose and verse, besides metrical translations of all Milton's works and of Lucan's 'Pharsalia.' In 1814 he published in London a 'New Pocket Dictionary of the Italian, French, and English Languages,' 3 vols. 12mo.

POLIDORI, JOHN WILLIAM, was born in England in or about 1796, being son of Gaetano Polidori, who has been already mentioned. In 1815 he took the degree of M.D., at Edinburgh, and in the following year left England with Lord Byron, taking up his abode at Coligny on the Lake Geneva, on their way to Italy. Byron, however, soon became disgusted with the petulant temper, the morbid vanity, and the extravagance of his young physician and companion, and a separation took place while they were yet at Geneva. A dialogue which Byron himself used to mention, as having taken place between them during their journey on the Rhine, is amusingly characteristic of both the persons concerned.—'After all,' said the physician, 'what is there you can do that I cannot?' 'Why, since you force me to say,' answered the other, 'I think there are three things which I can do which you cannot.' Polidori denied him to name them. 'I can,' said Byron, 'swim across

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that river; I can snuff out that candle with a pistol-shot at the distance of twenty paces; and I have written a poem ('The Corsair,') of which 14,000 copies were sold in one day.' Polidori died in London 1821. His works are, 'Disputatio Medica Inauguralis, quædam de Morbo Oneirodymia dicto complectens; quam pro gradu Doctoris subjicit Joannes Gulielmus Polydorus,' Edinburgh, 1815; 'On the Punishment of Death,' 1816; 'An Essay on the Source of Positive Pleasure,' London, 8vo., 1818; 'The Vampire; a Tale,' London, 8vo., 1819; 'Ximenes, the Wreath, and other Poems,' London, 8vo., 1819; 'Ernestus Berchtold; or the Modern Œdipus. A Tale,' London 12mo., 1819; and 'The Fall of the Angels; a Sacred Poem,' London, 1821.

POLIGNAC, JULES AUGUSTE ARMAND MARIE, Prince de, the minister and favourite of Charles X. of France, was born at Paris 14 May, 1780. His parents being compelled to leave France at the time of the Revolution, he first went to Russia and then to England, as aide-de-camp of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. In Dec., 1803, he returned to France, being concerned in the conspiracy of Cadoudal and Pichegru. When the plot was discovered, his brother Armand, who was also engaged in it, was condemned to death, and he himself was condemned to two years' imprisonment. Armand's life was spared; but both were retained in captivity till 1814, when they escaped and joined the Count d'Artois. After the Second Restoration Jules was made a peer of France; but he refused to take the constitutional oath on account of religious scruples until these were relieved by the Pope, who conferred on him the title of Roman prince. He was minister at London from 1823 to Aug., 1829, when he was recalled by Charles X. and nominated president of the Council with the portfolio of foreign affairs. Being the representative of the Catholic party, he was naturally regarded with disfavour and distrust by the French Liberals. The growing difference between the ministry and the Chambers, and the arbitrary measures of the court, after a few months led to the revolution by which Charles was deprived of his throne. Polignac endeavoured to escape in the disguise of a valet, but was arrested at Granville 15 Aug., 1830, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the fortress of Ham, till 1836, when he was released. Subsequently he resided for a time in England, but returning to his native country, died there 29 March, 1847. During his imprisonment he wrote 'Considerations Politiques,' published in 1832.

POLIGNAC, MELCHIOR DE, a cardinal, born at Puy en Velay, in Languedoc, 11 Oct., 1661. He studied at Paris, after which he was employed in diplomatic concerns, in which he gave such satisfaction, as to be rewarded with the purple. During the regency he was banished to his abbey of Anchin; but afterwards he was recalled and appointed agent for French affairs at Rome. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch. Died 20 Nov., 1741. He wrote a Latin poem, entitled 'Anti-Lucretius,' Paris, 1747, which is intended as a refutation of the system of Lucretius, and a demonstration of the existence of a Supreme Being.

POLLITI, LANGLUOT. See CATARINO.

POLLITIAN, ANGELUS, was born at Mont Pulciano, in Tuscany, in 1454. He took his name from the Latin appellation of his native place, 'Mons Politianus,' his real one being *Benedict de*

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Cinis. Lorenzo de Medici employed him as the preceptor of his children, and gave him the priory of the college of S. Giovanni, and afterwards a canony in the cathedral of Florence. He died 24 Sept., 1494. His principal works are, *Miscellanea*; a Latin Version of Herodian; Greek Epigrams; Latin Poems; and Letters.

POLK, JAMES KNOX, an American statesman and the eleventh president of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 2 Nov., 1795, and graduated at the university of North Carolina in 1815. In 1825 he was elected a representative in Congress by the Democratic party, whose principles he always steadily maintained. He was speaker of Congress in 1835 and 1837, and was chosen governor of Tennessee in 1839. In Dec., 1844, he was chosen president of the United States, the votes being for him 170, for Clay 105. During his administration (March, 1845—March, 1849) the Oregon question was settled, Texas annexed, the Mexican war waged, and New Mexico and California acquired. Mr. Polk died at Nashville, Tennessee, 15 June, 1849.

POLLEXFEN, Sir HENRY, an eminent judge, was a native of Devonshire. In 1688 he was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, and made chief justice of the Common Pleas. Died 1692. His 'Arguments and Reports' were published in 1702.

POLLIO, CAIUS ASIINUS, a celebrated Roman, who was much esteemed by Augustus, and gained a great reputation by his military exploits, but more by his literary connections. He defeated the Dalmatians, and rendered service to Marc Antony during the civil wars. He was the intimate friend of Horace and Virgil, who have immortalized him in their works. He was himself an author, and wrote tragedies, orations, and a history, which are lost. He died at Frascati, aged 80, B.C. 4.

POLLOCK, ROBERT, a Scotch clergyman and poet, born at Muirhouse, in the parish of Eglesham, Renfrewshire, 1799, and educated at the university of Glasgow. Soon after he became a minister his health gave way, and he was advised to visit Italy; but while on his way to that country he died at Southampton, 15 Sept., 1827. His principal work is 'The Course of Time,' a poem, in 10 books.

POLLUX, JULIUS, a grammarian, born in Egypt in 180. He taught rhetoric at Athens with such reputation, as to be appointed preceptor to the Emperor Commodus, for whose use he drew up an 'Onomasticon, or Greek vocabulary,' printed by Aldus, in 1502; and with a Latin version, in 1608; but the best editions are those of Amsterdam, in 1706, and Leipsic in 1824. Pollux died in 238. There was another of this name in the fourth century, who wrote 'Historia Physica,' published at Bologna 1779.

POLO, MARCO, a Venetian traveller, born about 1250, is celebrated for the singularity of his adventures, the extent of the countries he passed through, and the influence which the description of his wanderings had upon the progress of navigation and commerce. The son of a noble Venetian who had embraced the career of commerce and travelled a long time in the East, he accompanied his father and his uncle in a new excursion which they undertook in 1271. After having resided in Tartary and China, traversed the Indian Ocean, and visited several parts of India, Persia, and Asia Minor, he returned to Venice with

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his relatives 1295, and a few months later received the command of a vessel in the fleet which had just been fitted out to repel the aggression of the Genoese. Wounded and made prisoner in this expedition, he was conveyed to Genoa, where, to relieve the monotony of his captivity he dictated to one of his companions in misfortune the narrative of his travels. On obtaining his release he went back to Venice, married there, and died about 1323. The account of his Travels, written about 1298, was translated into almost every European language. The best of the English versions is that by W. Marsden, 1818.

POLWHELE, RICHARD, a topographer and poet, born at Truro 6 Jan., 1760, proceeded from the grammar school there to Christ Church, Oxford, and after officiating for some years as curate of Kenton, Devonshire; he held in succession the vicarages of Manaccan and St. Anthony, and the curacy of Kenwyn in Cornwall. He died at Truro 12 March, 1838, leaving numerous works in prose and verse; the best known being, 'The History of Devonshire,' 3 vols. folio, 1796-1806; 'The History of Cornwall,' 7 vols. 4to., 1816; 'Poems,' 5 vols.; and 'Traditions and Recollections,' 2 vols., 1826.

POLYÆNUS, a Greek author in the second century, who wrote eight books of the 'Stratagems of Illustrious Generals.' He appears to have been a Macedonian, and, after serving in the army, he became a statesman under Antoninus and Varus. Of his work entitled 'Stratagemata,' there is an English translation by Shepherd, 1793.

POLYBIUS, a Greek historian, the son of Lycortas, general of the Achæans, was born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, probably about 204 B.C. He was sent to Rome as one of the hostages demanded of the Achæans, and his residence at the capital of the world was of great importance to Polybius, who, on his return to Greece, was employed in public affairs by several states. He lived to the age of eighty-two. He wrote a 'Universal History,' in forty books, of which we have only five complete, and an abridgment of twelve others. Polybius has been translated into English by Hampton.

POLYCARP, ST., was born, it is supposed, at Smyrna, in the reign of Nero. He is said to have been a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, who consecrated him bishop of Smyrna, and addressed him in his apocalyptic epistle. Ignatius also held Polycarp in high estimation, and recommended to his care the church of Antioch. He visited Rome to confer with Pope Anicetus about the time of celebrating Easter, and, during his stay there, opposed the heresies of Marcion and Valentinus. He governed the church of Smyrna till A.D. 167, when he suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith. His epistle to the Philippians is in Wake's collection of the apostolical fathers.

POLYCLETUS, a sculptor, born at Sicyon, flourished about B.C. 430.

POLYGNOTUS, one of the most celebrated of the ancient painters, was a native of Thasos, and flourished at Athens about B.C. 460.

POMBAL, MARQUIS DE. *Dom Sebastiao José de Carvalho*, Count d'Oeyras and Marquis de Pombal, a Portuguese statesman, was born at Soura, near Coimbra, 1699. He embraced a military life, which he quitted for retirement and a union with Donna Almada, a noble Spanish lady, who died 1739. He was in 1745 sent ambassador to

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Vienna, where he married the countess of Droz, related to the marshal of that name; and by means of this lady, who became a high favourite with the queen of Portugal, he rose in the state. On the succession of Joseph to the throne, 1750, Pombal was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and by the wisdom of his administration, introduced excellent regulations for the promotion of the agriculture, the finances, and the marine of the kingdom. His conduct, however, displaced some of the nobles, and a conspiracy was formed against him and the king; but the discovery of it brought disgrace on the accomplices, and the Jesuits, as concerned in the plot, were expelled from the kingdom. In the dreadful earthquake which destroyed Lisbon 1755, Pombal showed great benevolence, and by his means the city rose from her ruins with new splendour. On Joseph's death, 1777, Pombal fell into disgrace, and died 5 May, 1782. His Memoirs were published at Paris 1783. An interesting work on the Marquis de Pombal, by the Comte de Carnota, appeared at London 1843; and edition 1871.

POMERANUS. See BODENHAGIUS.

POMEY, FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit, who became an eminent instructor of youth at Lyons, where he died, very old, in 1673. His 'Pantheon, or System of Mythology,' was published in English, without acknowledgment, by Tooke. Father Pomey was the author of some other useful educational works.

POMFRET, JOHN, a poet, the son of the Rev. John Pomfret, rector of Iuton, Bedfordshire, where he was born about 1667. He took his degrees in arts at Queen's College, Cambridge, entered into orders, and obtained the living of Malden, in Bedfordshire. On going to London to obtain institution to another benefice, in 1703, he caught the small-pox, and died the same year. His poems were published 1699; and some additional pieces were printed after his death.

POMMERAYE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Rouen 1617; died 1687. He wrote several works on the ecclesiastical history of his native city.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, Marquise DE, the mistress of Louis XV., was the daughter of a butcher, and was born 1722, and became the wife of M. d'Étioles. The licentious monarch first saw her while he was hunting in the forest of Senart, and from that time he made her his favourite, raising her in 1745 to the rank of a marchioness. She exercised great influence at court, till her death on 14 April, 1764. The liberal manner in which she patronized literature, has, in some degree, blunted the shafts of criticism against the infamy of her life. 'The Memoirs and Letters,' published under her name, are spurious.

POMPEY, called the Great, was of a noble family, and born 30 Sept., B.C. 106. He studied the art of war under his father, and, when he was only twenty-three, raised three legions, with which he joined Sylla, whose opponents he drove out of Sicily and Africa. That commander recalled him to Rome, and gave him the name of *Magnus*. Pompey also obtained the honours of a triumph, and was chosen consul; in which office he restored the tribunes, and extended the Roman empire beyond Asia Minor. For these services he received another triumph, soon after which he formed the first triumvirate with Cæsar and Crassus; but though he married the daughter of Cæsar, a civil

war broke out between them, in which Pompey was defeated, at Pharsalia. He was assassinated the same year, 39 Sept., B.C. 48.

POMPONIUS LETUS, JULIUS, a classical antiquary, born in Upper Calabria 1425; died at Rome 1497.

POND, JOHN, F.R.S., an astronomer, born about 1767, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, succeeded Dr. Maskelyne as astronomer royal 1811, retired from that office 1835, and died at Blackheath 7 Sept., 1836. The branch of astronomy to which he devoted his attention was the determination of the places of the fixed stars.

PONIATOWSKI, JOSEPH, PRINCE, born at Warsaw 1763, was the nephew of Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland. Entering the Austrian service he became colonel of dragoons, and aide-de-camp of the Emperor Joseph II., with whom he made a campaign against the Turks 1787. In 1794, when the Poles rose against the Russians, Joseph Poniatowski served under Kosciusko; but Kosciusko being defeated, he was obliged to emigrate, and he retired to Vienna. In 1798 he returned to Warsaw, and afterwards took the command of the Polish army which rendered such great services to the French during the campaign of 1807, against the Russians. When the war broke out between France and Russia in 1812, Poniatowski obtained the command of the fifth corps of the 'Grand Army,' which was composed entirely of Poles. He maintained the strictest discipline in his corps which, in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, distinguished itself by its orderly behaviour. Being obliged to evacuate Warsaw, Poniatowski withdrew into Saxony; but in the following campaign of 1813 he fought with his usual bravery in various battles; and was made a marshal of France by Napoleon just before the battle of Leipzig. A few days after, being pressed by the enemy on the banks of the Elster, which was swelled by the rains, he spurred his horse into the river, and was drowned 18 Oct., 1813.

PONIATOWSKI, STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, king of Poland. See Stanislaus.

PONSONBY, SIR FREDERICK CAVENDISH, K.C.B., a distinguished cavalry officer and major-general in the British army, was born 1783, being a younger brother of the earl of Bessborough. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th Dragoons 1800, and after passing through the intermediate grades of rank, obtained a majority in the 23rd Light Dragoons 1807. During the Peninsular War he distinguished himself at Talavera, Brossa, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria. He was severely wounded at Waterloo, after he had repulsed a French column at the head of the 12th Light Dragoons. Died 11 Jan., 1837.

PONTAULT. See BEAULIEU.

PONTIUS, PAUL, an engraver, born at Antwerp in 1590 or 1603. He is chiefly distinguished for his prints after Rubens and Vandyck.

PONTOPPIDAN, ERIC, a native of Aarhus, in Jutland, became bishop of Bergen, in Norway, 1747, and died 1764. His 'Natural History of Norway' was translated into English 1755.

POOLE, JOHN, dramatist, died in London 5 Feb., 1872, aged 87. He wrote 'Paul Pry,' 1825; 'Deaf as a Post,' 'Turning the Tables,' and many popular farces; also some comedies, among which was 'The Wife's Stratagem,' altered from Shirley.

POOLE, MATTHEW, was born at York 1024. He

took his degree of M.A. at Emanuel College, Cambridge, after which he became minister of St. Michael-le-Querne, London. In 1662 Mr. Poole was ejected from his living for nonconformity, whereupon he undertook his 'Synopsis Criticorum.' This immense body of biblical criticism, originally published in 5 vols. folio, was reprinted at Frankfurt in 1678; again at Utrecht, by Leusden, in 1686; and a fifth edition of it appeared at Frankfurt in 1709, in 6 vols. folio. While thus employed, our author began also 'English Annotations on the Holy Bible,' but proceeded no farther than the 58th chapter of Isaiah, the remainder being completed by other hands. When Oates gave an account of the Popish Plot, in the list of those who were to be taken off by it the name of Mr. Poole was found, which induced him to go to Amsterdam, where he died in Oct., 1679.

POOLE, MISS. See DICKENS.

POPE, ALEXANDER, a celebrated poet, was born May 22, 1688, in Lombard Street, London, where his father, a linendraper, acquired a considerable fortune. Both his parents were Roman Catholics. He was, from his birth, of a delicate constitution, very small, and much deformed. His first instructor was a priest named Taverner, who taught him the rudiments of Greek and Latin at the same time. He was next sent to a Catholic seminary at Twyford; but having written a lampoon on his master, he was removed to a school near Hyde Park Corner, where he formed a play taken from Ogilby's translation of the Iliad, which was performed by the upper boys and the gardener. In 1700 he went to live with his father at Binfield, near Oakingham, where another priest was engaged for his instruction, from whom he learned but little, and therefore he resolved to study by himself. Though his 'Ode on Solitude' is said to have been his first performance, it appears that he had produced some poetical pieces at an earlier period. At the age of sixteen he wrote his 'Pastorals,' which procured him the friendship of the principal wits of the time. His next performance was the 'Essay on Criticism,' 1711. The 'Messiah' appeared first in the 'Spectator,' and this was followed by his 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.' About this period also, he produced the 'Rape of the Lock,' occasioned by Lord Petre's cutting of a ringlet of Mrs. Arabella Fermor's hair. He next brought out his 'Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard.' Pope now undertook his translation of the 'Iliad,' which he published by subscription, and cleared by it above five thousand pounds, part of which he laid out in the purchase of a house at Twickenham, and with the rest he bought an annuity. This work, however, occasioned a difference between him and Addison, owing to the appearance of another version of the first book of the 'Iliad,' under the name of Tickell, but which was, as Pope pretended, the performance of Addison himself. Our author next engaged in an edition of Shakespeare, after which he issued proposals for a translation of the 'Odyssey;' but his part only amounted to twelve books, the rest being executed by Broome and Fenton. In 1729 appeared the 'Dunciad,' in which Pope took ample vengeance on his enemies, but at the same time injured his own reputation by his illiberality. In a subsequent edition of this poem he altered the hero from Theobald to Cibber. Two years after this he produced his 'Epistle to the Earl of Burlington,' in which he took occasion to ridicule the duke of Chandos under the name

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of Timon. His 'Essay on Man,' which was completed in 1734, attracted universal admiration, though it was soon discovered that the doctrines were more favourable to natural than revealed religion. Warburton, however, published a defence of the principles of the Essay, and thereby gained the friendship of the poet, who left him the copyright of his works, and, by introducing him to Allen, was the cause of his getting a wife, an estate, and a bishopric. In 1735 Pope brought out an 'Epistle on the Characters of Women,' in a subsequent edition of which he introduced a personage named Atossa, intended, as was said, for the duchess of Marlborough, who paid the author for the suppression of it one thousand pounds. In 1737 Pope printed his Letters by subscription, for which he alleged as his excuse that some of his epistles had been surreptitiously published by Edmund Curll. His last literary concern was the publication of a fourth book of the 'Dunciad.' He died in the Roman Catholic religion 30 May, 1744, and was buried at Twickenham.

POPE, SIR THOMAS, a statesman, born at Deddington, Oxfordshire, about 1508. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar, after which he became clerk to the crown in Chancery. He was a favourite of Henry VIII., who knighted him and gave him several lucrative offices and grants of land. Pope was the friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom he imparted the intelligence of the hour appointed for his execution. In the next reign he was not employed; but in that of Mary he was entrusted with the care of the Princess Elizabeth, towards whom he behaved with great respect, though a conscientious Catholic. He died 1559. Sir Thomas founded Trinity College, Oxford.

POPE, WALTER, M.D., F.R.S., was a native of Fawsley, Northamptonshire. He was half-brother to Dr. Wilkins, bishop of Chester, and educated first at Trinity College, Cambridge, and next at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1660 he was elected Gresham professor of astronomy, and in 1667 he became registrar of the diocese of Chester. He afterwards lived with Bishop Ward, of Salisbury, who left him £100 a year, in gratitude for which Dr. Pope published his Life. He died in June, 1714. His other works are, 'Memoirs of Monsieur du Vall, a notorious Highwayman;' the 'Old Man's Wish,' in imitation of Horace, with curious notes; Select Novels from the Spanish and Italian; The Salisbury Ballad, &c.

POPHAM, SIR HOME RIGGS, K.B., F.R.S., a British naval officer, born in Ireland 1762; died at Cheltenham 13 Sept., 1820. He published a Description of the Prince of Wales's Island.

POPHAM, SIR JOHN, was born at Huntworth, Somersetshire, 1531, and educated at Oxford. After going through the offices of solicitor and attorney-general he was made chief-justice of the King's Bench 1592. Died 1607. His works are 'Reports and Cases;' 'Resolutions and Judgments upon Cases in the Courts of Westminster.'

PORDEN, ELEANOR ANNE. See FRANKLIN.

PORDENONE, IL, an Italian painter, whose real name was *Giovanni Antonio Licinio*, born 1484 at Pordenone, near Udine, deserved to be called the rival of the great Titian. He was for some time at Genoa, under Doria, and went to Venice and then to Ferrara, where he died 1540.

PORPHYRIUS was born at Tyre A.D. 233. His original name was Malchus, and he received his

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education under Origen, after which he went to Athens, where he had Longinus for his instructor, who gave him the name of Porphyrius. At the age of thirty he removed to Rome, and became a hearer of Plotinus, whose life he wrote. He then went to Sicily, whence he is sometimes called Siculus; and here he composed his books against the Christian religion, which are lost. He died at Rome about 304. Among the works of Porphyrius which have been printed are his four books 'On Abstinence from Animal Food;' 'Life of Pythagoras;' and Introduction to the Categories of Aristotle.

PORFORATI, CARLO ANTONIO, an Italian engraver, born 1741 at Turin, where he died 16 June, 1816.

PORSON, RICHARD, an eminent critic, born 25 Dec., 1759, at East Ruston, Norfolk, where he was first instructed by his father, who was the parish clerk. He next went to the village school, after which the vicar instructed him, and his brother in the classics. The proficiency of Richard was so great that Mr. Norris sent him to Eton 1774, whence, in 1777, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a prize medal, and in 1781 was elected to a fellowship. In 1775 he took his master's degree, but having an objection to the Church he was under the necessity of resigning his fellowship, and in 1793 was elected Greek professor. In 1797 he published the 'Hecuba' of Euripides, which was followed by the 'Orestes,' the 'Phœnisæ,' and 'Medea.' He contributed assistance also to the Grenville Homer, and published Letters to Archdeacon Travis upon the contested verse, 1 John, v. 7. His last literary work was an edition of Æschylus, 2 vols. 8vo. On the establishment of the London Institution he was appointed librarian with a salary of £200 a year. He died 19 Sept., 1808, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College. His 'Adversaria,' collected by T. K. Monk and C. J. Blomfield, were published 1812; and the Rev. Thomas Kidd edited his 'Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms,' 1815. The Rev. H. R. Luard contributed an interesting memoir of Porson to the 'Cambridge Essays' for 1857; and a more ambitious 'Life of Porson' was published in 1861 by the Rev. John Selby Watson, a clergyman of the Church of England, who in 1872 was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

PORTA, BACCIO DELLA. See BACCIO.

PORTA, GIAMBATISTA, a Neapolitan gentleman, who made himself famous by his application to letters and to science, particularly mathematics, medicine, and natural history, was born about 1550, and becoming eminent for his knowledge, held a kind of literary assembly at his house, in which, according to the notions of those times, the secrets of magic sometimes formed the subject of discussion. The court of Rome, on this account, forbade these meetings; but his house was always the resort of literary men, foreign as well as Neapolitan. Porta not only established private schools for particular sciences, but to the utmost of his power promoted public academies. He had no small share in establishing the academy of 'Gli Oziosi,' at Naples; and that in his own house, called 'I Segreti,' was accessible only to such as had made some new discoveries in nature. Died 4 Feb. 1615. Notwithstanding the absurdities which abound in Porta's works, he rendered greater service to physical science than perhaps any of his contempo-

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aries. To him we are indebted for the invention of the camera obscura, and also for a number of optical experiments. His chief works are a treatise on Natural Magic, which has been translated into English; another on Physiognomy, wherein he judges of the physiognomy of men chiefly by comparing them to different animals, and with his other fancies mixes those of judicial astrology; 'De occultis literarum notis,' an able treatise on writing in cypher; 'Phytognomica,' a pretended method of knowing the inward virtues of things by inspection; and 'De Distillationibus.'

PORTER, ANNA MARIA, an English novelist, sister of Sir Robert Ker Porter, was born about 1780, and died at Bristol 21 July, 1832. Her romances are, 'Octavia,' 1798; 'The Lakes of Killarney,' 1804; 'A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love,' 1805; 'The Hungarian Brothers,' 1807; 'Don Sebastian, or the House of Braganza,' 1809; 'The Recluse of Norway,' 1814; 'The Fast of St. Magdalen,' 1818; 'Walsh Colville,' 1819; 'The Knight of St. John,' 1821; 'The Village of Mariendropt,' 1821; 'Roche Blanche,' 1822; 'Honor O'Hara,' 1826; and 'Barony,' 1830. Miss Anna Maria Porter also wrote 'Artless Tales,' 1793; and 'Ballads, Romances, and other Poems,' 1811.

PORTER, FRANCIS, a native of the county of Meath, in Ireland, who was educated in France, and became a Recollect friar. Afterwards he was appointed professor of divinity in the convent of St. Isidore at Rome, where James II. gave him the title of his historiographer. Father Porter died at Rome 7 April, 1702. His works are, 'Securis Evangelica ad Hæresis hujus temporis radices posita,' second edition, Rome, 1687; 'Compendium Annularum Ecclesiasticorum Hibernicæ,' Rome, 1690; and, 'Systema Decretorum Dogmaticorum ab initio nascentis Ecclesiæ per Summos Pontifices, Concilia generalia, &c.,' Avignon, folio, 1693.

PORTER, JANE, a novelist, sister of Sir Robert Ker Porter and Anna Maria Porter, was born at Durham 1776. She had the misfortune in childhood to lose her father, who was surgeon to the Enni-killen Dragoons. She received her early education in Edinburgh, where her mother spent the first year of her widowhood. After some years Mrs. Porter removed to London, but subsequently retired, with her daughters, to Ditton-on-the-Thames, and next to Esher. In 1803 Miss Jane Porter published her first, and perhaps most popular novel, 'Thaddeus of Warsaw,' which was translated into several languages, and obtained for her the honour of being elected a lady canoness of the Teutonic order of St. Joachim. In 1809 appeared 'The Scottish Chiefs,' founded on the adventures of Bruce and Wallace, which was no less successful than its predecessor. Among her other works may be mentioned 'The Pastor's Fireside,' 'Duke Christian of Luneburgh,' 'The Field of forty Footsteps,' a tale of Cromwell's days; and 'Sir Edward Seaward's Diary,' a fiction which seemed real enough to be thought worthy of an elaborate disapproval in a leading review. In conjunction with her sister she published 'Tales found a Winter's Heart.' In 1842 she accompanied her favourite brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to St. Petersburg, returning to England after his decease. Her death occurred at Bristol 24 May, 1850.

PORTER, JEROME, an English Benedictine monk, who died 17 Nov., 1032, wrote 'The Flowers of the Most Renowned Saints of the Three

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Kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 4to., Douay, 1032. Another monk of the same name published 'The Life of St. Edward, King and Confessor,' 1710.

PORTER, SIR ROBERT KER, K.C.H., painter and traveller, born at Durham 1780, was descended from an Irish family, and was brother to the novelists Miss Jane and Miss Anna Maria Porter. In early life he manifested considerable ability in drawing, and although he had a strong preference for military life, it was deemed proper to cultivate his talents as an artist. About 1790 he became a student in the Royal Academy, under the auspices of Mr. West. At the age of twenty-two he commenced his large picture of the Storming of Seringapatam, which was succeeded by two other pictures of the same magnitude, the Siege of Acre and the Battle of Agincourt, which latter was presented to the City of London. He also painted the Battle of Alexandria and the Death of Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1803 he was appointed a captain in the Westminster Militia. He was invited to Russia, and appointed historical painter to the emperor 1804. One of his largest works in that country was the decoration of the Admiralty Hall at St. Petersburg. During his stay in Russia he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore von Scherbatoff, which lady afterwards (1811) became his wife. He accompanied Sir John Moore to Spain, and shared in the hardships and perils of the campaign which ended in the battle of Corunna. In 1807 he was created a knight of St. Joachim of Würtemberg, and on his return to England he received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent 1813. From 1817 to 1820 he was engaged in travelling throughout the East. In 1819 he was created a knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia, and in 1832 a knight commander of the Hanoverian order. In 1826 he was appointed consul at Caracas, Venezuela, where he painted three of his best pictures, viz., Christ at the Last Supper blessing the Cup, Our Saviour blessing the little Child, and an Ecce Homo. In 1841 he left his mission on leave of absence, and in company with his sister Jane visited St. Petersburg, where he died 4 May, 1842. Sir Robert was a man of letters as well as a painter and a soldier. His works are 'Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden,' 2 vols., 1808; 'Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the march of the troops under Sir John Moore,' 1809; 'Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia,' 1813; 'Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia, &c.,' 2 vols., 1821-22.

PORTEUS, BELBY, D.D., was born at York 8 May, 1731. He was educated at Ripon, and next as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and in 1759 gained the Scatonian prize for a poem on 'Death.' In 1762 he became chaplain to Archbishop Secker. His first preferments were two small livings in Kent, which he exchanged for Hunton, in the same county, and a prebend of Peterborough. In 1767 he obtained the rectory of Lambeth. In 1769 he was made chaplain to the king, and master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. Being a favourite with the queen, he was, at her majesty's desire, made bishop of Chester in 1776, whence, in 1787, he was translated to London. Died 14 May, 1808. His works, consisting of sermons, charges, tracts, speeches, and the Life of Secker, have been published, with his memoirs prefixed.

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PORTLAND, WILLIAM BENTINCK, first EARL OF, was born in Holland 1649, of a noble family, and came to England with the prince of Orange, to whom he had endeared himself by a singular act of affection. When the prince was ill with the small-pox it was deemed necessary by the physicians that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed. Though Bentinck had never had the disorder, he immediately undertook this hazardous service, by which he caught the disease very dangerously, but recovered, and his master had an affectionate esteem for him ever after. On the prince's accession to the English crown he was created earl of Portland, and obtained several high offices, military and civil. He died 23 Nov., 1709, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His son *Henry*, the second earl, who was created duke of Portland 1716, went to Jamaica as governor, and died there 1726. *William*, his son, the second duke, who died 1762, married Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only child of the second earl of Oxford, and heirress to the Cavendish estate. She died 1785. This is the lady who gave the Harleian MSS. to the British Museum.

PORTLAND, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, third DUKE OF, was born 1738, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M.A. 1757. After sitting for some time in the Lower House as member for Weobly, he was called to the Upper House on the death of his father 1762. From that time he usually voted with the marquis of Rockingham; and during that nobleman's administration in 1766 he was lord chamberlain. Two years afterwards he was involved in a very remarkable law-suit respecting the grant of Inglewood Forest to Sir James Lowther, which his grace resisted, and gained his cause in 1771. During the American war he acted with the Opposition; but in 1782 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he remained only three months. In 1792 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, and in 1794 he accepted the office of secretary of state for the home department, which he resigned in 1801, and was then appointed president of the council. In 1807 he became first lord of the Treasury, but soon relinquished that office, and was succeeded by Mr. Perceval. Died 30 Oct., 1809. To this nobleman the authorship of the Letters of Junius has been ascribed, but without the slightest probability.

PORTSMOUTH, LOUISE DE QUÉROUILLE, DUCHESS OF, a native of France, who was sent to this country by Louis XIV. in the train of Orleans, to bind Charles II. to the French interest. This she did effectually, as she obtained the first place in the affections of the merry monarch, who continued to love her to the day of his death. She bore him a son, Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond. She was created duchess of Portsmouth 1673, and died Nov., 1734, aged 88.

POSSEVINO, ANTONIO, a Jesuit, born at Mantua 1534. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him in several embassies; but, having given offence to the court of Spain, he was banished the city of Rome, and died at Ferrara 26 Feb., 1611. His principal works are, 'Bibliotheca selecta de ratione studiorum'; 'Apparatus Sacer'; and 'Moscovia, seu de rebus moscoviticis.'

POSTEL, GUILLAUME, a learned enthusiast, born in Normandy 25 March, 1510. In his youth he supported himself at the college of St. Barbe, by waiting upon the other students. Francis I. after-

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wards sent him to the East to collect manuscripts, which commission he discharged so well as to be appointed professor of mathematics and languages. After this he fell into disgrace, was deprived of his preferments, and obliged to leave France. Having wandered about from place to place, he was recalled, but lost his appointments again, and died in a monastery 6 Sept., 1581. He pretended to have died and risen again with the soul of Adam, whence he called himself 'Postellus restitutus'; he also maintained that women shall have the dominion over men, and that his writings were revealed to him by Jesus Christ. His notion of female sovereignty arose from his intimacy with an old woman of Venice; and yet he affirmed that the extraordinary age which he said he had attained was occasioned by his abstinence from sexual intercourse. His works are only valuable on account of their rarity.

POSTLETHWAYT, MALACHI, a commercial writer, born about 1707; died 13 Sept., 1707. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; but nothing more is known of his life. His works are, 'The Dictionary of Trade and Commerce,' 2 vols.; 'Great Britain's True System'; 'The Merchant's Public Counting-House'; 'State of the French Trade and Navigation'; 'Britain's Commercial Interest,' 2 vols., and 'Importance of the African Expedition considered.'

POTE, JOSEPH, a bookseller and printer, settled at Eton, where he died 1787. He published 'The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and the Royal College and Chapel of St. George,' with appendix, 4to., Eton, 1749-62.

POTEMKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITCH, a Russian prince, descended from a Polish family, and born 1736. He was an ensign in the horse guards when his person first attracted the notice of Catharine, and he rapidly rose to the situation of favourite and of war minister. By his advice Cherson was founded in 1778, on the Dnieper, important for its maritime situation, and well protected by a population of above 40,000 inhabitants. To obtain the riband of St. George, bestowed only on victorious generals, he persuaded his mistress to declare war against the Turks 1787, and at the head of 150,000 men he laid siege to Oczackow, which he took by assault, after slaughtering 25,000 men. He was received by Catharine with unusual pomp; the most splendid presents were lavished upon him; and he was better enabled to indulge that fondness for debauched intemperance which covered his table with the choicest dainties. He attended afterwards the congress of Yassi; but his intemperance brought on indisposition, and as he wished to remove to the more salubrious air of Nicotze, his distemper grew so violent that he alighted from his carriage by the way, and expired suddenly under a tree 15 Oct., 1791. His remains were conveyed to Cherson, and buried by the empress under a magnificent mausoleum. Potemkin in his character was violent and haughty. Not only the courtiers of Catharine felt the overbearing power of this guilty favourite, but even foreign ambassadors were treated with studied disdain. Not satisfied with the title of chief of the Cossacks, he aspired to the dignity of duke of Courland, and to the throne of Poland; and there were not some wanting who expected that, at the head of the Russian armies, he would presume to dethrone his benefactress.

POTENGER, or POTTINGER, JOHN, was born

at Winchester 21 July, 1647, and educated at the collegiate school there, of which his father was master. From thence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Temple, and was called to the bar. He purchased the office of comptroller of the pipe, which he held to his death, on 18 Dec., 1733. He wrote 'A Reflection on Death,' a poem; and translated the 'Life of Agricola from Tacitus,' published with other pieces in prose and verse.

POTHIER, ROBERT JOSEPH, a celebrated jurist, born at Orleans 9 Jan., 1699, became professor of law in the university of his native city, where he died 2 March, 1772. His writings have been published in 17 vols. 8vo.; but this collection does not include his chief work, the 'Pandectæ Justinianæ in novum ordinem digestæ,' 3 vols. folio. His 'Treatise on the Law of Obligations or Contracts' has been translated into English.

POTT, PERCIVAL, F.R.S., a surgeon, born in London Dec., 1713. He served his apprenticeship at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which establishment he became assistant-surgeon in 1745, and one of the principals in 1749. He was the first who substituted a mild mode of practice, which he had the satisfaction to see universally adopted. He resigned his situation in the hospital in 1787, and died in Dec., 1788. His works were published in 3 vols., 1790, with his Life prefixed, by Sir James Earle, who married his daughter.

POTTER, CIPRIANI, a musician and composer, born in London 1792, was principal of the Royal Academy of Music 1848-68, and died 26 Sept., 1871.

POTTER, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Wakesfield about 1674. He was educated at the free school of his native town, and next at University College, Oxford, where, in 1693, he compiled 'Variantes lectiones et notæ ad Plutarchi librum de audiendis poetis, &c.' The year following he was chosen fellow of Lincoln College. In 1697 he published an edition of Lycophron's *Alexandra*, which was followed by his 'Archæologia Græca,' or Antiquities of Greece, in 2 vols. In 1704 he took his degree of B.D., and about the same time was appointed chaplain to Archbishop Tenison. He proceeded to his doctor's degree 1706, and the same year was made chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1707 he published his 'Discourse of Church Government,' and soon after became regius professor of divinity at Oxford, of which diocese he was made bishop in 1715, having just before printed his edition of *Clemens Alexandrinus*. He was translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury on the death of Dr. Wake in 1737; and died 10 Oct., 1747. His 'Theological Works' were printed in 3 vols., 1753.

POTTER, PAUL, a Dutch painter, born at Enkhuysen 1625. He studied under his father, but soon excelled him, as he also did all the artists of his time, in landscapes and cattle pieces. His pictures are exceedingly rare, for he died in the prime of life 15 Jan., 1654.

POTTER, ROBERT, was born 1721, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1741; M.A. 1758). His first preferment was the vicarage of Scarning, Norfolk, where he wrote several poems in imitation of Pope, published 1774. In 1777 appeared his translation of *Æschylus*, reprinted 1779. In 1781 came out the first volume of his translation of *Euripides*, and the second volume in the following year. In 1788 he printed his *Sophocles*,

for which his old schoolfellow, Lord Thurlow, gave him a prebend in the church of Norwich; and Bishop Bagot presented him to the vicarages of Lowestoft and Kessingland. Besides the above works, Mr. Potter wrote 'Observations on the Poor Laws;' an 'Answer to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets;' 'A Translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon,' &c. Died 9 Aug., 1804.

PÖTTINGER, Sir HENRY, Bart., G.C.B., lieutenant-general, a diplomatist, born 1759. He was sent as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to China 1841; subsequently became governor of Hong Kong (1843); governor of the Cape of Good Hope (1846-7); governor and commander-in-chief of the presidency of Madras (1847-54); died at Malta 18 March, 1856.

POUSSIN, GASPAR, a painter, whose proper name was *Dughet*, was born at Rome 1613. His sister married Nicolas Poussin, which circumstance led him to study painting under that great master, whose name he adopted. He excelled in landscapes; and no artist ever equalled him in the representation of land-storms. His scenes are beautiful, and his buildings elegant; but he failed in his figures. Died 1675.

POUSSIN, NICOLAS, a painter, was born at Andely, in Normandy, 1594. He studied at Paris, and at the age of thirty visited Rome, where he at first copied some of Titian's pictures, but afterwards paid close attention to the works of Raphael and Domenichino. After a considerable residence there he was recalled by Louis XIII., who gave him a pension and apartments in the Tuileries. Being, however, much attached to Rome, he returned thither privately, and died there 1665. His pictures are mostly of a small size, but very valuable.

POWELL, BARN, M.A., F.R.S., an Anglican divine and scientific writer, was born 1796, and educated at Oxford, where in 1827 he was elected Savilian professor of geometry, an appointment which he held till his decease. The greater part of his life was spent in studious retirement in the university; but about 1854 he removed to London, where he died 11 June, 1860. Professor Powell wrote 'History of Natural Philosophy,' 1834; 'The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth,' 1838; 'View of the Undulatory Theory of Light,' 1841; 'Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation,' 1855; 'Christianity without Judaism,' 1857; 'The Order of Nature considered with reference to the Claims of Revelation,' 1859; 'On the Study of the Claims of Christianity,' in 'Essays and Reviews,' 1860; and papers in the 'Transactions' of various scientific societies.

POWELL, DAVID, a Welsh divine, editor of several works relating to the history of the Principality, was born in Denbighshire about 1552, and died 1598. His son, *Gabriel Powell* (b. 1575; d. 1611), who became vicar of Northall, Middlesex, was a 'stiff Puritan,' and the author of several polemical works.

POWELL, Sir JOHN, was born at Gloucester, which city he represented in parliament in 1685. In 1687 he was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, from which court he was removed to the King's Bench the following year, when he distinguished himself so much on the trial of the seven bishops, that James II. deprived him of his office; but he was restored to it at the Revolution, and sat there till his death 14 June, 1713.

POWELL, WILLIAM SAMUEL, D.D., was born at Colchester 27 Sept., 1717, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1741 he was presented to the rectory of Colkirk, in Norfolk, and to that of Stubbard in 1753. In 1765 he was elected master of his college. The year following he was collated to the archdeaconry of Colchester, and in 1768 instituted to the rectory of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. Died 19 Jan., 1775. A sermon of his, on Subscription to Articles of Faith, occasioned some controversy; in which, however, he took no part himself. His discourses were printed after his death in 1 vol. 8vo. Dr. Powell was also the author of 'Observations on the Miscellanea Analytica' of Waring.

POWNALL, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Lincoln, 1722. He became secretary to the commissioners for trade and plantations in 1745, and in 1753 went to America, where he prevented the formation of a congress of the colonies in the Seven Years' War, foreseeing that it would lead to their independence. For this he was made governor of Massachusetts 1757, whence he removed to New Jersey, and next to South Carolina, where he continued till 1761, when he was recalled and nominated director-general of the Office of Control, with the rank of colonel in the army. He died at Bath 25 Feb., 1805. His principal works are, On the Administration of the Colonies; Description of part of North America; Treatise on the Study of Antiquities; Memorials addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe and the Atlantic; On the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul; Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath; and Intellectual Physics.

POYNET, or PUNET, JOHN, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born in Kent about 1514, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and dean. Archbishop Cranmer made him one of his chaplains, and he was likewise appointed a canon of Canterbury. Being attached to the new religion, he was appointed bishop of Rochester in March, 1549-50, and translated from that see to Winchester in March, 1550-1. In 1553 he drew up the Catechism called King Edward's, printed in Latin and English. On the accession of Queen Mary he fled to Strasburg, where he died 11 April, 1556. Among his other works are, 'A Tragedie or Dialogue of the unjuste usurped primacie of the Bishop of Rome,' translated from Ochinus; 'A Shorte Treatise of Politique Power, and of the true Obedience which subjectes owe to kynges and other civile Governours, with an Exhortation to all true naturall Englishe men,' 1559; again 1639.—*Athen. Cantab.*

POYNTER, WILLIAM, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, born at Petershead, Hampshire, 10 May, 1702. His studies were completed at Douay, where he received the priesthood, and filled successively the professorships of literature, philosophy, and theology. During the height of the fearful Revolution in France, Mr. Poynter, with the superiors and students of the college, was imprisoned in the castle of Doullens. On his delivery from the perils of those times he came to England, and became vice-president of St. Edmund's College, under Dr. Stapleton, whom he succeeded as president on the appointment of the latter to the vicariate apostolic of the Midland District. In 1803 he was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Douglas, being consecrated bishop of Halia *in partibus*, 29 May, 1803, and on the death of Dr. Douglas, in

1812, succeeded him as Vicar Apostolic of the Leodon district. After the too sedulous discharge of his episcopal duties during a quarter of a century, Dr. Poynter's health gave way, and for several months previous to his decease his sufferings were severe and unremitted. He died 20 Nov., 1827, and was interred in a vault under the high altar of St. Mary's, Moorfields, of which edifice he had himself laid the first stone. In compliance with his last request, his heart was conveyed to St. Edmund's College, and deposited beneath the foot of the altar where the priest begins to say Mass.

POZZO, MODESTA. See FONTE MODERATA.
POZZO DI BORGIO, CARLO ANDREA, Count, a diplomatist, born at Alala, in Corsica, 8 March, 1768. He studied law under his uncle, a marquis of Ajaccio, and was admitted an advocate at Pisa. Subsequently he became private secretary to Paoli, and a member of the Corsican Directory 1790. Elected a deputy in the Legislative Assembly 1791, he declared himself an enemy of the Bonaparte family, and acted in concert with Paoli to deliver up the island to the English. He became a ready instrument in the hands of Lord Elphinstone, and procured the recall of Paoli to London, but was himself afterwards obliged to leave the island. He served by turns England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia in the capacity of secret diplomatic agent. At the Treaty of Tilsit, Napoleon having demanded his expulsion, he retired to Constantinople. In 1813 the emperor Alexander I. summoned him to his court, and after the restoration of Louis XVIII. nominated him Russian ambassador at Paris. Pozzo di Borgo was present at all the meetings of the Holy Alliance. In 1823 he was sent into Spain to watch the French army. He became ambassador at London 1835; retired from public life 1839; and died at Paris 15 Feb., 1842.

PRADIER, JEAN JACQUES, a French sculptor, born at Geneva 1702, died at Paris 5 June, 1824.

PRADT, DOMINIQUE DEFOUR DE, a French prelate, born at Allanches, in Auvergne, 23 April, 1759. He was grand vicar, at the Revolution, to the Cardinal de Rochefoucauld, and was elected deputy for the Norman clergy to the States-General 1789. Afterwards he fled to Hamburg, where he published the first of his voluminous series of political pamphlets, entitled 'Antidote to the Congress of Rastadt.' In another, termed 'Prussia and her Neutrality,' he urged a coalition of Europe against the French Republic. But after Bonaparte became first consul De Pradt was appointed his grand almoner. On the coronation of the emperor (1804), at which he assisted, he was invested with the title of baron, received a gratuity of 40,000 francs, and was made bishop of Poitiers. He afterwards officiated at Napoleon's coronation as king of Italy. In 1808 he accompanied him to the Bayonne conference, and for this service Napoleon gave him another gratuity of 50,000 francs, and made him, in 1809, archbishop of Mechlin and member of the Legion of Honour. On the war against Russia occurring in 1812, he was sent ambassador to the duchy of Warsaw. During the retreat from Moscow Napoleon had an interview with him at a lone cottage, reproached him with treachery, and divested him of his embassy. On his return to Paris he was ordered to retire to his diocese, and did not return till the fall of Napoleon in 1814. He wrote his Vindictory History then, but did not publish it till after the battle of Waterloo. He was made by the Bourbons chancellor of

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the Legion of Honour; and he subsequently ceded all the rights of his archbishop's see to the king of the Netherlands. Died 18 March, 1837.

PRAED, WINTHROP MACKWORTH, a poet, born in London 26 July, 1802. His father, of the same names, was a serjeant-at-law, and sometime chairman of the audit office. He passed his early childhood at his father's seat at Teignmouth, Devon, and was in due course sent to Eton, where he was joint editor of the 'Etonian,' a school magazine (1820-21). Thence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. His fame while at the university was perhaps greater than that of any other man, for, besides carrying off an unprecedented number of prizes for Greek odes and epigrams and for English poems, he was among the most brilliant orators at the Union Debating Society, of which Mr. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay was then a leading member. In 1829 Mr. Praed was called to the bar, and the following year was returned by the borough of St. Germans to the House of Commons, where, by his skill in debate, he soon rendered himself extremely useful to the Tory party. In 1834-5 he was secretary to the Board of Control, and in 1835 he was returned for Great Yarmouth. At the time of his death, which occurred 15 July, 1839, he was M.P. for Aylesbury, deputy high steward of the university of Cambridge, and recorder of Barnstable. His 'Poems, with a memoir by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge,' were published at London, in 2 vols., 1864.

PRATT. See CAMDEN, Earl and Marquis.

PRATT, SAMUEL JACKSON, was born at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, 25 Dec., 1749. He went on the stage early in life; but failing in that line he became an itinerant lecturer, and next a bookseller at Bath, where he published several poems and novels under the name of Courtney Melmoth. His principal poems were, 'The Tears of Genius, on the Death of Goldsmith;' a sentimental piece, entitled 'Sympathy;' and 'Landscapes in verse.' His best novels were, 'Liberal Opinions,' 'Emma Corbett,' 'The Pupil of Pleasure,' and 'Family Secrets.' Besides these works he published 'Gleanings, or Travels Abroad and in England,' 3 vols. He also wrote 'The Fair Circassian,' a tragedy, and some other works. He died at Birmingham, 4 Oct., 1814.

PRAXITELES, a Grecian sculptor, who lived about 350 years B.C. He was so attached to the courtesan Phryne that he promised her any of his works that she should select. Being at a loss which to choose, she came in a pretended alarm and told Praxiteles that his work-shop was on fire, upon which he exclaimed, 'If my Satyr and Cupid are not saved I shall be ruined.' By this artifice Phryne was enabled to make her selection. His statue of Phryne was placed in the Temple of Delphi.

PRENTIS, STEPHEN, an English poet, born in or about 1801, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1824; M.A. 1830). His death occurred at Dinan, in France, 12 June, 1862. His works, most, if not all, of which were privately printed at Dinan, are, 'Poems,' 8vo., 1836; 'Tintern Abbey,' a poem, in or about 1843; 'Translations from the French,' 4to., 1848; 'Le Grand Bay,' 1849; 'Winter Flowers,' 1849; 'The Flight of the Swallow,' 1851; 'The Revel of the Mistle-Thrush,' 1851; 'Reflections in a Cemetery Abroad,' 1852; 'The Debtor's Dodge, or the Miller and the Bailiff,' 1852; 'The Common Home, or the Grave

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again,' 1852; 'Shadows for Music,' 1853; *Jeux d'esprit* on the Russian War, 1854-5; 'Lines on a Heap of Stones,' 1857. He was also the editor of a little quarterly periodical, printed at Dinan in 1850, and entitled 'The Dinan Magazine.' This did not, however, live beyond its third or fourth number.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HICKLING, an American historian, son of Judge Prescott, a celebrated jurist, was born at Salem, Mass., 4 May, 1796, and resided there till his father's removal to Boston, when he was twelve years old. He entered Harvard College 1811, and graduated 1814. While in college he was deprived by an accident of the use of one eye, and the sight of the other was so impaired as to prevent him from ever engaging in any occupation in which the constant use of that organ was necessary. He early determined to devote himself to a life of literature. Soon after leaving college, being advised to travel, he came to Europe, and spent two years in an extended journey through England, France, and Italy, and at the end of it returned home in excellent general health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes. Soon afterwards his marriage took place; and from this period his days flowed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits. He was never enabled to use his own eyes except for a short time in the day, but was constantly obliged to use the eyes of others for his studies and researches as well as to record the results of them. His quiet perseverance and continuous industry enabled him to triumph over this difficulty and to achieve an amount of literary production which is not merely most honourable to his intellectual powers, but conveys a noble moral lesson to all who may be burdened by similar trials. His earliest literary efforts were contributions to the 'North American Review,' upon subjects drawn from Spanish, English, American, and especially Italian literature. In 1838 appeared in 3 vols., his 'History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic,' which was received with the utmost enthusiasm both in Europe and America. It was translated into French, Spanish, and German, and its author was immediately elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. This was followed by his 'History of the Conquest of Mexico, with a preliminary view of the ancient Mexican Civilisation, and the Life of the Conqueror Hernando Cortez,' 3 vols., 1843; 'History of the Conquest of Peru, with a preliminary view of the Civilisation of the Incas,' 2 vols., 1847; 'History of the Reign of Philip II., King of Spain,' vols. i. and ii. 1855, vol. iii. 1858, an unfinished work; and an edition of Robertson's 'History of the Reign of Charles V.' 1856, with notes and a Supplement containing an account of the Emperor's life after his abdication. Mr. Prescott died at Boston 28 Jan., 1859. He was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe, and received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.

PRESTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Heyford, Northamptonshire, Oct., 1687. He became fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained great celebrity as a subtle disputant, of which he gave a specimen before King James on his visit to the university, for which Lord Brook gave him a pension of £50 a year. His Puritanism, however, brought him into trouble at court, and he was obliged to make a public recantation of his opinions,

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After this he became chaplain to Prince Charles, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and master of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Died July, 1628. The principal of his works is a 'Treatise on the Covenant.'

PRESTON, THOMAS, LL.D., was fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards master of Trinity Hall, where he died 1 June, 1598. He acted a part in the tragedy of Dido, played before Queen Elizabeth, who settled a pension of £20 a year on him. He wrote a tragedy called 'The Life of Cambyse, king of Persia,' which Shakspeare has ridiculed.

PRETI, MATTHIAS, a painter, called *Il Calabrese*, born at Taverna, in the kingdom of Naples, 1613; died in Malta 1699.

PRÉVOST D'EXILES, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, a French writer, born at Hesdin, in Artois, 1697. He was alternately a Jesuit and a military officer, after which he entered into the monastery of St. Germain des Prés, but quitted that society also and withdrew to Holland. His next removal was to London; but in 1734 he obtained leave to return to France, where he became secretary to the Prince de Conti. His end was no less remarkable than his life. On 23 Nov., 1763, he was found senseless in the Forest of Chantilly; and a surgeon being sent for, made an incision in the body, upon which the poor abbe uttered a shriek and opened his eyes, but closed them again for ever. His principal works are, 'Memoires d'un Homme de Qualité'; 'Histoire de M. Cleveland, fils naturel de Cromwell'; 'Pour et Contre,' a literary journal, 20 vols.; 'Le Doyen de Kilerine, or the Dean of Coleraine, a novel'; 'History of Margaret of Anjou'; 'Histoire generale des Voyages,' 16 vols.

PRICE, SIR JOHN, LL.D., a learned Welsh antiquary, son of Rhys ap Gwilym Gwyn, was born in Breconshire, and educated at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of civil law 1534, being subsequently created doctor. On 2 March, 1540-7, he received the honour of knighthood; and he died in the reign of Queen Mary, but it is not known in what year. His works are, 'Of the Restitution of the Coven,' 1553, MS.; 'The Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the ten Commandments, in the British or Welsh Tongue,' 1553; 'Fides Historiæ Britannicæ,' MS. Cott. Tit. F. in. 17; 'Defensio Regis Arthur'; 'Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio,' 1573, in answer to Polydore Vergil; 'A Description of Cambria, now called Wales;' and 'Tractatus de Eucharistia.'

PRICE, JOHN, LL.D., was born in London 1600. He was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford; but on becoming a Catholic he went to Italy, where he obtained the degree of doctor of laws. He afterwards became secretary to the earl of Strafford, in whose misfortunes he participated, and was thrown into prison. On regaining his liberty he went abroad, and became professor of Greek at Pisa. He died at Rome in 1670. He wrote 'Notes on Apuleius'; an Index to Hesychius; and Commentaries on the New Testament.

PRICE, RICHARD, D.D., F.R.S., a dissenting minister and political writer, born at Langenor, Glamorganshire, 23 Feb., 1723. He received his education first at Talgarth, in his native county, and next at an academy in London. After residing some years with a gentleman at Stoke Newington he became morning preacher at the Gravel-Pit Meeting, Hackney. In 1769 the university of Glas-

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gow conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity, and the same year he published his 'Treatise on Reversionary Payments,' which was followed, in 1772, by 'Observations on the National Debt.' During the American war he printed two pamphlets against that measure, one entitled 'Observations on Civil Liberty'; and the other, 'Observations on Civil Government'; for which the corporation of London voted him thanks and a gold box. In 1778 he had a friendly controversy with Dr. Priestley on materialism and necessity. On the termination of the war, Mr. Pitt consulted Dr. Price respecting the best mode of liquidating the national debt, the result of which, it is said, was the adoption of the sinking fund. When the French Revolution broke out the doctor distinguished himself by a sermon, in which he bared that event as the commencement of a glorious era. This drew upon the preacher some strong animadversions from Mr. Burke in his celebrated Reflections. Dr. Price died 10 March, 1791. As a calculator he was pre-eminent; and the Society for Equitable Assurances was greatly indebted to him for his services. He was also an active member of the Royal Society. His other works are, 'Review of the Questions and Difficulties in Morals'; 'Dissertations on Prayer, Providence, Miracles, and a future State'; 'Essay on the Population of England'; 'State of the Public Debts and Finances'; 'On the Importance of the American Revolution'; and a volume of Sermons.

PRICE, THOMAS, a Welsh writer, born in the county of Brecon 1787, became curate of Llanguenny, near Crickhowell, at which town and in the neighbourhood, he passed the remainder of his life. In 1825 he was presented to the vicarage of Cwmdu, in addition to which he obtained the perpetual curacy of Tretower, the income of both benefices being about £200 a year. Died 7 Nov., 1848. His principal work, 'Hanes Cymru,' which appeared in 1842, is a history of Wales in the Welsh language, giving an account of the country and its inhabitants to the death of Prince Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, with a few particulars of the times subsequent. In English he wrote 'An Essay on the Physiognomy and Physiology of the present Inhabitants of Britain, with reference to their origin as Goths and Celts,' 1829; and 'The Geographical Progress of Empire and Civilisation,' 1846.

PRICE, SIR UVEDALE, was born 1747, and educated at Oxford. His earliest literary attempt was a translation of Pausanias, published in 1796, under the title of 'An Account of the Statues, Pictures, and Temples in Greece.' His fame as a writer, however, is based upon his 'Essay on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and Beautiful, and on the use of studying Pictures for the purpose of improving real Landscapes' (1794), which brought him into collision with Repton, then a prominent landscape gardener, to whose criticism Price replied in 1795, in 'A Letter to H. Repton, Esq., on the application of the practice as well as the principles of Landscape Painting to Landscape Gardening.' He was also the author of an 'Essay on the modern Pronunciation of Greek and Latin,' privately printed at Oxford 1827. He was created a baronet shortly before his death, which happened at Foxley, Herefordshire, 11 Sept., 1829.

PRICHARD, JAMES COWLES, M.D., an ethnologist, born at Ross, Herefordshire, 11 Feb., 1780, studied at Cambridge and Oxford, and after gra-

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duating M.D. at Edinburgh settled as a physician in Bristol 1810, and was connected with the principal medical charities of that city. In 1845, on being appointed a commissioner in lunacy, he removed to London, where he died 22 Dec., 1848. His 'Researches into the Physical History of Mankind' first appeared in 1813; 2nd edit. 1826; 3rd edit., 5 vols., 1847. In this, his greatest work, Dr. Prichard developed, for the first time to its full extent, the philological element in ethnology. Baron Bunsen, speaking of it, says, 'Up to this time there exists no book which treats all subjects bearing on the great question of the unity of the human species with equal depth and candour, good sense, and sound judgment.' Among Dr. Prichard's other works are, 'Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology,' 1819; 'The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations,' 1831; and 'The Natural History of Man,' 1843.

PRIDEAUX, HUMPHREY, D.D., was born at Radstock, Cornwall, 3 May, 1648. He received his education at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he published, in 1670, the 'Marmoræ Oxoniensia,' which procured him the patronage of the Lord Chancellor Finch, who gave him first a living near Oxford, and afterwards a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich. To these preferments the Lord-Keeper North added the rectory of Bladen, with the chapelry of Woodstock, Oxfordshire. On taking his doctor's degree he exchanged Bladen for Soham, Norfolk. In 1688 he was made archdeacon of Suffolk, and in 1702 dean of Norwich. He afterwards resigned his livings, and confined himself to his studies, the result of which was his great work, 'The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament,' 2 vols., 1715-18. His other works are, a Latin translation of Maimonides, 'De Jure panperis et peregrini apud Judæos,' 'The Validity of the Orders of the Church of England;,' 'Directions to Churchwardens;,' 'Lite of Mahomet;,' and 'The original Right of Tythes.' Died 1 Nov., 1724.

PRIDEAUX, JOHN, D.D., was born at Stowford, in the parish of Harford, Devonshire, 17 Sept., 1578. A neighbouring lady, observing his talents, sent him to a grammar school, after which he travelled to Oxford, where he became a servitor in Exeter College. In 1602 he obtained a fellowship, and in 1612 was elected rector of his college. In 1615 he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and distinguished himself as an opponent of Arminianism. In 1641 he was made bishop of Worcester; but the Rebellion breaking out, he suffered great hardships, and was reduced to poverty. Died 12 July, 1650. His principal works are, *Orationes inaugurales; Lectiones decem de totidem Religionis Capitibus; Fasciculus Controversiarum; Theologia Scholastica; Syntagma Mnemonicum; Sermons; and a Synopsis of the Councils.*

PRIESSNITZ, VINCENT, the founder of hydrophaty, born at Gräfenburg, in Austrian Silesia, 4 Oct., 1700; died there 28 Nov., 1851.

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Fieldhead, Yorkshire, 18 March, 1733. He was educated in an academy at Daventry, after which he became minister to a congregation at Needham Market, Suffolk, whence he removed to Nantwich, Cheshire, and next to Warrington, where the dissenters had formed a seminary, on a plan of liberal sentiment. While tutor in this institution, he published the 'History of Electricity,'

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which procured his election into the Royal Society, and the degree of doctor of laws from Edinburgh. Soon after this he went to Leeds, where he made those important discoveries with regard to the properties of fixed air for which he obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society, 1772. In 1776 he communicated to the same learned body his observations on respiration, he being the first who experimentally ascertained that the common inspired air becomes both lessened and injured by the action of the blood as it passes through the lungs. After this he made some curious observations on the food of plants, and the production of the various gases. These pursuits procured him the appointment of companion to the earl of Shelburne, with whom he resided seven years, and then retired on a pension to Birmingham, where he devoted more attention to polemics than philosophy. He had, indeed, previously published some works in defence of materialism and necessity; but now he made more direct attacks upon the common faith of Christians. In 1783 came out his 'History of the Corruptions of Christianity,' which, though a compilation from modern books, had an imposing appearance of learned research. On this account Dr. Horsley thought it necessary to expose the sources from whence the work was drawn, and to show the fallacy of its positions. This produced a controversy in which, if Dr. Priestley had not the advantage, he had the last word. He next engaged warmly in the proceedings for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; but it was the French Revolution that afforded him the widest field, and he did not fail to display his zeal on that occasion. This, however, gave much offence to the people of Birmingham, among whom party spirit ran very high, and was excited, beyond doubt, by the writings of Dr. Priestley. At length, an entertainment, on the 14th of July, 1791, to celebrate the destruction of the Bastille, furnished the pretext for a riot, in which many houses were destroyed, and that of the doctor among the rest. After this he removed to Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Price; but in 1794 he went to America, and died there 6 Feb., 1804. His publications were too numerous to admit of either list or selection in this place.

PRIMATICCIO, FRANCESCO, a painter, born at Bologna 1490; died 1570. He was the disciple of Giulio Romano, on leaving whom he visited France, and was employed in adorning Fontainebleau and other palaces. Francis I. sent him to Italy to purchase antiquities, and on his return made him superintendent of the royal buildings, and director of the public festivals.

PRINCE, JOHN, a biographer, born 1643, at Axminster, Devonshire, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1664). He became curate of Bideford; and afterwards was chosen minister of St. Martin's Church, Exeter, upon which he took his degree of M.A. at Caius College, Cambridge. From Exeter he removed to the vicarage of Totnes, and next to that of Berry Pomeroy, where he died 1723. He is known by a valuable work, entitled 'Damonii Orientales Illustres; or the Worthies of Devon,' 1701; 2nd edit. 1810.

PRINGLE, Sir JOHN, Bart, F.R.S., was born in the county of Roxburgh 10 April, 1707. He was the youngest son of Sir John Pringle, Baronet, and was educated first at St. Andrew's and next at Edinburgh, where he studied physic, but graduated at Leyden. On his return home he was

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appointed professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy at Edinburgh. In 1742 he was constituted physician to the military hospital in Flanders, and soon after physician-general to the British forces beyond seas. In 1745 he attended the army, then acting against the rebels in Scotland; but after the battle of Culloden he returned to Flanders, and remained there till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when he settled in London. In 1750 he communicated to the Royal Society his 'Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Substances,' for which he received the Copley medal. In 1752 he published 'Observations on the Diseases of the Army,' which has been translated into several languages. In 1761 he was appointed physician to the queen's household. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and in 1772 elected president of the Royal Society, which situation he held till 1778. Died 18 Jan., 1782. His six anniversary discourses at the Royal Society on delivering the Copley medal were printed with his life, by Dr. Kippis.

PRINGLE, THOMAS, a Scotch poet, journalist, and miscellaneous writer, born on the farm of Blauklaw, Teviotdale, 5 Jan., 1789; died 5 Dec., 1834. He spent several years at the Cape; and his most interesting prose work is his 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa.' His Poetical Works were edited by Leitch Ritchie 1839.

PRINSEP, CHARLES ROBERT, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1811; M.A. 1814; LL.D. 1824). He went to the bar, and was appointed advocate-general of Bengal. Died at Chiswick 8 June, 1864. He wrote 'An Essay on Money,' 8vo., London, 1818, and translated Say's 'Political Economy, with Notes,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1821.

PRINSEP, JAMES, F.R.S., an orientalist, born in England 1800, went at an early age to India, and was assay-master in the mint, first at Benares and next at Calcutta. He became secretary to the Asiatic Society, and editor of its 'Journal;' published 'Sketches of Benares,' made numerous discoveries which enabled him to fill up the blank left in the history of the successors of Alexander the Great in Bactria; and constructed a nearly-unbroken series of numismatic records, which extended from Alexander the Great to modern times. Died 22 April, 1840.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, a poet, born 21 July, 1664. He lost his father at an early age, and was brought up by his uncle, a tavern-keeper at Claring Cross, who sent him to Westminster School, but after some time took him home to assist in the business. Here his classical knowledge becoming known to the earl of Dorset, he sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1688 Prior wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Montague, the burlesque poem of 'The City Mouse and Country Mouse.' In 1691 he was appointed secretary to the English Embassy at the Hague, and soon after King William made him one of his gentlemen of the bed-chamber. In 1697 he was present, as secretary to the Embassy, at the treaty of Ryswick, and the following year he went in the same capacity to France. On his return home he was appointed under-secretary of state, which office he soon after quitted for that of a commissioner of trade. After the accession of Queen Anne he joined the Tories, by whom he was employed to negotiate the treaty of Utrecht, and was sent ambassador to the French court; whence, at the commencement of the next reign, he was re-

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called, committed to custody, and threatened with an impeachment, which, however, did not take place. He died 18 Sept., 1721, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His poems are light and harmonious; but his tales are licentious. He left 'Memoirs of his own Time,' which have been published.

PRISCIANUS, a grammarian, was a native of Caparsarea, and an eminent teacher at Constantinople, about A.D. 525. Several of his treatises are extant.

PRISCILLIAN, a heretic of the fourth century, was a native of Spain, where his opinions were condemned in 380 by a council held at Saragossa. Priscillian was ordained bishop of Avila by his own party, but put to death, with some of his adherents, in 387. His followers united the errors of the Gnostics and Manichees.

PRITCHARD, MATTHEW, an English Catholic prelate, was born 1070, being a member of the family of the Pritchards of Craig, between Monmouth and Abergavenny. At the age of eighteen he was received as a novice in St. Benaventure's convent, Douay, where he assumed the habit of St. Francis. After being employed there as lecturer of philosophy for four years, and of theology for several years, he was sent to the Perthire mission, in Monmouthshire, his native county. By Bulls dated Rome, 20 Sept., 1713, Pope Clement XI. promoted him to the see of Myra, and three days later he was constituted Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, comprising the counties of Wilt, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, and the principality of Wales. His consecration took place at Cologne, at Whitsunside, 1715. Bishop Pritchard died at Perthire, 22 May, 1750.

PROBY, earl of Carysfort. See CARYSFORT.

PROCACCINI, JULIUS CÆSAR, a painter, born at Bologna 1548; died 1626. He was bred a sculptor, but quitted that profession to study in the academy of the Caracci, whose style he relinquished for that of Correggio, which no one ever imitated more effectually. He had two brothers and a nephew, who were all good painters.

PROCLUS, a Platonic philosopher, born at Constantinople 8 Feb., 412. He studied at Alexandria, and next at Athens, where he succeeded Syrianus in the Platonic school, and died in 485. His works consist principally of commentaries on elder writers.

PROCOPIUS, an historian of the sixth century, was born at Casarea, in Palestine. He was a pleader of causes at Constantinople in the reign of Anastasius, who held him in great estimation, as also did the emperors Justin and Justinian. He next became secretary to Belisarius, whom he attended in his wars, after which he was admitted into the Senate, and appointed prefect of Constantinople, where he died about 500. He wrote the History of his Times, particularly of the Persia war, and the wars with the Vandals and Goths; also a work on the public edifices built or restored by Justinian, and a book of anecdotes.

PROCTER, ADELAIDE ANNE, an English poetess, the eldest daughter of Bryan Waller Procter, better known under his literary pseudonym of Barry Cornwall, was born 1835, and first attracted notice by the publication of two volumes of poems, entitled 'Lyrics and Legends,' 1858 and 1861; new edition, with preface by Charles Dickens, 1860. This work was followed by 'A Chapelet of Verses,'

PRONY.

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1862. Miss Procter, who had become a convert to the Catholic religion, died in London 2 Feb., 1864.

PRONY, GASPARD CLAIR FRANÇOIS MARIE RICHE DE, a French mathematician and civil engineer, born at Chamelet (Rhône) 22 July, 1755; died at Asnières, near Paris, 29 July, 1839.

PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a Roman poet, born at Mevania, in Umbria, probably about 56 B.C. His father, who was a knight, suffered death for his attachment to Antony; but Propertius found a patron in Maecenas, and lived on terms of friendship with Ovid and Tibullus. He died after B.C. 16. His poems are commonly printed with those of Tibullus and Catullus.

PROTAGORAS, a Greek philosopher of Abdera. He was originally a porter; but by hearing Democritus he attained such eminence as to become a teacher at Athens, from which city he was banished on the charge of atheism. He then went to Epirus, where he resided several years; and died on his voyage to Sicily about 620 B.C. He was a complete sophist, and delighted in perplexing his hearers by subtleties.

PROTOGENES, a painter, was a native of Caus, in Caria. He at first painted ships at Rhodes, but rose to such eminence in the art that Apelles went thither on purpose to visit him, and gave him fifty talents, equal to ten thousand pounds, for one of his pictures, which liberality had the effect of making the Rhodians more sensible of the merits of their countryman. He lived about 308 B.C.

PROUDHON, PIERRE JOSEPH, a French publicist, born at Besançon 15 July, 1809; died 10 Jan., 1865. An interesting work by Charles Clement, on 'Proudhon, sa Vie, ses Œuvres, et sa Correspondance,' was published 1872.

PROUT, SAMUEL, F.S.A., a water-colour painter, born at Plymouth 17 Sept., 1783. In early life he was a companion of Haydon. Some sketches of Cornish scenery, which he executed for Britton the antiquary, first brought him into notice, and in 1805 he removed to London. In 1816 Mr. Ackermann published a work in parts, called 'Studies,' after Mr. Prout's designs, executed in lithography, which was then a new art in England though invented some years before. This was followed by a similar production, 'Progressive Fragments,' in 1818; by 'Rudiments of Landscape;' 'Views in the North and West of England,' &c. About this period Mr. Prout's foreign tours commenced, and the Rhine, France and Italy, Flanders and Germany, the two latter containing twenty-four plates each, were the result of his labours, and may be considered the finest of his collective works. It was here that he acquired that broad and conventional mode of representing distant architectural features which, though bold, was felt to be true, and was at once so new and gratifying to the general eye that his powers of production were often unequal to the demands made upon them by the publishers. Several engravings were also published after his works in line—the City of Venice, a large mezzotint of Chartres Cathedral, and coloured prints of the Hôtel de Ville, Louvain, and views of Rouen and Ulm. In 1848 appeared his 'Hints on Light and Shade,' which was followed by some drawing exercises. Mr. Prout, who was one of the most distinguished members of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours, died at Camberwell 10 Feb., 1852.

PROUT, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and chemist, born 1786, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, but afterwards settled in London, where he died 9 April, 1850. Dr. Prout, who is regarded as the pioneer of the movement which has so intimately connected chemistry with the treatment of disease, was the author of 'An Enquiry into the nature and treatment of Gravel, Calculus, and other Diseases connected with a deranged operation of the Urinary Organs,' 1821; 'On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases; being an Inquiry into the connexion of Diabetes, Calculus, and other affections of the Kidney and Bladder, with Indigestion,' 5th edit., 1848; a Bridgewater Treatise on 'Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion considered with reference to Natural Theology;' besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions and scientific periodicals.

PRUDENTIUS, AURELIUS PRUDENTIUS CLEMENS, a celebrated Christian poet, born, it is supposed, at Saragosa 348. He was at first an advocate, then a judge, went afterwards into the army, and was at length appointed to some honourable office at Court, though he was never consul, as some have supposed. He died about 412, leaving behind him a great number of poems. Only two of his works have been translated into English, viz., 'Psychomachia; or the War of the Soul; or the Battle of the Virtues and Vices,' 8vo., London, 1743; and 'The Cathemerinon, and other Poems,' 12mo., London, 1845. In the Cottonian collection is a very ancient MS. copy of the 'Psychomachia,' illustrated with drawings of historical figures, accompanied by explanatory legends in Latin and Saxon characters. Several of his hymns have been inserted in the liturgy of the Catholic Church.

PRUDHON, PIERRE PAUL, a French painter, born at Cluny (Bourgogne) 6 April, 1760; died 16 Feb., 1823.

PRUTZ, ROBERT ERNEST, a German novelist, dramatist, and lyric poet, born at Stettin 30 May, 1816; died June, 1872.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, a political writer, born at Swanswick, Somersetshire, 1600. He was educated at Bath, and next at Oriel College, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. In 1633 he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber for a libel entitled 'Histriomastix,' when he was sentenced to pay a fine of £500, to be expelled the university of Oxford and the society of Lincoln's Inn, and, after losing his ears in the pillory, to be imprisoned for life. In 1637 Prynne fell again under the censure of the same court for another libel, when he was doomed to lose the remainder of his ears, to have his cheeks branded, to pay another fine of £500, and to be perpetually confined in Caernarvon Castle; but afterwards he was removed to Jersey, where he remained till the meeting of the Long Parliament, when he entered London in triumph. He was soon after elected a member of the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself as the leading manager in the prosecution of Archbishop Laud. Prynne, however, opposed Cromwell as vehemently as he had done the King, for which he was sent to Dunster Castle; but in 1659 he was restored to his seat. He was instrumental in the recall of Charles II., for which he was appointed keeper of the Records. In 1661 he fell under the censure of the House for publishing an address to the peers against a Bill then in progress respecting corporations. Prynne was a most vo-

luminous writer, but his principal work is a collection of records. Died 24 Oct., 1669.

PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE, an impostor, is supposed to have been a native of France, but his real name is unknown. He was educated under the Jesuits, after which he led a vagrant life, and subsisted by begging in the garb of a pilgrim. At length he formed the project of passing for a Formosan, and, to carry on the delusion, he invented a new alphabet and grammar. While in Flanders he entered into the army, but still pretended to be a heathen, which incited the zeal of an English clergyman to attempt his conversion, which he accomplished without difficulty. The proselyte, being baptized, was brought to London, where Bishop Compton received him very graciously, and set him upon translating the Catechism into the Formosan tongue. Soon afterwards he wrote and published the History of Formosa, which ran through two editions. He was now sent to Oxford; but, the cheat being discovered, he returned to London, where he subsisted by writing for the booksellers. He had a considerable share in the Universal History, and was much respected in his latter years. He died 3 May, 1763, aged about 84.

PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, a geographer and astronomer of antiquity, born at Pelusium, in Egypt, about A.D. 70. He resided at Alexandria, where he had an observatory; but it is evident from his cosmography that he was also a voyager, and had visited many of the countries which he has described. He corrected Hipparchus's catalogue of fixed stars, and formed tables of the planetary motions. He also digested the observations of the earlier astronomers into a system which he called the 'Magna Constructio,' which work, on being translated into Arabic, obtained the name of the 'Almagest.' It has been published with a Latin version. Ptolemy adhered to the hypothesis that the earth is the centre round which the sun revolves, whence that system is called after him. His geography is a valuable work, and was printed at Basle in 1553, and again at Amsterdam in 1618. There are other works of his extant, particularly one on Harmonics, edited by Wallis, at Oxford, 1682.

PUFENDORF, SAMUEL, a civilian, born 1631 at Flaeh, near Chemnitz, in Saxony. After studying at Leipsic and Jena, he became tutor to the son of the Swedish resident at Copenhagen; but when hostilities broke out between the two states he was thrown into prison with the rest of the ambassador's suite. While in confinement he wrote his 'Elementa Jurisprudentiæ,' which, in 1660, he dedicated to the elector Palatine, who appointed him professor of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg, whence he removed, in 1670, to a similar situation at Lunden, which university was then just founded by Charles XI. of Sweden, who also made Pufendorf his historiographer and counsellor. In 1688 he went to Berlin, at the desire of the elector of Brandenburg, for whom he wrote the life of his ancestor William the Great. In 1694 he was made a baron of Sweden, but died in Oct., the same year. His other works are, 'De Statu Germanici Imperii;' 'De Jure Naturæ et Gentium;' 'De officio Hominis et Civis juxta legem naturalem;' Introduction to the History of Europe; 'Commentaria de rebus Suecicis;' 'De habitu Religionis Christianæ ad vitam civilem;' 'Jus Fœdæ Divinæ;' 'De rebus a Carolo Gustavo Sueciæ Rege gestis Commentarii.'

PUGET, PIERRE, a French painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Marseilles 1622; died 2 Dec., 1694. His Milo of Crotona, and Perseus and Andromeda, in the Park at Versailles, are pleasing proofs of the power of his chisel.

PUGHE, WILLIAM OWEN, D.C.L., F.S.A., a Welsh lexicographer and antiquary, was born in Merionethshire 7 Aug., 1759, and at the age of seventeen settled in London, where he became acquainted with several Welshmen who were ardent lovers of their native language. His great work is a Welsh and English Dictionary, published in 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo., London, 1803; 2nd edition, 2 vols. 8vo., Denbigh, 1832. He also published 'Cambrian Biography,' translated Milton's 'Paradise Lost' into Welsh, and edited several works on the ancient history of Wales. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. 1826. He died at Dolydd-y-cae, Talylynn, near Dolgelly, 4 June, 1835.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS, born in France 1762, came to London after the French Revolution, obtained employment as a draughtsman in the office of John Nash, the celebrated architect, and became known by a series of elaborate works on the Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages, the principal being 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture,' 2 vols., 1821-23, the literary portion of which was contributed by Mr. Wilson, of Lincoln; 'Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London,' 2 vols., 1827, with descriptions by John Britton; 'Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy,' 1825-28, also in collaboration with Britton; and 'Gothic Ornaments selected from various Buildings in England and France,' in conjunction with his son. Mr. Pugin died 19 Dec., 1842.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS WELBY NORTHMORE, whose name is so intimately associated with the revival of Gothic architecture, was the son of Augustus Pugin, and was born in Store Street, Bedford Square, London, 1 March, 1812. He received his education at Christ's Hospital. Having acquired marvellous skill in drawing, he travelled with his father in England and Normandy, when in search of materials for his publications. On the death of his father and mother he left town for Ramsgate (1833), where he commenced designing those works which first brought his talents before the public, and were the foundation of his after fame. His treatise 'On Gothic Furniture' appeared in 1835, and that on 'Iron Work' in the same year. In 1836 he commenced that contest with the prevailing architecture of the times, which led to such marked results, in a volume entitled, 'Contrasts; or, a Parallel between the Noble Edifices of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, and similar Buildings of the Present Day, showing the present decay of Taste; with appropriate text.' This publication took his own profession and the public by surprise by its originality and earnestness. Just at this period the Roman Catholic communion, to which Mr. Pugin had allied himself in 1834, evinced considerable energy in church-building, and his constructive abilities soon found extensive employment. He began with the graceful little chapel which is so conspicuous from the railway at Reading; then came his first great work, the church at Derby. Among the other Catholic churches and buildings designed by him are St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham; St. Edward's, St. Mary's, and two other churches at Liverpool; the

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church and convent at Edge Hill; St. Wilfred's, Manchester; churches at Kenilworth, Oxford, Cambridge, Stockton-on-Tees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Preston, Ushaw, Keighley, in Yorkshire, Sheepshead, in Leicestershire, Rugby, Northampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Brewdool, Woolwich, Hammersmith, Pontefract, and Fulham; St. Edmund's, near Ware; St. Martin's, Buckingham; St. Wilfred, near Alton; St. Barnabas, Nottingham, with a convent and chapel in the same town; St. Bernard's Church and Monastery, Leicester; the convents of the Sisters of Mercy at Birmingham, Liverpool, and London; St. Gregory's Priory, Downside, near Bath; colleges at Radcliffe and Rugby, and improvements at Maynooth, Ireland; and the Catholic Cathedrals of Killarney, Ennis-corthy, and St. George's, Southwark. His works for the earl of Shrewsbury, who was much attached to him, were the extensive additions and alterations to Alton Towers; the chapel, monastery, school-house, St. John's Hospital, Alton; and the church at Cheddle. So great was his devotion to the Catholic faith that he invariably declined to design for Protestant places of worship, and seldom accepted commissions from Protestants for buildings for secular purposes. The chief exceptions to this rule were the gateway to Magdalen College, Oxford, and the elaborate mediæval ornamentation of the new Houses of Parliament at Westminster. Mr. Pugin's pen was also constantly engaged, and he had always some new work or pamphlet in hand. This, no doubt, caused too much excitement for his already overworked mind. The most noticeable of his works are, 'The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture,' 1841; 'An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture,' 1843, originally published in the 'Dublin Review,' 1841-42; and 'The Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament,' 1844. In 1851 a sad darkness of intellect fell upon him, from which he recovered but to pass into the shadow of death. He died at Ramsgate 14 Sept., 1852. Mr. Benjamin Ferrey has published 'Recollections of A. W. N. Pugin and his father Augustus Pugin; with notices of their works,' 8vo., London, 1861.

PULCI, LUIGI, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1437. His principal performance, entitled 'Morgante Maggiore,' is a poetical romance, and was printed at Florence 1481. Pulci also wrote sonnets, published with those of Matteo Franco, in which the two authors satirized each other for their amusement. Died 1487.

PULLEN, or PULLUS, ROBERT, an English cardinal, is said to have been a native of Oxfordshire. He was the principal restorer of the university of Oxford; and, after reading lectures there some years, was made archdeacon of Rochester. He then became professor of divinity at Paris, for which the archbishop of Canterbury put his benefice under sequestration. The Pope, however, decided in favour of the archdeacon, who, in 1144, was made a cardinal, and afterwards chancellor of the Roman church. He died 1150. His Book of Sentences was printed at Paris 1655.

PULTENEY, RICHARD, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Loughborough 17 Feb., 1730. He became a surgeon and apothecary at Leicester, where he devoted much attention to natural history, and communicated some papers on the sleep of plants, and the rare productions of Leicestershire, to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow 1762. Two years after this he took his doctor's

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degree at Edinburgh, and went to settle at Blandford, Dorsetshire, where he died 13 Oct., 1801. Dr. Pulteney published 'A General View of the Writings of Linnæus;' and 'Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England,' 2 vols. 1790. He left his museum to the Linnæan Society.

PULTENEY, WILLIAM, EARL OF BATH. See BATH. **PULTON, ANDREW**, an English Jesuit, who taught a school in the Savoy, London, in the reign of James II., and made himself remarkable by a conference he had in 1687 with Dr. Thomas Tenison, incumbent of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He left England at the Revolution, and followed the court of James II. to St. Germain, where he died 5 Aug., 1710, aged 56. His works are, 'The Total Defeat of the Protestant Rule of Faith; Account of his Conference with Dr. Tenison; Remarks on Dr. Tenison's account of the Conference.'

PURBACH, GEORGE, a mathematician, born at Purbach, in Germany, 1423. He became professor of mathematics at Vienna, and, in conjunction with his pupil Regiomontanus, undertook an edition of Ptolemy's Almagest, but left the work unfinished at his death on 8 April, 1461. He wrote some mathematical treatises, and invented a gnomon, or geometrical square, with canons and tables. He also made improvements in trigonometry by the construction of the table of sines, and a decimal division of the radius. His principal work is 'A Theory of the Planets.'

PURCELL, HENRY, a musician, born 1658. As his father and uncle were gentlemen of the royal chapel, it is supposed that he was brought up under Dr. Blow. He was first organist of Westminster Abbey, and afterwards of the Chapel Royal. He was not only an eminent church composer, but also for the theatre; and his songs were once extremely popular. He died 21 Nov., 1695. His works are, Sonatas, 1683; the Opera of Dioclesian, 1691; and 'Orpheus Britannicus.'

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, B.D., a noted compiler of travels, was born at Thaxted, Essex, about 1577, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1600, and afterwards B.D., in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 11 July, 1615. On 24 Aug., 1604, he was presented by King James I. to the vicarage of Eastwood, Essex; but, in order that he might have more ample opportunities for collecting and writing voyages and travels, he gave up his incumbency to his brother, and repaired to London, where, by the favour of the bishop of that see, he was collated to the rectory of St. Martin's, Ludgate, where he was buried 30 Sept., 1626. His works are, 'Pilgrimage; or, Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places Discovered from the Creation to this present,' folio, London, 1613, 1614, 1626; 'Purchas his Pilgrimes,' 4 vols. folio, 1625, the work by which he is best known; 'Purchas his Pilgrim, Microcosmus, or the History of Man, &c.,' 8vo., London, 1619; and 'The King's Tower and triumphant Arch of London,' 8vo., 1623. The publication of these works, according to Wood, brought their author into debt. It may be mentioned that Purchas has a copy of verses prefixed to Captain John Smith's History of Virginia, 1624.

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, M.A., son of the preceding, became rector of Sutton, Essex, and published 'A Theatre of Political flying Insects,' &c., 4to., London, 1657.

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PUSHKIN, ALEXANDER SERGEIVITCH, a Russian poet, born at St. Petersburg 20 May (7 June), 1799; died 29 Jan. (10 Feb.), 1837.

PUSCHIDIUS, ELIAS, a critic, was born at Antwerp 1580; died at Stade 9 March, 1600. He published Sallust with notes; and the collection of ancient Latin Grammarians, 1605.

PUTTONHAM, GEORGE, an English writer, was born about 1530, and educated at Oxford. He lived in the court of Edward VI., and became one of the gentlemen pensioners to Queen Elizabeth. He died about 1600. His works are, an Eclogue entitled 'Elpine'; 'Partheniades,' 1579; 'The Art of Poessie,' 1589, reprinted 1811.

PYE, HENRY JAMES, a poet, was descended from an ancient family in Berkshire, but born in London 1745. After receiving a private education he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained the honorary degree of master of arts in 1766, and that of doctor of laws in 1772. He was for some time in the Berkshire militia, and ruined his circumstances by standing a contest for the representation of the county. In 1790 he became poet laureate, and in 1792 one of the police-magistrates for Westminster. He died 11 Aug., 1813. His principal works are, 'Farrington-Hill, a poem,' Six Odes of Pindar, translated into English verse; 'The Progress of Refinement, a poem'; 'Poems on various Subjects,' 2 vols.; a translation of the Poetics of Aristotle; 'Lenore,' a tale from the German of Burger; 'The Democrat,' 2 vols.; 'The Aristocrat,' 2 vols.; 'Alfred,' an epic poem; another collection of poems, 2 vols.; Comments on the Commentators on Shakspeare; and a translation of the Hymns and Epigrams of Homer.

PYM, JOHN, a lawyer, born in Somersetshire 1584. He was educated at Broadgate's Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court, and was called to the bar. He became a member of Parliament in the reign of James I., and distinguished himself as a zealous opponent of the court, being a rigid Puritan. In the next reign he acted with greater violence, and was one of the five members who were demanded by the king to be delivered to him as traitors. In 1643 he was appointed by his party lieutenant of the ordnance, but died, very rich, on 8 Dec., the same year, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

PYNE, JAMES BAKER, a landscape painter, born at Bristol 5 Dec., 1800; died in London 29 July, 1870. Mr. Pyne, who was for many years vice-president of the Society of British Artists, published a series of lithographs under the title of 'Lake Scenery of England,' and contributed numerous papers to the Art Journal.

PYNE, WILLIAM HENRY, artist and author, died at Paddington 20 May, 1843, aged 74. He was a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; and his principal works are, 'Microcosm: or a picture-que Delineation of the Arts, &c., of Great Britain, in a Series of 600 groups of small figures for the embellishment of Landscapes,' 2 vols., 1803-6; 'History of the Royal Residences of Windsor Castle, St. James's Palace, &c.,' 3 vols., 1810; 'Wine and Walnuts, by Ephraim Hardcastle,' 2 vols., 1823.

PYNSON, RICHARD, a printer, was born in Normandy, but was naturalized in England by letters patent. He was also appointed king's printer, and was the first that introduced the Roman letter into this country. He chiefly printed law books,

PYTHEAS.

which were at that time in Norman French. He died about 1520.

PYRRHO, the founder of a philosophic sect called Sceptics, and sometimes Pyrrhonists, was born at Elea, in the Peloponnesus, B.C. 340. He was at first a painter, and several of his pictures were long preserved at Elea; but afterwards he became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied to India, where they conversed with the Brachmans and Gymnosophists. On the return of Pyrrho to Greece the inhabitants of Elea appointed him sovereign pontiff of their religion, though his principles tended to overthrow all faith. He died B.C. 288, and the Athenians, who had made him one of their citizens, erected a statue to his honour.

PYTHAGORAS, a great philosopher of antiquity, was the son of a jeweller of Samos, but born at Sidon B.C. 586. At the age of eighteen his thirst of knowledge carried him to Egypt, where he resided twenty-five years. From thence he went to Babylon, next to Sparta, and then returned to Samos, but that place being oppressed by Poly-crates he proceeded to Phlius, where the sovereign received him graciously. On one occasion the king asked Pythagoras what was his profession; to which he answered that he was a philosopher; for that, in opposition to those who called themselves sages, he considered himself only 'a lover of wisdom.' He next removed to Croton, in Italy, where he established a school, and effected a great reformation in the inhabitants. He subjected his disciples to a strict course of discipline, obliging them to make a common stock of their property, to observe a probationary silence of seven years, and to abstain from particular kinds of food. The moral system of Pythagoras was excellent, and his doctrines were in general pure. In science he was a great inventor. He contrived the multiplication table, and discovered those propositions in geometry which are the basis of practical mathematics. On the discovery of one of these he is said to have offered a hecatomb to the gods as a thanksgiving. Pythagoras taught that the sun occupies the centre of the planetary system, and he also asserted the obliquity of the zodiac. Phalaris, of Agrigentum, was at first inclined to follow the advice of the philosopher, but afterwards became so enraged against him that he would have put him to death had not the people risen and despatched the tyrant. Pythagoras, however, at last fell a victim of persecution. One Cylon, a vicious young man of powerful connections, being refused admittance into his school, compelled the philosopher to leave Croton and fly to Locris, from whence he went to Tarantum, and lastly to Metapontum, where he was slain or starved to death in the temple of the Muses, at the age of 80. Pythagoras was a great lover of music and poetry; and the 'Golden Verses,' which pass under his name, have been often published, with the commentary of Hierocles. The philosopher was married, and had two sons and a daughter, who were all famous for their learning.

PYTHEAS, an ancient traveller, was born at Massilia, now Marseilles, then a colony of the Phœnicians. He was a good mathematician, and is said not only to have explored the coast as far as Cadiz, but to have sailed from thence to the Ultima Thule, or Iceland, where he observed the sun to rise almost as soon as he set. After his return he travelled by land in the northern parts of Europe.

QUADRATUS.

He lived about the time of Alexander the Great; but his works are lost, though some of them were extant in the fourth century.

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QUADRATUS, a disciple of the Apostles, and bishop of Athens about 126. He presented an 'Apology' in favour of the Christians to the Emperor Adrian 131, which induced that prince to stop the persecution. Only some fragments of this Apology remain.

QUADRIO, FRANCESCO SAVERIO, an Italian ecclesiastic, born in the Valteline 1 Dec., 1695; died at Milan 21 Nov., 1756. He wrote a general History of Poetry, 7 vols., 1741-52; and Historical Observations on the Valteline.

QUAIN, JONES, M.D., an English medical writer, professor of anatomy and physiology in the university of London, died 31 Jan., 1865, aged 70.

QUARLES, FRANCIS, a poet, born near Romford, Essex, 1592, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He afterwards became cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., till her husband was chosen king of Bohemia. Quarles then went to Ireland, as secretary to Archbishop Usher; but when the rebellion broke out he returned to England, and suffered much for his loyalty. Died 8 Sept., 1644. His principal works are, 'Emblems and Hieroglyphics' in the manner of Hugo, and with the same plates, which book went through many editions; 'Argalus and Parthenia,' a romance; 'Enchiridion of Meditations;' 'Divine Fancies;' and 'The Shepherd's Oracles.'

QUATREMERE DE QUINCY, ANTOINE CHRYSTOSQUE, a French archaeologist and writer on æsthetics, born in Paris 1755; died 28 Dec., 1849.

QUEKETT, JOHN THOMAS, F.R.S., a histologist, born 1815, was the fourth son of the head master of Langport Grammar School, at which institution he received his education. Having determined upon entering the medical profession, he was sent up to his brother, Mr. Edwin Quekett, lecturer on botany to the London Hospital. He competed for the studentship in anatomy, just then established by the Royal College of Surgeons, which he obtained and held for three years, at the close of which his superior attainments as an anatomist, especially in minute dissections and microscopical investigations, led to his permanent appointment in the Hunterian Museum as professor of histology. He was there principally occupied in extending and arranging the series of microscopical preparations commenced by himself, and which ultimately numbered upwards of 50,000 specimens. The work on which his great reputation is chiefly based is the 'Illustrated Catalogue' of the specimens. His other published works are, 'Lectures on Histology,' and a 'Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope,' with numerous papers contributed to scientific journals. Professor Quekett was secretary, and subsequently president of the Microscopical Society of London. He died at Pangbourne, Berks, 20 Aug., 1861.

QUELLYN, ERASMUS, *Quellinus*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, and executed several grand pictures at his native place. He died 11 Nov., 1678, and left a son, *John Eras-*

QUILLET.

mus Quellyn, whose works are held in estimation. He had also a nephew, *Arthur Quellyn*, who was an excellent sculptor. His son, *Hubert*, was an engraver, and died 1715.

QUERCETANUS. See **DUCHESNE**.

QUERENGHI, ANTONIO, an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1546, was secretary of the Sacred College under five Popes, and died at Rome 1633.

QUEROUAILLE, LOUISE DE, duchess of Portsmouth. See **PORTSMOUTH**.

QUESNAY, FRANÇOIS, a French physician, the leader of the sect of 'Economists,' was born at Merzi, near Monfort-l'Amaury, 1694; died 16 Dec., 1774.

QUESNEL, PASQUIER, a French ecclesiastic of the congregation of the Oratory, born at Paris 1634. He published a celebrated work entitled 'Reflections on the New Testament,' which received the approbation of the Cardinal de Noailles, and even had the royal privilege. At length a cabal was raised against the author as a Jansenist, and he was obliged to retire, first to Brussels, and next to Amsterdam, where he died 2 Dec., 1719. His book was formally condemned at Rome 1713, by the bull 'Unigenitus.'

QUESNOY, FRANÇOIS DU, an eminent sculptor, born at Brussels 1594. His works, chiefly bas-reliefs in bronze, ivory, marble, or wax, possess great elegance, representing children, bacchanals, &c. He died at Leghorn 1646.

QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS, FRANCISCO GOMEZ DE, a Spanish satirist, born at Madrid Sept., 1580. He was a knight of the order of St. James, and was thrown into prison for some satires on the Count d'Olivares, prime minister to Philip IV. but when that statesman was disgraced he recovered his liberty. He died at Villanueva de los Infantes 8 Sept., 1645. All his works have been published in 3 vols. 4to. The 'Visions of Hell,' and Comic Tales, have been translated into English.

QUICK, JOHN, a dissenting divine, born at Plymouth 1636. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and deprived of the living of Brixton, in Devonshire, for nonconformity, in 1662. After this, he resided some time at Middleburg, and lastly settled in London, where he died in 1706. He wrote 'Synodicon in Galia Reformata,' 2 vols.; 'An answer to that case of conscience, Whether it be lawful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister,' &c.

QUICK, JOHN, a celebrated comedian, died at Islington 4 April, 1831, aged 83.

QUIEN, MICHEL LE, a French Dominican, born at Boulogne 8 Oct., 1661. He opposed Father Pezron's attempt to establish the Septuagint chronology against that of the Hebrew text. He also wrote an answer to Courayer on the English Ordinations, and published an edition of the works of Johannes Damascenus. His other publications are, 'Panoplia contra Schisma Græcorum;' and 'Oriens Christianus in Africa.' Died 12 March, 1733.

QUILLET, CLAUDE, a French writer, born at Chinon (Touraine) 1602. He practised physic for some years; but his career was changed by his interference with the affair of the nuns of Loudun, who were said to be possessed of the devil. He ridiculed the measures pursued there by the intrigues of Richelieu, and in consequence fled to Rome, where he took holy orders and became secretary to Marshal d'Estrees, the French ambassa-

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dor. He returned to France with that minister after the death of Richelieu, and in 1655 published at Leyden, under the name of *Calvadius Lætus*, his well-known poem 'Callipassia,' on the art of having fine children, which has been translated into English by Rowe. Cardinal Mazarin nominated the author to the abbey of Doudeauville, in the diocese of Boulogne. Died at Paris 1661.

QUIN, JAMES, a celebrated actor, born in Covent Garden, 24 Feb., 1693. He received his education at Dublin, where his father, who was a barrister, died in 1710. Being thus deprived of support, Quin went upon the stage, and after performing one season in Dublin repaired to London, where he performed inferior parts at Drury Lane, and next at Lincoln's Inn Fields, till, by a casual appearance in Tamerlane, his merit was appreciated, and he became the first tragedian of his day. His prospects, however, had like to have been cut off by the misfortune of killing another performer in a duel. In 1741 he removed to Dublin, and on his return found the public wholly occupied by the merits of Garrick. In 1746 these two great actors performed together at Covent Garden in the 'Fair Penitent,' soon after which Quin retired on a competency to Bath; but in 1749 he performed the part of Coriolanus, in Thomson's posthumous tragedy, on which occasion he spoke an affecting prologue. Quin and Thomson had lived on terms of friendship, the beginning of which was highly honourable to the player, who, without knowing Thomson except as a poet, released him from a spunging-house. About this time he was employed in the instruction of George III.; and when he heard how well the king delivered his first speech to Parliament, he exclaimed, 'I taught the boy!' Quin died at Bath 21 Jan., 1766.

QUINAULT, PHILIPPE, a dramatic poet, born at Paris 3 June, 1635. He wrote operas, which, being popular, excited the envy of Boileau, who attacked Quinault with unceasing asperity. He, however, enjoyed a pension, and was much esteemed for his virtues. Died 26 Nov., 1688. His works were printed 1739, in 5 vols.

QUINAULT DUFRESNE, ABRAHAM ALEXIS, a French tragic actor, born 1693; died 12 Feb., 1741.

QUINTANA, MANUEL JOSÉ, a Spanish poet and patriot, born at Madrid 1772; died there 11 March, 1857.

QUINTILIANUS, MARCUS FABIUS, a celebrated rhetorician, was born at Rome A.D. 42, though some have supposed that he was a native of Spain, from the circumstance that he taught rhetoric in the city of Calagurra during the governorship of Galba. On the death of Nero he returned to Rome, where he professed eloquence many years. In the reign of Domitian, whom he flattered, he obtained leave to retire into private life, when he employed his leisure in composing his 'Institutio Oratoria.' Two other works, of dubious authority, pass under his name—'Declamationes,' and a dialogue 'De Oratoribus.' This last is also ascribed to Tacitus. Quintilian, by his first wife, had two sons, one of whom died at the age of five, and the other, who was a child of extraordinary talents, at ten. His second wife brought him a daughter, who was portioned in marriage by the younger Pliny, out of respect to her father under whom he had studied. Quintilian lived to the age of fourscore.

QUINTUS CALABER. See CALABER.

QUIRINI, ANGELO MARIA, a cardinal, born at

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Venice 16 March, 1690. He became a Benedictine at Florence, where Magliabecchi took great delight in his company. In 1710 Quirini visited England, and while here formed an acquaintance with Newton, Bentley, and other eminent men. Benedict XIII. raised him to the purple, which he adorned by his talents and virtues. Died 6 Jan., 1755. His works are, *Primordia Corcyrae*; *Lives of the Bishops of Brescia*; 'Specimen variae Litteraturæ, quæ in urbe Brixia, ejusque ditione, paulo post incunabula Typographiæ florebat'; 'Account of his Travels'; 'The Letters of Cardinal Pole'; and an edition of Ephrem Syrus.

QUITA, DOMINGOS DOS REIS, a Portuguese poet, born 6 Jan., 1728; died 1770.

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RABAUD DE SAINTE ÉTIENNE, JEAN PAUL, a Protestant minister, born at Nîmes April, 1743. In the Constituent Assembly he showed eloquence and address, and though deluded by the factious spirit of the times, he resumed his moderation in the Convention, and spoke with boldness against the punishment of Louis XVI. These sentiments marked him for death; and though he escaped to Bordeaux, he was seized and taken back to Paris, where he was guillotined 5 Dec., 1793. He wrote 'Letters on the Primitive History of Greece,' &c.

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated wit, born at Chinon, in Touraine, about 1483. He was at first a monk, but quitted the order to study physic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and practised with such reputation that the university deputed him to go to Paris to obtain a restitution of their privileges, in which he succeeded. While at Montpellier he read lectures upon Hippocrates and Galen; but about 1532 he removed to Lyons, where he became physician to the hospital. In 1534 he accompanied John du Bellay to Rome, and there received the papal permission to hold ecclesiastical preferment; in consequence of which he was made a secular canon of the Abbey of St. Maur. He also held the cure of Meudon, where he died 1553. He wrote several books; but the only one by which he is known is the romance called 'The Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel,' an extravagant satire upon monks, priest, popes, and pedants.

RABUTIN. See BUSSY.

RACAN, HONORAT DE RUEIL, MARQUIS DE, a French poet, and one of the first members of the Academy, born at Roche-Racan, in Touraine, 1589; died Feb., 1670.

RACHEL (ELIZA RACHEL FÉLIX), a French actress, born at Münf, Switzerland, 28 Feb., 1820. She was the daughter of a poor Jewish pedler, and passed a miserable childhood. After singing in the cafés of Lyons she was taken to Paris, where she entered the Conservatoire, and made her debut at the Gymnase in 1837. At first she attracted no particular notice; but she studied assiduously under Samson, an actor and author of great experience, and on 7 Sept., 1838, startled the Parisian public by a personation of Camille in 'Les Horaces,' at the Théâtre Français, so full of originality and tragic intensity as almost to obliterate the traditions of former actresses in the same part.

RACINE.

Thenceforth she stood alone on the French stage, confessedly the first actress of the day, and never, probably, rivalled in her peculiar walk of tragedy. She played with marvellous perfection the principal parts in the tragedies of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, which were revived for the special purpose of displaying her abilities as a *tragédienne*. Madlle. Rachel excelled in the delineation of the fiercer passions; but jealousy and hatred were so subtly interpreted that the mind was even less affected by what she expressed than by what she left to the imagination. In 1855 she visited the United States, where she achieved fresh triumphs, in the midst of which she was stricken down by consumption. After a brief sojourn in Egypt she returned to France, and died at Cannel, near Toulon, 3 Jan., 1858.

RACINE, JEAN, a French dramatic poet, born at La Ferté-Milon 21 Dec., 1639. He was educated at Port Royal, on leaving which seminary he went to Paris, and in 1660 wrote an ode on the marriage of the king, for which he received a pension. He now commenced dramatic writer, and in 1666 published his tragedy of 'Alexandra.' The same year he engaged in a controversy with Nicole on the subject of theatrical representations, which that author condemned as injurious to religion. Racine had also to encounter the attacks of envy, and one Pradon was set up as his rival. These attempts, however, failed, and he produced several tragedies, which placed him on a level with Corneille. In 1673 he was admitted into the Academy, and in 1677 nominated with Boileau to write the history of Louis XIV.; but the work was never executed. From scruples of conscience he quitted the theatre, till Madame de Maintenon prevailed upon him to write the sacred drama of 'Esther,' which was performed by the young ladies of St. Cyr, and also at Versailles. This was followed by the tragedy of 'Athalieh,' which, though the better piece, met with a cold reception. Racine now renounced poetry entirely, and spent the latter part of his life in writing the history of the house of Port Royal. His death was remarkable; for, having drawn up a memorial on the distresses of the people, Madame de Maintenon showed it to the king, who was so displeased, that the poet took to his bed, and died 22 April, 1699. His son, Louis, was an abbé, and obtained a place in the Finances. He died 29 Jan., 1763, aged 71. He wrote Reflections on Poetry; the Life of his Father; 'Odes'; 'Epistles'; and a translation of Milton's Paradise Lost; also Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member.

RADCLIFFE, ANN, a novelist, born in London 9 July, 1764. Her maiden name was Ward, and at the age of 23 she married Mr. William Radcliffe, a graduate of Oxford and a student in one of the inns of court. Her first performance was a romantic tale entitled 'The Castles of Athlin and Dunblaine,' which was succeeded by 'The Sicilian Romance,' and 'The Romance of the Forest.' These were followed by her 'Mysteries of Udolpho.' Her last work in this department of literature was her romance of 'The It-ians.' She also published 'Travels through Holland and along the Rhine,' 1793. Mrs. Radcliffe had great skill in describing scenes of terror and the force of the passions. Died 9 Jan., 1823.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, M.D., was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1650. He was educated at the school

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of his native town, and next at University College, Oxford, whence he removed to a fellowship in Lincoln College, where he took his degree of M.B. 1675. He now commenced practice at Oxford; but in 1677 he resigned his fellowship, and in 1682, on proceeding to his doctor's degree, came to London, where he became the first physician of his time, and acquired an immense fortune. He attended King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, but gave great offence to them all by the roughness of his manners. In 1713 he was elected into Parliament for Buckingham; but, on the death of the queen the next year, his life was threatened for not attending her when called to do so by an order of council. This hastened his death on 1 Nov., 1714. His remains were interred in St. Mary's church, Oxford, to which university he was a liberal benefactor, being the founder of the Library and Infirmary which bear his name.

RADCLIFFE, THOMAS, earl of Sussex. See SUSSEX.

RADCLYFFE, JAMES, earl of Derwentwater. See DERWENTWATER.

RADEMACKER, GERARD, a Dutch painter, born 1673 at Amsterdam, where he died 1711. His brother, *Gerard Rademacker* (b. 1675; d. 1735), attained a high rank as a landscape painter and engraver.

RADETZKY, JOSEPH WENTZEL, COUNT, an Austrian general, born at Trzebnitz, Bohemia, 2 Nov., 1766. He distinguished himself in the wars against France; became commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Italy 1831; and received the bâton of field-marshal 1836. Surprised in 1848 by the Lombard insurrection, he was first driven out of Milan and defeated at Goito; but, in spite of his great age, he lost no time in taking his revenge, for on 23 March, 1849, he gained a decisive victory over Charles Albert at Novara, thus placing Lombardy once more under the domination of Austria. Soon afterwards Radetzky bombarded and recaptured Venice. Died at Milan 5 Jan., 1858.

RADOWITZ, JOSEPH JOHN, a Prussian general and statesman, born at Blunkenburg 6 Feb., 1796; died at Berlin 25 Dec., 1853.

RAEBURN, Sir HENRY, a painter, born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, 4 March, 1756. He lost his parents at an early age, but was carefully brought up by his elder brother, who placed him as an apprentice to a goldsmith. In this situation he began to paint miniatures, which were much admired. He next, with the consent of his master, applied himself to oil-painting on a large scale, which he continued to follow for the rest of his life. Ambitious of improvement, soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he repaired to London, and waited on Sir Joshua Reynolds, who gave him every encouragement, and advised him to visit Italy. He did so, and spent two years in that country, assiduously employed in studying the works of the great masters. On his return (1787) he fixed his residence in Edinburgh, where he soon came into full employment as a portrait painter, nor did he ever attempt any other branch of art. He became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Imperial Academy of Florence, and of the Royal Academy of London. He also received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed the king's portrait painter for Scotland just before his death, which occurred at Edinburgh 8 July, 1823.

RAFFLES.

RAFFLES, THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., was born 17 May, 1788, in London, where his father was a solicitor. At an early age he entered the old College at Homerton, near London, and on the completion of his studies in 1809 was appointed minister of the Independent chapel at Hammersmith. This position he occupied for three years, at the end of which he removed to Liverpool, and officiated in Great George Street Chapel from that time until 1861, when he resigned his pastoral office. Dr. Raffles enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator. Among his works is a volume of Poems, published in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Dr. J. H. Brown, barrister-at-law, and J. H. Wilson, the translator of Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered.' This was followed by a 'Memoir' of the life and ministry of his predecessor, the Rev. Thomas Spencer. In 1817 appeared his 'Letters during a Tour through some part of France, Savoy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands,' in a volume dedicated to his distinguished cousin, Sir Stamford Raffles, in whose company the tour was made. He also published two volumes of lectures on religious subjects, and a great variety of sermons. Dr. Raffles was LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen, and D.D. of Union College, Schenectady, U.S. Died 18 Aug., 1863.

RAFFLES, SIR THOMAS STAMFORD, was born at sea, off Jamaica, 6 July, 1781. He became a clerk in the India House, whence in 1805 he was sent out as assistant-secretary to the new government of Pulo Penang, now Prince of Wales's Island. Having acquired a knowledge of Malay, he was appointed translator to the Government, to which, in 1807, were added the offices of principal secretary to the colony, and registrar of the new court of judicature; but illness compelled him in the following year to retire to Malacca. Returning to Penang as agent to the governor-general, he was sent for by Lord Minto to Calcutta; and his lordship, by the advice of Mr. Raffles, having captured the island of Java, appointed him lieutenant-governor of the place. He resigned this post 1816; and in the following year appeared his 'History of Java,' in 2 vols. Soon afterwards he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed to the residency of Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and to the lieutenant-governorship of Fort Marlborough (1818). He contributed greatly towards carrying into effect the abolition of slavery in that settlement, and also distinguished himself by his political arrangements with the Dutch commissioners in the interest of the Sultan of Palembang, and by the occupation of the island of Singapore. On his last visit to the island, in 1823, he laid the foundation of a literary institution, consisting of a college for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese literature, with a library, museum, branch schools, &c., and a grant of 500 acres of uncleared ground for its support; but in 1824 the impaired state of his constitution induced him to return to England, where he founded the Zoological Society, of which he was the first president. Died 5 July, 1826.

RAGLAN, FITZROY JAMES HENRY SOMERSET, LORD, an English general, born 30 Sept., 1788, was the eighth son of Henry, the fifth duke of Beaufort, by Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Boscawen. He was educated at Westminster School, and at the age of sixteen, being then known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, he entered the 4th Regiment of Dragoons as ensign. In 1807 he was attached to Sir Arthur Paget's embassy to Turkey; and in the

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same year he was first associated with the duke of Wellington, who selected him to serve on his staff on the expedition to Copenhagen. This connection was continued in the Peninsula, where Sir Arthur Wellesley appointed him one of his aides-de-camp and military secretary. At the siege of Badajoz his personal gallantry was particularly distinguished, for he was among the first to mount the breach at the storming of that fortress, and it was to him that the governor delivered up his sword. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Busaco. At Waterloo he lost his right arm. For these services he was made aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent (giving the rank of colonel in the army) and knight-commander of the Bath. He was secretary to the embassy at Paris for a short period in 1814, and was minister-plenipotentiary there Jan.-March, 1815. His lordship was again secretary of embassy at Paris 1816-19. He accompanied Wellington to Verona, when the duke went as plenipotentiary to the congress at those places, and in 1820 proceeded with him to St. Petersburg, when he was sent to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession to the throne. In 1823 Lord Fitzroy Somerset went on a special mission to Madrid, without, however, any diplomatic character. He was appointed, in 1819, secretary to the duke of Wellington as master-general of the ordnance, which situation he held till 1827, and in August of that year he was made military secretary to the commander-in-chief, the functions of which office he performed till 1852. During two Parliaments, those of 1818 and 1826, he represented Truro in the House of Commons, where he acted with the moderate Tories. After the death of the duke of Wellington he was made master-general of the ordnance, and elevated to the House of Peers under the title of Baron Raglan (1852). On the breaking-out of the war with Russia, Lord Raglan was appointed to command in chief the British army, and promoted to the rank of field-marshal. In March, 1854, he left England, reached the Crimea in September, and on the 20th of that month fought, in conjunction with Marshal St. Arnaud, the battle of the Alma. During the following winter the allied troops perished in large numbers in the trenches before Sebastopol; and Lord Raglan's anxiety in regard to the condition of the men and the attacks of the English newspapers upon his military movements weighed heavily upon his spirits. In this state of mind he was seized with the cholera, which carried him off 28 June, 1855.

RAIBOLINI. See FRANCIA.

RAIKES, ROBERT, was born at Gloucester 1735. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards succeeded his father in the printing business, which he carried on with credit and advantage. In 1781 he planned the institution of Sunday-schools, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Stock. Died 5 April, 1811.

RAIMBACH, ABRAHAM, an English engraver, of Swiss extraction, born in London 1776; died 17 Jan., 1843. He was the friend of Wilkie, most of whose works he engraved in a masterly manner.

RAIMONDI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an orientalist, born at Cremona about 1540, spent several years in Asia, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of Arabic, Armenian, Syriac, and Hebrew. On returning to Italy he was employed by Cardinal Ferdinand de' Medici to superintend an extensive establishment for printing oriental works, which

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may be regarded as the cradle of the celebrated press of the Propaganda. He was engaged for some time in the preparation of a Polyglot Bible, and was the author of an Arabic Grammar (1610). The date of his decease is not recorded.

RAIMONDI, MARC ANTONIO, a celebrated engraver of Bologna, who, after having distinguished himself in goldsmith's work, went to Venice, and seeing Albert Durer's prints there, was so charmed with them that he determined to devote himself wholly to engraving. He began by imitating some of the above-mentioned prints so exactly as to deceive the eye; but Albert Durer, seeing one of the counterfeited engravings in Brabant, went to Venice, and, complaining to the Republic, obtained an order that Raimondi's plates should no longer bear the name of Albert. Raimondi afterwards engraved from Raffaello, Giulio Romano, and Baccio Bandinelli, and had many celebrated pupils, but was reduced almost to beggary when Rome was taken in 1527. Pope Clement VII., whose displeasure he had incurred by engraving the infamous figures in Aretine's book, was afterwards very kind to him. He died about 1534.

RAINBOW, EDWARD, an English prelate, born at Bliton, Lincolnshire, 20 April, 1608, and educated at Westminster School and at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1642 he was elected president of that society, but was deprived in 1650. At the Restoration he recovered his place, and was made dean of Peterborough. In 1664 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, where he died 26 March, 1684.

RAINE, MATTHEW, D.D., an eminent teacher, born 20 May, 1700, was educated first under his father, a clergyman, at Hackforth, Yorkshire, and next at the Charterhouse, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1791 he was appointed master of the Charterhouse School, and in 1809 elected preacher of Gray's Inn. Died 17 Sept., 1810.

RAINOLDS, or REYNOLDS, JOHN, D.D., was born at Pinho, Devonshire, 1549. He became a scholar and fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he read lectures on Aristotle. In 1586 he was appointed reader of the theological lecture founded by Sir Francis Walsingham. In 1593 he was made dean of Lincoln, which preferment he resigned on being chosen president of his college. He was regarded as the leader of the Puritan party, and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton Court conference in 1603, where he suggested the necessity of a new translation of the Bible, in which work he was afterwards engaged. Died 21 May, 1607.

RAINOLDS, or REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, brother of John Rainolds, mentioned above, was a native of Pinho, near Exeter, and after being instructed in classics at Winchester School was sent to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. The study of the writings of Bishop Jewell led him to doubt the truth of Protestantism, and leaving England, he made some stay at Douay, and then went on to Rome (1575), where he made a public recantation of the Reformed religion. Soon afterwards returning to Douay and Rheims, he was made professor of divinity and of the Hebrew language; and, besides publishing several controversial works, was a great assistant to Gregory Martin in the translation of the Rheims Testament. Having spent some years in these employments, he left Rheims and was made pastor

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of the Beguin nuns at Antwerp, where he died 24 Aug., 1594.

RALEGH, or RALEIGH, Sir WALTER, was born at Budley, Devonshire, 1552. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, after which he engaged in an enterprise for the assistance of the French Protestants. He next served in the Netherlands, and in 1579 accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, on a voyage to America. On his return he distinguished himself against the Irish rebels, and was joined in a commission for the government of Munster. His introduction at court was by an act of gallantry. Queen Elizabeth, walking out one day, stopped at a miry place, upon which Raleigh took off his cloak, and spread it on the ground, so that her majesty passed on clean and dry. In 1584 he obtained letters patent for discovering unknown countries, by virtue of which he took possession of that part of America which was afterwards called, in honour of Elizabeth, Virginia. Soon after this he received the honour of knighthood, was elected into Parliament for Devonshire, made warden of the Stannaries, and also rewarded with several grants of land in England and Ireland. In 1588 he bore an active part in the destruction of the Spanish Armada; and the year following he accompanied the king of Portugal to his dominions, for which the queen gave him a gold chain. On his return he landed in Ireland, where he visited Spenser, the poet, whom he brought to England and introduced to her majesty. In 1597 he commanded an expedition against Panama. Soon after this he fell under the royal displeasure on account of an illicit amour with the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, though Raleigh acted honourably in marrying the lady. In 1595 he engaged in an enterprise for the conquest of Guiana, where he took the city of San Joseph. The year following he displayed great valour in the expedition against Cadiz; and he was also appointed to a command in the armament sent out to intercept the Spanish plate fleet, which he would have captured had he not been thwarted by the earl of Essex. The ruin of that unfortunate nobleman was hastened by Raleigh, who little thought that he was thereby preparing the way for his own destruction. On the accession of James he was deprived of his preferments, and brought to trial at Winchester for conspiring with Lord Cobham and others to place Arabella Stuart on the throne. Raleigh was condemned; but the sentence was respited, and he lay twelve years in the Tower, where he wrote 'The History of the World,' published in folio in 1614. Two years after this he was released and entrusted with a squadron destined against Guiana; but the enterprise failed after an attack on the town of St. Thome, where Sir Walter's eldest son was killed. When Raleigh landed in England he was arrested and sent to the Tower, whence he endeavoured to make his escape, but was taken, and received sentence of death, which was carried into execution in Old Palace Yard 29 Oct., 1618. The works of this great man are numerous, and on a variety of subjects. His poems have been reprinted, and Dr. Birch published a collection of his tracts, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1748. The best edition of his 'History' is that of Oldys, 1736, 2 vols. folio. To Raleigh we are indebted for tobacco and the potato, which last he planted in Ireland on his return from America.

RALPH, JAMES, is supposed to have been a na-

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tive of Philadelphia, where he abandoned his wife and family in 1725, and came to England. In 1728 he published a poem called 'Night,' which procured him a place in Pope's 'Dunciad.' He afterwards produced some dramatic pieces with little success. At length he turned political writer, and in 1742 printed an answer to the duchess of Marlborough's Memoirs, which brought him into notice, and he was much employed by the party connected with the prince of Wales. His principal works were the 'Use and Abuse of Parliaments,' and a 'History of England during the Reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III.' His last publication was entitled 'The Case of Authors by profession.' On the accession of George III. he obtained a pension. He died at Chiswick 24 Jan., 1762.

RAMBOUILLET, CARDINAL DE. See ANGENNES.

RAMEAU, JEAN PHILIPPE, a French musical composer, born at Dijon 1683; died 12 Sept., 1764.

RAMLER, KARL WILHELM, a German poet, born at Kolberg 1725; died 1798.

RAMMOHUN ROY (Rajah), a Hindoo of the Brahmin caste, was born 1774 in the district of Burdwan, in the province of Bengal, and educated at Patna, where he studied Arabic, and at Benares, where he made considerable progress in Sanscrit. He afterwards obtained a knowledge of English; and in 1830 he was sent to this country by the king of Delhi, as his ambassador, for the purpose of obtaining from the East India Company an augmentation of the annual stipend which they had assigned to that prince. In this mission he was successful, and he was received at court with great distinction by William IV. Previous to his departure from India he was honoured by the Great Mogul with the title of rajah. Though he professed the Christian faith, and, while in England, attended the service of the Established Church, he is known to have entertained Unitarian principles. He acquired a knowledge of Hebrew to enable him to read the Old Testament in the original; and he published some religious and political tracts in English, as well as some English translations of Indian works, and especially of the principal books of the Vedas. He died at Stapleton Park, near Bristol, 27 Sept., 1833.

RAMSAY. See DALHOUSIE, marquis of.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, a Scotch poet, born at Leadhills 13 Oct., 1685. He served his apprenticeship to a wig-maker; but on the expiration of his time he became a bookseller at Edinburgh, where, in 1721, he published a quarto volume of his poems, which being well received, encouraged him to print another in 1728. The principal piece in the last collection is the pastoral comedy called 'The Gentle Shepherd.' In 1724 he published a miscellaneous selection of Scotch poetry, under the title of 'The Evergreen,' in which were inserted two pieces of his own, written after the ancient manner. Died 7 Jan., 1758.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, a portrait painter, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh 1709. He studied at Rome, and on his return settled at Edinburgh, where he established a literary society; but after residing there some years he removed to London, and was appointed painter to the king. At the close of life he went to Italy, and died, on landing at Dover, to Aug., 1784. Mr. Ramsay wrote 'The Present State of the Arts in England,' and a volume of essays called 'The Investigator.'

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RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, commonly called *Chevalier Ramsay*, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, 9 June, 1686. He was educated at Edinburgh, after which he went to Leyden, where he became acquainted with Poiret, who introduced him to Fenelon. At this time Ramsay was a sceptic; but the good prelate made a convert of him to the Catholic religion, and procured him the appointment of tutor to the duke de Château Thierry and the prince de Turenne. He was also made a knight of the order of St. Lazarus. After this he went to Rome, to educate the children of the Chevalier St. George, commonly called the Pretender, but soon quitted that situation, and returned to Scotland, where he resided in the family of the duke of Argyle. In 1730 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He died in France 6 May, 1743. His principal works are, 'Discours sur le Poeme Epique,' prefixed to Telemachus; 'La vie de M. Fenelon,' 'Essai sur le Gouvernement Civil;' 'Les Voyages de Cyrus;' 'L'Histoire de M. de Turenne;' 'Philosophical Principles of Religion.'

RAMSAY, CHARLES ALOYSIUS, a Scotch writer, lived at the close of the seventeenth century. He studied chemistry and medicine, and translated into Latin a treatise of Kunckel 'De principis chymicis,' 8vo., London, 1678; but is chiefly known by a treatise on Shorthand, first published 1678, and reprinted several times. The edition of 1683 was printed at Paris in 8vo., and is in Latin and French. The French title is as follows: 'Tachographie, ou l'art d'écrire aussi vite qu'on parle. Renfermé sous tres-peu de preceptes; le tout enseigné par une methode brève & fort intelligible, expliquée par plusieurs exemples.' Prefixed is a very long dedication to Louis XIV. The system of Ramsay is almost identical with that invented by Jeremiah Rich.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM, an English scholar, was born 1806, being the youngest son of Sir William Ramsay, bart. He was educated first at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, at which latter place he was a professor of mathematics from 1829 to 1831. He became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, about 1828, and graduated B.A. 1831. Immediately afterwards he was promoted from the mathematical professorship at Glasgow to the chair of Literæ Humaniores in the same university. Died 12 Feb., 1865. He contributed extensively to the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography,' and the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,' edited by Dr. William Smith; published 'Selections from Ovid and Tibullus;' 'Manual of Roman Antiquities;' 'Speech of Cicero for Aulus Cluentius;' 'Manual of Latin Prosody.'

RAMSBOTHAM, FRANCIS HENRY, M.D., a physician, born in or about 1801, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh 1822. He became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, 1826, and a fellow in 1844. Dr. Ramsbotham was for many years consulting obstetric physician and lecturer on midwifery at the London Hospital. He also held the appointment of physician to the Royal Maternity Charity, and the Tower Hamlets Dispensary. At one time he resided in New Broad Street, City, where he enjoyed a considerable practice; but a few years before his death failing health compelled him to relinquish it. Thereupon he retired to Woodend, a small village near Perth, where he died 7 July, 1868, aged 67. Dr. Rams-

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botham was author of 'Principles of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery,' and 'Lectures on Midwifery'—works of standard authority and acknowledged merit.

RAMSDEN, JESSE, F.R.S., an optician, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, 1735, became a mathematical instrument maker in Piccadilly, and married the daughter of Mr. Dollond the optician. Among other discoveries made by him was one for an accurate division of instruments, which procured him a premium from the Board of Longitude. He died at Brighton, 5 Nov., 1800.

RAMUS, PETER, in French, *Pierre de la Ramée*, a philosopher, born in Vermandois, in Picardy, 1515. He obtained the place of servant in the college of Navarre, where he devoted his leisure hours to study, and made such progress as to be admitted to his master's degree. Having ventured to attack the doctrine of Aristotle, he was interdicted from teaching philosophy; but this judgment was reversed by Henry II., and in 1551 he was made professor of eloquence. He now distinguished himself by his zeal for a reform in the pronunciation of Latin; and though opposed by the Sorbonnists, he gained the victory. Having asserted his liberty in these points, he next turned Protestant; but as this change could not be long concealed, he was obliged to leave Paris; to which city he returned in 1571, and lost his life in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the following year. He published some works on mathematics, philosophy, and logic.

RAMUSIO, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian writer, born at Treviso (Venice), 1485. He became secretary to the Council of Ten, and was often employed in public embassies. He died at Padua 10 July, 1557. He compiled a valuable work, entitled 'Raccolta delle Navigazioni e de' Viaggi,' 3 vols.

RANCE, DOM ARMAND JEAN LE BOUTHILLIER DE, the reformer of La Trappe, was born 9 Jan., 1626, at Paris. At the age of thirteen he published an edition of Anacreon, which he dedicated to his godfather, Cardinal Richelieu. He obtained several benefices before he was in orders, and might have risen to the most elevated stations in the church had he not taken the resolution of retiring from the world. Two reasons are assigned for this; one, that on paying a visit to a favourite lady, he found her a corpse; but the other, and the more probable, is, that having a narrow escape from being killed by a musket-ball, he determined to devote his whole life to religious exercises. Accordingly, he assumed the monastic habit 1664, and afterwards took possession of the abbey of La Trappe, reformed it, and introduced that regularity which has made it the admiration of the whole civilized world. Here he died 26 Oct., 1700, leaving several ascetical works, and 'Accounts of the Lives and Deaths of some Monks of La Trappe.'

RANDOLPH, SIR THOMAS, was born in Kent 1523, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and nominated principal of Broadgate Hall in that university 1549. After the accession of Elizabeth he was sent ambassador to Scotland, France, and Russia; and made chamberlain of the exchequer and master of the posts. Died 8 June, 1590. Some of his letters are in print.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, a poet, born at Bady, Northamptonshire, 1605, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. He became one of the

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adopted sons of Ben Jonson; but shortened his life by the irregularity of his conduct, and died 17 March, 1634-5. He wrote five plays, which were published with his poems 1638. 'The Muse's Looking Glass' is the best of his dramatic works.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, D.D., was born 30 Aug., 1701, at Canterbury, of which city his father was recorder. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Archbishop Potter presented him to the vicarages of Perham and Waltham, in Kent, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Saitwood. In 1748 he was elected president of Corpus Christi College; in 1768 he was made archdeacon of Oxford; and the next year appointed Margaret professor of divinity. Died 24 March, 1783. Dr. Randolph composed several works in defence of the Christian religion. The most valuable were published under the title of 'A View of our Blessed Saviour's Ministry,' 2 vols., 1784. His son, *John Randolph, D.D.*, born 1740, became in succession bishop of Oxford (1799), Bangor (1807), and London (1809), and died 28 July, 1813.

RANTZAU, JOSEAS, Comte DE, marshal of France, was born of a noble family in Holstein. He served first in the Swedish army, but on visiting France with Chancellor Oxenstiern, he was made field-marshal by Louis XIII. At the siege of Dole (1636) he lost an eye; he afterwards lost an arm and a leg, and one of his ears. In 1645, having abjured the Protestant religion, he was made marshal of France. He served in Flanders, but becoming suspected by Cardinal Mazarin, he was sent to the Bastille for eleven months. Died 1650.

RAPHAEL, or RAFFAELLO SANZIO, was born at Urbino 28 March, 1483. He was the only son of Giovanni Sanzio, a painter, who placed him, at the age of thirteen, under Peter Perugino. Three years afterwards, he went with Pinturicchio to Siena, to assist him in painting the history of Pius II., for the cathedral there; but Raphael soon left that work to visit Florence, where he improved his style by studying the designs of da Vinci and Michael Angelo. His favourite artist, however, was Fra Bartolomeo, from whom he received instructions. In 1508 Raphael was invited to Rome by Julius II., who employed him to paint the 'School of Athens,' in the Vatican. In performing this commission, he gave such satisfaction that the Pope ordered all the pictures already painted in the various rooms to be obliterated, and the walls prepared for the productions of Raphael alone, who, with difficulty, succeeded in saving from destruction a ceiling painted by his old master, Perugino. The first of these rooms is dedicated to the history of Constantine; the second exhibits four miracles; the third is filled with allegorical representations of Science; and the fourth is devoted to the histories of Leo III. and IV. Raphael also enjoyed the favour of Leo X., for whom he made a series of cartoons from the sacred history; seven of which are in the possession of the queen of England. To his other talents he added that of being an able architect; the principles of which science he studied under Bramante, who recommended him for his successor in conducting the great work of St. Peter's; the general plan of which, as it now stands, was designed by Raphael. He likewise constructed a number of magnificent buildings, particularly the

Caffarelli palace at Rome. This great artist was, besides, ambitious of being a sculptor, and a statue of Jonah still exists in the church of St. Maria del Popolo, as a specimen of his extraordinary powers. His death, which happened 7 April, 1520, was occasioned by excessive bleeding, when his frame was already weakened by a violent fever.

RAPHELENGIUS, FRANCIS, was born 27 Feb., 1530, at Lanoy, in French Flanders. He studied at Paris; after which he came to England, and taught Greek at Cambridge. On his return to the Netherlands, he married a daughter of Plantin, the printer, at Antwerp, whom he assisted as corrector of the press; but in 1585 he became professor of the oriental languages, at Leyden. Died 20 July, 1597. His works are, *Remarks on the Chaldee Paraphrase*; and a Hebrew Grammar; a Chaldee Dictionary; and an Arabic Lexicon. His son published, *Notes on the Tragedies of Seneca*, and 'Ætioria carmine elegiaco in imagines doctorum virorum.'—*Athen. Cænob.*

RAPIN, RENÉ or **RENAT'S**, a Jesuit, was born at Tours, 1621. He taught polite literature, with great reputation, in the colleges of his order; and died at Paris, 1687. He wrote, *Latin Poems*, published at Paris 1681, in 2 vols. The finest piece in this collection is that on Gardens, of which there are two English versions. His *Critical Dissertations on Ancient Authors*; poetry, philosophy, and history, have also been translated into English.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, PAUL, an historian, was born, of Protestant parents, at Castres, in Languedoc, in 1661. His father, James, lord of Thoyras, was an advocate, to which profession Paul likewise was bred, but quitted it for that of arms. On the commencement of the persecution against the Protestants, he left France, and went to Holland, where he continued till the Revolution, when he followed William III. to England, and obtained a commission in his service. He was at the battle of the Boyne; and received a wound at the siege of Limerick, for which he was made a captain. In 1693 he was appointed tutor to the son of the earl of Portland. After travelling with his pupil through Germany and Italy, he fixed his residence at Wesel, and died there 16 May, 1725. He printed eight volumes of his *History of England*, down to the reign of Charles I.; and left the remainder in a state for publication, in two volumes more. Besides this work, of which there is a translation and continuation by Tyndal, he published a 'Dissertation on Whigs and Tories;' and an abridgment of 'Rymer's Fœdera.'

RAPP, le Comte JEAN, a French general, born at Colmar 26 April, 1772, entered the army at the age of sixteen, and became aide-de-camp to General Desaix, whom he attended in the German and Egyptian campaigns. After the battle of Austerlitz, he was made general of division. In 1813 he long and ably defended Dantzic, which at last surrendered to the Russians, after two-thirds of the garrison had perished. He was made prisoner of war, and did not return to France till after the first restoration of the Bourbons, to whom he gave in his adhesion. During the Hundred Days he sided with Bonaparte, and held Strasburg after the battle of Waterloo. He returned to France 1817, and in the following year took his seat in the Chamber of Peers. Died 8 Nov., 1821.

RASK, RASMUS CHRISTIAN, a comparative phi-

ologist, born 2 Nov., 1787, of poor parents, at Brendekilde, near Odense, in the island of Funen, in the kingdom of Denmark. He studied at Copenhagen, passed several years in Iceland, and paid several visits to Sweden, Finland, and Kusva, with a view to increasing his knowledge of Languages. Aided by the rich MS. treasures in the library of Copenhagen, he acquired a profound knowledge of ancient Scandinavian literature. His 'Introduction to the Knowledge of the Icelandic, or ancient Norse Language,' 1811; his 'Anglo-Saxon Grammar,' 1817; his 'Researches on the Origin of the Icelandic Language,' 1818; and the valuable materials he furnished to the works of others, especially Bjorn Haldorsen's 'Icelandic Dictionary,' attest his remarkable proficiency in this class of studies. He also turned his attention to the languages of the East, and in 1819 published a 'Sanskrit Grammar.' Soon afterwards he visited Persia, Bombay, and Ceylon, bringing back with him 113 rare manuscripts. Shortly after his return he was appointed professor of history at Copenhagen; and in 1829 professor of oriental languages and principal librarian of the university. Died 14 Nov., 1832.

RASORI, GIOVANNI, an Italian physician, born at Parma 1707; died 13 April, 1837.

RASTALL, JOHN, a printer, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He married the sister of Sir Thomas More, and has been called a lawyer, merely from the circumstance of his compiling law books. His principal work, however, is a chronicle, which was reprinted in 1811. Rastall, by engaging in a controversy with Frith, on the doctrine of Purgatory, became a convert to the Protestant religion. He died 1536; leaving two sons, *William* and *John*. The first became a justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Mary; but when Elizabeth came to the throne, he went to Louvain, and died there in 1505. His brother, John, remained in England, and was a justice of the peace. The book called Rastall's Entries belongs to the father, though it passes under the name of William.

RASTALL, JOHN, an English Jesuit, known as the antagonist of Bishop Jewel, was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford; but leaving his country for conscience' sake, he was admitted into the Society of Jesus, together with his brother Edward, at Rome, in 1568. He became rector of the college of his order at Inghildstadt, and died 1600. His works are 'A Contutation of a Sermon pronounced by Mr. Jewel at St. Paul's Cross,' Antwerp 1564; 'Copy of a Challenge taken out of the said Contutation,' Antwerp 1565; 'Reply against an answer falsely entitled "Delence of the Truth,"' Antwerp 1565; a treatise entitled 'Beware of Mr. Jewell,' Antwerp 1566; 'Brief View of the false Wares picked up in the nameless Apology of the Church of England,' Louvain 1567.

RATRAMNUS, or **BERTRAM**, a monk of Corby, in the ninth century, who wrote a treatise 'On the Body and Blood of Christ,' which at first appeared to favour the Protestant notions respecting the Real Presence. An English translation was published at Dublin 1753.

RAU, KARL HEINRICH, a German writer, was professor of political economy at Heidelberg from 1822 till his death, which took place in that town 19 March, 1870, at the age of 78. His principal work was a 'Compendium of Political Economy.'

RAUCH.

RAUCH, CHRISTIAN, a German sculptor, born at Arolsen, in the territory of Waldeck a Jan., 1777; died at Berlin 3 Dec., 1857. His greatest work is the colossal monument of Frederick the Great, erected between the university and the palace of the prince of Prussia.

RAVAILLAC, FRANÇOIS, was born at Angoulême 1578 or 1579, and took the habit of the Feuillants, a society from which, six weeks later, he was expelled for irregularity. The fanatical discourses of the advocates of the League so deranged his understanding, that he formed a most inveterate hatred against Henry IV. and determined to cut him off. Full of melancholy fury he went to Paris, and for some days followed the monarch to commit his horrid purpose. On 14 May, 1610, when the royal carriage was stopped in the street by some waggons, the murderer raised himself upon the wheels, and with two blows stabbed the monarch to the heart. He was seized by the duke of Epernon, and condemned to be torn to pieces by four horses. The dreadful sentence was executed the following 27th May, and he declared to the last that he had no accomplices.

RAVENET, SIMON FRANÇOIS, a French engraver, came to England about 1750, and was much employed by the booksellers. He also executed many large prints of historical subjects and portraits in an excellent style. Died 1774.

RAVENSCHROFT, THOMAS, an English musician, who died about 1640. He was a bachelor of music, and published 'A brief Discourse of the true but neglected Use of characterizing the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution, in measurable Music,' 1614. He was also the composer of a collection of psalms, and of another of songs.

RAVIS, or RAVIUS, CHRISTIAN, an orientalist, born at Berlin 1613. After studying at Rostock, he came to England, and was patronized by Archbishop Usher, who sent him into the East to collect manuscripts. In 1643 he was appointed professor of the oriental languages at Utrecht; but afterwards he removed to Upsal, and next to Kiel, where he died 21 June, 1677. He left some learned works in Latin, on oriental and biblical literature.

RAWDON, FRANCIS, LORD. See HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF.

RAWLEY, WILLIAM, D.D., born at Norwich about 1588, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; after which he became chaplain and amanuensis to Lord Bacon, who procured for him the living of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, and left him a legacy. Died 18 June, 1667. Dr. Rawley printed some of his patron's tracts, under the title of 'Resuscitatio;' and from his papers, Archbishop Tenison collected the 'Remains' of that great man, which he published with the title of 'Baconiana.'

RAWLINSON, CHRISTOPHER, was born at Clark Hall, the seat of his family, in Lancashire, 1677. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was distinguished by his knowledge of the Saxon language; and while there, published an edition of King Alfred's translation of 'Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ.' Died 8 Jan., 1733.

RAWLINSON, RICHARD, LL.D., F.S.A., the fourth son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, (LL.D. 1719). Dr.

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Rawlinson was so strongly attached to the family of Stuart, that he ordered the head of Laver, who had been executed for treason, to be buried with him. He published a translation of 'Fresnoy's Method of studying History,' 2 vols.; but his principal work is 'The English Topographer, or an Historical Account of all the Pieces that have been written relative to the Natural History or Topographical Description of England,' 8vo. He founded an Anglo-Saxon lecture at Oxford, to which university he was, in other respects, also a considerable benefactor. He died at Islington 6 April, 1755. The sale of his books, manuscripts, prints, and drawings, occupied sixty-eight days.

RAWLINSON, THOMAS, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, kn., lord-mayor of London, was bred to the law, and became so great a collector of books, that Addison characterised him in the Tatler under the name of 'Tom Folio.' While he lived in Gray's Inn, his library occupied four chambers, and he was obliged to sleep in the passage. He afterwards took London House, in Aldersgate Street, where he died 6 Aug., 1725, aged 44. His library was dispersed by auction, and the sale of the manuscripts alone took up sixteen days.

RAWSON, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated oculist, who resided in Albemarle Street, London. He was knighted 1814, and died 4 Feb., 1827. His original name was *Adams*.

RAY, JOHN, F.R.S., a celebrated naturalist, was the son of a blacksmith, at Block Notley, in Essex, and born there 29 Nov., 1628. He was educated at the school of Braintree, and next at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, but removed from thence to Trinity College; and in 1649 obtained a fellowship. At the Restoration he was episcopally ordained; but lost his fellowship for refusing to sign the declaration against the solemn league and covenant. After this he devoted himself to the study of nature; and in 1663 accompanied Mr. Willoughby on a tour through Europe, of which journey he published an account in 1673. Mr. Ray was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1667; and the Transactions of that body afford ample proofs of his attention to science. In 1672 came out his 'Collection of English Proverbs;' previous to which he published his 'Catalogue of English Plants.' The death of Mr. Willoughby was much felt by Mr. Ray, who was appointed one of his executors, and entrusted with the education of his sons. Soon after this he married, and settled at his native place, where he completed his 'Methodus Plantarum Nova,' 1682; the 'Historia Plantarum,' 3 vols.; and the 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpium.' He also printed Mr. Willoughby's History of Birds; and that of Fishes. His next publication was entitled 'The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation,' which passed through several editions. This was followed by 'Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World.' To these pieces succeeded his 'Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum;' and in 1693 his 'Sylloge Stirpium Europæarum extra Britanniam.' His last undertaking was a History of the British Insects, which he did not live to complete; but his notes, as also his letters, were published after his death, which event happened at Black Notley 17 Jan., 1705.

RAYMOND, ROBERT, LORD, an eminent judge, was the son of Sir Thomas Raymond, one of the

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justices of the King's Bench, and author of 'Reports.' The subject of this article became solicitor-general in the reign of Queen Anne, and attorney-general in that of George I.; who appointed him one of the commissioners of the great seal, and afterwards chief justice of the King's Bench. In 1730 he was created Baron Raymond. Died 1732. His Reports have been published in 2 vols. folio, and 3 vols. 8vo.; and his 'Rubrics' in 1 vol., folio.

RAYNAL, GUILLAUME THOMAS FRANÇOIS, a French philosopher, born at Saint-Geniez (Aveyron) 11 March, 1713. He became a Jesuit, but was expelled the society for his irreligious sentiments, 1748. He then associated himself with Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, who employed him in the theological department of the Encyclopædie. Raynal, however, committed the execution of those articles to an abbe, to whom he paid only twenty-five louis d'ors for writing them, while he received himself six times the sum. The cheat being discovered, Raynal was compelled to refund what he had fraudulently withheld. He now published several works at Paris, the principal of which was his 'Political and Philosophical History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies.' This was followed by an essay on the 'Revolution of America,' written in a style of declamation, and full of enmity to the English. In 1791 the Abbé Raynal addressed a letter to the constituent assembly, which greatly irritated the revolutionists; but he escaped the general massacre in the reign of terror, and died poor, 6 March, 1796.

RÉAUMUR, RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE, a French naturalist, born at Rochelle 1683. After studying at Poitiers and Bourges he went to Paris, where he made such progress in mathematics and natural philosophy as to be admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at the age of 24. He discovered the art of manufacturing porcelain; of converting iron into steel; of tinning iron plates; and of making artificial pearls. He ascertained also the existence of mines of turquoises in France equal to those of Persia; and he invented a method of hatching eggs by artificial heat. He was the first who reduced thermometers to a common standard, and the instruments constructed upon his principles still go by his name. In dissecting a number of birds he found that the digestion of the carnivorous kind is performed by solution, while that of the granivorous is produced by trituration. This great experimentalist died 18 Oct., 1757. His principal works are, *Memoirs of his Discoveries; History of Insects, 6 vols.; and a History of the auriferous rivers of France.*

RECORD, ROBERT, M.D., a physician and mathematician, was a native of Tenby, Pembroke-shire, became a student of Oxford, about 1525, and in 1531 was elected a fellow of All Souls' College; but he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge 1545. In 1549 he was comptroller of the Mint at Bristol, and in 1551 was appointed surveyor-general of mines and money in Ireland. He was the first in this country who adopted the Copernican system, the first writer on arithmetic and geometry in English, the first introducer of the knowledge of algebra into England, and the inventor of the present method of extracting the square root. He died in the King's Bench prison about 1558. His chief works are, 'The Urinal of Physike;' 'The Ground of Artes; teaching the worke and practise

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of Arithmetike;' 'The Pathway to Knowledge, containing the first principles of Geometry;' 'The Whetstone of Witte, whiche is the second part of Arithmetike, containing the Extraction of Kootes;' and an edition of Fabian's Chronicle, 1559.—*Athen. Cantab.*

REDDING, CYRUS, born at Penryn, Cornwall, 1785, came in early life to London, and devoted himself to journalism. He afterwards (1815-18) resided in France, and edited 'Galignani's Messenger.' Subsequently he edited some English provincial journals, and died in London 28 May, 1870. He published a volume of poems; several novels; 'History of Wines,' 1833; 'Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal,' 1858; 'Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of T. Campbell, 1860;' 'Memoirs of remarkable Misers;' and 'Fast Celebrities whom I have known,' 1869.

REDESDALE, JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD, LOED, was born 18 Aug., 1748, being a younger brother of William Mitford, the historian of Greece. After passing through Winchester School and New College, Oxford, he was called to the bar, became a distinguished Chancery pleader, and published, in 1787, a valuable work 'On the Pleading, in Suits in the Court of Chancery, by English Bill,' 2nd edition, 1804. He was first returned to Parliament, 1788, through the interest of his cousin, the duke of Northumberland, on a vacancy for Becclesden. He was appointed solicitor-general and knighted 1793, and became attorney-general 1799. Soon afterwards he was returned for East Loos, in Cornwall, and while representing that borough was chosen speaker of the House of Commons 1801. In Feb., 1802, he was appointed lord-chancellor of Ireland and raised to the peerage of Great Britain. He rendered himself very obnoxious to the Catholic party, for which reason he was removed from the Chancery bench by the Whig administration of 1806. From this period Lord Redesdale was regarded as a very high legal authority in appeals and committees of the House of Lords. Died 10 Jan., 1830.

REDFORD, SEBASTIAN, an English Jesuit, born 27 April, 1701; died at Wealside, Essex, 2 Jan., 1763, leaving a work entitled 'An Important Enquiry, or the nature of a Church Reformation fully considered, wherein is shown from Scripture, Reason, and Antiquity, that the late pretended Reformation was groundless in the Attempt, and defective in the Execution,' 8vo., London, 1721 and 1728.

REDI, FRANCESCO a physician, born at Arezzo 18 Feb., 1626. He graduated at Padua, and became first physician to the grand duke of Tuscany. He distinguished himself by his experiments on the poison of the viper and the generation of insects. Redi was also a good poet; and the Academia della Crusca, when compiling their dictionary, regarded his style as of the first authority. Died 1 March, 1698.

REDING, ALOYS, BARON DE, a Swiss general and statesman, born 1755; died Feb., 1818.

REDMAN, JOHN, D.D., was a member of a Yorkshire family, and nearly related to Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham, by whose advice and encouragement he applied himself to learning from his childhood. He studied at Oxford, Paris, and Cambridge, being elected to a fellowship at St. John's College in the latter university. He was Lady Margaret professor of divinity there 1538-44; one of the king's chaplains; and master

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of King's Hall, Cambridge, 1542. On the dissolution of King's Hall he was appointed the first master of Trinity College, 1546. He was, besides, archdeacon of Taunton, and prebendary of Wells and Westminster. Died 4 Nov., 1551. Dr Redman was one of the compilers of the Anglican liturgy, and the author of 'Opus de Justificatione,' and a treatise 'De Gratia,' translated into English by Dr. John Young, under the title of 'The Complaint of Grace.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

REED, ANDREW, D.D., an Independent minister, born in London, 27 Nov., 1787. He was educated at Hackney College, and in 1811 was elected minister of New Road Chapel, St. George's in the East, the congregation of which subsequently removed to Wychite Chapel, a larger structure in the Commercial Road, where Dr. Reed continued his ministrations. He was deputed by the Congregational Union of England and Wales to visit America, and to report on the state of religion and education in that country; and he subsequently published the narrative of his visit. He was also the author of 'No Fiction' (1819), a novel which passed through eighteen editions; and of a volume of lectures on the revival of religion entitled 'The Advancement of Religion the Claim of the Times.' Dr. Reed was the founder of the following charities: the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; Asylum for Fatherless Children, near Croydon; Asylum for Idiots, at Earlswood; the Royal Hospital for Patients discharged as incurable from the General Hospitals; the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, at Colchester; and the East London Savings' Bank, Stepney. Died 25 Feb., 1862.

REED, ISAAC, was born in London, 1 Jan., 1742. He was brought up to the conveyancing business, but relinquished it for literary pursuits, though he retained his chambers in Staple's Inn, where he collected a large and curious library. In 1768 he published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; in 1773 he edited the Seatonian prize poems; in 1780 he revised and enlarged Dodsley's Old Plays; in 1782 he published the 'Biographia Dramatica,' 2 vols.; in 1783, four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of 'Repository;' and in 1785 an edition of Shakspeare, in 10 vols., which he extended afterwards to 21 vols. Mr. Reed was, for many years, editor and one of the proprietors of the European Magazine. He died 5 Jan., 1807, and was buried at Amwell. The sale of his library took up thirty-nine days, and produced £4000.

REED, (JOSEPH), a dramatic writer, born at Stockton-upon-Tees, in March, 1723. He was a ropemaker, which business he carried on at Stepney till his death in 1787. He wrote 'Madrigal and Trulletta, a mock tragedy;' 'The Register Office,' a farce; 'Tom Jones,' a comic opera; 'Dido,' a tragedy; 'The Impostors, or a Cure for Credulity,' a farce; and some other pieces.

REES, ABRAHAM, D.D., F.R.S., an encyclopedist, born in Montgomeryshire 1743. His father was an eminent dissenting minister, who, intending his son for the same profession, sent him to Coward's Academy, at Hoxton. When only nineteen years of age he was appointed mathematical tutor of that institution, which office he filled till the academy was dissolved in 1784. Soon after this he became theological and philosophical tutor in the new college founded at Hackney, which place he held till 1795, when that establishment also termi-

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nated. At the age of twenty-four he was ordained pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Southwark, whence he afterwards moved to the Old Jewry, and subsequently to a new chapel in Jewin Street. About 1776—previous to which date he had obtained his doctor's degree from Edinburgh—he was employed as editor of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia,' and completed that great work in 1786, in 4 vols. folio. After the lapse of fourteen years the proprietors projected a more extended Cyclopædia, which Dr. Rees also brought to a conclusion in 45 vols. 4to., 1803-19, and which bears his name. Besides these great literary performances, he published two volumes of Practical Discourses, &c.; and for some years he was a coadjutor with Dr. Kippis in the 'Monthly Review.' Died 9 June, 1825.

REEVE, CLARA, was born at Ipswich 1738. She had a learned education, and gave a proof of it in a translation of Barclay's Latin romance of Argenis, published 1772, under the title of 'The Phenix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis.' Her next work was called 'The Champion of Virtue, a Gothic Story,' published in 1777, but afterwards reprinted with the title of 'The Old English Baron,' a romantic tale, much in the style of Walpole's 'Castle of Otranto.' This was followed by 'The Two Mentors, a Modern Story;' and the next piece of hers was 'The Progress of Romance,' a performance of great research. She afterwards printed 'The Exile;' 'The School for Widows;' 'A Plan of Education;' and 'Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon.' She died at Ipswich 3 Dec., 1803.

REEVE, JOHN, a celebrated comic actor, born 1799 in London, where he died 24 Jan., 1838.

REEVE, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, born at Stoodley, Worsceshire, 11 May, 1733, was sent to the Jesuit College at St. Omer in his fourteenth year, and afterwards taught humanities there and at Bruges. Being ordained priest, he defended the whole course of theology, at Liège, in the Lent of 1767, with universal applause. On 5 Aug., the same year, he reached Ugbrooke, where he continued till his death on 2 May, 1820, having for several years previously been afflicted with blindness. His works, all printed at Exeter, are, 'History of the Bible,' 1780, which has gone through several editions; 'Practical Discourses on the Perfections and Wonderful Works of God,' 1788, and again 1793, with a second volume entitled 'Practical Discourses on the Divinity and Wonderful Works of Jesus Christ;' a volume of poetry, 1794; and 'A Short View of the History of the Church,' 3 vols., 1802-3.—*Obit.*

REEVES, JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., born 1752, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar, being in 1780 appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. He was made chief-justice of Newfoundland 1791, but returned to England the following year, and founded the 'Association for preserving Liberty and Property against Levellers and Republicans.' In 1800 he was appointed one of the king's printers; and for several years he was a superintendent of aliens. Died 7 Aug., 1820. His political publications were very numerous; but he is now only remembered as the author of a 'History of the Common Law,' 5 vols., 1783-1828.

REEVES, RICHARD, an English monk, born at Gloucester 22 June, 1642, was educated at Oxford, but turned Catholic 1667, and became a Benedictine monk at Douay, eight years later,

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though he never took holy orders because of his lameness. He wrote a good deal of Latin poetry, and assisted Dr. Fell in translating Wood's 'History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford' into Latin. Died in London, 31 Oct., 1693.

REEVES, WILLIAM, born 1668, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Through the interest of the pious Mr. Nelson, he obtained the rectory of Cranford, Middlesex, and the vicarage of St. Mary, Reading. He was also chaplain to Queen Anne, and died 26 March, 1726. He published a translation of the Apologies of the Fathers, 2 vols.; and, after his death, a volume of his sermons was printed.

REGA, HENRY JOSEPH, a physician, and first professor of that faculty at Louvain, was both there 1690, and died 1754.

REGIOMONTANUS, a celebrated astronomer, whose real name was *John Müller*. He was born at Königsberg, in Franconia, 6 June, 1436, and made so great a progress in learning, that, when a boy, he was admitted into the academy at Leipsic. From thence he removed to Vienna, where he studied the mathematics under Purbach, whom he assisted in his observations. At the desire of Cardinal Bessarion, Regiomontanus and his master went to Rome, to complete the Latin version of Ptolemy's Almagest; but, while there, Purbach died, and the whole task devolved upon his associate. After a long stay in Italy, he went to Buda; but on the breaking out of a war with the Turks he removed to Nuremberg, where he constructed an observatory, and founded a printing-office. He died 6 July, 1476, at Rome, whither he had been called by Sixtus IV. to assist in reforming the calendar. He published several works; and it is said that he formed an automaton in perpetual motion; a fly, which, after escaping from his hand, flew round the room, and returned again; also an eagle, which went to meet the emperor on his entrance into Nuremberg.

REGIS, PIERRE SILVAIN, a French philosopher, born in the Agenois 1632. After studying in the Sorbonne, he read lectures upon the doctrine of Descartes, till interdicted from doing so by the royal mandate. He, however, published an elaborate view of that system, in 3 vols.; and wrote several defences of it, in answer to Huet, Du Hamel, and others. Died 11 Jan., 1707.

REGIUS, URBAN, or *Le Roy*, one of the Reformers, was born at Langenargen in Germany. He studied at Ingolstadt under Eckius; and when the Emperor Maximilian visited that university, he made Regius his poet-laureate and orator. He afterwards obtained a professorship; but when the controversy arose between Luther and Eckius, he took part with the former, and went to Augsburg. In 1530 he accepted an invitation from the duke of Brunswick to settle as the pastor of the church of Lunenburg. He married a lady of Augsburg, who understood Hebrew well, and brought him thirteen children. Died 23 May, 1541.

REGNARD, JEAN FRANÇOIS, one of the best French comic poets, was born at Paris 8 Feb., 1647. He early travelled, and in passing from Italy to Marseilles, the ship in which he was was taken by pirates and carried to Algiers. Now doomed to slavery, he gained the good graces of his master in making ragouts; but an amour brought on new difficulties. Discovered, he had no choice, but either to turn Mahometan or to be burnt alive.

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The French consul extricated him from his situation by ransom, and sent him back to his country. In 1681 he resumed his travels, and visited Flanders, Holland, Sweden, and Lapland, as far as the icy Sea. He returned through Poland and Vienna, and after three years' absence, settled in Paris. He was made treasurer of France, and lieutenant of waters and forests, and led the life of a voluptuary. Died 5 Sept., 1710. As a dramatic writer, the reputation of Regnard stands deservedly high; in comedy he is generally considered second only to Molière. There are numerous editions of his works.

REGNAULT, JEAN BAPTISTE, baron, a French painter, born 17 Oct., 1754, at Paris, where he died 12 Nov., 1820.

REGNAULT, NOEL, a Jesuit, born at Arras in 1683; died at Paris 14 May, 1762. The study of philosophy occupied most of his time, though not to the exclusion of religious and moral duties. His 'Entretiens Physiques' were translated into English by Dr. Dale.

REGNIER, MATHURIN, a French poet, born at Chartres 21 Dec., 1573. He was brought up to the Church, which he disgraced by his debaucheries; and yet obtained a canonry in the cathedral of his native place, with other benefices, and a pension. He died 22 Oct., 1613. He was the first French writer who succeeded in satire.

REICHARDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, a German musical composer and miscellaneous writer, born at Königsberg 1752; died 1814. He was for a long time director of the Italian Opera at Berlin, and afterwards of the French and German theatres at Cassel.

REICHENBACH, GEORG VON, a German mechanist and optician, born at Durlach, Baden, 24 Aug., 1772; died at Munich 21 May, 1826.

REID, THOMAS, a Scotch metaphysician, born 26 April, 1710, at Strachan, in the shire of Kincardine, of which parish his father was minister fifty years. He received his education at Aberdeen, where he was chosen librarian of Marschal College, which situation he resigned in 1736; and soon after was presented to the living of New Machar. In 1752 he was elected professor of philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, whence he removed, in 1763, to the same chair in the university of Glasgow, where he died 7 Oct., 1766. His works are, 'An Essay on Quantity,' in the Philosophical Transactions; Enquiry into the Human Mind; Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man; Essays on the Active Powers of Man; An Analysis of Aristotle's Logic.

REID, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., son of the minister of Kinglassie, Fifeshire, was born there 1791. Having obtained a commission in the royal engineers, he was engaged during the last four years of the war in the peninsula, under the duke of Wellington. He was in America in the war of 1812, and again served under the duke in Belgium in 1815. The following year he served in the expedition under Lord Exmouth against Algiers. For some years he was adjutant of the corps of sappers. In 1838, being then lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed to the governorship of the Bermudas, where he introduced many important and beneficial improvements. In 1840 he was nominated governor of the Windward West India Islands, where also he gained the confidence of the entire population. In 1848 he returned to England, and in the following year was appointed

commanding engineer at Woolwich. In Sept., 1851 he was made governor of Malta, and created K.C.B.; and in 1856 he became major-general. He again returned to England in 1857, and died in London 31 Oct., 1858. His name will be enduringly known for his valuable labours in aiding the investigation of the law of storms by a careful analysis of the various hurricanes of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. He published 'An Attempt to develop the Law of Storms, by means of facts arranged according to place and time,' 1838; and 'The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms, and of the variable Winds, with the practical application of the subject to Navigation,' 1849.

REIMES, PHILIPPE DE, a trouvère, or bard, of the thirteenth century, wrote the 'Roman de la Manekine,' printed by the Bannatyne Club 1840, under the editorship of M. Francisque Michel; and 'The Romance of Blonde of Oxford and Jehan of Dammartin,' which was edited by M. Le Roux de Lincy and printed for the Camden Society 1858.

REINHOLD, ERASMUS, an astronomer, born at Salfeldt, in Thuringia, 11 Oct., 1511. He was professor of mathematics at Wittemberg, and died there 19 Feb., 1553.

REISKE, JOHANN JACOB, an eminent scholar, was born at Zorbig, near Leipsic, 1716. He was educated at the school of his native place, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he applied himself chiefly to the oriental languages. In 1738 he went to Leyden, and became acquainted with Schultens, at whose desire he published the 'Moallakat,' in 1740. He also assisted Burman in his edition of Petronius, but soon quarrelled both with him and Schultens. Having taken his doctor's degree in medicine, he returned to Leipsic, where he obtained the Arabic professorship; but the salary being small, he lived in indigent circumstances several years, so that most of his works were published to supply his necessities. The principal of these were articles of criticism, in the *Acta Eruditorum*; the Greek Antology; and 'Animadversiones ad Auctores Græcos.' He also translated Demosthenes and Thucydides into German; but his greatest undertaking was an edition of the 'Oratores Græci.' He died 14 Aug., 1774. Reiske wrote his own memoirs, which were completed by his widow.

RELAND, ADRIAN, a divine and orientalist, born at Ryp, in North Holland, 17 July, 1676. In 1699 he was chosen professor of philosophy at Harderwick, whence he removed in 1701 to the chair of oriental languages, and that of ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, where he died 11 Feb., 1718-19. Of his numerous works, all of which are written in elegant Latin, the best known and the most useful is 'Palæstina ex monumentis veteribus illustrata et Chartis Geographicis accuratioribus adornata,' 2 vols., 1714.

RELHAN, RICHARD, F.R.S., a naturalist, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, in which university he took the degree of B.A. 1776, and that of M.A. 1779, at which time he was a fellow of King's College. In 1791 he was presented by his society to the rectory of Hunningby, Lincolnshire. His classical attainments were high; but he chiefly excelled in botany, which he studied under Professor Martyn. Like Ray, he devoted much time to researches round the country in the vicinity of the university, the result being the

discovery of a new species of Lichen, and of the *Athamanta Libanotis*, both accurately described in his 'Flora Cantabrigiensi,' published 1785, and again, with improvements, 1802. He also edited 'Tactus de Moribus Germanorum et de Vita Agricola.' Died 28 March, 1823, aged 68.

REMBRANDT VAN RYN, PAUL, a celebrated painter, born near Leyden 1606, was the son of a miller. His real name was *Gerretz*; but from the circumstance of his residing at a village on the banks of the Rhine he obtained that of Van Ryn. He studied first under Vanzwaneburg, and next under Peter Lastman, at Amsterdam. He came into notice by taking a picture to the Hague, where a dealer gave him one hundred florins for it, which circumstance procured him employment and pupils. Rembrandt resided constantly at Amsterdam, and died rich in Oct. 1669. He was also an excellent engraver, and some of his prints fetch very high prices. As a painter he excelled in expression and the force of light and shade. Several of his masterpieces are in the National Gallery.

REMIGIUS (St.), archbishop of Lyons in the ninth century. He defended St. Augustine's doctrine of grace and predestination against Godeschalc, and presided at the council of Valence in 855. He died 28 Oct., 875. There was another St. Remigius, or *Remi*, who was archbishop of Rheims, and converted King Clovis to Christianity. He died 23 Jan., 533.

RÉMUSAT, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, an orientalist, born 5 Sept., 1788, at Paris, where he died 5 June, 1832. He was appointed professor of the Chinese language in the College of France—that chair having been expressly founded for him—and published numerous works of great merit illustrative of the history, languages, religions, and customs of the Asiatic nations. Among these his 'Chinese Grammar' deserves special mention, as it contains brief, yet lucid rules for the acquirement of that difficult tongue.

RENAU D'ÉLIÇAGARAY, BERNARD, a naval architect, born in Bearn 1652. He was employed at Brest in the construction of large ships; and in 1680 he invented gunboats for the bombardment of Algiers, the success of which procured him to be appointed to conduct several sieges under Vauban. For these services he was made a captain in the navy, honoured with the cross of St. Louis, and rewarded with a pension. Renau wrote 'Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux.' Died 30 Sept., 1719.

RENAUDOT, EUSÈBE, an orientalist, born at Paris 20 July, 1646. He was for some time a member of the congregation of the Oratory; but in 1700 he accompanied Cardinal Noailles to Rome, where Clement V. gave him the priory of Frossey in Bretagne. While in Italy he was admitted a member of the *Accademia della Crusca*, as he also was of the French Academy, and of that of Inscriptions. His principal works are, 'Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum Jacobitarum,' a collection of Greek and Oriental Liturgies; two Ancient Accounts of the Indies and China; A Defence of the Perpetuity of the Catholic Faith concerning the Holy Eucharist. Died 1 Sept., 1720.

RENAUDOT, THEOPHRASTE, a physician, born at Loudon 1583; died at Paris 1653. He was the first writer of gazettes in France, which were published under the title of 'Mercure Française,' from 1635 to 1643. His other works are, 'Abrégé de la Vie de Henri de Bourbon, prince de Condé;' 'La

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Vie du Maréchal de Gassion; and 'La Vie du Cardinal Mich. de Mazarin.'

RENNELL, JAMES, F.R.S., an English geographer, born at Chudleigh, Devonshire, 1742. At the age of fifteen he entered the navy; but when twenty-four years old he quitted the sea service for the army, and was sent as an officer of engineers to India, where he greatly distinguished himself and attained the rank of major. His first publication, a Chart of the Bank and Current of Cape Lagullas, gave him the reputation of being one of the first geographers of the age; and soon afterwards he was appointed surveyor-general of Bengal. On his return to England he was elected a F.R.S.; and from this period he maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the most learned men of Europe. He died 29 March, 1830, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His best-known works are, 'The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained,' 1800; and 'Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy,' 1814.

RENNELL, THOMAS, D.D., born 1753, proceeded from Eton to King's College, Cambridge; became master of the Temple 1797; dean of Winchester 1805; and died 31 March, 1840. He had the reputation of being an accomplished theologian, but published nothing except one volume of sermons. His wife was the eldest daughter of Sir Willm Blackstone.

RENNELL, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of Dr. Rennell, dean of Winchester, born at Winchester 1787, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Soon after taking his first degree he was appointed assistant preacher at the Temple. In 1811 he published anonymously 'Animadversions on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament'; and about the same time he became editor of the British Critic. In 1818 he was presented to the vicarage of Kensington, and the same year was elected Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, in which capacity he published 'Remarks on Scepticism, especially as connected with the Subjects of Organization and Lite'; and 'Proofs of Inspiration on the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume.' In 1823 Mr. Rennell was presented to the mastership of St. Nicholas's Hospital and a prebend in the church of Salisbury. Died at Winchester 30 June, 1824.

RENNIE, GEORGE, son of John Rennie, was born in the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, 1791, and educated at St. Paul's School. He became assistant to his father, whom he greatly aided in his engineering works. After his father's death he entered into partnership with his brother, Sir John Rennie, and still later he formed a new partnership with his two sons. For eight years he was inspector of machinery and clerk of the irons at the Mint. He constructed several railways, and executed other important public works, both in this country and Belgium. Died in London 30 March, 1866.

RENNIE, JOHN, F.R.S., a celebrated engineer, born on the farm of Phantassie, East Lothian, 7 June, 1791. His father was a respectable farmer, who gave him a good education, and afterwards placed him under Andrew Meikle, an eminent millwright. After leaving his master he commenced business on his own account, but in 1783 removed to London, and obtained employment in the construction of the Albion Mill. His next

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concern was in superintending the new machinery of Whitbread's brewery, the execution of which increased his fame. He now set up for himself, and in 1794 stood at the head of the civil engineers of this country. Among his public works may be mentioned Ramesgate Harbour, Waterloo and Southwark Bridges, and the Breakwater at Plymouth; but the Bell Rock Lighthouse, constructed on the same principle as that of the Eddystone, will, perhaps, be deemed the greatest effort of his genius. Though not a man of letters his merit procured his election into the Royal Society. He died at his house in Stamford Street, Blackfriars, 4 Oct., 1821, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

REPTON, HUMPHRY, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, 1752. He accompanied Mr. Wyndham to Ireland in 1783, and for a short time held a lucrative situation in the castle of Dublin; but when his friend quitted that kingdom Mr. Repton also returned to England. He now directed his attention to drawing, architecture, and particularly ornamental gardening, in which last line he obtained considerable employment. He died 24 March, 1818, leaving several sons, one of whom married a daughter of Lord Eldon. Mr. Repton published some books on miscellaneous subjects; but his principal works are on landscape gardening.

REQUENO Y VIVES, VINCENTE, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Calatraba, in Aragon, 1745. On the expulsion of his order he went to Italy, and died at Tivoli 17 Feb., 1811. He gained prizes from the academies of Madrid and Seville for dissertations relative to the fine arts; but he is best known by an elaborate work entitled 'Saggio sul ristabilimento dell' antica arte de' Greci, e de' Romani Pittori.' He proposed in this treatise to restore the Grecian and Roman art of painting, his manner of explaining which is very different from that of Count de Caylus.

RESTOUT, JEAN, a French painter, born at Rouen 1692, became director of the Academy of Painting, and died 1768. His son, *Jean Bernard Restout*, who was also a good painter and a member of the Academy, died at Paris 1797.

RETZ, JEAN FRANÇOIS PAUL DE GONDÏ, a French cardinal, born at Montmirail Oct., 1614. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and became coadjutor to his uncle, the archbishop of Paris. After many intrigues, and fighting several duels, he was made archbishop of Corinth and a cardinal; but his character remained the same. Having entered into a conspiracy against Richelieu, he was obliged to quit France, and did not return till 1661. At the close of his life he wrote his memoirs, which are full of anecdote, but must be read with those of Claude Joli, his secretary. Died 24 Aug., 1679.

RETZSCH, MORITZ, a German artist, born at Dresden 9 Dec., 1779; became professor in the Academy of Arts there 1824, and died 11 June, 1859. His reputation was founded upon his outline illustrations to the works of the great poets, especially those to Goethe's 'Faust.'

REUCHLIN, JOHANN, a learned German, born at Pforzheim 1455. He studied at Paris, but took his degree of doctor of philosophy at Bale, and that of law at Orleans, where he taught Greek, of which language he composed a lexicon and grammar. After this he accompanied the count of Wurtemberg to Italy, and while at Rome changed his name to *Caputo*, a Greek word, of the same

REUVENS.

Import as Reuchlin in German, signifying smoke. His patron held him in such estimation as to appoint him ambassador at the imperial court. On the death of his master he removed to Worms, but was called from his studies to plead the cause of the elector palatine at Rome, where he made himself master of the Hebrew language. In his old age he was reduced to poverty, and was persecuted by the ecclesiastics for opposing Pflerscorn's design of burning all the Jewish books except the Bible. Reuchlin was the preceptor of Melancthon, and died at Stuttgart 30 June, 1522. He wrote a Latin comedy against the Monks; a History of the four Empires; the Life of Constantine, from Eusebius; a Treatise 'De Arte Cabalastica;' another, 'De Verbo Mirifico;' and Letters. The 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum' have also been attributed to him, but erroneously.

REUVENS, JOHN EVERARD, a celebrated Dutch jurist, born at Haarlem 1703; died at Brussels 1816. His son, *Gaspard James Christian Reuvsens*, who became a famous Egyptologist, was born at the Hague 1793, and died in London 22 June, 1835.

REVELEY, WILLEY, an English architect, was a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and accompanied Mr. Stuart to Greece. Mr. Reveley built the church of All Saints, at Southampton, and other structures. Died 1799.

REVETT, NICHOLAS, an architect and artist, born at Framlingham, Suffolk, 1721. He was the fellow-traveller of James Stuart, and joint editor of 'The Antiquities and Ruins of Athens,' where they resided for many years. Mr. Revett also travelled through Asia Minor with Dr. Chandler, and published the 'Ionian Antiquities.' After his return to England he continued to exercise his profession as an architect, and was employed on many important buildings, one of the most remarkable of his works being the church at Ayott St. Laurence, Hertfordshire, designed by him for Sir Lionel Lyde. Died 3 June, 1804.—*MS. Addit.* 19.167.

REVIAL, ALPHONSE, a French musician and composer, born at Toulouse 29 May, 1810; became professor of singing in the Paris Conservatoire 1849; died Oct., 1871.

REY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French musical composer, born 18 Dec., 1734; died at Paris 15 July, 1810.

REYHER, SAMUEL, a German writer, born 1635, at Schlessingen. After completing his studies at Leyden, he became preceptor to the prince of Gotha, next professor of mathematics at Kiel, and lastly professor of law at the same place, where he died 22 Nov., 1714. He translated Euclid into German; but he is best known by his 'Mathesis Biblica;' and a Dissertation on the Inscriptions upon the Cross, and the Hour of the Crucifixion.

REYNEAU, CHARLES RENÉ, a French mathematician, born at Brissac, in Anjou, 1626; died 1728. He was a priest of the Oratory, and occupied for 22 years the chair of mathematics at Angers.

REYNER, CLEMENT, D.D., a member of an ancient Yorkshire family, became a Benedictine monk at Dieulwart, was elected abbat of Lamb-spring, or Lansperg, in Germany, 1643, and died at Hildesheim 27 March, 1651. He was the editor of Father Baker's valuable work, 'Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Angliâ.' See BAKER, DAVID AUGUSTINE.

RHAZES.

REYNER, EDWARD, a Puritan divine, born at Marley, in Yorkshire, 1600, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, entered into orders, and became schoolmaster at Market Rasen, in Lincolnshire. He was afterwards chosen lecturer of a church in Lincoln, and minister of St. Peter's in that city. He also officiated in the cathedral during the usurpation, but was ejected at the Restoration, and died about 1670. He wrote 'Precepts for Christian Practice;' Considerations concerning Marriage; A Vindication of Human Learning and Universities; The Being and Well-Being of a Christian. He is to be distinguished from Kirby *Reyner*, a nonconformist, who was born near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and died at Bristol 1744. His sermons were published by Dr. Lardner 1745.

REYNER, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic controversialist, was a near relation of Dr. Richard Smith, bishop of Chalceldon, by whose care he was educated while he studied in Paris, where he took his degrees. He resided chiefly in Arras College in Paris, a small community established for the writers of controversy. He was concerned in translating into Latin the following works: Brecrey's 'Protestant Apology,' Paris, 1615; Dr. Stapleton's 'Fortress of Faith,' 1619; and Dr. Stapleton's 'Protestancy and its Authors.'

REYNOLDS. See RAINOLDS.

REYNOLDS, EDWARD, D.D., was born at Southampton 1599, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. On taking orders he became preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and rector of Braynton, in Northamptonshire. By complying with the Presbyterians he was chosen one of the assembly of divines, and made dean of Christ Church, Oxford; which preferment, however, he lost in 1651 for refusing the engagement. He then settled in London, as vicar of St. Laurence Jewry, but was restored to the deanery in 1659. The year following he was made warden of Merton College, and consecrated bishop of Norwich, where he died 16 Jan., 1676. His works have been published in 1 vol. folio.

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, was born 16 July, 1723, at Plympton, Devonshire, where his father was a clergyman and master of the grammar-school. At the age of seventeen he was placed under Hudson the painter, with whom he continued three years. In 1746 he went to Italy with Captain, afterwards Lord Keppel, and on his return to England in 1752 settled in London, where he soon rose to the height of his profession. About this time he contracted that friendship with Dr. Johnson which became permanent, and on which he always reflected with pleasure. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed president, and knighted. To this situation the world is indebted for those valuable discourses in which he laid down the principles of his art with perspicuity and elegance. He had long before given a proof of his taste in literary composition, in three papers of the *Idler*, on false criticism in painting. In 1773 the university of Oxford conferred on Sir Joshua the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1783 he was appointed principal painter to the king. This great artist died unmarried, at his house in Leicester Square, 23 Feb., 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His literary works were published, with his life, by Mr. Malone.

RHAZES, or ALBUBECAR MOHAMMED, an Arabian physician, born in Chorasán about A.D. 852.

He resided at Bagdad, where he was superintendent of the public hospital. He was the first who gave a distinct account of the smallpox, his treatise on which subject has been translated into English. Died 932.

RHEEDE, HENRY ADRIAN DRAAKENSTEIN VAN, Dutch governor of the Malabar Coast, was an accomplished botanist, and published 'Hortus Malabaricus,' 12 vols. folio, 1678-1703.

RHEGAS, CONSTANTINOS, a Greek patriot and poet, born at Velesitini, in Thessaly, about 1753. He organised at Bucharest and Vienna a secret society with the object of procuring the independence of Greece; but being delivered by the Austrian government to Turkey, he was drowned in the Danube, with eight of his companions, 1798.

RHESE, JOHN DAVID, M.D., or *John Rhese Davis*, a physician, born in the isle of Anglesa 1534. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and went thence to Sienna, where he took his doctor's degree. On his return he settled at Brecknock, and died there, a zealous member of the Catholic Church, soon after 1609. He published, 'Rules for obtaining the Latin tongue,' printed in Italian at Venice; 'De Italicæ linguæ pronunciatione,' printed at Padua; 'Cambro-Britannicæ, Cymræcæ linguæ Institutiones et Rudimenta,' &c.

RHETICUS. See **JOACHIM**.

RIBADENEIRA, PETER, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo 1 Nov., 1527. He was the favourite disciple of Loyola as early as his thirteenth year. After professing rhetoric at Palermo, he visited many countries, particularly England, with the duke of Feria, and finally settled at Madrid, where he died 1 Oct., 1611. He wrote the life of St. Ignatius Loyola; and also a general collection of the Lives of the Saints, both which works have been translated into English. Ribadeneira was likewise the author of 'A Treatise on the English Schism.'

RIBALTA, FRANCISCO, a Spanish painter, born at Castellon de la Plana 1551; died at Valencia 1628. His son, *Juan Ribalta* (b. 1597; d. 1628), painted a Crucifixion, which is regarded as one of the masterpieces of the Spanish school.

RIBERA, JOSE. See **SPAGNOLETTO**.

RICARDO, DAVID, an English political economist, of Jewish parentage, born in London 12 April, 1772. His father was a Dutch merchant, and the son being designed for the same profession, received a suitable education in Holland. At an early age he was brought into active life on the Stock Exchange, and, though very young, conducted business with great satisfaction to his father. In 1810 he began a series of letters in the 'Morning Chronicle,' on the subject of the depreciation of the currency; and the substance of these soon afterwards appeared in a separate publication, which produced a controversy; but the author had the satisfaction of seeing his ideas and illustrations confirmed by the Bullion Report. His next performance was 'An Essay on Rent,' in which he followed up the suggestions of Mr. Malthus. After this he engaged in an examination of the affairs of the Bank of England; the result of which inquiry was his proposal for an economical currency; but, though he addressed a letter to Mr. Perceval on the subject, that minister dissented from his opinions. His next undertaking was a work on the 'Principles of Political Economy and Taxation.' In 1819 he was elected into Parliament for Portarlington, in Ireland, but

he never spoke except on subjects of finance and commerce, on which occasions he was always listened to with great deference. He died at Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, 11 Sept., 1823.

RICCAUTI, SIR PAUL. See **RYCAUT**.

RICCATI, VINCENTE, a Jesuit, born 1707 at Castel Franco, in the territory of Treviso. He taught mathematics at Bologna till the suppression of his order in 1773, when he returned to his native place, and died there 17 Jan., 1775. He was employed in hydraulics by the republic of Venice, the senate of which caused a gold medal to be struck in honour of his services. He was the author of a treatise on the 'Integral Calculus.'

RICCI, LORENZO, a Jesuit, born at Florence of a noble and ancient family 1703. He was elected general of his order 1758, and held that post when the illustrious society was temporarily suppressed by Clement XIV. With several of his brethren he was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, where he died 24 Nov., 1775. Father Ricci wrote a memoir, published after his death, in which he protested against the violence offered to the Society of Jesus.

RICCI, MATTEO, a Jesuit, born at Macerata 1552. He became a missionary in China, where he was much esteemed by the emperor, and had liberty to build a church. He drew a map of that empire, and wrote some curious memoirs respecting China, where he died 11 May, 1610.

RICCI, MICHAEL ANGELO, a cardinal, born at Rome 1619. He was raised to the purple in 1681, and died 21 May, 1682. His knowledge of the mathematics appeared in his 'Exercitatio Geometrica,' which was reprinted in London.

RICCI, SCIPIONE, bishop of the united sees of Pistoia and Prato, born at Florence 1741, was nephew of Lorenzo Ricci, the general of the Jesuits. An advocate of the reforms introduced into Tuscany by the Emperor Joseph II., he was for a long time in opposition to the Holy See; but in 1805 he declared his acceptance of the apostolic constitutions against Baius, Jansenius, and Quesnel, and especially of the bull *Auctorem fidei*, which condemned his culpable attempts. Died 27 Jan., 1810.

RICCI, SEBASTIAN, a painter, born at Belluno in 1659; died at Venice 13 May, 1734. He lived several years in London, where he was employed in painting historical subjects and landscapes, at Chelsea, Montague House, Bulstrode, and other buildings. He was, however, but an indifferent artist.

RICCIARELLI. See **VOLTERRA**.

RICCIOLI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a Jesuit, born at Ferrara 1598. He taught rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity, at Parma and Bologna, but afterwards obtained leave to pursue the study of the mathematics, the result of which appeared in some valuable works, as, 'Almagestum novum, astronomiam veterem novamque complectens, observationibus aliorum, et propriis, novisque theorematibus, problematibus ac tabulis, promotam,' 2 vols.; 'Astronomia Reformata,' and 'Chronologia Reformata.' Died 25 June, 1671.

RICH, BARNABY, a prolific pamphleteer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He appears to have been a captain in the army. His first known production is dated in 1574, and his last in 1624. His tracts, some twenty-six in number, are all of them curious pictures of the age, and are all scarce. A list of them, drawn up by Mr. Peter

Cunningham, will be found in the 11th volume of the publications of the Percy Society.

RICH, CLAUDIUS JAMES, was born at Dijon, in Burgundy, 28 March, 1787. He received his education at Bristol, and made rapid progress in every branch of learning to which he applied himself, particularly the study of languages. On meeting with some Arabic and Persian books, he directed his attention to oriental literature with such success, that his friends procured for him a cadetship in the service of the East India Company. On making his appearance before the board of directors, his qualifications were found so extraordinary that they nominated him to a writership, though he was only seventeen years of age. He was afterwards appointed resident for the company at Bagdad; but died at Shiraz, in Persia, 5 Oct., 1821. His two memoirs on the 'Ruins of Babylon,' and his 'Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan,' afford sufficient proof of his rare talents. His valuable collection of oriental MSS. was purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, Mr. Rich, not long before his death, married the daughter of Sir James Mackintosh, at Bombay.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed *Cæsar de Lion*, third son of Henry II., was born 1157; succeeded his father 1189; died 6 April, 1199.

RICHARD II., only surviving son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III., was born 1366; succeeded to the throne on the death of his grandfather 1377; and was dethroned shortly before his death in 1400.

RICHARD III., duke of Gloucester, brother of Edward IV., was born 1452. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard, duke of York, to be murdered, and then procured his own nomination to the crown 1483. He was slain at the battle of Bosworth Field 22 Aug., 1485.

RICHARD OF BURY. See AUNGERVILLE.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, *Ricardus Corinensis*, an historian, was so called from the place of his birth, in the fourteenth century. He belonged to the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, where he devoted himself to the study of British and Anglo-Saxon history. He died in 1401. His works are, *Historia ab Hengisto ad 1348*; *Britonum, Anglorum et Saxonum Historia*; *De Situ Britannia*. This last was discovered by Strakem, of Copenhagen, and sent by him to Dr. Stukeley, who published an analysis of it 1757. The original was printed with the remains of Gildas and Nonnius the same year at Copenhagen; and in 1809 a new edition, with a translation and map, appeared in London.

RICHARD, LOUIS CLAUDE MARIE, a French botanist, born at Versailles 4 Sept., 1754; died at Paris 7 June, 1821.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES, LL.D., an English lexicographer, born July, 1775. He was intended for the law, but early abandoned it for Philology. In 1805 appeared his first work, entitled 'Illustrations of English Philology,' in which he strenuously advocated the principles of language set forth by Horne Tooke, and advanced some criticisms on Johnson's Dictionary, and some observations on Dugald Stewart's essay 'On the tendency of some late Philological Speculations.' Not long afterwards he undertook the lexicographical portion of the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' of which the first part appeared in Jan., 1818; but after the issue of the fourth part the work was suspended for some years. In 1835 the publication of the

Dictionary as a separate work commenced, and finished at the end of 1837 (2 vols. 4to.). Dr. Richardson also published a volume 'On the Study of Language,' which professes to be an exposition of the principles laid down in the 'Divisions of Purley.' Died at Feltham 6 Oct., 1865.

RICHARDSON, MAJOR DAVID LESTER, editor first of the 'Bengal Hurkaru,' and afterwards of the 'Court Circular,' wrote many scientific and literary works. He died at Clapham 17 Nov., 1865, aged 80.

RICHARDSON, EDWARD, an English sculptor, died at Brighton 17 May, 1869, aged 57. He will, perhaps, be chiefly remembered from having been employed (1842) in 'restoring' the well-known effigies of the so-called Knights Templars that lie in the Round Church of the Temple. He published a work on this subject. Among his original works are recumbent effigies of the earl of Powis (ob. 1848) at Welshpool, and of the late marquis of Ormonde, in Kilkenny Cathedral.—*The Register*.

RICHARDSON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Chester, and educated at Dublin. In 1633 he was consecrated bishop of Ardagh; but on the breaking out of the Rebellion he retired to London, and died there 11 Aug., 1654. He had a share in the 'Assembly's Annotations;' and after his death were published his 'Choice Observations upon the Old Testament.'

RICHARDSON, JOHN, the well-known itinerant dramatic showman, died at his cottage, Horse-monger Lane, Southwark, 14 Nov., 1837, aged 70. It is said that he amassed a fortune of upwards of £20,000.

RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a naturalist and arctic explorer, born at Dumfries 1787, studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1816 took his degree of M.D. He had entered the navy in 1801 as an assistant-surgeon, and subsequently became acting-surgeon in the 'Hercules,' 74; and in 1819 accompanied Sir John Franklin in his arctic expedition as surgeon and naturalist. He also accompanied the same commander in a second expedition in 1825, and with one detachment of the party explored the coast of the Mackenzie to the mouth of the Coppermine river. In 1838 he was appointed physician of the fleet, in 1840 an inspector of hospitals, and in 1846 was created a knight. In 1848 he commanded one of the three expeditions which went out in search of Sir John Franklin, and returned in Nov., 1849. In 1855 he retired from the naval service, and passed his remaining days at Lancrig, Gramere, where he died 5 June, 1865. He wrote a number of works embodying much information respecting the geology, geography, and natural history of arctic North America. One of the most important of these is the 'Fauna Boreali-Americana,' 4 vols., 1829-37, in which he was assisted by Swainson and Kirby. He also contributed to the natural history of the voyages of Capt. F. W. Beechey, of Sir James Ross, of Sir E. Belcher, and of Capt. Kellett, besides publishing an account of 'The Arctic Searching Expedition, a Journal of a Boat Voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea,' &c., 2 vols. 1851; and 'The Polar Regions,' 1861.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, a painter, born about 1665. He quitted the profession of a scrivener to become a pupil of Riley, whose niece he married. After the death of Kneller he was considered as

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the principal portrait-painter in this country. He died 28 May, 1745. He had a son, with whose assistance he wrote, 'Essay on the Art of Criticism in Painting;' 'An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur;' 'Account of Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy;' 'Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost, with the life of the author.' The son died in 1771, and five years afterwards was published a volume entitled 'Richardsoniana,' followed by another of Poems. Hudson, the painter, married the daughter of the elder Richardson.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH, a poet, born at Hexham, Northumberland, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He was the principal writer of the satires entitled 'The Roliad,' and 'Probationary Odes;' besides which he produced 'The Fugitive,' a comedy. The duke of Northumberland brought him into Parliament, and advanced him money to purchase a share in the Drury Lane Theatre, which proved the ruin of Richardson and his family. Died 8 June, 1803.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, a novelist, born in Derbyshire, 1689. He served his apprenticeship to a printer in London, after which he worked as a journeyman some years, and then set up for himself in a court in Fleet Street. He published a newspaper for some time, and by the interest of the Speaker, Onslow, was employed in printing the Journals of the House of Commons. In 1741 he brought out his novel of 'Pamela,' which obtained great popularity. The author afterwards added to it two more volumes; but they were very inferior to the former. His next work was 'Clarissa,' which may be pronounced his masterpiece. This was followed by 'Sir Charles Grandison,' in which the madness of love is finely exhibited in the character of Clementina. Besides these publications, Richardson wrote a paper in the Rambler, and some other fugitive pieces. Died 4 July, 1761. His correspondence was printed in 6 vols. 8vo., 1804, with his life, written by Mrs. Barbauld.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Wislhamstead, Bedfordshire, 1698. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Emanuel College, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became curate and lecturer of St. Olive, Southwark, where he preached and published 'Four Sermons on Revelation,' and another, on the Consecration of St. John's Church, Horselydown. On undertaking a new edition of Godwin 'De Pre-sulibus,' he returned to Cambridge, where he was chosen master of his college. His edition of Godwin came out in 1743. Archbishop Potter named him in his will to the prebendship of Lincoln, which, however, was contested with him by Dr. Chapman, whose claim was set aside on an appeal to the Lords. Dr. Richardson died 15 March, 1775.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, was born in Perthshire 1743, and became a student of the university of Glasgow 1758. On completing his education and taking his master's degree he was appointed tutor to a nobleman, whom he accompanied to Russia. After his return he was elected professor of humanity, or classical literature, at Glasgow, which chair he filled with reputation above forty years. Mr. Richardson published 'Essays on the Dramatic Characters of Shakspeare;' &c. Died 1814.

RICHMOND.

RICHELET, CÉSAR PIERRE, a French grammarian, born at Cheminon, in the diocese of Cîteau-sur-Marne, 1631; died at Paris 23 Nov., 1667. He was the author of a useful Dictionary of the French Language, full of satirical reflections and obscenities. It was originally published at Geneva 1680 in one volume, but was afterwards enlarged to three volumes. Richelet also wrote a Dictionary of Rhymes, and translated Vega's Conquest of Florida.

RICHER, EDMOND, a French divine, born at Chaource, in the diocese of Langres, 1560. He became grand master of the College of Le Moine, and next syndic of the Faculty of Divinity at Paris. He opposed the papal authority in a treatise 'On the Civil and Ecclesiastical Power,' which made so great a noise that the author was deposed and sent to prison, whence he did not obtain a release till he had made his submission. He also wrote 'A History of General Councils.' Died 28 Nov., 1631.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND EMMANUEL SOPHIE SÉTIMANIE DU PLESSIS, Duc DE, grandson of the Marshal de Richelieu, was born 25 Sept., 1760. He distinguished himself both as a statesman and warrior, and became a member of the French Academy. Having emigrated (1789) he served against the Turks under General Suwarrow, and was afterwards nominated governor of New Russia. On returning to France he was appointed (1815) minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. Though poor he refused a national recompense from the Chambers, and when a pension of 50,000 francs was conferred on him, he gave it to found a hospital at Bordeaux. Recalled to the presidency of the council (1820) after the assassination of the Duke de Berri, he lost some of his popularity, and was compelled to retire from public life in the following year. Died 24 April, 1816.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, Duc DE, a cardinal and statesman, born of a noble family at Paris 5 Sept., 1585. He studied in the Sorbonne, and in 1607 obtained the Bishopric of Luçon. He was also appointed grand almoner, and in 1616 made secretary of state. When Marie de' Medici fell into disgrace Richelieu was banished to Avignon, where he wrote his 'Method of Controversy.' Being soon after recalled to court, he brought about a reconciliation between the king and queen, for which he was rewarded with a cardinal's hat, and appointed prime minister, in which situation he displayed extraordinary talents. He subdued the Protestants, reduced Savoy, humbled Spain, struck terror into Germany, and commanded the admiration of all Europe. In the midst of this splendour he died 4 Dec., 1642, and was buried at the Sorbonne, where Girardon constructed a magnificent mausoleum to his memory. He wrote some theological works; and he had also the ambition to be thought a great dramatic poet. The authenticity of the 'Political Testament,' which passes under his name, is doubted by some writers.

RICHELIEU, LOUIS FRANÇOIS ARMAND DU PLESSIS DE, a marshal of France, born 13 March, 1696; succeeded to the dukedom of his grandfather the cardinal; commanded in the Seven Years' War; and was one of the most notorious rousés and worthless characters in French history. Died 8 Aug., 1788.

RICHMOND, LEIGH, was born at Liverpool

29 Jan., 1772. He received an injury during his childhood by leaping from a wall, which lamed him for the remainder of his life. After having laid the foundation of a classical education he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where a severe illness, produced by intense application, materially retarded his academical progress. He took an *agrotus* degree 1794, and proceeded M.A. 1797, during which year he married, took deacon's orders, and commenced his pastoral duties as a curate in the Isle of Wight. He subsequently officiated for some time at the Lock Chapel, in the metropolis, and in 1805 obtained the rectory of Turvey, Beds, where he died 8 May, 1827. Besides a work entitled 'The Fathers of the Church,' he wrote a number of narrative pieces in support of religion, several of which (including 'The Dairyman's Daughter,' 'The Young Cottager,' and 'The Negro Servant'), after having been printed separately, were collected and published in one volume, entitled 'Annals of the Poor.'

RICHTER, JOHN PAUL FREDERICK, commonly called Jean Paul, an eminently clever German novelist, was born in 1763 at Wunseidel, near Baireuth, where his father held the office of under-schoolmaster and organist, and educated at the gymnasium at Hof, and at the university of Leipsic. He had to struggle for some time with poverty until, in 1793, several families of Schwarzenbach united to invite him to come and undertake the education of their children. Here he tried and developed the principles of education which he afterwards published in his *Levana*. His circumstances now began to improve, and in 1793 he published *Die Unsichtbare Loge*. This work attracted the attention of the public, and brought the author into notice. In 1798 he became acquainted with the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who afterwards honoured him with the title of councillor of legation. In 1801 he married Charlotte Maier, the daughter of a distinguished physician of Berlin, and he finally settled at Baireuth. In 1809 the prince primate, Carl von Dalberg, granted him a pension of 1000 florins per annum, which was afterwards continued by Maximilian, king of Bavaria. In 1817 the university of Heidelberg honoured him with the diploma of doctor of philosophy, and three years afterwards he was elected an ordinary member of the Academy of Sciences of Munich. In 1825 he became totally blind, and he died on the 14th of Nov. in that year. His works were edited by his friend, Dr. Otto, in 60 small 8vo. vols., Berlin, 1826-28. His writings, which are all in prose, and most of which may be called humorous novels, evince a profound knowledge of human nature and an intimate acquaintance with almost every department of science. Some of his publications are philosophical discussions, full of profound thought; but even here his humour sometimes gushes forth and enlivens the abstruseness of philosophical inquiry. English translations of some of his works are given in German Romance, by T. Carlyle, who has also written some essays on the life and writings of Jean Paul.

RICKMAN, THOMAS, F.S.A., an architect, born at Maidenhead 8 June, 1776. He abandoned the practice of medicine for commercial pursuits, and afterwards settled as an architect at Birmingham, where he died in Jan., 1841. Buildings erected from his designs are to be found in almost every English county. Among those which are most

admired may be enumerated the new buildings of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the churches of Oulton, near Leeds, and Hampton Lucy, in Warwickshire. He was the first to point out the chronological succession of modern styles, in his 'Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Gothic Architecture in England from the Conquest to the Reformation,' 1817. Mr. Rickman also wrote the letterpress to Cotman's 'Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk.'

RIDEK, JOHN, D.D., was born at Carrington, Cheshire, about 1562. He took his degrees at Jesus College, Oxford, and obtained several preferments, the chief of which was the rectory of Winwick, in Lancashire. He afterwards became dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and in 1612 was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, where he died 1632. His works are, A Letter concerning the News out of Ireland, and of the Spaniards landing; Claim of Antiquity in behalf of the Protestant Religion; A Dictionary English and Latin, and Latin and English.

RIDER, WILLIAM, a clergyman, was for several years under-master of St. Paul's School, and lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster Lane. He published a 'History of England,' 50 vols., 1762-9; a Commentary on the Bible; and 'Lives and Writings of the Living Authors of Great Britain,' 1764. Died 1785.

RIDGLEY, THOMAS, D.D., an Independent minister, was born in London about 1667. He became assistant to Mr. Thomas Gouge, and in 1712 established an academy, the object of which was to bring up candidates for the ministry. In this situation he delivered a course of lectures on the Assembly's Catechism, which was published, with the title of 'A Body of Divinity.' For this he received the honorary degree of doctor from the university of Aberdeen. Died 27 March, 1734.

RIDLEY, GLO'STEK, D.D., was born 1702, at sea, on board the 'Gloucester' Indianan, to which circumstance he was indebted for his name. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Soon after his ordination he was presented to the living of Weston, Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar, Middlesex, to which was added that of Romford, Essex. In 1763 he published the life of Bishop Ridley, and in 1768, at the desire of Archbishop Secker, he printed three letters to the author of the 'Confessional,' for which he was rewarded with a golden prebend in the church of Salisbury. He died at Poplar 3 Nov., 1774. Besides the above works, he published 'Eight Sermons preached at Lady Moyer's Lecture;' 'De Syriacarum novi fœderis atque usu dissertation;' A Review of Phillip's Life of Pole; and some poems. His son, James Ridley, was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. He became chaplain to a marching regiment, and died in the prime of life 1765. He is known by the 'History of James Lovegrove,' a novel; but more so by the 'Tales of the Genii.'

RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, D.D., one of the Reformers, was the son of Nicholas Ridley, Esq., of Unthank, near Willimoteswick, Northumberland. He received an excellent grammatical education at the school of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whence he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship 1524. To complete his knowledge of divinity he studied at Paris, and subsequently at Louvain. On his return he was

chosen one of the proctors of the university (1534), and was instrumental in procuring the decree of the university against the spiritual power of the Pope. Archbishop Cranmer made him one of his chaplains, and soon after this he became master of Pembroke Hall, together with which office he held considerable church preferment at Canterbury and Westminster. On the accession of Edward VI. he was consecrated bishop of Winchester, and in 1550 was translated to London. At this period he contracted a bitter dislike for the Princess Mary, and therefore more readily concurred in the steps subsequently taken for her exclusion from the throne. He was employed in all the ecclesiastical measures of King Edward's reign, particularly the compiling of the Liturgy and the framing of the Articles of Religion. It was owing to his representations that Christ's, St. Thomas's, and Bethlehem hospitals were founded. The duke of Northumberland prevailed upon him to concur in the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey. For this he was committed to the Tower, and after a confinement of eight months sent to Oxford to hold a disputation with the triumphant party. Refusing to recant his opinions he was pronounced an excommunicated heretic, degraded from his episcopal and all other ecclesiastical orders, and delivered over to the secular power for punishment according to law. He suffered death at the same stake with Latimer in front of Balliol College, Oxford, 16 Oct., 1555. His works were edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. Henry Christmas, 1841. — *Athen. Cantab.*

RIDLEY, Sir THOMAS, a civilian, was a native of Ely. He became master of Eton school; afterwards a master in Chancery, chancellor of Winchester, and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood for the satisfaction afforded by his 'View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law.' Died 22 Jan., 1629.

RIDOLFI, CARLO, a painter of the Venetian school, born at Lonigo, near Vincenza, 1594; died at Venice 1658. He owes his fame chiefly to his 'Lives of Illustrious Venetian Painters,' 1648.

RIDOLFI, CLAUDIO, a painter, whose historical pieces and portraits are much admired, was born at Verona 1574, and died at Corinaldo 1644.

RIEGO Y NUNEZ, RAFAEL DEL, a Spanish revolutionist, born at Tuña, in the Asturias, 1785. He was the first to proclaim the Spanish constitution of 1820. At the head of a small battalion, which gradually increased, he succeeded in defeating the opposition which was made to him. Ultimately the provinces declared their independence, and for a time Riego was hailed and rewarded as the liberator of his country. Being elected a deputy to the Cortes of 1822, he was chosen president of that body, in which post he displayed great firmness and moderation. At length Ferdinand beginning to violate the constitution which he had sworn to observe, Riego again took the field; but the king's party being assisted by the French under the Duc d'Angoulême, Riego was taken prisoner, and being sent to Madrid, was there executed as a traitor 7 Oct., 1823.

RIENZI, NICHOLAS GABRIELI DE, a native of Rome, who, in the fourteenth century, made himself famous by an attempt to restore the republic. He was of low origin, but had received a liberal education, and possessed great elo-

quence, which induced his fellow-citizens to send him as one of their deputies to Pope Clement VI. then at Avignon. Rienzi, on this occasion, drew so affecting a picture of the distressed state of the city, that the Pope appointed him apostolic notary, which office he discharged with great credit. But while he appeared actuated by the purest principles, he was secretly forming a conspiracy for the alteration of the government. To his partisans he represented the advantages they would derive from possessing the revenues of the apostolic chamber; and he had the address to persuade the Pope's vicar-general that it was for the interest of his holiness to allow the seizure of these treasures, in order to curb the pride of the Roman nobility. By these means he became the idol of the people, who declared him sovereign of Rome; and, what was more extraordinary, the Pope confirmed the title. Rienzi, however, governed the city with judgment and moderation for some time; but the pomp of power spoiled him, and he became a tyrant. A confederacy was then formed against him, and he fled for refuge to Prague, where he was seized and sent to the Pope, who confined him in a dungeon three years. Innocent II., however, the successor of Clement, not only gave him his liberty, but even appointed him governor of Rome, thinking that he would prove a useful instrument to correct the disturbances which then raged in the ecclesiastical states. Rienzi, however, was now an altered man, and his cruelties raised him new enemies, by whom he was put to death 8 Oct., 1354.

RIES, FERDINAND, a pianist and composer, who resided for several years in this country, was born at Bonn 1784, and died at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 13 Jan., 1838.

RIGAUD, HYACINTHE, a painter, born at Perpignan 1659. He excelled in portrait, and has been called the Vanduyke of France. In the course of his long career he painted five monarchs, besides a number of princes. Louis XV. conferred on him the order of St. Michael and a patent of nobility. Died 10 Dec., 1743.

RIGAUT, STEPHEN PETER, F.R.S., was born at Richmond, Surrey, 1774, of a family long connected with science, both his father and his maternal grandfather having been Observers to the king at Kew, which office was conferred upon himself on his father's death in 1814. He became a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; Savilian professor of astronomy in that university 1810; and died 16 March, 1839. Mr. Rigaut in 1831 printed the *Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence of Dr. Bradley*, to which in 1833 he added a Supplement, including an account of Harriott's Astronomical Papers. In 1838 he published some valuable notices on the first publication of Newton's Principia. He was a frequent contributor to the scientific journals. His son, *S. Jordan Rigaut, D.D.*, became bishop of Antigua 1857, and died 16 May, 1859.

RIGHTWISE. See RITWYSE.

RILEY, JOHN, a portrait-painter, born in London 1646; died 1691. He was the scholar of Fuller and Zoult, and after the death of Lely was appointed state-painter.

RINALDI, OENIC, an ecclesiastical historian, was a native of Treviso, and a member of the congregation of the Oratory. He continued the *Annals of Baronius*, in 10 vols. folio; besides which

he published an abridgment of the whole work in Italian. Born 1595; died 1671.

RING, JOHN, a surgeon, born near Salisbury 1751, received his education at Winchester School, after which he became a pupil of the two Hunters at St. George's Hospital. In 1772 he began to practise for himself in Swallow Street, where, and in the neighbourhood, he continued in great and deserved reputation till his death on 7 Dec., 1821. Mr. Ring was a zealous defender of vaccination, to support which he established an institution at a considerable expense, and he also liberally gave his assistance to other charities. Besides his medical works he occasionally composed Latin and English verse with fluency, spirit, and elegance. His chief publication is 'A Translation of the Works of Virgil, partly original and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt,' 2 vols., 1820.

RINTOUL, ROBERT STEPHEN, a journalist, the projector and first editor of the 'Spectator' newspaper, was born in Scotland 1787; and died 22 April, 1858.

RINUCCINI, OTTAVIO, a poet, was a native of Florence. He went to France with Mary de' Medici, and is said to have been the first who invented the opera, or musical drama, in the year 1600. He wrote three pieces, 'Daphne,' 'Euridice,' and 'Ariadne.' Died at Florence 1621.

RIOLAN, JEAN, a physician, born at Amiens 1539, took his degree at Paris, where he became dean of the faculty, and died in 1606. He was a defender of the doctrines of Hippocrates, and the ancients, against the chemists. His 'Discourse on Hermaphrodites' is still sought after by the curious.

RIOLAN, JEAN, son of the above, was born at Paris in 1577. He became royal professor of anatomy and botany, and physician to Mary de' Medici. The university of Paris was indebted to him for the botanic garden. He died 19 Feb., 1657. He made discoveries in anatomy and published several works, in one of which he attacked Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

RIPON, FREDERIC JOHN ROBINSON, first EARL OF, second son of Lord Grantham, was born in London 1 Nov., 1782, and from Harrow School was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he became private secretary to his relative, Lord Hardwicke, who was then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He first obtained a seat in Parliament for Carlisle, but in 1807 he was elected for the family borough of Ripon. In 1809 he became under-secretary of state for the colonies in the Perceval administration. From the Colonial Office, which was then also the War Office, Mr. Robinson retired with Lord Castlereagh, when that statesman withdrew from the Government on his quarrel and duel with Mr. Canning, but in the following year his near relation becoming first lord of the Admiralty, offered him a seat at the board, and he remained a lord until, in 1812, the premiership devolved on Lord Liverpool, in consequence of the assassination of Mr. Perceval. Under the auspices of the new chief he entered on the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade, enjoying along with this office the emoluments at first of a lord of the Treasury, and subsequently of paymaster of the forces. He was then made a privy councillor. At the end of a few years he became president of the Board of Trade, and from the Board of Trade rose to the ministry of finance. He was for four years chancellor of

the Exchequer, and then returned once more to the Colonial Office, but now as secretary of state. In 1827, having previously been raised to the peerage as Viscount Goderich, he became first lord of the Treasury and prime minister. Through internal dissensions, however, the cabinet over which he presided gave way before it had an opportunity of meeting Parliament, and when he had been at the head of it three months. Lord Goderich was colonial secretary in Earl Grey's ministry of 1830, and became lord privy seal in 1833, receiving at the same time an earldom, taking his title from Ripon, the borough which had faithfully returned him to Parliament for twenty years. In 1834 he withdrew from the cabinet, alarmed at the ultra-Liberal propositions of the Reform administration in regard to the Irish Church. In Sir Robert Peel's government of 1841 the earl was president, first of the Board of Trade, and next of the Board of Control. On the break-up of Sir R. Peel's government in 1846 the earl retired from official life. Died 28 Jan., 1859. The earl of Ripon was the last of that race of cabinet ministers who ruled England in the dreary period between the conclusion of the war and the first Reform Bill, and whom Mr. Disraeli has satirised as a cluster of mediocrities, headed by an arch-mediocrity.

RIPPERDA, JOHN WILLIAM, BARON DE, was born of a noble family in Groningen. He rose to the rank of colonel of infantry in the Dutch service, and in 1715 was sent on a mission to Spain, where he insinuated himself into the favour of Philip V., who gave him the title of duke, and made him prime minister. His fall, however, was as rapid as his rise, and he was thrown into the castle of Segovia, where he remained till 1728, when he escaped to Portugal, from whence he passed to England, and next to Holland. He then offered his services to the Morocco ambassador, who accepted them, and Ripperda became as powerful in Africa as he had been in Spain. He now turned Mussulman, and assumed the name of Osman; but after some time he fell into disgrace, and was committed to prison. However, he regained his liberty, and went to Tetuan, where he died, in Nov., 1737.

RISHANGER, WILLIAM DE, an English chronicler, born 1250, became a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's, and was appointed historiographer to Henry III. He was living in 1322. His Chronicle was printed for the Camden Society 1840, under the editorship of J. O. Halliwell.

RITCHIE, LEITCH, novelist, was a native of Greenock, and commenced his literary career in early youth, whilst clerk in a mercantile firm, by starting a periodical called 'The Wanderer.' He afterwards removed to London, where he edited in succession 'The Englishman's Magazine,' 'The Era,' and 'The Indian News.' He also wrote the letterpress for such illustrated works as 'Turner's Annual Tour,' and 'Heath's Picturesque Annual,' besides superintending the issue of 'The Library of Romance,' to which he contributed the story of Schinderhannes, the Robber of the Rhine. He is principally known, however, by his tale of 'Wearfoot Common,' originally published in Chambers' Journal, of which periodical he was editor for several years. Died 15 Jan., 1865.

RITSON, JOSEPH, a lawyer and antiquary, was born at Stockton, in Durham, 2 Oct., 1752. He settled in London as a conveyancer, and purchased

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the office of high-bailiff of the Savoy, which he held to his death on 3 Sept., 1803. As an antiquary, particularly in old poetry, he possessed merit, which was counterbalanced by pride and impiety. His principal publications are, *A Collection of English Songs*, 3 vols.; *The English Anthology*, 3 vols.; *Robin Hood*, a collection of Ballads, &c., 2 vols.; *A Collection of Scotch Songs*, 2 vols.; *Biographia Poetica*, a Catalogue of English Poets; *On Abstinence from Animal Food*.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, a mathematician, born in Pennsylvania 1732. He was a watchmaker; and in 1769 the American Philosophical Society employed him to observe the transit of Venus. He afterwards constructed an observatory, where he made some important discoveries. After the revolutionary war he was appointed director of the Mint, and treasurer of his native province. He also had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him, and succeeded Franklin as president of the Philosophical Society. Many of his papers are in the Transactions of the Institution to which he belonged. Died 10 July, 1790.

RITTER, HENRY, a German philosopher, born at Zerbst 1701, was educated at the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Berlin. He devoted himself at an early age to the study of the chief ancient and modern systems of philosophy, and wrote '*History of Ancient Philosophy*,' 1829-53; '*Essay on German Philosophy*, down to Kant,' 1853; '*A History of Christian Philosophy*;' and other works. Died at Göttingen 3 Feb., 1869.

RITTER, KARL, an eminent geographer, born in Prussia 1779, was educated at the university of Halle, and studied ancient history at Göttingen. He was subsequently appointed professor of geography at Frankfurt. He wrote several learned works, including '*Geography considered in its relation to Nature and the History of Men*,' 2 vols., 1817-18; '*History of the Nations of Europe before Herodotus*,' 1820; '*On the Sources of the Nile*,' 1844; '*On the Jordan and the Red Sea*,' 1850; '*On Palestine and its Christian Population*,' 1852; '*Introduction to the Study of Geography*, with Remarks on a more scientific method of Geographical Studies,' 1852; besides Memoirs and Reports published in the Transactions of several learned societies. Died at Quedlinburg 29 Sept., 1859.

RITTERSHUSIUS, CONRADUS, a civilian, born at Brunswick 25 Sept., 1560. After taking his doctor's degree at Basil, he became professor of law at Altorf, where he died 25 May, 1613. He wrote some works on civil law, and notes upon Greek and Latin authors. His edition of Oppian was printed 1657.

RITTERSHUSIUS, NICHOLAS, son of the above, born at Altorf 1597, became professor of feudal law there; and died 1670. He published some of his father's works; also an oration on the 'Periplus of Hanno;' and a collection entitled '*Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum*,' &c.

RITWYSE, JOHN, a grammarian, born at Salle, Norfolk, and educated at Eton, whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, 1608. He became usher to William Lilly of St. Paul's School, and succeeded him in the mastership 1622. Ritwyse wrote a Latin tragedy, entitled '*Dido*,' and published an improved edition of Lilly's Grammar. Died 1532.—*Ithen. Cantab.*

RITZ, VALENTINE, a painter, resided above fifty

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years at Cambridge, and was buried at Little St. Mary's in that town 3 Jan., 1744-5. He was a native of Germany.

RIVE, JEAN JOSEPH, was born 19 May, 1730, at Apt, in Provence. He was brought up to the Church, but on the breaking out of the Revolution he became a furious anarchist, and ended a turbulent life at Marseilles 1792. His works are chiefly on subjects of bibliography and literary history.

RIVERS, ANTHONY WOODVILLE, EARL, was the son of Sir Richard Woodville, Lord Rivers, by Jacqueline of Luxemburg, duchess of Bedford. He was born about 1442; and, in his seventeenth year, accompanied his father on an expedition to deprive the earl of Warwick of the government of Calais, where they were made prisoners. When Edward IV. came to the throne, and married the daughter of Lord Rivers, Anthony Woodville was honoured with the Garter, and appointed captain-general of the king's forces. He was also made governor of Prince Edward, and chief butler of England. On the death of the king, the earl assembled a body of troops, with the intention of crowning his nephew; but his design was defeated by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who caused the gallant nobleman to be beheaded in the castle of Pontefract 13 June, 1483. Earl Rivers was the patron of Caxton, who printed '*The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*,' translated by him from the French, 1477; '*The Moral Proverbs of Christine of Pyse*;' '*The Boke namd Cordiale or Memorare Novissima*.' According to Caxton, Lord Rivers also 'made divers balades against the seven deadly synnes.' One of these ballads is in Percy's Reliques.

RIVET DE LA GRANGE, ANTOINE, a French Benedictine, was born in 1683, at Confolens, in Poitiers; and died in 1749. His works are, *Le Necrologe de Port Royal des Champs*; *The Literary History of France*, 9 vols. 4to. This last was extended by Clementine to 13 vols.

RIVIERE, ROCH LE BAILLIF, SIEUR DE LA, a French physician and astrologer, was a native of Falaise. He followed the principles of Paracelsus, which subjected him to so much criticism, that he was obliged to make an apology for his doctrine. He published '*Demonsterion, sive 300 Aphorismi continentes summam Doctrinam Paracelsicam*,' 1578, and in 1580 a '*Treatise on the Plague*.' De la Riviere was also author of some other works, and died 5 Nov., 1605, at Paris. He had been first physician to Henry IV.

RIVINUS, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS, a botanist, born at Leipzig 1652. He became professor of physiology and botany at his native place, where he died 1723. He published a '*Systema Plantarum*,' and some works on medicine. His son and successor, *John Augustus Rivinus*, died in 1725.

RIZZIO, or RICCI, DAVID, a musician, born at Turin 1540, and brought up in France, where his father was a dancing-master. David visited Scotland about 1564, in the suite of the ambassador of Savoy; and there, by his vocal powers, attracted the notice of the unfortunate Queen Mary. Having once obtained a footing at court, Rizzio behaved in such a manner as to excite the envy and hatred of the courtiers; but there is every reason to believe that his religion contributed as much as anything to exasperate the Scots. On 9 March, 1566, Lord Darnley and some of the nobles murdered Rizzio in the queen's presence. As a performer

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he excelled on the lute; but it is not true that he improved the music of Scotland.

ROBERT BRUCE, a Scotch gentleman, born about 1274. He opposed John Balliol for the crown of Scotland, which was awarded to the latter by Edward I. of England. When Balliol was deposed, Bruce was elected king, and in 1314 defeated the English at the battle of Bannockburn. He afterwards made peace with Edward III., who renounced all claim to Scotland, for himself and his heirs. Bruce died 7 June, 1329; and on his death-bed desired that his heart might be carried to the Holy Land, and deposited in the Holy Sepulchre.

ROBERT OF GENEVA. See **CLEMENT VII.**

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, the oldest of our English poets, lived in the time of Henry II. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. He died about the beginning of the reign of King John, at an advanced age.

ROBERT, HUBERT, a French painter of architecture and landscape, born 1733 at Paris, where he died 15 April, 1808.

ROBERT, LOUIS LEOPOLD, a painter and engraver, born at La Chaux-de-Fonds, in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 13 May, 1794; committed suicide at Venice 20 March, 1835. In 1810 he went to Paris to study engraving under Girardet, but he afterwards abandoned engraving altogether, and proceeding to Italy, devoted himself entirely to his pencil. His picture of 'The Reapers,' exhibited at the Louvre 1832, is his masterpiece. Among his other paintings are 'The Neapolitan Improvisatore,' the 'Madonna del Arco,' and 'The Venetian Fisherman.'

ROBERTS, DAVID, an English painter, was born 1796, in Stockbridge, Edinburgh, where his father, John Roberts, was a shoemaker. At an early age he was apprenticed to a house-painter. Even while following this humble calling he showed that he possessed artistic talent of no ordinary kind, and he succeeded in procuring admission to the Academy of the Board of Trustees. In 1822 he was engaged as a scene-painter at Drury Lane, and in 1826 first appeared as an exhibitor in the gallery of the Royal Academy of London. Subsequently he visited Spain, where he spent several years in the search for subjects for his pencil. In 1839 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1841 admitted to the full honours of an Academician. During a protracted visit to Syria and Egypt he made a marvellous collection of sketches, which were afterwards lithographed. They form the magnificent work entitled 'The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia' (4 vols. fol., 1842, &c.). The number of Mr. Roberts's paintings, and many of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy, is very great. He was certainly the best architectural painter that our country has yet produced. Nothing can be more effective than his views of cathedral interiors lit up with the gorgeous pageants of the Roman Catholic religion. He gave a grand, broad effect; a truthful general result, and did not much trouble himself with minuteness of workmanship. He who began as a humble house-painter, and ended as a Royal Academician, had not a little to boast of. He, too, belonged to that proud phalanx of men whose biographies touch most keenly all young ambition—the self-made men who, from small beginnings, have fought their way upwards

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to fame, wealth, and station. Mr. Roberts died in London 25 Nov., 1864.

ROBERTSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a popular preacher, eldest son of Capt. Frederick Robinson, K.A., was born in London 3 Feb., 1816. At the age of sixteen he was placed at the New Academy in Edinburgh, and he afterwards matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1841; M.A. 1844). Having held several curacies, he became in 1847 incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. He then became one of the most popular preachers in the town, being gifted with a ready eloquence, for the support of which he usually carried only a few notes into the pulpit. His theological opinions were free from the trammels of any particular section of the Anglican Church; and his discourses were distinguished by the liberality of his sentiments, as well as by the poetical beauty of his thoughts. Mr. Robertson was also a favourite lecturer. Several volumes of his lectures and sermons have been published, and his 'Life and Letters,' edited by S. A. Brooke, appeared at London in 2 vols. 8vo., 1865; 3rd edition 1868.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH, LL.D., a Scotch antiquary, was born at Aberdeen, and took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh. He was one of the chief founders of the Spalding Club, instituted in 1839, and he also rendered material assistance to the Maitland Club. In 1853 he was appointed curator of the Historical Department of Her Majesty's Register House, Edinburgh. Dr. Robertson's publications are, 'The Book of Bon-Accord'; 'The Diary of General Patrick Gordon'; 'Collections for the History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff'; 'Illustrations of the Topography of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff,' which, like the two preceding, was edited for the Spalding Club; 'An Inventory of the Jewels and Personal Property of Queen Mary,' edited for the Bannatyne Club; 'Statuta Ecclesiarum Scotticarum,' edited for the same club; and 'Memoir of the Episcopal Church.' Died 13 Dec., 1866.

ROBERTSON, THOMAS WILLIAM, a dramatist, born 9 Jan., 1820, and educated at Spalding, Lincolnshire, and in Holland, wrote some dramas for the minor theatres, which met with moderate success, and 'The Cantab,' a farce, produced at the Strand Theatre 1862. His reputation was established by the comedy 'Society,' brought out at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in Nov. 1865. It was followed by 'Ours,' produced at the same establishment 12 Sept., 1866; by 'Shadow Tree Shaft,' which proved a failure, produced at the Princess's Theatre 6 Feb., 1867; by 'Caste,' another success, first played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre April 6, and by 'For Love,' at the New Holborn Theatre 5 Oct., 1867. Died 3 Feb., 1871.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Dublin 16 Oct., 1705. He studied at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A., 1725; but was expelled the university for the part he took in asserting the right of the students to choose a rector. Afterwards the proceedings were reversed, and he was restored. On taking orders he obtained some preferment in Ireland, which he vacated by turning Arian. In 1768 he was chosen master of the grammar-school at Wolverhampton, where he died 20 May, 1783. He published 'An Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, &c.' On sending a copy of this heretical publica-

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tion to the university of Glasgow he was complimented with the degree of D.D.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., was born 1721, at Borthwick, in Mid Lothian, of which place his father was minister. He received his education first at Dalkeith, and next at the university of Edinburgh. In 1743 he was presented to the living of Gladsmuir; and when the Rebellion broke out, in 1745, he took up arms, as a volunteer, for the defence of the government. On the restoration of tranquillity he returned to his parochial duties; and while at Gladsmuir published a 'Sermon, preached before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in Scotland,' of which he lived to see fourteen editions. About this time he removed to Edinburgh, on being presented to one of the churches of that city. He was also appointed chaplain of Stirling Castle; in 1761 one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland; and the next year chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. In 1764 the office of historiographer of Scotland, with a salary of £200 a-year, was revived in his favour; and he might have obtained high preferment in the Church of England if he had chosen to take episcopal orders, which he declined. His next work was the 'History of Charles V.,' which subject he adopted in preference to the History of England, though this last was expressly recommended to him by King George III. In 1777 he published the 'History of America,' for which he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. Since his death two additional chapters to this work have been printed. The last publication of Dr. Robertson was 'An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India,' 1791. Died 11 June, 1793.

ROBERVAL, GILES-PERSONNE DE, a mathematician, born 8 Aug., 1662, at Roberval, in the diocese of Beauvais. He became professor of mathematics in the college of Maître Gervais, and also in the Royal College at Paris. He was likewise a member of the Academy of Sciences, and died 27 Oct., 1675. His principal works are, 'A Treatise on Mechanics; and another entitled 'Aristarchus Samos;' papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

ROBESPIERRE, FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN JOSEPH ISIDORE, a revolutionary monster, born at Arras 1758. Having lost his father in his childhood he was taken under the protection of the bishop of Arras, who sent him to the college of Louis le Grand, after which he studied the law, and was admitted an advocate in the council of Artois. About this time he published a treatise on Electricity, and another on Crimes and Punishments, in which he denied the right of society to put offenders to death. At the beginning of the Revolution he was elected a member of the States-General, where he obtained the name of 'Incorruptible,' by his constant declaration against political corruption. The Jacobin Club raised him to power, when a scene of blood followed, to which no parallel can be found in history. Robespierre and his creatures established the terrible tribunal called the Committee of Public Safety, which spread dismay and death throughout France. At length a confederacy was formed against the tyrant, who was arrested 27 July, 1794, but not till his lower jaw was broken by a pistol-shot; and the next day he suffered under the guillotine amidst the execrations of the multitude.

ROBIN HOOD. See HOOD.

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ROBIN, JEAN, a distinguished botanist, keeper of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, was born 1550; died 25 April, 1629. His son and successor, *Parisien Robin* (b. 22 July, 1579; d. 5 Aug., 1662), was also a celebrated botanist.

ROBINS, BENJAMIN, a mathematician, born at Bath in 1707. He became a teacher of mathematics, and in 1744 published an excellent treatise on Gunnery, for which he received the gold medal from the Royal Society. On the return of Lord Anson from his voyage round the world, Mr. Robins was employed to prepare the narrative of that expedition for the press. The book came out, however, in the name of the chaplain of the 'Centurion.' In 1750 Mr. Robins went to India as engineer-general to the Company, but died at Madras 29 July, 1751. His mathematical tracts were printed in two vols. 1761.

ROBINSON, ANASTASIA. See PETERBOROUGH.

ROBINSON, EDWARD, an American philologist and Biblical scholar, born at Southington, Conn., 10 April, 1794; died 21 Jan., 1863.

ROBINSON, JOHN, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, was born 1575, probably in Lincolnshire, and educated at Cambridge, either in Emmanuel or Corpus Christi College. After holding for some time a benefice near Great Yarmouth, when a society of Dissenters was formed in the North of England, about 1602, he was chosen their pastor with Clifton. Persecution drove his congregation into Holland in 1608, and he soon followed them. At Amsterdam, where they found emigrants of the same religious sentiments, they remained about a year; but as the minister, J. Smith, was unsteady in his opinions, Robinson proposed a removal to Leyden. Here they continued eleven years, and their numbers so increased that they had in the church three hundred communicants. Robinson, when he first went to Holland, was a most rigid separatist from the Church of England; but by conversation with Dr. Ames and R. Parker he became more moderate, though he condemned the use of the liturgy, and the indiscriminate admission to the sacraments. In 1613 Episcopius, one of the professors of the university of Leyden, the successor of Arminius, and of the same doctrine with him, published some theses, which he engaged to defend against all opposers. Robinson, being earnestly requested to accept the challenge by Polyander, the other professor, who was a Calvinist, held a disputation in the presence of a numerous assembly, and completely foiled Episcopius his antagonist. In 1617, when another removal was contemplated, Robinson entered zealously into the plan of making a settlement in America. Having succeeded in the negotiations, a minority of the congregation, under the lead of Brewster, the ruling elder, set out, 1620, in two ships, the 'Speedwell' and the 'Mayflower,' which could hold only a small number. It was the intention of Robinson to follow with the rest of the congregation; but he died 1 March, 1625, before the consent of the association of English merchants who controlled the enterprise could be obtained. Mr. Robinson, who was an acute controversialist, and highly versed in classical learning, published 'A Justification of Separation from the Church of England,' 1610; 'Of Religious Communion,' 1614; 'Apologia Justa et Necessaria,' 1619, translated into English 1644; 'Defence of the Doctrine propounded by the Synod of Dort,' 1624; 'A Treatise of the Lawfulness of Learning of the Ministers of

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the Church in England,' 1634; and 'Essays or Observations, Divine and Moral,' 1648, 2nd edition 1638. His collected Works, with a memoir by Robert Ashton, were published in 3 vols. at London, 1851.

ROBINSON, JOHN, a prelate and statesman, born at Cleasby, Yorkshire, 7 Nov., 1650. He took his degrees at Oriel College, Oxford, after which he went as chaplain to the embassy at Stockholm, where he also became the resident minister, and while there wrote an 'Account of Sweden.' On his return to England he was made dean of Windsor and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1710 he was consecrated bishop of Bristol; and soon after appointed lord privy seal, next a lord of trade and plantations, and subsequently one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Utrecht. In 1714 he was translated to London. Died 11 April, 1723.

ROBINSON, MARY, was the daughter of Captain Darby, of Bristol, and born there 1758. She married at the early age of sixteen; but her husband being a profligate, and her own disposition gay, she soon fell into trouble, to relieve herself from which she had recourse to the stage. In this situation, while acting 'Perdita,' in the Winter's Tale, she attracted the particular notice of the prince of Wales; but this connection did not last long. She next lived with a general officer, but being deprived of the use of her limbs by a rheumatic fever, she retired on a pension to Englefield Green, and died there 28 Dec., 1800. Her writings consist of novels, poems, and 'Memoirs of her own Life.' Mrs. Robinson left a daughter, who published some poems, and died 1818.

ROBINSON, RICHARD, archbishop of Armagh, and Baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire in 1709. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1751 he accompanied the duke of Dorset to Ireland, and the same year was advanced to the bishopric of Killaloe; from whence he was translated in 1759 to Leighlin and Ferns, in 1761 to Kildare, and in 1765 to the primacy. In 1777 he was elevated to the temporal peerage, and in 1783 appointed prelate of the order of St. Patrick. In 1785 he succeeded his brother in the baronetcy, and was the last survivor of the Robinsons of Rokeby in the male line. He died at Clifton in Oct., 1794. The archbishop, besides building a palace at Armagh, with an observatory, founded a school and a public library there, which last he furnished with a large collection of books, and left a liberal endowment for its support.

ROBINSON, ROBERT, a Baptist minister, was born at Swadham, Norfolk, Oct., 1735. He was apprenticed to a banker in London; but at the age of twenty he became a preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists. Afterwards he turned Baptist, and in 1759 was chosen minister by a congregation of that persuasion at Cambridge. His stipend being small, he helped it out by turning dealer in corn and coals. Amidst these occupations he acquired a knowledge of the languages, and published some works which obtained celebrity. The principal of these were a translation of Saurin's sermons, and a tract against Lindsey entitled 'A Plea for the Divinity of Christ.' His principles, however, were far from being settled, and at length he became an avowed Socinian. He died suddenly at Birmingham 8 June, 1790. His last work was a 'History of Baptism,' published

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after his death, with another volume entitled 'Ecclesiastical Researches.'

ROBINSON, TANCREB, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (M.D. 1685). He became a member of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a frequent contributor on subjects of natural history. Many of his letters are also in Ray's Correspondence. Died 29 March, 1748.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, born at Wakefield 29 Aug., 1749, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; and held the living of St. Mary's, Leicester, from 1788 till his death on 24 March, 1813. Mr. Robinson, who entertained Calvinistic opinions, wrote 'Scripture Characters;' 'The Christian System unfolded;' sermons and tracts.

ROBISON, JOHN, was born 1739, at Boghall, Stirlingshire. He received his education at the college of Glasgow; on leaving which he became mathematical tutor to a son of Admiral Knowles. In 1762 the lords of the Admiralty appointed him to go out to Jamaica for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of Harrison's timekeeper. On his return he renewed his studies at Glasgow, and in 1769 succeeded Dr. Black as reader in chemistry. The year following he went with Sir Charles Knowles to St. Petersburg, and while there was made inspector of the corps of marine cadets. On receiving an invitation to the chair of natural philosophy at Edinburgh he quitted Russia, accompanied by some pupils, who wished to profit by his instructions. When the Royal Society of Scotland was instituted in 1783, Mr. Robison was chosen secretary, and several of his papers are in the Transactions of that learned body. In 1798 he published an extraordinary book entitled 'Proofs of a Conspiracy against the Religions and Governments of Europe,' for which he obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Glasgow. He next edited the lectures of Dr. Black, which he illustrated with notes. His last publication was the 'Elements of Mechanical Philosophy.' Died 30 Jan., 1805.

ROBSON, FREDERIC, a comedian, whose real name was *Brownbill*, born at Margate 1821; died 12 Aug., 1864.

ROBSON, GEORGE FENNEL, an eminent painter in water-colours, was the son of a wine-merchant of Durham, where he was born 1790. From his earliest infancy he manifested a decided taste for drawing, and he was accordingly put under Mr. Harle, the only drawing-master his native city furnished. At the age of sixteen he came to London. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to visit the Highlands of Scotland. In the habit of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back and Scott's Poems in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains, winter and summer, until he became familiar with the various aspects they presented under the different changes of season, and laid up a stock of materials which lasted him his life. On his return he published 'Outlines of the Grampian Mountains' (1819). In 1813 he first appeared as an exhibitor in the ninth annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and he was elected a member the following year; but it was not till the exhibition of 1815 that his works commanded that public attention which gained for him extensive and abundant patronage. Among his numerous works we may mention a 'View of

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London from the Bridge before Sunrise,' and 'The City of Durham from the North East.' He also drew 'Picturesque Views of the English Cities,' published with letterpress descriptions by Mr. Britton in 1826. Many of his drawings were made conjointly with Mr. Hills, whose admirable mode of treating animals accorded perfectly with Mr. Robson's magnificent and characteristic backgrounds. Died 8 Sept., 1833.

ROCCA, ANGELO, an ecclesiastic, born at Rocca Contrata, in the march of Ancona, 1545. He took his doctor's degree in divinity at Padua, and in 1579 obtained a place in the Vatican, where also he had the superintendence of the Apostolic press. He died 8 April, 1620, and left his library to the public. He wrote several bibliographical and antiquarian works in Latin.

ROCHAMBEAU, DONATIEU MARIE JOSEPH DE VIMEUR, Comte DE, son of Marshal Rochambeau, mentioned below, was born 1750. He accompanied his father to America; was sent to St. Domingo 1792, and to Martinique 1793. He drove the English from the latter colony, and caused the French republican government to be recognised; but soon afterwards, being besieged in Port Royal by superior forces, he was compelled to capitulate 1794. He accompanied General Leclerc to St. Domingo, defeated Toussaint-Louverture in 1802, and on Leclerc's death he became commander-in-chief. In 1803, his troops having been decimated by sickness, he was obliged to surrender to the insurgents, who delivered him over to the English, and he did not regain his freedom till 1811. Afterwards he was employed in the German army, and fell at the battle of Leipzig 18 Oct., 1813.

ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEU DE VIMEUR, Comte DE, marshal of France, born at Vendôme 1 July, 1725. He entered the military service 1742, and became a brigadier of infantry after having distinguished himself at the capture of Minorca 1756. In 1780, being then lieutenant-general, he was sent to America with six thousand men; and in the following year he acted in concert with Washington in the operations which brought about the capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown. On his return to France, after the peace of 1783, he was appointed governor of Picardy and Artois. In 1791 he received a marshal's bâton. The same year he was invested with the command of the Army of the North; but after an unsuccessful attempt to restore discipline in it, he resigned 1792. In 1793 he was sentenced to death by the Revolutionary tribunal; but on his name being called for execution, it was found that the cart which conveyed the prisoners to the place of execution was already full, and the superintending officer pushed him back, saying, 'Stand back, old fellow; your turn will come later.' However, Robespierre fell before his turn came, and he was liberated. Died 10 May, 1807. His 'Memoires' were published in 2 vols., 1809.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, FRANÇOIS, Duc DE LA, prince of Marsillac, a French author and moralist, born 15 Dec., 1613. He distinguished himself as one of the most brilliant young noblemen about the court, and formed a connection with the famous duchess of Longueville, which involved him in the civil war of the Fronde. At the battle of St. Antoine, in Paris, he signalized his courage, and received a musket-shot, which for some time deprived him of sight. When these troubles were terminated, and he had made his peace with the

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government, he devoted himself to the pleasures of society and literature. His house was the resort of the best company at Paris in point of talents and understanding, and his conversation was relished by such persons as Boileau, Racine, Sevigne, and La Fayette. He died at Paris 17 March, 1680. He made himself famous by a work entitled 'Reflexions et Maximes,' many times printed, and abundantly both praised and criticized. The fundamental principle of this work is that self-love is the motive of all our actions. The duke also wrote 'Mémoires de la Regence d'Anne d'Autriche,' 2 vols. 1713.

ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT, EARL OF, was the son of Henry, earl of Rochester, and born 1647. He was educated at the grammar-school of Burford, and at the age of twelve became a student of Wadham College, Oxford. On leaving the university he travelled, and at his return was made one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, and comptroller of Woodstock Park. In 1665 he went to sea with the earl of Sandwich, and behaved gallantly, but afterwards declined in reputation, and led a very dissipated life, though he was much admired for his wit and good-nature. At length, worn out with debauchery, he fell into a decline, and died penitent 26 July, 1680. His poems are highly indecent.

ROCHESTER, LAURENCE HYDE, EARL OF, K.G., second son of Edward, earl of Clarendon, the lord chancellor, was early engaged about the court. He was made, in 1661, master of the robes to the king, and in 1676 he was sent as ambassador to Poland, and was present as plenipotentiary at the congress of Nimeguen. He was appointed first lord of the Treasury 1679, and warmly opposed the bill which was brought into Parliament to exclude the duke of York from the succession; and for his services he was raised to the peerage 1681 by the title of viscount Hyde, and afterwards earl of Rochester. In 1684 he was appointed president of the Council, lord treasurer, and in 1685 made Knight of the Garter. At the Revolution he was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and was sent in 1700 to Ireland as lord-lieutenant. His abilities recommended him equally in the next reign, as under Anne he was made president of the Council. Died 1711.

ROCHFORD, Lord. *See* BOLEYNS.

ROCHFORD, GEORGE BOLEYNS, VISCOUNT, brother of Anne Boleyn, the second queen of Henry VIII., was educated at Oxford, where he applied himself to poetry. In 1529 he became Viscount Rochford, and after the marriage of Henry VIII. to his sister he was employed in several embassies, and appointed constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports; but when that tyrant became jealous of his consort, the charge of incest was brought against his lordship, who was beheaded on Tower Hill 17 May, 1536. He wrote poems, songs, and sonnets.

ROCK, DANIEL, D.D., Catholic archaeologist, a native of Liverpool, born in 1799, was educated at Old Hall, Herts, and at the English College, Rome. Having entered into holy orders and served the mission in London for two years, he became in 1827 domestic chaplain to the late earl of Shrewsbury, till, leaving Alton Towers, Staffordshire, he was appointed, in 1840, to the care of the Catholic congregation at Buckland, near Farringdon. On the reintroduction into England of the Catholic hierarchy in 1852 he was one of the first

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canons of Southwark, and resigned his pastoral charge in Berks, in order to live near London, in 1854. He wrote 'Hierurgia, or the Sacrifice of the Mass expounded,' London, 1833, in 2 vols. 8vo., and in a second edition, 8vo., somewhat enlarged, in 1 vol., 1851, in which he illustrates most of the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church among the Latins, Greeks, and Orientals, not only by written evidences, but from paintings, sculptures, and inscriptions, found in the catacombs or elsewhere, belonging to the earliest ages of faith; 'The Church of our Fathers, as seen in St. Osmond's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury, with Dissertations on the Belief and Ritual in England before and after the Coming of the Normans;' and 'Did the Early Church in Ireland acknowledge the Pope's Supremacy?' published in 1844—the two last-mentioned works treat principally of our national ecclesiastical antiquities; 'Transubstantiation Vindicated;' 'The Mystic Crown of Mary, the Holy Maiden-Mother of God, born free from the stain of Original Sin,' in verse, 8vo., London, 1857; and other smaller productions. In 1862 he took an active part, as one of the committee, in carrying out the object of the 'Special Exhibition of Works of Art on Loan, chiefly of the Mediæval Period,' at the South Kensington Museum; and contributed the article in the official catalogue on 'Ecclesiastical Vestments, Tissues, and Embroideries,' there exhibited. In 1870 he wrote 'Textile Fabrics; a Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Church Vestments, Dresses, Silk Stuffs, Needle-work, and Tapestries forming that Section of the South Kensington Museum.' He died at Kensington 28 Nov., 1871.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, MARQUIS OF, K.G., born 13 May, 1730, succeeded his father in the marquissate at the age of 20. Though his natural abilities were not great, his amiability, generosity, and integrity, along with his vast wealth, combined to make him a prominent political leader. In 1765 he succeeded George Grenville in the premiership, with the position of first lord of the Treasury, and from that time till his death was the acknowledged leader of the liberal branch of the aristocracy. The ministry of which he was the head had not in it one man of commanding ability, and was ill-fitted to cope with a powerful opposition and with the distracted condition of the American colonies. Although it contained members who had voted against the passage of the Stamp Act, it did not undertake to repeal it, but made preparations to execute it in all the colonies. The general resistance which the attempt met with throughout America, and the impossibility of enforcing its provisions except at the point of the bayonet, led to a repeal of the Act in March, 1766; but at the same time an Act was passed declaring the supreme power of Parliament over America in all cases whatsoever. On July 12 Rockingham retired from power, and during the administration of Lord North was at the head of the aristocratic portion of the Opposition. On the resignation of North, Rockingham formed a ministry in March, 1782, which ended at his death on 7 July the same year.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, LORD, was the son of Captain Henry Rodney, a naval officer. He was born at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, 19 Feb., 1718, entered early into the navy, and in 1742 obtained the command of a ship. In 1749 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and on his return, in

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1753, married the sister of the earl of Northampton. In 1759 he was made admiral of the Blue, and the same year destroyed the stores prepared at Havre de Grace for an invasion of England. In 1761 he served on the West India station with such activity that at the conclusion of the war he was made a baronet. In 1768 he was elected into Parliament for Northampton; but the contest ruined his estate. In 1771 he went to Jamaica as commander-in-chief, and at the expiration of the term of service retired to France, where overtures were made to him on the part of that government, which he refused with indignation. In 1779 he was again called into employment; and the year following, by defeating the Spanish fleet, under Langara, off Cape St. Vincent, he saved Gibraltar. After this he went to the West Indies, where, on the 12th of April, 1782, he gained a great victory over Count de Grasse, for which he was made a peer. He died in London 24 May, 1792.

ROE, SIR THOMAS, was born about 1580, at Low Layton, Essex, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; after which he became a student of one of the inns of court. In 1604 he was knighted, and soon after went to make discoveries in America. In 1614 he was sent on an embassy to the Mogul, at whose court he remained three years. In 1621 he went in the same capacity to Constantinople, and during his residence there collected a number of manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian Library. He also brought over the Alexandrian copy of the Greek Bible, which is in the British Museum. In 1629 Sir Thomas negotiated a peace between Poland and Sweden; and it was by his advice that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, where he gained the battle of Leipsic. In 1640 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in Parliament. The next year he was sent ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and on his return was made chancellor of the Garter. He died in Nov., 1644. In 1622 was published his 'True and faithful Relation of what hath lately happened in Constantinople;' and in 1740 appeared 'The Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from 1621 to 1628.'

ROEBUCK, JOHN, M.D., was born at Sheffield 1718. He was educated at Northampton, and next at Edinburgh; but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1743; after which he settled at Birmingham, where he began to apply chemistry to practical uses. In these pursuits he was joined by Mr. Garbett; and they established, together, a manufacture of the oil of vitriol at Prestonpans. The doctor now gave up the medical profession, and soon after fixed his residence at Carron, where he instituted an extensive iron foundry, by which he would have realized an immense fortune, had he not unfortunately taken a lease of the duke of Hamilton's coal and salt works at Borrowstonness, whereby he ruined himself, and was obliged to dispose of all his other concerns, among which was his share in the steam-engine patent. He died 17 July, 1794. Some of his papers are in the Transactions of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

ROBLAS, JUAN DE LAS, a Spanish painter and ecclesiastic, was born at Seville about 1600, and died 23 April, 1625, at Olivares, where he held a canonry.

ROEMER, OLAUS, a Danish astronomer, born 1644; became professor of astronomy at Copenhagen 1681, and died there 19 Sept., 1710. He

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discovered, by the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, the velocity of night.

ROGERS, JOHN, born at Birmingham about 1509, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1526), and subsequently became chaplain to the English merchants at Antwerp, where he embraced Protestant opinions, and became intimate with Tyndal and Coverdale. In 1537 he set forth, abroad—but at what particular place is uncertain, and under the assumed name of Thomas Matthews—a translation into English of the Bible. At the accession of Edward VI. Rogers returned to England, and was made prebendary of St. Paul's; but when Mary came to the throne he was burnt in Smithfield 4 Feb., 1554-5, being the first of many who suffered death in that reign for their adherence to the Protestant religion.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ROGERS, JOHN, D.D., was born at Ensham, Oxfordshire, 1679, and educated at Oxford, being elected to a fellowship at Corpus Christi College. After completing his degrees in arts, he was presented to the vicarage of Buckland, in Berkshire, whence he removed to London, and became lecturer of St. Clement Danes; and also of Christ Church, Newgate Street. In 1716 he was instituted to the rectory of Wrington, Somersetshire; and some time after elected canon residentiary of Wells, of which church he became sub-dean. In 1719 he published 'A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ,' which he afterwards defended against Sykes, in 'A Review of the Discourse.' In 1726 he was appointed chaplain to the prince of Wales; and about the same time he published 'Eight Sermons on the Necessity of Divine Revelation,' against Collins, who retorted in a 'Letter to Dr. Rogers,' which drew from the latter 'A Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion.' In 1728 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He died 1 May, 1729; and after his decease two volumes of his sermons were published.

ROGERS, SAMUEL, F.R.S., F.S.A., a poet, wit, and patron of art, born 30 July, 1763, at Stoke Newington, Middlesex. His father was a London banker, and an eminent man among the dissenters. At a very early period of life young Rogers applied himself to the study of art and letters, which he perfected by extensive foreign travels. His first published essay in poetry was an 'Ode to Superstition, with some other Poems,' 1786. In 1792 appeared 'The Pleasures of Memory,' a poem in two parts, written in English heroics, with rhyme and with great elegance of language and correctness of thought. This work was the means of introducing him to Mr. Fox, an introduction that coloured the whole career of the poet, for no one could be ten minutes in Rogers's company without hearing some friendly reference to the name of Fox. The death of his father in 1793 left him in the possession of an ample fortune, and shortly afterwards he retired from active participation in business. His third publication, and his masterpiece, in the opinion of many, was his 'Epistle to a Friend, and other Poems,' 1798. In 1812 he published another poem, the 'Voyage of Columbus,' which met with indifferent success. This was followed by 'Jacqueline, a Tale,' 1814; and 'Human Life,' 1819. His last and largest publication was his descriptive poem of 'Italy,' 1822, which passed through several editions. He dedicated the remainder of his literary life to the publication of

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exquisitely illustrated editions of his 'Italy,' and his 'Poems.' For more than half a century he figured in the foremost rank of London literary society. It may indeed be doubted whether any English poet ever lived so much in the eyes of men and women as the Banker Bard of St. James's Place, where he pitched his tent in 1803. Rogers's 'Table Talk' was published shortly after his death, which occurred 18 Dec., 1855.

ROGET, PETER MARK, M.D., F.R.S., an English physician, born in London 1779; died at Malvern 13 Sept., 1809. As a scientific writer he is best known by his work on 'Animal and Vegetable Physiology,' published in 1834 as one of the Bridge-water Treatises. His 'Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases' has passed through many editions.

ROHAN, HENRI, DUC DE, was born 1579, at the castle of Blicin, in Brittany. After the death of Henry IV. he was considered as the head of the Protestants, and he carried on three wars in their favour against Louis XIII., who, however, was reconciled to him in 1629. The duke then went into the Venetian service; but in 1631 he became generalissimo of the Grisons. He was mortally wounded in an action with the Imperialists 1638. He wrote, *Memoirs*; 'Les interets des Princes'; 'Le parfait Capitaine, ou l'Abrege des Guerres des Commentaires de Cesar'; and *Memoirs* relative to the War of the Valcaine. His widow, *Marguerite de Bethune*, daughter of the great Sully, was a courageous woman, and defended Castles against the maréchal de Themines. She died in 1660. Benjamin de Rohan, brother of Henry, took the Isle of Rhe in 1625; but lost it again soon after, and came to England, where he died in 1630. Anne Rohan, sister of the duke, was distinguished by her spirit, learning, and piety. At the taking of Rochelle, she and her mother refused to be included in the capitulation, and were made prisoners of war. She wrote a poem on the death of Henry IV.; and studied the Scriptures in their original tongues. She died in 1646.

ROHAN, LOUIS RENÉ EDOUARD, Prince DE, French ambassador at Vienna, bishop of Strasburg, cardinal, and grand almoner of France, was born 1734. He is known by his gallantries, his dissipations, and especially by his acting the part of dupe in the famous affair of the Diamond Necklace. For this he was tried before the Parliament and acquitted 1786. On the convocation of the States-General (1789) he was elected deputy by the clergy of Hagenau. He resigned his bishopric on the conclusion of the concordat (1801), and died at Ettenheim 16 Feb., 1803.

ROLAND, MANON JEANNE PHILEPON, wife of M. Roland, one of the agents in the French Revolution, was born at Paris 1754, and married 1780. Her husband then resided at Lyons, as a manufacturer; but being chosen a member of the constituent assembly, he removed, with his wife, to Paris, where this extraordinary woman made her house the rendezvous of the Brissotine faction. At the beginning of 1792 Roland was appointed minister of the interior; but his wife was said to have transacted all the business; and complaints were alleged against her, of which she endeavoured to clear herself in an eloquent speech at the bar of the convention. At length Roland, finding it impossible to escape the vengeance of his enemies, destroyed himself; and his widow lost her head on the scaffold in November, 1793. She wrote 'Opuscules' on moral subjects; 'Voyage en

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Angleterre et en Suisse; and left a manuscript memoir of herself, entitled 'Appel à l'impartiale Postérité.'

ROLAND, PHILIPPE LAURENT, a French sculptor, professor in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, was born at Marcy, near Lille, 13 Aug., 1746, and died at Paris 11 July, 1816.

ROLLE, Sir HENRY, was born at Heanton, Devonshire, 1589. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He was also chosen a member of Parliament, and in 1640 made a serjeant-at-law. In 1648 he accepted the office of chief justice of the court of the Upper Bench; but resigned his seat some time before his death, which happened 30 July, 1656. His 'Reports,' in French, were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1675. He also wrote 'An Abridgement of Cases and Resolutions of the Law,' which was published by Sir Matthew Hale.

ROLLI, PAOLO ANTONIO, a native of Rome, who came to England, and was employed in teaching some of the children of George II. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died at Rome 1767, aged 80. He published, in London, a collection of poems; also editions of several Italian authors, particularly the Decameron of Boccaccio. He was likewise the editor of Marchetti's 'Lucretius;' and he translated Milton's Paradise Lost into Italian verse.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, a French writer, born at Paris 30 Jan. 1661. He was educated in the college of Du Pleissis, where he became assistant to his tutor, M. Hersan, professor of rhetoric, who afterwards declined the chair of eloquence in his favour. In 1694 he was chosen rector of the university, in which office he continued two years; and then Cardinal Noailles engaged him to superintend the education of his nephews, at the college of Laon. After this he was made coadjutor to the principal of the college of Beauvais; which seminary was then in a desolate state, but Rollin soon made it a flourishing society. In 1712 he was deprived of his situation by the intrigues of the Jesuits, who had also interest enough to displace him when elected, the third time, rector of the university of Paris. Rollin now composed his work 'On the Manner of studying and teaching the Belles Lettres,' 4 vols. This was followed by his 'Ancient History,' and nine volumes of the 'Roman History.' He also published a valuable edition of Quintilian, with notes. He died 14 Sept., 1741.

ROMAGNOSI, GIAN DOMENICO, an Italian jurist, born at Salsò, near Piacenza, 13 Dec., 1761. Sent to Parma to study law, he was created a doctor 1785. At this period the false theories of Beccaria and Filangieri were in fashion, and Romagnosi published in 1787 his great work, 'Genesi del Diritto Penale' (3 vols.), the fourth edition of which work appeared at Florence 1832. He was appointed chief civil magistrate of Trent 1791, and afterwards aulic councillor. Romagnosi was opposed to the French Revolution, but he was appointed professor of jurisprudence first at Parma (1802), next at Pisa (1807), and finally at Milan (1808). Meanwhile he published his most important work, 'Introduzione allo studio del Diritto Pubblico Universale' 1805; and was employed with other publicists in framing a new code for the kingdom of Italy. After being deprived of all his offices on the fall of Napoleon, he published up-

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wards of twenty works; the principal of which were reprinted collectively at Florence, 5 vols. 1834. Died at Milan 8 June, 1835.

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, was born of a French family, at Hartlepool, co. Durham, 25 Sept., 1714. After receiving his education at the school of Houghton-le-Spring he went to Hertford College, Oxford; but migrated thence to Christ Church, where, in 1737, he took his degree of M.A. One of his first sermons, before the university, was directed against Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, which produced a bitter reply from that powerful writer. After this Mr. Romaine engaged in an edition of Calasio's Hebrew Concordance, into which he foisted some alterations, to serve the Hutchinsonian system. In 1748 he obtained the lectureship of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; the year following he was chosen lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West; and in 1750 he was appointed assistant morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover Square. Soon after this he was elected Gresham professor of astronomy, which situation he soon resigned. He obtained such popularity by his opposition to the bill for the naturalization of the Jews, that his publications on that subject were printed by the Corporation of London. In 1764 he was elected to the living of St. Anne, Blackfriars, where, as well as at St. Dunstan's, he continued to officiate till his death, 26 July, 1795. Mr. Romaine was a zealous Calvinist, but firmly attached to the Established Church. His works are, Comment on the 107th Psalm; Twelve Sermons on Solomon's Song; Twelve Discourses on the Law and Gospel; The Life of Faith; The Walk of Faith, 2 vols.; The Triumph of Faith; occasional Sermons and Tracts.

ROMANELLI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, born 1617, at Viterbo, where he died 1662.

ROMANI, FELIX, one of the most famous librettists of Italy, died in 1864, or the beginning of 1865. The operas 'Norma' and 'L'Elisir' were his most successful productions.

ROMANO, GIULIO. See GIULIO.

ROMANOFF, VICE-ADMIRAL, an illustrious ornament of the Russian navy, died in 1864.

ROMANUS, Pope, succeeded Stephen VI. 897, and died 8 Feb., 898.

ROMBOULTS, THEODORE, a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1597, and died in that city in 1637, or 1640. He affected to be the rival of Rubens; but though he stood no chance of success in such a competition, he possessed merit as an artist, particularly in representing pountebanks, musicians, &c.

ROMILLY, JOHN, a celebrated clock-maker of Geneva, born 1714. He invented many improvements in the construction of time-keepers, particularly in the beating of seconds. He died at Paris 16 Feb., 1796. All the articles on clockwork in the Encyclopedie were written by him; and he also established the 'Journal de Paris' in 1777. He published, separately, a letter on the perpetual motion. His son, *John Edm. Romilly*, became a minister of the Calvinistic communion, at Geneva and London, and died in 1779. He wrote, Religious Discourses; and the articles on 'Toleration' and 'Vertu,' in the Encyclopedie.

ROMILLY, Rev. JOSEPH, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1813; Fellow 1815; M.A. 1816). In 1832 he was elected registry of the university, and retained that office until his death,

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on 7 Aug., 1864. He put the numerous and important records committed to his care into most admirable order, and compiled useful indexes to facilitate reference, to the lasting benefit of the university. Mr. Romilly compiled, with great care and remarkable accuracy, two editions of 'Graduati Cantabrigienses,' the last of which appeared in 1856.

ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, was the son of a jeweller in Frith Street, Westminster, and born there 1 March, 1757. His education was private and contracted; after which he became a clerk in an attorney's office, but left that situation to study in one of the inns of court. In 1783 he was called to the bar; and for several years confined his practice to draughts in equity. At length he rose to distinction in the court of chancery; and in the last administration of Mr. Fox was made solicitor-general, when he received the honour of knighthood. When the party to whom he was attached went out of office, he also retired; but still continued in Parliament, where he displayed great powers in debate. He exerted himself in endeavouring to effect a revision of the criminal code, with a view to the limitation of capital punishments to a few heinous offences; on which subject he published an able pamphlet; as he also did another against the erection of the office of vice-chancellor. The death of this eminent man was melancholy. Shocked at the loss of his wife, who died of a dropsy, in the Isle of Wight, he became delirious, and destroyed himself, 2 Nov., 1818.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, a painter, was born at Dalton, in Lancashire, in 1734. He was intended for his father's business, which was that of a builder; but discovering a turn for drawing, he was placed with a country artist. He then became an itinerant portrait painter, and married; but in 1762 he left his wife, and set out for London. In 1765 he gained a prize from the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and in 1773 he went to Italy. On his return to England he rose very high in reputation, not only in portrait, but in history, of which he gave several specimens in the pictures he painted for Boydell's Shakspeare. Died 15 Nov., 1802.

RONSARD, PIERRE DE, a French poet, born in Vendômois 1524. He became page to the duke of Orleans, who resigned him to James V. of Scotland, with whom he lived two years, and then returned to the service of his former master, who employed him in several negotiations. After this he learnt Greek under Dorat; but devoted himself chiefly to poetry, in which he gained a great reputation. He also distinguished himself as a soldier, and fought against the Protestants; for which he was rewarded with the priory of St. Cosmes, near Tours, where he died 27 Dec., 1585. His works were published by Richelet, in 2 vols. folio, 1623.

ROOKE, SIR GEORGE, an admiral, was born in Kent 1650. He entered early into the naval service, and had the command of several expeditions in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, all of which he conducted with equal skill and courage. In 1702 he attacked the French fleet in the harbour of Vigo, and took several galleons and men of war, besides destroying a number of others. In 1704 he made himself master of Gibraltar; notwithstanding which, such was the violence of party, Sir George was soon afterwards superseded

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by the Whigs, who endeavoured to lessen his services by representing them as the effects of mere chance and good fortune. Died 24 Jan., 1708-9.

ROOKE, LAURENCE, a mathematician, born at Deptford 1623. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge; but after taking his master's degree, he went to Oxford and entered himself at Wadham College. In 1652 he obtained the Gresham professorship of astronomy, which he afterwards exchanged for that of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and died 27 June, 1662. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.

ROOKER, MICHAEL, an engraver, born 1743. He studied under his father, who excelled in architectural subjects. Afterwards he was placed with Paul Sandby, who gave him the name of Michael Angelo. Rooker was not only a good engraver, but an excellent scene painter. Some of his principal plates are those which he executed for the Oxford Almanacks. Died 3 March, 1801.

ROOTHAAAN, JOHN PHILIP, was born at Amsterdam 23 Nov., 1785; elected general of the Society of Jesus 9 July, 1829; and died at Rome 8 May, 1853.

ROSA, SALVATOR, a celebrated painter, was born at Renella, a village near Naples, 20 June, 1615. After studying under Francanzani, he became a disciple of Ribera, with whom he went to Rome. Prince John Charles de' Medici took him to Florence, where he stayed nine years, dividing his time between painting, poetry, and music. He wrote plays and performed parts in them, besides which he composed many cantatas. While at Florence he painted a number of pictures for the grand duke and his son, who rewarded him liberally. The Medici family also proved great friends to Salvator; and it was at their seat that he wrote his satires, which have been often printed. On his return to Rome he executed many pictures for churches; but his principal merit lay in the representation of the wild scenery of nature, storms, and subjects of the most terrific description. Died 15 March, 1673.

ROSALBA. See CARRIERA.

ROSAMOND, FAIR. See CLIFFORD.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman actor, was born at Lanuvium. He was so celebrated for his powers of representation that his name has ever since been the characteristic distinction of performers of pre-eminent merit. When falsely accused of some offence, Cicero, who had been his pupil, undertook his defence in an oration which is still extant. Roscius wrote a treatise on his profession, which is lost. He was raised to the senatorial rank, and died B.C. 61.

ROSCOE, HENRY, youngest son of William Roscoe, the historian, born 1800, was called to the bar 1820, and obtained a considerable practice on the northern circuit. His legal works, particularly a treatise on Real Property, proved him to be a sound and acute lawyer. In addition to these he edited, in 1826, North's Lives of the Lord-keeper Guillard, the Hon. Sir Dudley North, and Dr. John North; wrote the 'Lives of Eminent British Lawyers,' forming a volume of Lardner's Cyclopaedia; and published a life of his father, 2 vols., 1833. He died at Gateacre, near Liverpool, 25 March, 1830.

ROSCOE, THOMAS, fifth son of the eminent writer, William Roscoe of Liverpool, was born in June, 1791, and began to write as early as 1817 in

local reviews and journals. His editions of the 'Life of Cellini,' of 'Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe,' and of 'Lanzi's History of Italian Painting,' are well known. He translated specimens from the Italian, German, and Spanish novelists, and edited a series of the English novelists, with illustrations by Cruikshank. Among his literary labours may be mentioned 'The Memoirs of Scipio di Ricci,' 'The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico,' and his 'Duties of Men;' 'The Landscape Annual;' 'The Juvenile Keepsake;' 'The Remembrance;' portions of the Histories of Italy, Spain, and Portugal; and the 'Life and Campaigns of Wellington.' He died at Acacia Road, St John's Wood, London, 24 Sept., 1871.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, an English historian, was the son of a respectable tavern-keeper, and was born at Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, 8 March, 1753. His mother was a woman of superior understanding, and much of his future conduct in life was influenced by her teaching and example. After having received the rudiments of education he quitted school to assist his father (who kept a market-garden as well as a public-house) in his agricultural pursuits, devoting all his hours of relaxation to reading. In his nineteenth year he was articled to an attorney, and in 1774 he commenced practice in his native town. He afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall, and married. Literature, however, continued to occupy his attention, and numerous poetic effusions, chiefly on public occasions, came from his pen; but the works on which his fame as an author rests are 'The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent,' 2 vols., 1796, and 'The History of the Life and Pontificate of Leo X.,' 1805. Mr. Roscoe was for a short time M.P. for Liverpool, and carried on the business of a banker till 1820, when the firm was declared bankrupt. Died 27 June, 1831.

ROSCOMMON, WENTWORTH DILLON, EARL OF, born in Ireland about 1633, was educated at Caen, under Bochart, and at the Restoration obtained the place of captain of the band of pensioners, which he afterwards resigned and went to Ireland, where he was appointed a captain in the Guards. Having squandered his estate by gaming, he returned to England, and was made master of the horse to the duchess of York. He now altered his conduct, married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and cultivated literature. Having become acquainted with Dryden, they formed, in conjunction, a plan for refining and fixing the standard of the English language, which noble design failed owing to the unquiet state of the times. Roscommon died 17 Jan., 1684, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The best of his works is his 'Essay on Translated Verse.' Several new facts relating to his biography are given in an article by Mr. Thompson Cooper, printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for Dec., 1855.

ROSE, GEORGE, a statesman, was the son of an Episcopal clergyman at Brechin, in the shire of Angus, and born there 11 June, 1744. He was brought up under an uncle, who kept a school near London, after which he went into the navy and became a purser; but, by the interest of the earl of Marchmont, he was taken from thence and made keeper of the records in the Exchequer. Here his talents for business were soon discovered, and he was appointed to superintend the publication of the Domesday Book, after which he was employed to complete the journals of the Lords.

From this period his advancement was rapid, and his services were duly appreciated and engaged by almost every administration. Mr. Pitt, in particular, placed unbounded confidence in his judgment on subjects of trade and finance; and when that great man returned to power after the short peace Mr. Rose was made president of the Board of Trade, and treasurer of the Navy. On the death of Mr. Pitt another change occurred; but when the administration formed by Lord Grenville retired Mr. Rose resumed his former station, and continued in it till his death, which happened at Cuffnells, his seat in Hampshire, 13 Jan., 1818. He published, 'A Report on the Records; A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great Britain; Considerations on the Debt due by the Civil List; Observations on the Poor Laws; Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, with a narrative of the Events which occurred in the Enterprize of the Earl of Argyle, in 1685, by Sir Patrick Hume; and other works.

ROSE, SIR GEORGE HENRY, an English diplomatist, was born 1771, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1807 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the United States. From 1813 to 1815 he held the post of ambassador at Munich, and at Berlin from the latter date till 1823. He was made a knight of the order of the Guelphs in Hanover 1819. From 1818 he succeeded his father as clerk of the Parliament, and held that lucrative office till 1844. Died 17 June, 1855. He wrote, 'A Letter on the means and importance of converting the Slaves in the West Indies to Christianity,' 8vo., 1823; 'Scriptural Researches,' 12mo., 1832; and edited 'A Selection from the Papers of the Earls of Marchmont, illustrative of events from 1685 to 1750,' 8vo., 3 vols.

ROSE, HUGH JAMES, B.D., was born 1795 at Uckfield, of which parish his father was minister, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became vicar of Horsham 1822-30; prebendary of Chichester 1827-33; Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge 1829-33; rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1830; incumbent of Fairstead, Essex, and of St. Thomas's, in the borough of Southwark, 1834; and principal of King's College, London, 1836. He died at Florence 22 Dec., 1838. Mr. Rose, who belonged to the 'High' section of the Anglican communion, was regarded as one of the most redoubtable champions of that church, and a formidable opponent of German rationalism, his publications, as Christian Advocate, being superior, in the opinion of Bishop Jebb, to anything in modern divinity. From the long list of his works we select the following: 'Inscriptions Vestustissimæ,' 1825; 'The State of the Protestant Religion in Germany,' 1825, with an Appendix, 1828; 'The Commission and Consequent Duties of the Clergy,' 1828; 'Christianity always Progressive,' 1829; 'Letter to the Bishop of London, in reply to Mr. Pusey's works on the causes of Rationalism in Germany,' 1829; 'Remarks on the dispositions towards Christianity generated by prevailing opinions and pursuits,' 1830; 'Notices of the Mosaic Law, with some account of the opinions of recent French writers concerning it,' 1831; 'The Gospel an abiding System; with some remarks on the new Christianity of the St. Simonians,' 1832. In 1832 Mr. Rose projected the 'British Magazine;'

and upon the death of Mr. Smedley he became editor of the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.' He also prepared new editions of Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, and of Middleton on the Greek Article; and his name is to be found on the title-page of a Biographical Dictionary.

ROSE, SAMUEL, a barrister, born at Chiswick 20 June, 1767; died in London 20 Dec., 1804. He edited Comyn's Reports and Digest.

ROSELLINI, IPPOLITO, an Egyptologist, born at Pisa 13 Aug., 1800, studied the oriental languages at Bologna, under the renowned Mezzofanti, and was subsequently nominated professor of those languages in the university of Pisa. He became a disciple of Champollion, who inspired him with a taste for hieroglyphical studies; and in 1828 he was placed by the grand duke of Tuscany at the head of a scientific expedition, which visited Egypt at the same time as the French expedition directed by Champollion. The results of the expedition Rosellini gave to the world in his great work entitled 'I Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia,' Florence, 1832-45. He died 4 June, 1843.

ROSEN, FRIEDRICH AUGUST, an orientalist, born at Hanover 2 Sept., 1805. He studied the elements of Sanscrit with his father, and afterwards pursued the study of that language with Professor Bopp at Berlin. In 1820 he published his 'Corporis Radicum Sanscritarum Profusiones,' which was the forerunner of his larger work, 'Radices Sanscritæ,' 1827. He also studied Arabic and Persian, and in 1836 became professor of oriental languages in the university of London (now University College), which chair he afterwards exchanged for the professorship of Sanscrit. He was also honorary foreign secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, and secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee. He published his 'Rig Veda Specimen,' 1830; the Arabic text of the 'Algebra of Mohammed ben Musa,' with an English translation and notes, 1831; and prepared for publication the great Biographical Dictionary of Ibn Khallikan; but this, as well as another work, in which he intended to give a comprehensive view of the system of Indian jurisprudence, was never completed. Among his other literary labours was a revision of the 'Dictionary, Bengali, Sanscrit, and English,' published by Sir Graves Houghton. Died in London 12 Sept., 1837.

ROSENMÜLLER, ERNST FRIEDRICH KARL, son of Johann Georg Rosenmüller, was born at Hesseberg 10 Dec., 1768, and became professor of oriental languages in the university of Leipzig, where he died 27 Nov., 1835. Of his numerous works the principal are 'Scholia in Vetus Testamentum,' 8 vols., 1788-1827; and 'Handbuch der Biblischen Alterthumskunde,' 4 vols., 1823-31.

ROSENMÜLLER, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, son of Johann Georg Rosenmüller, was born at Hesseberg, near Hildburghausen, 1771, and died 1820, at Leipzig, where he had been professor of anatomy and surgery. His works on anatomy are highly esteemed.

ROSENMÜLLER, JOHANN GEORG, born at Ummersstadt, a small town in the principality of Hildburghausen, 18 Dec., 1736, became professor of divinity at Leipzig, and superintendent in the Lutheran church at the same place, and died 14 March, 1815. He was one of the most industrious of German writers, and left nearly a hundred works, most of them designed for the instruction of youth.

ROSIER, JAMES, who is supposed to have been a son of a person of the same name who was the Puritanical minister of Winston, Norfolk, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1592-3; M.A. 1596). He was engaged by Thomas, Lord Arundel, of Wardour, to accompany Captain George Weymouth on his voyage to Virginia. The captain sailed from Ratcliffe 5 March, 1604-5, landed in Virginia on Whitsunday, 19 May, at a spot which was named Pentecost Harbour, and afterwards ascended the Penobscot river. He set out for England on 16 June, and on 18 July came into the haven of Dartmouth. Mr. Rosier was author of 'A True Relation of the most prosperous voyage made this present year, 1605, by Captain George Weymouth, in the discovery of the Land of Virginia, where he discovered sixty miles up a most excellent river; together with a most fertile land,' 4to., London, 1605; reprinted in the Collections of the Massachusetts Hist. Soc., 3rd ser. viii. 125 seq. Extracts from this work are given in Purchas his Pilgrimes iv. 1659 seq. Purchas erroneously attributes to Rosier, John Breton's Brief and True Discovery of the North Part of Virginia, and this mistake has misled Anderson, the historian of the Colonial Church.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 18.

ROSMINI, CARLO DE', an Italian biographer, born at Roveredo, in the Italian Tyrol, 1758; died 1827, at Milan, of which city he wrote a history.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a voluminous compiler, born 1590, in Scotland. He was an Episcopal divine, and master of the free school at Southampton, where he died 1654. His principal works are, 'The new Planet no Planet; or, the Earth no wandering Star,' written against the Copernican system; 'Virgilius Evangelizans,' a cento on the Life of Christ, collected from Virgil; 'Medicus Medicatus,' against Sir Thomas Browne's 'Religio Medici'; 'The Muse's Interpreter, a Key to Mythology'; 'A Continuation of Raleigh's History of the World'; and 'A View of all Religions.'

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, born in the parish of Kincardine-O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, 13 April, 1699, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen (M.A. 1718). In 1732 he was appointed schoolmaster of Lochler, Forfarshire, where he spent the remainder of his simple and unvaried life in the discharge of the duties of his humble office. Died 20 May, 1784. Besides some highly popular ballads in the Scotch dialect, he wrote the beautiful pastoral poem entitled 'Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess, a poem in the broad Scotch dialect.' The best edition is that published by John Longmuir, LL.D., 1866, containing a life of the author and a sketch of his incited works.

ROSS, Sir JAMES CLARK, an Arctic navigator, born in London 15 April, 1800. He entered the navy in 1812, on board the 'Briseis,' commanded by his uncle, Captain, afterwards Sir John Ross, under whom he continued to serve in the Baltic, the White Sea, and on the coast of Scotland. He accompanied his uncle, as a midshipman, in his first voyage in search of a North-west passage. Subsequently, from 1819 to 1825, he was engaged with Captain Parry in his three voyages, being promoted during his absence in 1822 to the rank of lieutenant. He again accompanied Captain Parry in 1827, and on his return to England he was appointed commander. He also joined his uncle, Captain John Ross, from 1829 to 1835, on his second voyage in search of a North-west pas-

sage, and in 1834 was elevated to the rank of post-captain in recognition of his valuable services, among which were included the discovery of the magnetic pole. He was afterwards employed by the Admiralty in a magnetic survey of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1839 he was appointed to the command of an expedition, in the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' to the Antarctic Seas, the chief purpose in view being magnetic investigation. This voyage, which occupied a period of four years, was rich in additions made to the previous knowledge of the Antarctic regions in geography, geology, zoology, and botany. Captain Ross married after his return in 1843, and received the honour of knighthood in 1844. In 1847 he published the results of his discoveries and researches in the Southern and Antarctic regions, in 2 vols. In Jan., 1848, he made a voyage in the 'Enterprise' to Baffin's Bay, in search of Sir John Franklin, but was unsuccessful. Died at Aylesbury 3 April, 1862.

ROSS, JOHN. See ROUSE.

ROSS, JOHN, D.D., a native of Herefordshire, became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1756. Previous to this, his classical and critical powers had been made known to the world, in a defence of the epistles said to have been written by Cicero to Brutus; and an edition of the 'Epistolæ Familiariæ.' He became vicar of Frome, Somersetshire, and in 1778 bishop of Exeter, where he died 14 Aug., 1792.

ROSS, Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN, K.C.B., an Arctic navigator, born at Balsarroch, Wigtonshire, 24 June, 1777. He was fourth son of the Rev. Andrew Ross, minister of Inch, and proprietor of Balsarroch. Entering the navy 1786, he served actively and valiantly throughout the whole of the French war, and was wounded thirteen times. His undaunted conduct was acknowledged in various ways. He had many increases of pension. He received from the Patriotic Society a sword worth £100; he got, with a knighthood, another sword, worth £200, from the king of Sweden; and he also obtained many other foreign knighthoods and honours. After the peace he, in 1818, went in command of the hired sloop 'Isabella,' in company with the 'Alexander' brig, commanded by Sir Wm. Edward Parry, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the probability of a North-west passage. Shortly after his return to England he was advanced (7 Dec., 1818) to post rank. The results of his investigations are detailed in his 'Voyage of Discovery,' published in 1819. He was, from May, 1829, until Oct., 1833, employed in the 'Victory' steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions, equipped at the expense of Sir Felix Booth. He received the honour of knighthood 1834. In March, 1839, he was appointed consul at Stockholm, where he remained several years. He was appointed a rear-admiral on the retired list 1851, and died at 43, Gillingham Street, Pimlico, 31 Aug., 1856. Besides his 'Voyage of Discovery,' Sir John Ross wrote many other works of merit. The best known are his 'Letters to Young Sea Officers,' and his 'Memoirs of Lord de Saumarez,' under whom he had so long and so gallantly laboured for his country's glory.

ROSSE, WILLIAM PARSONS, EARL OF, eldest son of Lawrence, the second earl, was born at York 17 June, 1800. He entered the university of

Dublin 1818, whence he passed, in 1819, into residence at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. 1822, as a first-class in mathematical honours. As Lord Oxmantown, he represented the King's County in the House of Commons from 1821 till the end of the first reformed Parliament, when he retired from political life for the purpose of devoting himself to philosophical pursuits. In 1841, on his father's death, he succeeded to the title, and in 1845 was elected one of the representative peers for Ireland. Lord Rosse resided chiefly at Birr Castle, in Ireland, where he set up his first telescope in 1831. It had a concave speculum of 3 feet diameter, a focal distance of 27 feet, and was so nicely balanced, by means of weights over pulleys, that it could be raised or lowered to any angle with the greatest ease. The success of this instrument, the construction of which he had himself superintended, and a considerable part of which he had worked upon with his own hand, encouraged him to further effort. With a newer and more gigantic instrument, 52 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, having a 6-foot speculum, many of the nebulae previously seen merely as luminous patches were resolved into stars, and in others a spiral form and arrangement was detected. New nebulae were discovered in considerable numbers, and wherever the instrument was directed new stars were seen in immense profusion. Sketches of some of the more remarkable nebulae were published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1850. Lord Rosse was elected, in 1849, president of the Royal Society; and in 1842 the university of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. Died 31 Oct., 1867.

ROSSETTI, GABRIELE, professor of Italian at King's College, London, well known as an Italian poet and commentator on Dante, died 26 April, 1854, aged 71.

ROSSI, JOHN CHARLES FELIX, R.A., an English sculptor, born at Nottingham 1762; died in London 21 Feb., 1839.

ROSSI, PELLEGRINO, Count, an Italian statesman, born at Carrara, in the duchy of Modena, 13 July, 1787. He became an advocate and professor of laws in the University of Bologna as early as 1809. In 1815 he acted as civil commissioner during the occupation of the Legations by Murat, and was in consequence proscribed. He escaped to Geneva, where the rights of a citizen were conferred upon him in time to rescue him from the persecution of the Austrian Government. He occupied for nearly twenty years the chair of criminal law in the Academy of Geneva. He was also elected a member of the council, and deputy to the Diet, in which he zealously advocated the centralisation of the federal power. Worned, however, with the minute and untractable elements of Swiss politics, he was induced by M. Guizot to remove to Paris 1833. The next year he was appointed professor of political economy in the College of France, and of public law to the Parisian faculty of law. Eventually he was summoned to the Chamber of Peers (1849). Although he never held a ministerial office in France, he lived in the closest intimacy with the Government, and enjoyed the unreserved confidence of King Louis Philippe. This circumstance caused him to be selected (1845) for the important post of French ambassador at Rome; and, after an absence of thirty years, he returned to his native country as the plenipoten-

tiary of a foreign sovereign. Deprived of his employments by the Revolution of 1848, Rossi retired for a short time to Carrara; but upon the entrance of the Austrians into the Papal territories, he repaired to Rome, and having offered to reorganize the States of the Church without violence or foreign assistance, he was appointed by Pope Pius IX. minister of the interior, with charge of the finances and the police. Count Rossi was assassinated on 15 Nov., 1848, at one o'clock, as he was alighting from his carriage to enter the Chamber of Deputies. He was stabbed in the neck, and died instantly. In 1854 a man named Constantini was found guilty of the murder, and executed. Count Rossi's works were collected by his son, and published in 8 vols. 8vo., Paris 1857-1863.

ROSSI, ROSSO DE', or IL ROSSO, a painter, called in France *Maitre Roux*, was born at Florence 1496. He closely imitated Michael Angelo and Parmesan; and though he never had any instructor, he acquired considerable skill in his profession. Francis I. appointed him superintendent of the works of Fontainebleau, where he died 1541.

ROSSINI, GICACCHINO ANTONIO, a celebrated composer, born 29 Feb., 1792, at Pesaro, in the State of the Church. His parents were in poor circumstances, the father being an indifferent performer on the French horn in a strolling company of musicians. Young Rossini became one of the party when only ten or twelve years old, and picked up in a desultory and crude manner the elements of the art in which he was destined to become a master of world-wide and lasting celebrity. When about fifteen years of age he entered the Lyceum of Bologna, where he studied counterpoint and composition under Stanislas Mattei. His earlier operas have been consigned to oblivion. The first which made him famous was 'Tancredi,' brought out at Venice 1813, and this was followed some months later by 'L'Italiana in Algeri,' which met with a success in no degree inferior. His fame was increased by 'Il Turco in Italia' (1814), and 'Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra' (1815). 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia,' an *opera buffa*, produced at Rome 1816, was condemned on the first night, though it is now perhaps the most popular of all operas, except Mozart's 'Don Giovanni.' 'Il Barbiere' was followed by 'Otello,' 'Cenerentola,' 'La Gazza Ladra,' 'Mose in Egitto,' 'Zelmira,' 'Semiramide,' and other operas. After going to Vienna he visited London, where he received the most lavish sums for his vocal performances and tuition, and was courted as a guest in the highest circles. From Oct., 1824, the date of his departure from England, Rossini belonged personally and artistically to Paris. The crowning glory of his career, and one of the few masterpieces of grand opera, 'Guillaume Tell,' was produced at the Academie Royale 1829. With this grand effort Rossini's career may be said to have terminated. As a church composer, he is chiefly known by his beautiful 'Stabat Mater,' which is, in its way, a masterpiece. Died at Paris 13 Nov., 1868.

ROSSLYN, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, EARL OF, was born at Chester Hall, in Scotland, 13 Feb., 1733. He first appeared at the Scotch bar, but in 1753 he entered himself a student of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar 1757. In 1763 he was made a king's counsel; in 1771 solicitor-general; and in 1778 attorney-general, in which situation he did eminent service by his

advice to call out the military during the riots in 1780. The same year he was appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and called to the upper house by the title of Baron Loughborough. After this he was, for a short time, first-commissioner of the great seal; but when Mr. Pitt came into power, his lordship adhered to the party of Mr. Fox, and continued to do so till 1793, when he succeeded Lord Thurlow in the chancellorship, which office he held till 1801. He was then created earl of Rosslyn. He died without issue 3 Jan., 1805, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ROSTOPTCHIN, FEDOR, Count, a Russian general, born at Livna, in the province of Orel, 12 (23) March, 1765; died at Moscow 18 (30) Jan., 1826. He was governor of Moscow in 1812, and is believed to have caused the burning of that city upon its capture by the French. This, however, he denied in a pamphlet, 'La Verité sur l'Incendie de Moscou,' Paris, 1823.

ROSWEIDE, HERBERT, a Jesuit, born at Utrecht 1569. He became professor of philosophy and divinity, first at Douay, and next at Antwerp, where he died 1629. His works are, *Pasti Sanctorum quorum Vitae in Belgicis Bibliothecis Manuscriptae asservantur*; *Account of the Hermits of Egypt and Palestine*; *An Ecclesiastical History*; and *History of the Belgic Church*.

ROTGANS, LUKE, a Dutch poet, born in 1645 at Amsterdam; died 1710. He wrote the *Life of William III., King of England*, an epic poem in eight books, and several other pieces, printed together 1715.

ROTHERHAM, THOMAS, sometimes called SCOT, a munificent prelate, born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1425. He became fellow of King's College, Cambridge, master of Pembroke Hall, and chancellor of that university. He was secretary to four kings, and was successively bishop of Rochester (1468), and Lincoln (1471), and archbishop of York (1480). He also held the office of lord chancellor. Died 20 May, 1500. He was a liberal benefactor to Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he is deemed a second founder.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ROTHSCHILD, the name of a Jewish family of European bankers. *Mayer Anselm Rothschild*, the founder of the great commercial house, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1743. He was intended for the Jewish ministry, but being placed by his father in a counting-house at Hanover, he showed so great an aptitude for commercial pursuits that, having experienced his honesty and integrity in lesser matters, the landgrave of Hesse appointed him (1801) banker to himself and his court. Nor was this confidence misplaced; for during the sway of the great Napoleon in Germany, the landgrave's private fortune was saved by the devotedness of the bankers, whose name, in the course of years, had grown to be a tower of commercial strength over Central Europe. At his death in Sept., 1812, he left to his five sons not only the inheritance of an immense fortune and boundless credit, but the still more precious legacy of wise and prudent and united counsels. He especially recommended them, if they would preserve the position he had gained for them, always to act together; and it is well known that his sons and his grandchildren have, for more than half a century, strictly followed that advice. Taking part in most of the great financial affairs of

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Austria, France, and England, they formed in the last generation an invincible phalanx; for, while the third son, Nathan Meyer (b. 1777; d. 1836), settled in London, Anselm took up his residence at Frankfurt, Solomon at Vienna, Charles at Naples, and James (b. 1792; d. 15 Nov., 1868) at Paris.

ROTROU, JEAN DE, a French poet, was born at Dreux 12 Aug., 1609. Richelieu was so well pleased with his tragedies and comedies that he gave him a pension; yet Rotrou would not flatter his eminence by joining in the combination against Corneille, whose merit excited the jealousy of the cardinal. Rotrou obtained an office at Dreux, where he remained when the place was desolated by a pestilential disorder, of which he died 27 July, 1650. He wrote thirty-seven dramatic pieces.

ROTTECK, KARL VON, a German publicist and historian, born 18 July, 1775, at Freiburg, Baden, where he died 26 Nov., 1840. As an historian, he is widely known by his 'Universal History,' an abridgment of which has been translated into English by T. Jones.

ROUBILLIAC, LOUIS FRANÇOIS, a sculptor, was a native of Lyons. He came to England in the reign of George I., and was employed on several great works, particularly the monument of the duke of Argyle, in Westminster Abbey; the statue of Shakspeare, in the British Museum; that of Handel, in Westminster Abbey; and that of Sir Isaac Newton, at Cambridge. He was a very absent man, but pleasant in his manners. Died in London 11 Jan., 1702.

ROUS, FRANCIS, a republican writer, born at Halton, Cornwall, 1579, and educated at Broadgate Hall, Oxford. He was brought up to the law, and became a member of Parliament in the reign of Charles I., when he was distinguished by his zeal for the establishment of a commonwealth, on the plan of the Hebrew republic. He was afterwards the tool of Cromwell, whom he compared to Moses, and, in consequence, was made one of his lords. He was also appointed provost of Eton, and died at Acton, near London, 7 Jan., 1659. His works were published, in folio, 1657.

ROUS, JOHN, incumbent of Santon Downham, Suffolk, kept a curious diary, a portion of which, extending from 1625 to 1642, was printed in 1859 by the Camden Society, under the editorship of Mrs. Mary Anne Everett Green. Born 1584; died April, 1644.

ROUSE, or ROSS, JOHN, called the Antiquary of Warwick, was born in that town. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards became canon of Osney. He travelled over the greater part of the kingdom to collect information respecting historical events, and then settled at Guy's Cliffe, Warwickshire, where he died 14 Jan., 1491. His work on the Antiquities of Warwick, and the History of our Kings, was printed by Hearne 1719. There is also a manuscript of his on the history of the Earls of Warwick, in the Bodleian Library.

ROUSSEAU, JACQUES, a painter, born at Paris 1650. He studied under Swanefelt, and afterwards in Italy, where he acquired great skill in landscape, architecture, and perspective. On his return to France, he was employed by Louis XIV.; but, being a Protestant, he went to Holland, whence he came to England, and painted many fine pictures, particularly at Montague House, now the British Museum. Died 1694.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a poet, born at

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Paris 6 April, 1670. His father was a shoemaker, who gave him a liberal education. In 1688 he became page to the French minister at the court of Denmark, and afterwards secretary to Marshal Tallard, in his embassy to England. In 1701 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions; but in 1712 he was banished from France on the charge of writing some satirical couplets, which he declared were forgeries, devised for his ruin. He then went to Switzerland, and afterwards to Vienna, under the patronage of Prince Eugene. In 1721 he published in London an edition of his poems, in 2 vols. He next lived with the duke of Arceberg, whose favour he lost, and died suddenly at Brussels 17 March, 1741. An edition of his works was printed in 1743, in 3 vols. 4to., and 4 vols. 12mo.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, the son of a watchmaker at Geneva, was born there 28 June, 1712. His mother died soon after his birth, and his education was much neglected. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he ran away, and escaped into Savoy, where a priest recommended him to one Madame de Warens, who, having abandoned her husband and the Protestant religion, affected a mighty zeal for her new faith. She accordingly took the young fugitive under her protection, and placed him in a seminary at Turin, where he was baptized in the cathedral. After living in one or two families as a servant he returned to Madame de Warens, who became his mistress till Jean Jacques was superseded by another gallant. Having acquired some knowledge of music, Rousseau now earned his living by writing pieces for the dealers, and giving instruction to young persons. In 1750 he gained the prize given by the academy of Dijon on this subject: 'Whether the revival of the arts and sciences has contributed to the refinement of manners?' Rousseau supported the negative side of the question with considerable ingenuity. In 1752 he produced a musical entertainment, entitled 'Le Devin du Village,' which was very successful. But his next performance, 'A Letter on French music,' gave such offence that he found it expedient to retire to Geneva, where he abjured the Catholic religion, and was admitted to the rights of citizenship. In 1760 he published 'Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse,' a romance of the most seductive description. His next work, entitled 'Du Contrat Social,' struck at the foundation of all governments, and therefore was prohibited, both in France and Switzerland. This treatise was followed in 1762 by 'Emile, ou de l'Education;' the principles of which are of the worst tendency, and the book was consequently condemned by the Parliament of Paris, as also at Geneva, where the gates were shut against the author, who, in revenge, published his 'Letters from the Mountain.' Rousseau, having now created a host of enemies on the Continent, gladly accepted an offer to visit England, accompanied by David Hume, who procured for him a pension. But he soon quarrelled with his benefactor, threw up his pension, and returned to France, where he published his 'Dictionary of Music,' which received the approbation of Dr. Burney. His 'Letters on Botany' have also been praised by good judges, and were translated into English by Professor Martyn. Rousseau married a woman after she had borne him five children, all of whom were sent to the foundling hospital by their unnatural father. He died

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suddenly, or rather, as was supposed, poisoned himself, 3 July, 1778, at Ermenoville, the estate of the Marquis de Girardon. He wrote an account of his own life, under the title of 'Confessions.' A uniform edition of his works was printed by Didot, in 25 vols. 12mo., 1801.

ROUTH, MARTIN JOSEPH, D.D., a native of South Elmham, Suffolk, born 15 Sept., 1755, received his education at Oxford, was elected president of Magdalen College in that university 1791, and died at the age of 100, on 22 Dec., 1854. He published an edition of the Euthydemus and Gorgias of Plato 1784; and a valuable work entitled 'Reliquiæ Sacræ: sive Auctorum fere jam perditorum secundi tertique Sæculi Fragmenta, quæ supersunt: accedunt Epistolæ Synodice et Canonice Nicæno Concilio antiquiores,' 4 vols., 1814-18, second edition, 1846. A fifth volume, supplementary to both editions, appeared in 1848. Dr. Routh likewise published 'Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula,' and an improved edition of Burnet's Own Times.

ROUX, MAITRE. See ROSSI.

ROWE, ELIZABETH, was the daughter of Mr. Walter Singer, a Dissenting minister, of Ilchester, Somersetshire, where she was born 11 Sept., 1674. At the age of twenty-two she published a volume of poems, under the signature of 'Philomela.' In 1709 she married Mr. Thomas Rowe, who wrote some poetical pieces and a supplement to Plutarch's Lives. He died in 1715, and Mrs. Rowe continued a widow the remainder of her life. She published, without her name, in 1728, a popular work entitled 'Friendship in Death, in twenty Letters from the Dead to the Living;' which was followed soon afterwards by 'Letters Moral and Entertaining.' In 1736 appeared 'The History of Joseph,' a poem. Mrs. Rowe died suddenly at Frose 30 Feb., 1736-7. Dr. Watts published her 'Devout Exercises of the Heart;' and in 1739 her 'Miscellaneous Works' appeared in 2 vols.

ROWE, NICHOLAS, a dramatic poet, was the son of John Rowe, Esq., serjeant at law, and born at Little Berkford, Bedfordshire, 1673. On leaving Westminster School, he became a student of the Middle Temple, but was never called to the bar. At the age of twenty-five he produced his tragedy of 'The Ambitious Stepmother;' which was followed by 'Tamerlane;' 'The Fair Penitent;' 'Ulysses;' 'The Royal Convert;' 'Jane Shore;' 'Lady Jane Grey;' and a comedy called 'The Biter.' Three of these plays still retain their place on the stage, and possess considerable merit, particularly 'Jane Shore' and the 'Fair Penitent.' Rowe also wrote miscellaneous poems, and the Life of Shakspeare; but his principal performance is a translation of Lucan's Pharsalia. He died 6 Dec., 1718, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ROWLANDS, HENRY, a Welsh divine and antiquary, was a native of Anglesey. He wrote a valuable book entitled 'Mona Restaurata; or the History of the Isle of Anglesey.' Died 1722.

ROWLANDSON THOMAS, a celebrated caricaturist, born July, 1756, in London, where he died 22 April, 1827.

ROWNING, JOHN, a mathematician, who was fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and rector of Anderby, Lincolnshire, died 1771, at the age of 72. He wrote some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, but is best known by a 'Compendious System of Natural Philosophy.'

ROYER-COLLARD.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, M.D., an eminent physician and botanist, born at Underwood, in the parish of Craigie, Ayrshire, 20 June, 1759. He received his education at Edinburgh, where he served his time as a surgeon, after which he went to India, and settled at Madras. Having communicated several papers on natural history to the Royal Society, he was appointed keeper of the botanical garden at Calcutta, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones, and became a member of the Asiatic Society, whose volumes exhibit abundant proofs of his talents. Dr. Roxburgh made several important discoveries, particularly in the colouring matter of the lacca insect, and the cultivation of hemp in Bengál, for which he received three gold medals from the Society of Arts. He died at Edinburgh 10 April, 1815. His other works are, 'Plants of the Coast of Coromandel,' 3 vols. folio, 1795-1819; Botanical Description of Swietenia; and an Essay on the Natural Order of the Scitamineæ.

ROXBURGHE, JOHN KER, DUKE OF, a celebrated collector of books, was born in London 1740; succeeded to his father's title 1755; and died 19 March, 1804. The sale of his magnificent library, in 1812, created extraordinary excitement among book-collectors, and in commemoration of the event the Roxburghe Club was established, its principal object being the reprinting of scarce and curious books.

ROY, JULIEN DAVID LE, an architect, born at Paris 1728. His father, *Julien le Roy*, was one of the most celebrated horologists of his age, and died at Paris in 1759, leaving four sons, of whom *Julien David* was the most eminent. He wrote, 'Ruines des plus rares monumens de la Grèce,' for which he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions; 'Histoire de la disposition et des formes différentes des Temples des Chrétiens;' 'Observations sur les Edifices des anciens Peuples;' 'De la Marines des anciens Peuples;' 'Les Navires des Anciens.' He died 1803. His brother, *Pierre le Roy*, was watchmaker to Louis XVI., and died 1785. He published 'Etrennes Chronométriques,' and a 'Treatise on the Labours of Harrison and Le Roy, for the Discovery of the Longitude.'

ROYER-COLLARD, ANTOINE ATHANASE, a French physician, born at Sompuis, near Vitry-le-Français, 7 Feb., 1768; died at Paris 27 Nov., 1825. He started, in 1803, the 'Bibliothèque Médicæ,' which was for many years the best medical periodical in France.

ROYER-COLLARD, PIERRE PAUL, a French philosopher and statesman, born at Sompuis, near Vitry-le-Français (Marne), 31 June, 1703, was admitted an advocate at the Paris bar at the age of twenty. At first he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Revolution of 1789, and became secretary of the first commune of Paris; but, in 1792, being disgusted with the excesses of his political associates, he abandoned the revolutionary cause. On being sent by the department of the Marne as deputy to the Council of the Five Hundred (1797), he displayed great courage by defending in the tribune proscribed persons and the clergy, the result being that he was expelled from the Assembly on the 15th Fructidor. He now associated himself with the members of the Secret Council which Louis XVIII. had established in Paris. After the proclamation of the Empire Royer-Collard abandoned politics, and applied himself exclusively to philosophical

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studies, being appointed in 1811 professor of history and modern philosophy in the Faculty of Letters and the Normal School. After the first Restoration he was appointed director of the royal printing establishment; and under the second Restoration he was councillor of state and president of the royal council of the university, in addition to which he was sent to the Chamber of Deputies by the department of the Marne. He was a Liberal Royalist, and the leader of the Doctrinaires, a small but influential party, who insisted that the State ought to be administered in accordance with the abstract doctrine of right, rather than with the mere expediency and passion of the hour. For a time he gave his support to the ministry of Decazes; but the excesses of the Ultra-Royalists induced him to place himself at the head of the Opposition. By assailing the law of primogeniture, the law of sacrilege, and various reactionary measures, he acquired a popularity so great that in 1827 he was re-elected in seven electoral districts simultaneously. The same year he succeeded Laplace in the Academy. Appointed by the king president of the Chamber in 1828, he finally withdrew into private life after the resignation of the Mole administration in 1839. Died 4 Sept., 1845. The master of Cousin, of Jouffroy, and of Damiron in speculative philosophy, and of Guizot and De Tocqueville in political science, he has left no permanent record of himself at all corresponding to his personal reputation and authority. His philosophical writings, chiefly fragmentary, in an original and picturesque style, are published with Jouffroy's translation of the works of Thomas Reid.

ROZIER, FRANÇOIS, an agricultural writer, born at Lyons 23 Jan., 1734. He was an ecclesiastic, and obtained a priory, but devoted himself almost wholly to botany and natural history. He was a member of the Academy at Lyons, where he had the direction of the public nursery ground. He conducted the 'Journal de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle,' and published besides a 'Course of Agriculture,' with other works. He was killed during the siege of Lyons, 29 Sept., 1793.

RUBENS, SIR PETER PAUL, was born at Antwerp, though some accounts say at Cologne, 29 June, 1577. His masters were Tobias Verhaect, Adam Van Oort, and Otho Venius, with the last of whom he lived about four years, and then went to Italy, where he met with a patron in the grand duke of Mantua, who not only employed him as an artist, but sent him on an embassy to Spain. While at that court he painted the picture of Philip III., who honoured him with many marks of distinction. Rubens was prevented from settling in Italy by the invitation of the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella, in compliance with which he returned to Antwerp, where he rose to the height of his profession. In 1620 he was employed by the Princess Mary de' Medici to adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg with a series of paintings illustrative of the principal scenes of her life. While thus engaged, he became known to the duke of Buckingham, who purchased his museum for ten thousand pounds. In 1628 Rubens was sent by the Infanta Isabella to Madrid, where he painted several pictures in the royal palace, for which he received the order of knighthood and the key of chamberlain. He was next employed on a political mission to England, and continued here about a year, during which he painted the

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Apotheosis of James I., in the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and also the picture of Charles I. as St. George, and his queen as Cleodeline, for which he was knighted, and received a chain of gold. He was appointed secretary to the Council at Antwerp, and died there, full of honours, 30 May, 1640. His son, *Albert Rubens*, born 1614, succeeded his father as secretary to the Council, and died 1657. He wrote 'Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata;' 'De Re Vestiarum Veterum,' &c.

RUCCELLAI, BERNARD, Oricellarius, was born at Florence 1449. He was related to the Medici family, and succeeded Lorenzo as head of the Platonic Academy, for whom he built a magnificent house, with gardens and groves. He was also eminent as a diplomatist, and filled important offices in the State. He died in 1514. His works are, 'De Urbe Romana;' 'De Bello Pisano;' 'De Bello Italico;' 'De Magistratibus Romanis;' and 'Trionfo della Calunnia,' a poem.

RUCCELLAI, GIOVANNI, son of the preceding, was born at Florence 1475. He became an ecclesiastic, and was sent by Leo X. as his legate to the court of France. Pope Clement VII. appointed him keeper of the Castle of St. Angelo, whence he obtained the name of *Il Castellano*. He wrote two tragedies, called 'Rosmunda,' and 'Orestes;' but his principal performance is a poem, entitled 'Api, or the Bees.' Died 1526.

RÜCKERT, FRIEDRICH, a German poet and orientalist, born at Schweinfurth, in Bavaria, 16 May, 1789. He completed his studies at the university of Jena, and after a tour through Italy, where he made a special study of the national songs, he fixed his residence in Coburg. In 1826, however, he was appointed professor of the Persian language at Erlangen, whence he was summoned to Berlin by King Frederick William in 1830. In 1849 he retired to his charming estate near Coburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. Rückert is one of the most elegant and most harmonious poets of Germany. His first collection of poems, 'Deutsche Gedichte,' appeared as early as 1814, under the pseudonym of Freund Reimar; and it was followed by numerous other poetical works, some original, and some translated from oriental languages. Died 31 Jan., 1866.

RUDBECK, OLAUS, a Swedish physician, born 1630. While a student at Upsal, he discovered the lymphatics in the liver, and other parts of the body; though his claim of priority was contested by Bartholine. He also cultivated botany, and founded a garden for the university of Upsal, where he held the chair of medicine till his death, in 1702, having resigned the professorships of botany and anatomy, some years before, to his son. His principal works are, 'Catalogus plantarum horti Upsaliensis;' 'Deliciae Vallis Jacobæ;' 'Campi Elysi,' which was intended as part of a complete vegetable system, in 12 vols. folio, but the remainder of the work was destroyed by a fire. Rudbeck also wrote 'Atlantica, sive Manheim vera Japheti posterorum sedes ac Patria,' in which he maintains that Sweden was the garden of Eden, and the Atlantis of Plato. *Olaus Rudbeck*, son and successor of the preceding, was born at Upsal 1660. He took his doctor's degree at Utrecht, and in 1720 joined Benzelius in founding the Swedish Academy of Sciences, the memoirs of which learned body contain a number of his dissertations on subjects of natural history. He also published

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some works on the plants and animals mentioned in Scripture. Died 23 March, 1740.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, a grammarian and critic, born at Boyndie, in the county of Banff, in Oct. 1674. He was educated at the parish school, whence he removed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he obtained an exhibition, and took the degree of M.A. On leaving Aberdeen, he became master of the school at Laurencekirk; but his talents being discovered by Dr. Pitcairne, that gentleman procured for him the place of assistant-keeper of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, where he was also employed as corrector of the press. In 1714 he printed his 'Rudiments of the Latin Tongue,' which superseded all the other grammars in Scotland. His next publication was the Works of Buchanan, 2 vols., 1715. The same year he became a printer, in partnership with his brother. The first part of his 'Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones' came out in 1725, and the second in 1732; but that on Prosody was never published. Ruddiman also established a newspaper called 'The Caledonian Mercury.' In 1739 he published 'Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ,' with a preface. In his latter years he was afflicted with blindness, notwithstanding which he printed an excellent edition of Livy. He now resigned his place as keeper of the Advocates' Library, and was succeeded by David Hume. He died at Edinburgh 19 Jan., 1757.

RUDING, ROGERS, F.S.A., born at Leicester 9 Aug., 1751, became a fellow of Merton College, Oxford (B.D. 1782). In 1773 he was presented to the college living of Morden, Surrey, and soon afterwards he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose 'Archæologia' he was a contributor. He published 'Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies,' 4 vols., 1817. Died 16 Feb., 1820.

RUFFHEAD, OWEN, a miscellaneous writer, born in Piccadilly about 1723. He entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar; but the only figure he made in that profession was in publishing an edition of the Statutes. He applied himself with more success to politics, and conducted a periodical paper called the 'Contest.' He was also the author of the 'Life of Pope,' and several pamphlets. Died 25 Oct., 1769.

RUFINUS, by some called *Toranius*, was born about the middle of the fourth century, at Concordia, in Italy. He became a priest in the monastery of Aquileia, where he contracted a friendship with St. Jerome, whom he followed to the East; but while in Egypt he suffered much persecution from the Arians. On his arrival in Palestine, he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, where he employed himself in translating Greek authors into Latin. His version of Origen gave such offence to his old acquaintance Jerome, that he wrote bitterly against him, and Rufinus was cited to Rome by Pope Anastasius, who condemned his translation. Rufinus then retired to Sicily, where he died about 410. He wrote a defence of Origen, which, with his other works, was printed at Paris in 1580, folio.

RUGENDAS, GEORGE PHILIP, a German painter of battle pieces, born 27 Nov., 1660, at Augsburg, where he died 9 May, 1742.

RUGGLE, GEORGE, a dramatic writer, was born at Lavenham, in Suffolk, in 1575. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, but removed to Trinity College, and next to Clare

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Hall, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1614 his Latin play of 'Ignoramus' was performed at Cambridge, before James I. This comedy, which is a severe satire on the lawyers, was reprinted with a biographical preface by Mr. Hawkins, in 1787. Ruggle was in orders, and died about 1622.

RUHNKEN, DAVID, an eminent critic, born at Stolpe, in Pomerania, 1723. He was intended for the Church, but, after studying at Königsberg, he went to Wittenberg, and there took a degree in laws. Thence he proceeded to Leyden and became attached to Hemsterhuis, who recommended him as a classical tutor, and persuaded him to publish a lexicon to the *Timæus* of Plato. After this he went to Paris, where he passed most of his time in the king's library and that of the Benedictines. In 1757 he became assistant to Hemsterhuis, and on the death of Ouenorp was appointed professor of Latin oratory and history. When Hemsterhuis died, he did honour to his memory in an affectionate eulogy, and soon after published an edition of the rhetorical treatise of *Kutilius Lupus*, which was followed by *Velleius Paternulus*. Died 14 May, 1798.

RUINART, THIERRY, a French ecclesiastic, born at Rheims 10 June, 1657. He became a Benedictine, and was the associate of Mabillon in publishing the Acts of the Saints. He also printed an edition of the works of Gregory of Tours, a volume on the Martyrs of the first four centuries, and other books on ecclesiastical history. Died 24 Sept., 1707.

RUMFORD, SIR BENJAMIN, COUNT, was born 1753, at Rumford, now called Concord, in New Hampshire. He received his education at Harvard College, and at the age of nineteen married a widow, by whom he had a daughter; but soon afterwards he took up arms in the royal cause, and being obliged to quit America, never saw his wife again. He was for some time in the Colonial Office, but towards the close of the war returned to America, and attained the rank of colonel. On the conclusion of hostilities he received the honour of knighthood, and went into the Bavarian service, where he became a lieutenant-general and councillor of State. He greatly improved that electorate by his institutions, and in 1791 was created a count of the Holy Roman Empire, and honoured with the order of the White Eagle. In 1795 he visited England, and the year following went to Ireland, where he introduced several improvements in the hospitals and houses of industry. On his return to Munich he was entrusted with the military command of the city, which he preserved from the French and Austrians. In 1798 the count came again to this country, and received many public testimonies of respect. In 1801 he went to Switzerland, where he married the widow of Lavoisier; but they were soon separated. The count died near Paris 21 Aug., 1814. His mechanical inventions and discoveries are mostly detailed in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and in four volumes of 'Essays,' which he published. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of numerous scientific institutions.

RUMOHR, KARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG FELIX VON, a German writer on art, born at Reinhardtshausen, near Dresden, 1782, studied at the university of Göttingen, and at the age of fifteen placed himself under the tuition of the painter Fiorillo. In 1804 he visited Italy, and in 1811 published the first of a succession of works on art,

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critical and historical, which extended to about twenty volumes. In 1815 he returned to Italy, and commenced at Florence the studies for his 'Italian Researches' on the history of art, two volumes of which were published in 1827, and the third in 1831. He died at Dresden 25 July, 1843.

RUMPH, GEORGE EVERARD, a botanist, born at Hanau 1037. He took his doctor's degree in physic, after which he went to Amboyna as consul and senior merchant. Though he lost his sight at the age of forty-three, he continued his botanical pursuits, the results of which were published by Burman, in 1751, under the title of 'Herbarium Amboinense.' Rumph also left behind him another work, entitled 'Imagines Piscium Testaccorum,' printed at Leyden, 1711. He died 1706.

RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, a painter, born at Edinburgh 1736. After serving his time to an ordinary artist, he went to Rome with his brother, who died in Italy. Alexander continued his studies with diligence, and on his return home was employed by Sir James Clerk to decorate his house with scenes from Ossian. One of his best pictures is an Ascension, in the Episcopal Chapel at Edinburgh. Died 21 Oct., 1785.

RUNJEET SINGH, chief of Lahore and Cashmere, was born at Gugazwala, 60 miles west of Lahore, 2 Nov., 1780. He belonged to an obscure tribe, and was without the advantage of a good education; but nature had endowed him with remarkable intelligence and sagacity. He distinguished himself by his bravery in several battles with the English, and his countrymen selected him as their chief. Having thus been elevated to power he conceived the idea of freeing that portion of India which was inhabited by the Sikhs from the dominion of England. A crafty politician, as well as an able general, he aggrandized his possessions by successive encroachments, and in a short time became master of the Punjab, Cashmere, Peshawar, and a part of Afghanistan. He re-established the reign of law, and became the idol of the people whom he had regenerated. The natural ally of all the enemies of British power in India, he obtained their assistance in forwarding his designs, and he was the only one of the rajahs who constantly maintained his independence. Died 27 June, 1839.

RUPERT, PRINCE, the third son of Frederick, king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I., was born 1619, and received an education adapted to the military service. In the civil wars of England, whilst his elder brother became a pensioner to the Parliament, Prince Rupert adhered steadfastly to his royal uncle, and defeated the rebels in several engagements, for which the king honoured him with the Garter, and made him a peer. The prince, however, was more successful as a naval commander than on the land, particularly after the Restoration, in the great Dutch war, on the conclusion of which he led a retired life, occupied wholly in scientific pursuits. He invented a composition called prince's metal, improved the strength of gunpowder, and constructed a piece of ordnance that would carry several bullets with the utmost speed. He also found out a method of fusing black lead; but his principal discovery was that of engraving in mezzotint, and there are some prints executed by him in this way. He died in London 29 Nov., 1682, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

RUSSELL.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, M.D., was born in the state of Pennsylvania, of parents who were Quakers, 1745. He studied in the college of Princeton, but took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, 1768. On his return to Philadelphia, an attempt was made to form a medical school in that university, and Dr. Rush became professor of chemistry. In 1776 he was chosen a member of Congress, and appointed surgeon-general of the military hospital, which office he exchanged for that of physician-general, but soon resigned that situation also. Soon afterwards, when the medical colleges of Philadelphia became united under the name of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Rush was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical practice. He died 19 April, 1813. His works are numerous. The principal tracts were collected into an 8vo. volume entitled 'Essays, literary, moral, and philosophical,' 1798. Dr. Rush also wrote 'A History of the Yellow Fever,' which was translated into Spanish and French.

RUSHTON, EDWARD, a native of Lancashire, received his academical education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1572. The next year, having embraced the Catholic faith, he proceeded to Douay, and after being ordained priest at Rome, was sent on the English mission 1580. Being soon seized and committed prisoner to the Tower, he was tried and condemned to die at the same time with Father Campian. After about four years' imprisonment he was sent into banishment. He died in Lorraine 29 June, 1286. Rushton was the first publisher of Saunders's famous work, 'De Schismate Anglicano' (1585), to which he added the third book.

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, was born in Northumberland about 1607. He studied at Oxford, and became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. In 1640 he was appointed assistant-clerk of the House of Commons, and was much employed in negotiations during the civil wars. After the Restoration he became secretary to the Lord-Keeper Bridgeman; but falling into distress, he died in the King's Bench Prison 12 May, 1690. The 'Historical Collections,' with the Trial of the Earl of Strafford, published by him in 8 vols., are valuable, though not impartial.

RUSHWORTH, WILLIAM, an English priest, was educated at Douay, and died 1637. He was a good mathematician, and a correspondent of the celebrated Oughtred; and author of 'The Judgment of Common Sense in the Choice of Religion.'

RUSSELL. See BEDFORD.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER, M.D., was born at Edinburgh, where he received his education and took his degree; after which he went to Aleppo, as physician to the English factory, and resided there many years. On his return he settled in London, and became physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, in which situation he continued to his death, in 1770. Dr. Russell wrote 'The Natural History of Aleppo,' printed in folio, 1755, and again, with additions, 1794. His brother, *Patrick Russell*, who died 2 July, 1805, aged 79, was also physician to the factory at Aleppo, and afterwards in the East Indies. He published 'A Treatise on the Plague,' 1791; and 'Descriptions and figures of two hundred Fishes, collected on the Coast of Coromandel.'

RUSSELL, MICHAEL, LL.D., a prelate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, was born 1781, at Edinburgh; but his studies were prosecuted in the college of Glasgow. In 1809 he

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was appointed to St. James's Chapel, Leith, of which he continued minister for the rest of his life. He was elected bishop of Glasgow and Galloway 1837, and died 2 April, 1848. Bishop Russell was an able and extensive writer. His earliest publication, 'A View of the System of Education at present pursued in the Schools and Universities of Scotland,' 1813, excited much attention. For twenty-five years he was a regular contributor to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana;' and he published a 'History of the Church in Scotland,' and 'Sermons on Doctrinal Subjects;' but his principal work is 'The Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, from the death of Joshua until the decline of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah,' 3 vols., 1827-37.

RUSSELL, PATRICK, a Catholic divine, promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin 2 Aug., 1863. During James II's residence in the Irish metropolis he performed the service and rites of his church in the royal presence. On the downfall of the Stuart dynasty he fled to Paris, but afterwards returned to Ireland, where he died 1962.

RUSSELL, Lord WILLIAM, third son of the fourth duke of Bedford, was born in Sept., 1630. He received a private education under puritanical teachers. His early life, however, appears to have been rather dissipated, till he married, in 1667, the excellent daughter of Lord Southampton. On becoming a member of the House of Commons, he distinguished himself by his zeal for the exclusion of the duke of York, and at length became so far involved in a conspiracy for effecting a revolution, that, when the Rye House Plot was discovered, an indictment was preferred against him, and he was condemned at the Old Bailey. Great exertions were made to save his life, but all without effect, and he was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields 18 July, 1683. After the Revolution an Act was passed to annul and make void the proceedings against Lord Russell. His widow, Lady Rachel, died 20 Sept., 1723, at the age of 87. Her letters were printed in 1773; and subsequently more of her correspondence, together with her memoirs and those of her husband, were published.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born 1746, in the county of Mid Lothian. He was educated at Inverleithen, after which he served his time to a printer and bookseller. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he published a 'Collection of Modern Poems;' soon after which he removed to London, where, for some time, he followed the business of a printer, but at length became an author by profession. His principal publication was, 'The History of Modern Europe,' in 5 vols; after which he undertook the 'History of Ancient Europe,' but did not complete it. He now obtained the degree of doctor of laws in Scotland, and engaged in a 'History of England during the Reign of George III.,' but died, without having made any progress in the work, 1 Jan., 1794.

RUST, GEORGE, D.D., a native of Cambridge, succeeded Jeremy Taylor in the bishopric of Dro-more 1667, and died Dec., 1670. He wrote 'A Discourse of Truth,' and 'Discourse of the Use of Reason in matters of Religion.' His 'Remains' were published 1686, by Henry Hallywell.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a physician, distinguished by his chemical discoveries, was born at Edinburgh 3 Nov., 1749, and took his degree of M.D. there in 1772. He succeeded Dr. Hope as professor of botany and keeper of the botanic

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garden in 1786, and retained these offices until his death, on 15 Dec., 1810. In his thesis 'De Aere Mephitico,' Dr. Rutherford first indicated the existence of a new gaseous body, since called azote or nitrogen.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN, M.D., one of the founders of the medical school of Edinburgh, was the son of the minister of Yarrow, Selkirkshire, and born there 1 Aug., 1695. He was educated at Selkirk, and next at Edinburgh, after which he became apprentice to a surgeon; but in 1715 he came to London, and next went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Boerhaave. Having taken his doctor's degree at Rheims, 1721, he settled as a physician at Edinburgh, and soon afterwards joined Monro and others in a series of medical lectures. Those on practice devolved on Dr. Rutherford, who continued them for forty years. Died 1770.

RUTLAND, JOHN, an English clergyman, who, refusing to conform on the accession of Elizabeth, went into voluntary banishment, and became chaplain to the Emperor Ferdinand, and pastor of St. John's, in Worms. He was a man of great parts and learning. His works are, 'Loca Communes Theologici,' relating to controversies of religion, 8vo., Antwerp, 1500; and 'Tractatus de Septem Sacramentis.'

RUYSCH, FREDERIC, a physician, born at the Hague 1638. He graduated at Leyden, after which he settled at his native place, but removed thence to take the chair of anatomy at Amsterdam, where he formed a museum, which the Czar Peter, who often dined with him, purchased in 1717. In 1685 he was appointed professor of physic, and superintendent of the midwives of Amsterdam. He died 22 Feb., 1731. His works were published in 5 vols., 1735. His son, Henry, who died in 1727, published 'Theatrum universale omnium Animalium, 2 vols., 1718.

RUYSDAAL, JACOB, a landscape painter, born at Haarlem 1636; died 16 Nov., 1681. His brother, Solomon Ruysdaal, born at Haarlem 1610, was also a good landscape painter, but inferior to Jacob. He imitated marble with uncommon exactness. He died 1670.

RUYTER, MICHAEL ADRIAN DE, a Dutch admiral, was born at Flushing in 1607. In the war with England, which broke out in 1662, he conveyed a rich fleet through the Channel, and brought the whole into port after an engagement which lasted two days. He was next joined in command with Van Tromp, and distinguished himself as well in the great battle of three days, fought in February, 1665, as in that where Van Tromp fell, in July following. In 1668 he defeated the Swedes, for which the king of Denmark gave him a patent of nobility. At the renewal of hostilities with England, in the reign of Charles II., De Ruyter gained an advantage over Prince Rupert and Monk; but, two months afterwards, another battle was fought, in which the Dutch were defeated. The following year, however, he avenged himself by riding triumphantly in the Thames, and destroying several English men-of-war at Sheerness. In 1672 he attacked the combined English and French fleets; and, though the battle was undecided, De Ruyter kept the sea, and conveyed home a fleet of merchantmen. This gallant commander was mortally wounded in an engagement with the French, off Messina, and died at Syracuse 11 April, 1676. His remains were in-

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tered at Amsterdam, and a monument erected to his memory.

RYALL, HENRY THOMAS, an historical engraver, died at Cookham, near Maidenhead, Sept., 1867. He began his career by the production of Lodge's Portraits. Subsequently he engraved Sir William Ross's miniature portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, also Sir George Hayter's coronation picture, and Leslie's picture of the Princess Royal's Christening. These commissions procured for him the title of historical engraver to Queen Victoria.

RYCAUT, SIR PAUL, an English traveller, was the son of a merchant in London, and received his education in Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1650). In 1661 he went to Constantinople as secretary to the embassy, and there wrote his 'State of the Ottoman Empire,' printed at London 1670. He was next appointed consul at Smyrna, where, by the command of Charles II., he wrote 'The present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches,' printed 1679. On his return home he was made secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was also knighted, sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed judge of the Admiralty in that kingdom. William III. employed him as resident in the Hanse Towns; but in 1700 he returned to England, and died 16 Dec., the same year. His other works are, a Continuation of Knolles's 'History of the Turks;' a translation of Platina's 'Lives of the Popes;' and from the Spanish 'The Royal Commentaries of Peru,' written by Garcilasso de la Vega.

RYLAND, WILLIAM WYNNE, an engraver, born in London 1732. He was placed early under Ravenet, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship went to Paris, where he resided five years with Boucher, whose manner of stippling he added to that which he had previously been taught. After this he studied some time at Rome, and on his return to England became engraver to the king. To extricate himself from some embarrassments he committed a forgery on the East India Company, for which he was tried and executed in Aug., 1783.

RYMER, THOMAS, an English writer, was born in Yorkshire 1638 or 1639, and educated at the school of Northallerton, whence he removed to Sidney College, Cambridge. On quitting the university he became a student of Gray's Inn, and in 1692 was appointed historiographer to the king. He first attempted dramatic poetry in a tragedy entitled 'Edgar,' which was unsuccessful. He afterwards published 'A View of the Tragedies of the last Age;' but he succeeded better as the editor of that great work called the 'Fœdera,' of which he lived to publish fifteen volumes in folio. He also wrote some poems, and translated Rapin's Reflections on Aristotle's Poetics into English. He died 14 Dec., 1713. After his death appeared a small volume of his, 'On the Antiquity, Power, and Decay of Parliaments,' which was followed by 'Translations from Greek, Latin, and Italian Poets.' The best account of Rymer will be found in the preface to the first volume of Sir T. D. Hardy's 'Syllabus of the Documents in Rymer's Fœdera,' 1809.

RYSBRACH, JOHN MICHAEL, a sculptor, was born 1694 at Antwerp, where his father was a landscape painter, who died 1726. On coming to England, he obtained considerable employment, particularly in monuments and busts. The principal of the former were those of Sir Isaac Newton and the

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duke of Marlborough. He also executed the equestrian statue of King William, for the city of Bristol; but his chief performance is a statue of Hercules, formerly in the possession of Sir Richard Hoare. He died at Bristol 8 Jan., 1770. He had two brothers, who were painters of still life and landscape.

RYVES, ELIZA, an Irish lady, who, being reduced to necessity by the misfortunes of her family, subsisted on the produce of her literary labours, which were chiefly translations from the French; and novels, particularly 'The Hermit of Snowden.'

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SAADI, SHEIK MOSLII EDDIN, a Persian poet, was a native of Shiraz, and died 1291, at the age of 102, or, according to some authorities, of 116 years. He received his education at Damascus. Being taken prisoner by the Turks, he was put to work on the fortifications of Tripoli, but was redeemed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage, with a dowry. Saadi, however, suffered much from the temper of his spouse, who used to say, 'Are not you the man my father bought for ten pieces of gold?' 'Yes,' said he, 'and your father sold me again for a hundred.' His works were printed at Calcutta, in 2 vols., 1795. Mr. Gladwin translated his principal performance, entitled 'Gulistan, or the Garden of Flowers.' It has also been translated into English prose and verse by Eastwick (Hertford, 1852).

SAAVEDRA. See CERVANTES.

SAAVEDRA-FAXARDO, DIEGO DE, a Spanish writer, born 1584, at Algezars, in Murcia. He became secretary to the embassy at Rome, and was rewarded with a canonry in the church of St. James, though not in orders. After this he was appointed agent for Spain at the Papal court. He assisted at some diets in Switzerland, and at the general one of the empire at Ratisbon. He died 24 Aug., 1648. His works are, 'Idea de un Principe Politico-Christiano representada en cien empresas,' translated into Latin under the title of 'Symbola Christiano-Politica;' 'Corona Gotica, Castellana, y Austriaca politicamente ilustrada;' and 'Republica Litteraria,' which has been translated into English.

SABATAI-SEVI, a Jew of Smyrna, who, in 1666, pretended to be the Messiah, and was acknowledged by such numbers of his persuasion as excited the jealousy of the Turkish government, and he was thrown into prison, where his followers crowded to kiss his chains. The sultan having given him his choice to turn Mussulman or suffer death, Sabatai preferred the former, and exhorted the Jews to do the same. He died in prison 1676.

SABATIER, PIERRE, a Benedictine, born at Poitiers in 1682; died at Rheims 24 March, 1742. He prepared an edition of all the Latin versions of the Bible, published in 3 vols., 1743.

SABBATINI, ANDREA, of *Anafia de Salerno*, a painter, born about 1480. He studied under Raphael, and imitated his manner with success. He died at Naples about 1545. There was another artist of this name, *Lorenzo Sabbatini*, called also *Lorenzo di Bologna*, whose pictures are frequently mistaken for those of Andrea. He died at Rome 1577.

SABELLIUS, a heretic of Ptolemais, in the third century, who was a disciple of Noctus, and gained

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many followers in Mesopotamia and Rome. He held that there is only one person in the Deity, and that the Son and Holy Spirit are mere qualities.

SABINUS, GEORGE, or, in German, *Schalter*, a modern Latin poet, born in the electorate of Brandenburg 1508. He studied at Wittenberg, under Melancthon, whose eldest daughter he married. He became professor of the belles lettres at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and afterwards rector of the university of Königsberg. The Emperor Charles V. ennobled him, and employed him on several embassies. He died 1560. His poems were published at Leipsic 1558.

SABLE, ANTOINE DE LA. See **ARENA.**

SABRAN, LOUIS, a Jesuit, born in London 1652, being a son of the marquis de Sabran, who had been envoy from France to the British court. He entered the order of Jesus 1670. On the accession of James II. he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains; and at the birth of James, the king's son, he was nominated chaplain to this new Prince of Wales. In 1699 he was made president of the episcopal seminary at Liège. He was declared provincial of his English brethren 1709, and rector of the college at St. Omer 1712. Three years later he was appointed Prefect of Spirit to the English college at Rome, where he died 22 Jan., 1732. This ecclesiastic was the author of 'An Answer to Dr. Sherlock's Preservative against Popery,' 1688; 'Dr. Sherlock's Preservative considered in two Letters, with a third Letter to Mr. Needham,' 1688; 'A Letter to a Peer of the Church of England, clearing a point touched in a Sermon which he had preached at Chester before the King, Aug. 28, 1687;' 'Reply to Edward Gee, who had written against that Letter;' and 'The Challenge made out against an Historical Discourse concerning Invocation of Saints.'

SACCHETTI, FRANCO, an Italian poet and novelist, born at Florence about 1335. He filled several offices in the republic, but suffered much during the civil wars. He died about the beginning of the fifteenth century. An edition of his novels was published at Florence 1724.

SACCHI, ANDREA, a painter, was born at Rome 1509. He studied first under his father; but afterwards he became the disciple of Albano. When a boy he gained a prize in the Academy of St. Luke, and rose to great eminence under the patronage of Urban VIII. Died 1601.

SACCHINI, ANTONIO-MARIA-GASPARE, a musician, born 1727 at Naples. He was brought up under Durante; after which he went to Venice, where he acquired a great reputation by his secular and ecclesiastical compositions. He also visited several courts in Germany, and in 1772 came to England, from whence he proceeded to Paris, where he died 7 Oct., 1786. His principal operas are the 'Cid' and 'Tamerlane.'

SACHEVERELL, HENRY, D.D., a celebrated divine, was the son of a clergyman at Marlborough, where he had his education, and afterwards became demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. Here he was chamber-fellow with Addison, who addressed to him his 'Account of English Poets.' Sacheverell obtained a fellowship, and in 1708 took his doctor's degree. The following year he preached two sermons, one at the assizes at Derby, and the other at St. Paul's, in both which he asserted that the Church was in imminent danger. For these discourses, which were considered as

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inflammatory, he was impeached by the House of Commons and tried before the Lords in 1710, when, being found guilty of a mis-demeanour, he was suspended from preaching for three years. This only increased his popularity, and brought the ministry into such contempt that they were obliged to resign their places. At the expiration of the sentence the doctor was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn. He died 5 June, 1724. He also wrote some Latin poems.

SACHS, HANS, an early German poet, was the son of a tailor of Nuremberg, where he was born 1494. He was sent to a Latin school at the age of seven, and in his fifteenth year was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Two years afterwards he became the pupil of Nunnenbeck, a weaver, who belonged to the corporation of the Master-singers; and having been instructed in the art of poetry, he set out on his travels. On his return to Nuremberg, 1516, he was admitted a master-shoemaker, and he obtained high reputation as a poet. He studied indefatigably the works of the ancient German bards and of the great Italian writers, especially Petrarca and Boccaccio; but, above all, he devoted himself to the study of the Bible and the works of Luther, whose opinions he embraced. Died in 1578. A collective edition of his works appeared at Nuremberg, 1576-79, in 5 vols. folio; and they have been since republished several times, either wholly or in part.

SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset. See **DORSET.**

SACKVILLE, GEORGE, Viscount Sackville, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born 26 Jan., 1716. He received his education at Westminster School, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, when his father was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He then obtained a commission in the army, and distinguished himself in the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. In 1758 he was made a lieutenant-general, but the year following fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden, owing to a mistake in the orders sent to him by Prince Ferdinand. He was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, but was restored in the next reign. In 1769, on the death of Lady Betty Germaine, he succeeded to her estate, and took her name. In 1775 he was appointed secretary of state for the American colonies; but in 1783 he went out of office, and was created a viscount. Died 26 Aug., 1785. The letters of Junius have been ascribed to him erroneously.

SACRO BOSCO. See **HOLLYWOOD, HOLLYWOOD.**

SACY. See **LEMAISTRE.**

SACY, ANTOINE ISAAC SYLVESTRE, Baron de, a celebrated orientalist, born at Paris 21 Sept., 1752, being the son of a notary. He acquired the oriental languages with scarcely any assistance, and at the same time pursued the study of the law. In 1781 he obtained the appointment of counsellor in the Cour des Monnaies, and in 1791 he was nominated one of the commissaires-generaux of the Mint. Having brought himself into public notice by his learned publications, he was appointed in 1785 an extraordinary associate of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he subsequently became an ordinary member (1792) and perpetual secretary (1833). In 1795 he was nominated professor of Arabic in the school which had just been established for the teaching of the oriental languages. From 1808 to 1814, he sat in the Corps Legislatif, and at the Restoration was constituted royal censor, and afterwards a member of the royal council of

SADELER.

SAINT ALBANS.

the university (1814); but he resigned this post a few years later, being unable to approve the anti-liberal tendencies of his colleagues. In 1822 he became administrator of the College of France, and of the School of Oriental Languages. About this period he founded the Asiatic Society, of which he was elected president; and towards the close of his career he was appointed keeper of the MSS. in the Bibliothèque Royale (1832). He was also created a peer of France. Baron de Sacy died 21 Feb., 1838. He was a profoundly religious man, and attached to the Jansenist doctrines. His chief works are, 'Principes de Grammaire Universelle,' 1799, one of the best manuals of philosophic grammar; 'Grammaire Arabe,' 1810 and 1831; 'Chrestomathie Arabe'; 'Relation de l'Égypte,' translated from the Arabic of Abdallatif; and translations of 'Culta et Dimna' (the original of the Fables of Bidpay), of the 'Pend-Namch' and of the 'Livre des Conseils' of Ferid-ed-dyn-Attar, of the 'Histoire des Arabes' of Aboul Feida, and of the 'Histoire de Perse' of Mircond. His 'Exposé de la Religion des Druses'—a work which he had had in hand for forty years—did not appear till shortly before his decease. Baron de Sacy knew more than twenty languages, the principal being Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, and Syriac.

SADELER, JOHN, an engraver, born at Brussels 1550. He published some prints at Antwerp, which procured him the patronage of the duke of Bavaria. Afterwards he went to Italy, and died at Venice 1600. *Raphael Sadeler*, the brother of John, was born 1555. He also went to Venice, and died in that city. The works of the two brothers make two volumes folio. *Giles Sadeler*, the nephew and pupil of John and Raphael, excelled them in correctness and taste. He died at Prague 1629. His 'Vestigi dell' Antichità di Roma,' appeared in 1600.

SADELER, JOHN, a political writer, born in Shropshire 1615, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He next studied the law in Lincoln's Inn, and became a master in Chancery, town-clerk of London, and master of Requests. In 1650 he was made master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and some time after was elected into Parliament. He was also appointed commissioner for the probate of wills, but lost all his places at the Restoration. He died in April, 1674. His works are, 'Rights of the Kingdom,' and 'Olbia, or the New Island lately discovered,' a political romance.

SADLER, Sir RALPH, a statesman, born 1507 at Hackney, Middlesex. In early life he was taken into the family of Cromwell, earl of Essex, who introduced him to Henry VIII., in consequence of which he had a share in the dissolution of the monasteries, and partook of the spoil. He was also sent on an embassy to Scotland to negotiate a marriage between Prince Edward and Queen Mary, but without effect. In the war which followed, Sir Ralph distinguished himself greatly, and was made a knight banneret on the field after the battle of Pinkie. He was also appointed master of the great wardrobe. At the accession of Elizabeth he was again sent to Scotland; and when the unfortunate Mary came to England, she was committed to his care. He died 30 March, 1587. His 'Letters and Negotiations' were printed at Edinburgh in 1720; but a fuller collection was published in 1809, with a memoir by Sir Walter Scott.

SADLER, ROBERT, or VINCENT, an English monk, was a native of Fillongley, Warwickshire. Forsaking his office under Sir Walter Mildmay, then secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, he proceeded to Rome, where he was ordained priest by Pope Paul V., and by him sent to the English mission. Here he joined the order of St. Benedict. He laboured strenuously for the restoration of the old Benedictine congregation, and was very instrumental, by his authority of president and the great opinion entertained of his sanctity, in accomplishing that reunion. He died in London 21 June, 1621. He is said to have published a book of 'Obits;' but perhaps this may have been written, or at least enlarged, by his nephew, Don *Thomas (Vincent) Sadler*, whom he had converted. This latter died 19 Jan., 1681. He was joint author, with Father Anselm Crowder, of 'The Devout Pilgrim,' 1657. He translated into English Bona's 'Guide to Heaven, containing the Marrow of the Holy Fathers and Ancient Philosophers,' 1672; and published the 'Children's Catechism,' 1678, and the 'Devout Christian,' 4th edit., 1685.—*Obit.*

SADOLETO, JOCORO, a cardinal, born at Modena 14 July, 1477. His father was a professor at Ferrara, where he received his education and attained great celebrity by his Latin poetry. Leo X. chose Bembo and Sadoleto for his secretaries, and soon after made the latter bishop of Carpentras. Clement VII. raised him to the purple, and employed him on many negotiations. He died at Rome 18 Oct., 1547. An edition of his works was printed at Verona 1757, in 4 vols.

SAGE, JOHN, a Scotch bishop, born 1652 and educated at St. Andrew's. He officiated at Glasgow till the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, and then removed to Edinburgh, where, in 1705, he was consecrated a bishop. Died 7 June, 1711. His principal works are, 'The fundamental Charter of Presbytery,' 'The Principles of the Cypric Age, and a Vindication of that work;' 'The Life of Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld;' 'Introduction to Drummond's History of the five James's, &c.'

SAINT-AIGNAN, FRANÇOIS DE BEAUVILLIER, Duc de, member of the French Academy, of that of the Ricovrati at Padua, and protector of that of Arles, was born 30 Oct., 1610. He was distinguished for courage and genius, and gained the prize founded at Caen upon the Immaculate Conception. Died 16 June, 1687. Some short pieces of poetry written by this nobleman are dispersed in different collections.

SAINT-AIGNAN, PAUL HIPPOLITE DE BEAUVILLIER, Duc de, born 25 Nov., 1684, was sent to Spain as ambassador extraordinary, on the second marriage of Philip V. Some intrigues of Cardinal Alberoni obliged him to retire; but he was appointed ambassador at Rome 1729, whence he did not return to France till 1741. Died 22 Jan., 1776. His literary works have been collected.

SAINT ALBANS, HARRIET MELLON, Duchess of, a popular actress, born about 1775, who became the wife of the wealthy London banker, Mr. Coutts. On his death she became the sole mistress of one of the most colossal fortunes in England. In 1827 she was again married to the duke of St. Albans. She died 6 Aug., 1837, leaving the great bulk of her vast property to Adela, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and granddaughter of her first husband. Miss Burdett took the additional name of Coutts, and she has been recently elevated to the peerage by the title of the *Baroness Burdett-Coutts*.

SAINT-AMOUR.

SAINT-AMOUR, WILLIAM DE, a famous doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, a native of St. Amour, in Franche-Comte, and canon of Beauvais. He zealously defended the rights of the university of Paris, who sent him to Rome for that purpose. His book concerning 'The perils of the latter times' was condemned by Alexander IV., as well as the 'Everlasting Gospel,' published by the Franciscans. He was himself banished to St. Amour, but returned to Paris after the death of the Pope, and was received there with great applause. Died 13 Sept., 1272. In his works, which were printed 1622, he maintains that the religious orders ought to submit to the bishops and curates; that there is no virtue in reducing oneself voluntarily to beggary; and that healthy mendicants should receive correction instead of alms. St. Thomas and St. Bonaventure wrote vehemently against him.

SAINT-ARNAUD, ARNAUD JACQUES LEROY DE, a marshal of France, born at Paris 20 Aug., 1801. He was educated at the College of Louis-le-Grand, and received in 1816 an appointment in the Life-guard of Louis XVIII., and afterwards a sub-lieutenancy in the same regiment, which, however, he was compelled to leave on account of the part he had taken in the street riots of 1820. He now spent some time in England; but, unable to find employment here, he returned to Paris, and appeared on the stage of one of the suburban theatres. Being unsuccessful he sought an asylum in the house of his parents until after the revolution of 1830, when he was reinstated in the army with the rank of lieutenant. He took part in the Vendean war of 1831, and served under Bugeaud. In 1833, when that general was appointed governor of the citadel of Blaye, where the duchess of Berry was detained, Leroy—for this was his original name—was chosen as the assistant-gaoler. Subsequently he pushed his fortunes in Algeria, both by the goodwill of Bugeaud and Budeau and by his personal bravery, which was displayed conspicuously at the taking of Constantine. He succeeded Cavaignac as commander of the military division at Orleansville, where his luxurious style of living became a matter of general notoriety. After his capture of the rebel chieftain, Bou-Maza, he was made brigadier-general (1847). In Feb., 1848, he went to Paris, married a rich Belgian heiress, and afterwards returned to Algeria as commander of the province of Constantine. In 1851 he operated successfully against the unruly Kabyle tribes, after which he was made general of division, and commandant of one of the military divisions of Paris. The revelations of his reckless administration at Orleansville did not prevent him from becoming a favourite with Louis Napoleon. Nominated minister of war in Oct., 1851, he was among the most active in aiding the consummation of the *Coup d'Etat* of Dec. 2nd. His salary as minister of war was now raised from 48,000 to 100,000 francs, in addition to his salary of 30,000 francs as senator; and in 1852 he received the titles of marshal and of grand equerry of France. In April, 1854, he was invested with the command of the French forces in Turkey, in which capacity he strenuously insisted upon the landing in the Crimea. Although tortured by internal suffering from disease and wounds, he was on the battle-field of the Alma for twelve hours. He was compelled to relinquish his command on 26 Sept., after which the cholera was added to his other maladies, and he died

SAINT-GERMAIN.

at sea three days later, on 29 Sept., 1854. His 'Lettres' were published 1855.

SAINT-AUBIN, HENRI MICHEL GUEDIER DE, doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Gourdon-en-Brai, in the diocese of Rouen, 17 June, 1695, and died abbat of St. Vulmer, in the diocese of Beauce, 25 Sept., 1742. He wrote 'Histoire Sainte des deux Alliances,' 7 vols., 1741, a work which contains all the sacred history.

SAINT-CYR. See GOUVERN.

SAINT-CYRAN. *Jean Duvergier de Hauvonne*, abbe of Saint-Cyran, a celebrated French theologian, was born at Bayonne 1581. He studied at Louvain, where he contracted an intimacy with Jansenius, which lasted through life. In 1610 he was made abbat of Saint-Cyran, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Jesuits. He also gathered disciples, for which Cardinal Richelieu sent him to the Castle of Vincennes. On the death of that minister he regained his liberty, and died at Paris 11 Oct., 1643. He wrote 'Lettres Spirituelles,' 'Question Royale,' 'L'Aumône Chrétienne,' and 'Petrus Aurchius,' a controversial work, in which he attacked the Jesuits.

SAINT-EVREMOND, CHARLES DE, was born of a noble family at Denis-le-Guast, in Normandy, in 1613. He was educated at Paris and Caen, with a view to the law, but quitted it for the army, where he rose to the rank of captain, and distinguished himself in several battles and sieges. When the civil war broke out, the king made him a major-general; but after the reduction of Guienne he was sent to the Bastille for satirizing Mazarin. On the death of the Cardinal a letter of St. Evremont was discovered that gave so much offence to the court that he would again have been imprisoned had he not made his retreat to Holland, from whence he came to England, where Charles II. gave him a pension of three hundred a year, which he lost by the death of that prince. He died in London 20 Sept., 1703, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, in which church a monument was erected to his memory. His works consist of essays, letters, poems, and dramatic pieces. There is an English translation of some of them, in 2 vols. 8vo.

SAINT-FOIX, GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POUILLAN DE, a French writer, born at Rennes 5 Feb., 1608. He became a captain in the army, and distinguished himself by his valour on many occasions. He afterwards devoted himself to letters, and published Turkish Letters, written in the manner of Montesquieu; Historical Essays upon Paris; History of the Order of Saint-Espirit; and Comedies. Died at Paris 25 Aug., 1770.

SAINT-GERMAIN, CLAUDE LOUIS, Count DE, a statesman of France, was born at Louis-le-Saint, in Franche-Comte, 15 April, 1707. He entered the order of Jesus, which he quitted for the army, and served with distinction in Hungary against the Turks. On his return to France he distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war; but not meeting with preferment, he went into the service of Denmark, where he was made field-marshal and received the order of the Elephant. On the execution of Count Struensee, he quitted Copenhagen, and placed his money in the hands of a merchant at Hamburg, who became a bankrupt. The count then retired to a little estate in Ansoe, whence he was called to be minister of war, in which department he effected a great reform. Died 15 Jan., 1778.

SAINT-HILAIRE.

SAINT-HILAIRE, GÉOFFROY ÉTIENNE, a French zoologist, born at Étampes 15 April, 1772. At an early age he applied himself to the study of natural history under Brisson, Daubenton, and Haüy. On the recommendation of Daubenton he was appointed, in 1793, sub-curator and demonstrator of the natural history cabinet in the Jardin des Plantes. Three months later he was nominated to the professorship of zoology in the same establishment, and in this capacity he formed the menagerie of wild beasts. Becoming acquainted with Cuvier (1794), he at once appreciated his great talents, invited him to Paris, and resided with him on terms of fraternal amity. St. Hilaire took part in the expedition to Egypt, exploring the conquered territory, and becoming one of the founders and most active members of the Institute of Cairo. In 1807 he was admitted into the French Institute, and two years later was appointed professor of zoology and comparative physiology in the Faculty of Sciences. This situation he retained till his death, 19 June, 1844. Starting as a pure zoologist, St. Hilaire worked for some years in company with Cuvier; but in 1807 he enlarged his field of study, and turned his attention almost exclusively to what is called philosophical anatomy, a science of which he may be regarded as the founder. He sought to demonstrate the unity of the composition of the various parts of an organic body, and that this unity was capable of expression in a few simple laws. His principal writings are, 'Histoire Naturelles des Mammifères,' in collaboration with Cuvier, folio, 1819-37; 'Philosophie Anatomique,' 2 vols., 1818-22, wherein he expounded his new doctrine; 'Principes de la Philosophie Zoologique,' 1830; 'Études Progressives d'un Naturaliste.' He also contributed frequently to the 'Annales du Muséum,' and to the 'Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles.'

ST. JOHN, HENRY, Viscount Bolingbroke. See BOLINGBROKE.

ST. JOHN, THEOPHILUS, LL.B. See CLAPHAM.

SAINT-JUST, ANTOINE, the chief associate of Robespierre in his political career, was born at Decize, in the Nivernois, 1768, and educated for the law. As a member of the Convention he voted for the death of Louis XVI., assisted in the destruction of the Girondists, and being sent as commissioner to the army in Alsace, he exercised the most revolting severities for maintaining the discipline of the troops. On his return to Paris he joined Robespierre, and becoming involved in his ruin, was guillotined 28 July, 1794. He was the author of some licentious poems and of a posthumous work entitled 'Fragments sur les Institutions Républicaines,' 1800.

SAINT-LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE, was born at Nancy 16 Dec., 1716. After being educated among the Jesuits, he entered into the army, and was much admired for his wit and gallantry. He became a member of the French Academy, and died at Paris 9 Feb., 1803. His works are, 'Les Fêtes de l'Amour et de l'Hymen,' a drama; 'Les quatre parties du Jour,' a poem; 'Essai sur le Luxe;' 'Les Saisons,' a descriptive poem, possessing much merit; 'Fables Orientales;' 'Consolation de la Vieillesse;' and 'Catechisme Universel.'

SAINT-MARC, CHARLES HUGES LEFÈVRE DE, a French writer, born at Paris 1698; died 21 Nov., 1769. He published good editions of Kapin's History of England and other standard works, and

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wrote the Supplement to the Necrology of Port-Royal, 1735; Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy, &c.

SAINT-PIERRE, CHARLES IRENÉE CASTEL, Abbé DE, was born at St. Pierre, in Normandy, 18 Feb., 1658. He was an ecclesiastic, but more distinguished as a politician. Cardinal Polignac took him to the conferences at Utrecht, where he formed a project for a diet to secure a perpetual peace. He had the boldness to expose the errors of the government of Louis XIV., for which he was expelled the Academy. Died 29 April, 1743. His works were printed in Holland, in 1744, in 18 vols. 12mo.

SAINT-PIERRE, JACQUES HENRI BERNADIN DE. See BERNARDIN.

SAINT-SIMON, CLAUDE HENRI, Comte DE, the founder of a politico-philosophical sect, was descended from the noble family of the counts of Vermandois, and born at Paris 17 Oct., 1760. Having served in America during the War of Independence (1779) he was, on his return, appointed a colonel; but he quitted the army in 1785, in order to carry out various projects of public utility. He welcomed the Revolution, regarding it as a work of regeneration; and between 1790 and 1797 he joined with the count de Redern in speculating on the sale of the national property; but on finding that his profits were retained by his associate, he gave up financial speculation. He now conceived the idea of reorganising the sciences and remodelling society, and with this end in view he travelled in England, Germany, and Switzerland, published several works which attracted little notice on their first appearance, and made a thousand odd and costly experiments. He soon brought himself to the verge of ruin, and fell into such a state of despondency that he made an attempt on his own life (1823), but it was unsuccessful, though he lost the sight of one eye in consequence of the self-inflicted injuries. Resuming his labours, he succeeded in gaining several devoted disciples, including Augustin Thierry, Auguste Comte, Olinde Rodrigue, Bazard, and Enfautin. Died at Paris 19 May, 1825. Saint-Simon was the founder of what is termed the Industrialist School. He desired to improve the lot of humanity by means of science and industry, and to constitute on new bases property, religion, and even the family. His disciples, who formed themselves into a sect called Saint-Simonians, pushed his doctrines to their logical end, and proposed a new religion and the complete overthrow of the existing order of things. Saint-Simon's principal works are, 'Introduction aux Travaux Scientifiques du XIX^e Siècle,' 1808; 'De la Reorganisation de la Société Européenne,' 1814, in conjunction with Augustin Thierry; 'L'Industrie,' 1817; 'L'Organisateur,' a social journal, 1820; 'Système Industriel,' 1821; 'Opinions Littéraires, Philosophiques et Industrielles,' 1825; and 'Le Nouveau Christianisme,' 1825.

SAINT-SIMON, LOUIS DE ROUVROI, Duc DE, a French nobleman, born 16 Jan., 1675. In 1721 he went on an embassy to Spain, to negotiate a marriage between the Infanta and Louis XV. His 'Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency' have been published in 13 vols. Died 2 March, 1755.

SAINT-VINCENT, GREGORY DE, a geometer, born at Bruges, 1584. He became a Jesuit at Rome, and studied mathematics under Clavius, after which he professed those sciences at Prague.

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Died 1667. His principal work is a treatise on the quadrature of the circle.

SAINT-VINCENT, JOHN JERVIS, EARL OF, was born at Meaford Hall, Staffordshire, 9 Jan., 1734. He received his education in the school of Burton-upon-Trent, but at the age of ten entered the navy, under Admiral Hawke. In 1755 he was made a lieutenant, and, for his services at the taking of Quebec, was advanced to the rank of master and commander. On his return to Europe he was appointed to the 'Experiment,' of 20 guns, from which ship he removed to the 'Albany,' sloop, and next, as post-captain to the 'Gosport,' of 40 guns. In 1799 he was sent to the Mediterranean in the 'Alarm' frigate, and on his return in 1774 was promoted to the 'Foudroyant,' of 84 guns. In this ship he fought under Admiral Keppel in the memorable engagement of 27 July, 1778, and was the next to the 'Victory.' On the trials which followed this engagement Captain Jervis gave his evidence strongly in favour of the commander-in-chief. In 1782 he was with Admiral Barrington's squadron, and in a close engagement took the 'Pogose,' of 74 guns, for which he was highly praised in the public despatches and rewarded with the order of the Bath. At the end of the same year he was with Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar. On the return of the fleet, he was made commodore on board the 'Salisbury,' of 50 guns, but the restoration of peace prevented further services. In 1784 he was elected into Parliament for Yarmouth. He was made rear-admiral of the blue 1787, and advanced to the same rank in the white squadron 1790. A dispute breaking out that year with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound, Admiral Barrington was appointed commander of a squadron, and Admiral Jervis accepted the situation of captain of the fleet under him. The differences, however, were adjusted, and the armament was suspended. In 1794 Sir John Jervis accepted the command of a squadron destined for the West Indies. When Martinique was taken, the conquest was followed by the reduction of St. Lucia and Guadeloupe, though the latter island was soon afterwards recaptured. Sir John was next employed on the Mediterranean station; and on 14 Feb., 1797, he, with fifteen sail of the line, defeated a Spanish force consisting of twenty-seven ships, the smallest of which carried 74 guns, and seven others from 112 to 130 guns each. For this service he was created Baron Jervis and Earl St. Vincent—the scene of his glory. To this was added a pension of £3,000 a-year, and the usual votes of thanks. In 1799 he became a full admiral, and soon afterwards was employed in the blockade of Cadiz. In 1801 he succeeded earl Spencer as first lord of the Admiralty; but in the opinion of many he carried the principle of economy and retrenchment to an injurious extent. This post he resigned 1804. In 1814 he was appointed general of marines, and in 1821 admiral of the Fleet. He died at Rochetts, his seat in Essex, 15 March, 1823, and was buried in St. Paul's, where a monument, voted by Parliament, was erected to his memory.

SAINTE-BEUVE, CHARLES AUGUSTIN, a French poet and critic, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer 23 Dec., 1804. At the age of fourteen he went to Paris, where he completed a course of study at the Collège Charlemagne. On leaving college he studied medicine and anatomy, and received the appointment of outdoor surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis. The repugnance he felt to the profession, and his

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poetical tendencies are described in his preface to the 'Poesies de Joseph Delorme' and the appearance of the 'Odes and Ballads' of Victor Hugo decided his future course. He resigned his situation as surgeon, devoted himself to poetry and literature, was presented to Victor Hugo, and allied himself with De Musset and others in the 'Génie,' which was extinguished during the Revolution of 1830, when Sainte-Beuve joined the staff of the 'Globe,' the avowed organ of the St. Simonian sect. Growing tired of the association, he transferred his services to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' in which he resumed the series of literary 'Portraits' commenced in the 'Revue de Paris.' Not long after he joined the 'National.' In 1839 he paid a visit to Switzerland, and there resolved to write a 'History of Port-Royal;' in 1840 he accepted a librarianship in the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 he was admitted into the French Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Delavigne. In 1850 he joined the 'Constitutionnel,' and in its columns first appeared that charming budget of literary biography and criticism entitled 'Causeries du Lundi.' Soon after the *Coup d'Etat*, in Dec., 1851, he was attached to the 'Monteur,' and appointed professor of Latin poetry at the College of France; but the insubordination of the students exhibited at his first lecture obliged him to retire, and in 1857 he was appointed professor at the Normal School. The emperor signalled his departure for Algeria, at the end of April, 1862, by a graceful tribute of esteem for a distinguished man of letters, in the elevation of M. Sainte-Beuve to the dignity of senator; and in 1867 he was a member of the committee of five appointed by the French Academy to superintend a new edition of the 'Historical Dictionary of the French Language.' Besides the works above mentioned he wrote 'Tableau Historique et Critique, de la Poésie Française et du Théâtre Français au XVI. Siècle,' 1828; 'Les Consolations,' 1830; 'Volupté,' 1834; 'Histoire de Port-Royal,' 1840-60. Died 13 Oct., 1860.

SAINTE-CROIX, GUILLAUME EMMANUEL JOSEPH GUILHEM DE CLERMONT-LODÈVE, BARON DE, a French antiquary, born at Mormoiron (comtat Venaissin) 5 Jan., 1746; died at Paris 11 March, 1809. His principal work is a 'Critical Examination of the Ancient Historians of Alexander the Great' (best edition 1804). He also wrote a 'History of the Growth of the Naval Power of England.'

SAINTE-PALAYE, JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA CURVE DE, a French writer, born at Auxerre in 1697; died 1 March, 1781. He wrote 'Mémoires sur l'ancienne chevalerie,' which have been translated into English. After his death appeared another work of his, entitled 'L'Histoire des Troubadours.' He was also the author of some poems.

SAISSET, ÉMILE EDMOND, a French philosopher, born 16 Sept., 1814, at Montpellier; died at Paris 17 Dec., 1863.

SALADIN, the name commonly given to Saladdin *Yusuf Ibn Ayub*, a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, who was born 1137, in the castle of Tccrit, of which his father, a Kurd soldier of fortune, was governor. He, with his brother, entered the service of Noureddin, the sovereign of Syria and Mesopotamia. Their valour was such that when Adhed, caliph of Egypt, applied to Noureddin, an army was sent thither principally under the command of the two Kurds. There Saladin quickly rose to the rank of vizier and general of

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all the forces. Adhed dying soon after, Saladin declared himself caliph in his room. The beginning of his reign was distinguished by useful regulations. He repressed the extortion of the Jews and other usurers, and after giving salutary laws to Egypt he turned his arms against Syria, which he added to his empire, as also Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia. He next directed his march against Jerusalem, then in the possession of the Christians. Guy de Lusignan, king of that city, assembled an army near Tiberias; but the sultan was victorious, and soon afterwards entered the holy city. This was in 1187, and when the news reached Europe, Pope Clement III. stirred up a crusade against the infidels, and with such success that a vast body of forces, chiefly commanded by Richard I., king of England, landed near Tyre, and took St. Jean d'Acre, Cesarea, and Jaffa, in the sight of Saladin. They then made preparations for prosecuting the siege of Jerusalem with vigour; but dissensions breaking out among the confederates, Richard concluded a truce with the sultan for three years and three months. The latter did not long survive this termination of the expedition, and finding his death draw near, he caused his winding-sheet to be carried round the camp on a spear, the crier proclaiming 'Behold all that Saladin, the Vanquisher of the East, carries to his grave after his conquests.' He died at Damascus 4 March, 1193.

SALCOT, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury. See CAPON.

SALE, GEORGE, was born in Kent 1680, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury. He devoted himself chiefly to oriental literature, his knowledge of which appeared in his translation of the 'Koran,' with a preliminary discourse and copious notes (1734). He had also a share in the 'General Dictionary' and the Ancient Universal History. His collection of oriental MSS. is preserved in the Radcliffe Library at Oxford. Died 14 Nov., 1736.

SALE, Sir ROBERT HENRY, G.C.B., born 1782, entered the army at the age of thirteen, served with great distinction in India, and in 1838 was appointed to the command of the first Bengal brigade of the army up the Indus, which formed the advance throughout the campaign in Affghanistan. He commanded the storming party at Ghuznee on the 23rd July, when he was severely wounded in several places. Shortly afterwards (1839) he was nominated a K.C.B., and received the rank of major-general in Affghanistan. He commanded the force sent to subdue the Kohistan country (Sept., 1840), and, after capturing several strongholds, completely defeated Dost Mahomed Khan at Purwan. In 1841 he commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul Pass, drove the enemy from the heights of Teezen with eminent skill, forced the Jugduluck Pass, stormed the fort of Mamool Khail, and finally retreated upon Jelalabad. Here, from 12 Nov., 1841, to 7 April, 1842, he was shut up with the garrison by the besieging forces. After numerous sorties with varied success, their intrepid commander led the wearied prisoners to a final effort, and on the last-mentioned day attacked and utterly routed the besieging army under Akhbar Khan, capturing their guns, ammunition, and camp. These glorious exploits raised him to the highest pinnacle of military fame. He took part in the general action of Teezen and the recapture of Cabul, and was

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immediately afterwards created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament. Subsequently he joined the army of the Sutlej as quartermaster-general to Her Majesty's forces in India. He died of wounds received at the battle of Moodkee, 18 Dec., 1845.

SALES, St. FRANCIS DE. See FRANCIS.

SALISBURY, JOHN OF, an English divine, born at Old Sarum, about 1116. He studied at Paris, and on his return to England passed some time at Oxford, after which he entered into the monastic state at Canterbury, where his great learning procured him the friendship of Thomas à Becket, to whom he dedicated his 'Polycraticon, seu de Nugis Curialium, et vestigis Philosophorum.' He was much employed in that prelate's affairs, and was present when he was murdered. After this he went to France, where he was made bishop of Chartres. He died 1182. He wrote several other works.

SALISBURY, JOHN DE MONTACUTE, third EARL OF, was almost the only temporal peer who remained firm to King Richard II. after the invasion of the duke of Lancaster. When Richard was deposed he joined in a plan for his restoration, which being discovered, he, with the earl of Kent and others, was seized by the citizens of Cirencester, who beheaded them 1400.

SALISBURY, ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF, an able statesman, born about 1550, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and introduced by his father, the celebrated Lord Burghley, into political life. He was first secretary to Lord Derby, ambassador in France, and in 1596 under-secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, after whose death he succeeded to the place of principal secretary of State. He was chancellor of Lancaster 1597, and succeeded his father as prime minister. The influence which he possessed under Elizabeth was retained in the next reign; and James was so pleased with him, that he created him earl of Salisbury in 1605. On the death of Dorset he succeeded to the office of high treasurer, and applied his talents to restore the finances of the kingdom to a more improving state. He died 24 May, 1612. His opposition to Essex, who at last ended his life on the block, is exposed to reprehension; but his enmity to Raleigh, continued with increasing asperity, renders his character on that subject peculiarly odious and criminal.

SALISBURY, THOMAS DE MONTACUTE, fourth EARL OF, was concerned in most of the military exploits during the reign of Henry V. He died in the service of his country, being mortally wounded while commanding the English army at the siege of Orleans, 1428.

SALLUSTIUS, CAIUS CRISPUS, a Roman historian, born at Amiturnum, B.C. 86. His early life was profligate, and he disgraced himself afterwards by raising a clamour against Cicero, and paying servile court to Caesar; but still more by his conduct as the governor of Numidia, where he accumulated immense treasures, with which he purchased an estate at Tivoli, and built a palace on the Quirinal Mount, adorned with gardens, which still bear his name. Here he wrote his account of 'Catiline's Conspiracy,' the 'History of the Jugurthine War,' and a larger work which is lost. He died B.C. 35. The best editions of Sallust are the Variorum of 1670; that of Wasse, at Cambridge, in 1710; and that of Homer, London, 1789, 8vo. There are four English translations of

SALMASIUS.

Sallust, one by Gordon, another by Dr. Rose, one by Dr. Steuart, and another by Murphy.

SALMASIUS, or SAUMAINÉ, CLAUDE, an illustrious scholar, was born at Semur-en-Auxois, in Burgundy, 1588 or 1590. Such was his proficiency that at the age of ten he could translate Pindar, and write Greek and Latin verses. At the desire of his mother, he was sent to Paris for further instruction, after which he went to Heidelberg, where he gave a proof of his learning in an edition of 'Nili, archiepiscopi Thessalonicensis, de primatu papæ Romani.' Salsmasius was now a Protestant, and so he continued through life. The year following appeared his edition of 'Florus,' which he enriched with notes. In 1610 he returned home, and was admitted an advocate, but gave up that profession for literature. Many states and universities courted him to settle among them, and even the Pope made him overtures, notwithstanding his change of religion. Salsmasius gave the preference to Holland, and in 1632 fixed his residence at Leyden. In 1650 he visited the Queen of Sweden, who paid him extraordinary honours; but the climate being too severe, he returned to Leyden. After the murder of Charles I. Salsmasius was employed to write a defence of that monarch, which was answered by Milton; and while our author was preparing a reply he died, 3 Sept., 1653. His principal works are, *Amici, ad amicum, de suburbicariis regionibus et ecclesiis suburbicariis, epistola*; *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*; *Pliniani exercitationes in Cæli Julii Solini Polyhistori*; *De Usuris*; *Notæ Pervigilium Veneris*; *Simplicii commentarius in Enchiridion Epicteti*; *De Heilenistica*; *Observationes in jus Atticum et Romanum*. A collection of his letters was published after his death.

SALMERON, ALFONSO, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo in 1516. He studied at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with Ignatius Loyola, and became one of his first and most zealous disciples. He made many journeys as a missionary into Germany, Poland, the Low Countries, and Ireland. He appeared also at the Council of Trent, and contributed to the foundation of a college at Naples, where he died 13 Feb., 1585. His works have been published in 8 vols.

SALMON, NATHANIEL, an antiquary, was the son of a clergyman in Bedfordshire. After graduating LL.B. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he obtained a living in Suffolk, of which he was deprived for being a nonjuror. He then settled as a physician at Bishop Stortford, Herts, where he died 2 April, 1742. He wrote a 'Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain'; 'History of Hertfordshire'; 'Antiquities of Surrey'; 'Lives of English Bishops,' &c.

SALMON, THOMAS, brother of Nathaniel, was brought up to the sea service, after which he kept a coffee-house at Cambridge, but failing in business, removed to London, where he died about 1750. He had a concern in the Universal History, compiled a work called 'The Present State of all nations,' and was the author of a 'Geographical Grammar,' the plan of which was adopted by Guthrie. Among his other works is a valuable 'Chronological History of England,' and an 'Examination of Burnet's History of his Own Times.'

SALTMARSH, JOHN, an Antinomian divine, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He became minister at Brasted, Kent, and chaplain in the army under Fairfax;

SANCTORIUS.

but afterwards he settled at Ilford, Essex, where he died 1647. He published several books, which made a great noise, and were answered by writers of no ordinary name, particularly Thomas Gtaker.

SALUTATO, LIN COLUCCIO PIERIO, a Latin poet, born in Tuscany 1330; died 1400.

SALVATOR ROSA. See ROSA.

SALVI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA. See SASSOFERRATO.

SALVIATI, IL, Francesco Rossi, a painter, born at Florence 1510; died at Rome 1563.

SALVINI, ANTONIO MARIA, was born at Florence 1654, became professor of Greek there, and published Italian translations of Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, and Anacreon. He also gave his countrymen versions of Addison's 'Cato' and 'Letters from Italy.' His poems were printed in 1 vol., and his prose compositions in 2 vols. 4to. Died 17 May, 1729.

SANCHEZ, FRANCISCO, *Sancius Brocensis*, a learned Spaniard, born 1523, at Las Brocas, in Estramadura, became professor of rhetoric at Salamanca, where he died 17 Jan., 1601. His principal work is a grammatical treatise, entitled 'Mnerva, de causis linguæ Latinæ,' printed first at Salamanca 1587.

SANCHEZ, TOMAS, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Cordova 1551; died at Granada 19 May, 1610. He was a celebrated casuist; and his manual for confessors, entitled 'Disputationes de Sancto Matrimonii Sacramento' (Joho, Genoa, 1592) has been severely commented upon by Protestant and independent writers.

SANCKROFT, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Fresingfield, Suffolk, in 1616. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds, and next at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, of which he was deprived in 1649 for refusing to take the engagement. At the Restoration Bishop Comin, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring and a prebend of Durham. He assisted in the review of the Liturgy, and in 1662 was elected master of Emmanuel College. In 1664 he was promoted to the deanery of York, whence he was removed the same year to that of St. Paul's, where he expended large sums in repairing the cathedral. In 1677 he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. In June, 1688, the archbishop and six of his brethren were sent to the Tower, for presenting a petition to the king against the declaration which he had issued, dispensing with the penal statutes; and on the 26th of the same month they were tried for a misdemeanour in the King's Bench, and acquitted. After the Revolution the archbishop refused to take the oaths to the new government, in consequence of which he was suspended and deprived. He then retired to his native place, where he died 24 Nov., 1693. His works are, 'Fur Prædestinatus,' translated into English with the title of 'The Predestinated Thief,' and Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel, Borzina, and others. Many of his manuscripts are in the Bodleian Library.

SANCTORIUS, a physician, born 1561, at Capo d'Istria, near Trieste. He became professor of medicine at Padua, and died at Venice 1636. Sanctorius first drew the attention of the faculty to the importance of insensible perspiration in the animal economy. On this subject he made many curious experiments in a statical chair of his own invention. He published the result of his ob-

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servations in a book entitled 'Ars de statica Medicina,' which has been translated by Quincy.

SANDBY, PAUL, R.A., was born at Nottingham 1732. At the age of fourteen he became a student in the drawing-room in the Tower, and in 1748 he was sent to take views in the Highlands by the duke of Cumberland. Of these he made small etchings, which he afterwards published. After this he was much employed in making sketches throughout the kingdom; and he executed several prints in imitation of drawings in Indian ink, which art of aquatinta, as it is called, he carried to great perfection. He became one of the first members of the Royal Academy, and in 1768 was appointed chief drawing-master of that at Woolwich. He died 7 Nov., 1809. His brother, *Thomas Sandby*, became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, and died 1798, aged 77.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, the founder of a sect, was born at Perth in 1723. He studied at Edinburgh, but afterwards engaged in the linen trade. On marrying a daughter of the Rev. John Glass, he became an elder in his communion, at which time he published an answer to Hervey on justifying faith, which Sandeman maintained to be nothing more than a simple assent to the mission of Christ. This position caused much controversy, and those who adopted it were called Sandemanians. They had also some peculiarities in their mode of worship, such as washing each other's feet, and dining together every Lord's day. Sandeman died in America 2 April, 1771. His sect still subsists in Scotland and London. He wrote some other books besides his 'Letters on Theron and Aspasio.'

SANDERS, NICHOLAS, D.D., a famous Catholic writer, was born at Charlewood, Surrey, about 1527, and educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he studied the canon law, and obtained a fellowship. After the accession of Queen Elizabeth he went to Rome, and received priest's orders. He accompanied Cardinal Hosius to the Council of Trent, and afterwards to Poland. He next settled at Louvain, but in 1579 was sent as nuncio to Ireland, which was then in a state of rebellion. It has been stated that when the Spanish soldiers who went over with him were defeated, he fled into the woods, and died miserably 1581; but there is good reason to question the truth of this story. His great history of the Reformation, 'De Origine ac Progressu, Schismatis Anglicani,' first appeared at Cologne 1585, and was reprinted at other places in 1586, 1588, and 1590. (See *RISHTON, EDWARD*). This remarkable work has been several times translated into French; but, strange to say, it has never appeared in an English dress. Sanders tells some very unpalatable truths about Henry VIII. and his successors, in consequence of which he has been roundly abused by Burnet and other Protestant writers. Dr. Sanders's other works are, 'The Supper of our Lord,' &c., 1566; a defence of the Real Presence, in confutation of Jewel's 'Apology' and Nowell's 'Challenge;' 'Treatise of the Images of Christ and his Saints; being a confutation of Mr. Jewel's reply upon that Subject,' 1567; 'The Rock of the Church, concerning the primacy of St. Peter,' 1566, again 1624; 'Treatise on Usury,' 1566; and 'De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesie,' 1571.

SANDERSON, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic theologian, was a native of Lancashire. He became a student in the English college at Douay 1570, and after-

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wards was appointed professor of divinity in the English College at Rheims, and a canon of our Lady's Church of Cambrai. His principal work, 'Institutiones Dialecticæ,' was published 1589. Died 1602.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, an eminent prelate, was born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 19 Sept., 1587. From the school of his native town he went to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow 1606, and took his master's degree 1608. He was soon afterwards elected reader of logic, his lectures on which subject were published. In 1618 he was presented to the rectory of Wybber-ton, Lincolnshire, which he resigned 1619, on being collated to that of Boothby Pannel, in the same county. In 1629 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, and, two years afterwards, was made chaplain to Charles I. In 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Muston, in Leicestershire. He was created doctor in divinity at Oxford in 1636, and in 1642 was appointed regius professor in that faculty; but of this situation he was deprived by the parliamentary visitors. He attended the king at Hampton Court and in the Isle of Wight, notwithstanding which he was suffered to hold his living of Boothby Pannel till the Restoration, when he recovered his professorship and the canonry of Christ Church. Soon afterwards he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln. He died 29 Jan., 1662-3. His 'Works, now first collected by Dr. Jacobson,' were printed at Oxford, in 6 vols.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, a lawyer and antiquary, was born at Eggleston Hall, co. Durham, 27 July, 1660, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he became clerk of the Rolls, and usher of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Sanderson was concerned in Rymer's *Fœdera*, which great work he completed. Died 25 Dec., 1741.

SANDFORD, SIR DANIEL KEYTE, D.C.L., born at Edinburgh 3 Feb., 1798, was appointed in 1821 to the Greek chair at Glasgow, where he died 4 Feb., 1838. His principal work is an 'Essay on the Rise and Progress of Literature,' 1847.

SANDFORD, FRANCIS, was born at the castle of Carnow, in Wicklow, Ireland, 1630. At the Restoration he was admitted a pursuivant in the College of Arms, which situation he resigned at the Revolution, and died 16 Jan., 1693. His best work is 'A Genealogical History of the Kings of England and Monarchs of Great Britain, from 1066 to 1677.' This was continued by Stebbing to 1707.

SANDRART, JOACHIM, a painter and writer on art, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1606; died at Nuremberg 1688.

SANDWICH, EDWARD MONTAGU, EARL OF, was the son of Sir Sidney Montagu, and born 27 July, 1625. At the age of eighteen he raised a regiment in the service of Parliament, and was present in several battles; but in the Dutch war he left the army for the navy, and was associated with Blake in the Mediterranean. Afterwards he commanded the fleet in the North Sea, but at his return was deprived of it, on suspicion of being in the royal interest. Monk, however, caused him to be replaced; and he conveyed the king to England, after which he was created earl of Sandwich. In the war of 1666 he commanded under the duke of York, and had a principal share in the great battle of June 3, 1665. Soon after this he went to Spain, where he negotiated a peace between that country and Portugal. On the renewal of the

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Dutch war in 1672 he commanded a squadron under the duke of York; but his ship taking fire, he jumped overboard, and was drowned, 28 May, 1672. He translated, from the Spanish, a treatise on 'The Art of Metals,' 1674.

SANDWICH, JOHN MONTAGU, fourth EARL OF, was born 3 Nov., 1718. He received his education first at Eton, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, on leaving which he made a voyage to the Levant, from whence he brought several Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, particularly a marble vase from Athens, which he presented to his college. On the formation of that which was called the Broad-bottom Administration he was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty. In 1740 he was sent plenipotentiary to the congress at Breda; and afterwards he acted in the same capacity at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. On his return he was put at the head of the Admiralty, but was displaced in 1751, restored in 1763, and again appointed in 1771. Died 30 April, 1792. The account of his voyage in the Mediterranean was printed 1799.

SANDYS, EDWIN, an eminent prelate, was born near Hawkshead in Lancashire, 1519. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. In 1547 he was elected master of Catherine Hall, and in 1553 served the office of vice-chancellor. Having preached a sermon in favour of Lady Jane Grey, he was soon after sent to the Tower, and next to the Marshalsea. By the interest, however, of a friend at court, he was set at liberty, and immediately left the kingdom. On the death of Mary he returned, and was consecrated bishop of Worcester, from whence, in 1570, he was translated to London, and, in 1576, to York. In 1582 a plot was laid by Sir Robert Stapleton to ruin the archbishop by charging him with adultery; but the conspiracy was discovered, and the parties concerned in it punished. His grace died 10 July, 1588. The archbishop was one of the translators of the Bible of 1565.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SANDYS, Sir EDWIN, son of the preceding, was born in Worcestershire about 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where Hooker was his tutor. In 1579 he obtained a fellowship, and in 1581 was collated to a prebend in the church of York, though not in orders. On taking his master's degree he went on his travels, and while at Paris wrote a tract entitled 'Europæ Speculum,' which being surreptitiously published in 1605, induced the author to print it more correctly. He was knighted by James I., who also employed him in several affairs. Sir Edward was afterwards treasurer for the Western Plantations, and died in Oct., 1629. He founded a metaphysical lecture at Oxford.

SANDYS, GEORGE, younger brother of the preceding, was born at the palace of Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire, 1577. He was educated at Oxford, after which he visited Constantinople, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, of which tour he printed an account 1615. He was also a good poet, and published a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* 1632. In 1636 appeared his 'Paraphrase on the Psalms of David, and the Hymns dispersed throughout the Old and New Testament.' In 1640 he published a translation of Grotius's sacred drama, entitled 'Christus Patiens.' He was also the author of a paraphrase on 'The Song of Solomon.' He died in March, 1643-4. 'The Poetical Works of George

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Sandys, now first collected, with introduction and notes by the Rev. R. Hooper,' were published at London in 2 vols. 1872.

SANNAZARIUS, or SANNAZARO, GIACOMO, an Italian poet, was born at Naples in 1458. His early compositions were sonnets and canzoni on his mistress, *Carmosina Bonitaccia*, and though they did not make an impression on her heart, they procured the author the patronage of Prince Federico of Naples, who, on his accession to the crown, gave him a pension and a villa, for which *Sannazaro* adhered to him faithfully when he was dethroned. In 1503 he returned to Naples, where he found another mistress, named *Cassandra*, who was more favourable to him than his first. He died 1526. His principal Latin poem, entitled 'De Partu Virginis,' exhibits a strange medley of mythology and religion; but his elegies are deemed equal to those of Tibullus, and his *Arcadia* and *Piscatory Eclogues* have been much admired.

SANSON, NICHOLAS, a French geographer, born at Abbeville 1600; died 1667, leaving two sons, who were also good geographers.

SANTEUIL, or SANTOLIUS, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, a modern Latin poet, was born at Paris 13 Mar., 1630. He belonged to the regular canons of St. Victor, but devoted himself to poetry. He was employed to write most of the inscriptions on the public monuments at Paris; and he also composed hymns for the new breviary of Paris, as well as that of the order of Clugny. He died at Dijon 3 Aug., 1697. His poems were printed in 1729, in 3 vols.

SANTRY, JAMES BARRY, LORD, an Irish judge, was born 1598. He was made baron of the Exchequer 1634, chief justice of the King's Bench 1660, and in the same year a peer, by the title of Baron Santry, in the kingdom of Ireland. Died March, 1672-3.

SAPPHO, a Greek poetess, was born at Mitylene, in the Isle of Lesbos, about 600 B.C. She married one Cercæus, by whom she had a daughter, named Cleis. After her husband's death, Sappho set her affections upon Phaon, a young man of Lesbos, who refusing to return her passion, she threw herself into the sea from the promontory called Leucate, in Acarnania, and was drowned. Sappho invented that kind of verse which is called after her name; but none of her works remain except a Hymn to Venus, an ode, two epigrams, and some fragments, usually printed with Anacreon.

SARAVIA, HADRIAN, a Protestant divine, was born at Artois 1531. He became professor of divinity at Leyden; but in 1575 he came to England, after which he kept a school, first at Jersey and next at Southampton. He was also successively promoted to a prebend in the cathedrals of Gloucester, Canterbury, and Westminster. There was a close friendship between him and Hooker, who died in his arms. Dr. Saravia was one of the translators of the Bible. Died 1613.

SARBIEWSKI, or SARBIEVIUS, MATTHIAS CASIMIR, a Jesuit and Latin poet, born in Poland 1595. He resided a considerable time at Rome, where Urban VIII. employed him to correct the hymns for a new breviary. On his return to his native country he became a professor at Witten; and when he took his doctor's degree, *Ladistus V.* took off his ring, and put it upon the finger of Sarbiewski. This ring is still used in the inauguration of doctors. Died 2 April, 1640. His poems were printed by Barboiu 1759.

SARMIENTO.

SARMIENTO, SALVATORE, *maître de chapelle* in Naples, and composer of several operas, died June, 1869.

SARPI, PAUL, commonly called *Father Paul*, or *Frà Paolo*, was born at Venice 14 Aug., 1552. After studying under Capella, of the order of Servites, he entered into that society, and in his twentieth year defended several propositions at Mantua with such ability that the grand duke appointed him his chaplain, and the bishop made him reader of canon law in his cathedral. At the expiration of two years he returned to Venice, and on taking his doctor's degree became provincial of his order. Being appointed in 1599 to draw up new statutes for his society, he went to Rome, where he was distinguished by several great personages. After this he studied natural philosophy, and particularly anatomy, in which science he made some discoveries in the construction of the eye and the valves of the veins, but not the circulation of the blood, as some writers have asserted. He was now made procurator-general of his order, when, being again obliged to reside at Rome, he left his secular affairs in the hands of Collisoni, who abused his trust, and in order to prevent detection, endeavoured to prevail upon Father Paul to stay at Rome for the sake of promotion. To this Paul answered, 'That, so far from valuing the dignities of the court of Rome, he held them in abomination.' This letter Collisoni afterwards betrayed, and Paul was in consequence regarded as a heretic, which charge was confirmed by his intercourse with Protestants. In 1602 a dispute arose between Venice and the Pope, relating to ecclesiastical immunities, which proceeded so far that the territories of the republic were laid under interdict, and Father Paul, for writing against the Papal power, was cited to Rome, on pain of excommunication. Though a reconciliation was at last effected between his holiness and the State of Venice, the defenders of the latter were marked as objects of vengeance; and in 1607 an attempt was made to murder Father Paul by five assassins, who gave him fifteen wounds, one of which was by a stiletto in the head. By the skill and attention of his friend Aquapendente he recovered, and the senate rewarded the surgeon with the order of knighthood. After this Paul lived in a very retired manner, and in this state of seclusion wrote the 'History of the Council of Trent,' the sheets of which were sent by Sir Henry Wotton to King James, so that the first edition of the work appeared at London in 1619. It was soon afterwards translated into different languages, and a new French version was given of it by Father Courayer in 1736, 2 vols. folio. Numerous passages in this work show that Sarpi concealed in his heart the disposition and sentiments of a Protestant. Father Paul died 14 Jan., 1622. An edition of his works was published at Verona in 1701, in 8 vols. 4to., and another at Naples in 1790, 24 vols. 8vo.

SARRAZIN, JACQUES, a French painter and sculptor, born at Noyon 1588; died at Paris 3 Dec., 1660.

SARS, MICHAEL, an eminent zoologist, was born at Bergen, in Norway, Aug., 1805, and after a course in the Lyceum of that town, was sent by his father, a shipowner, to study theology in the university of Christiania. But, while yet a boy, he had applied himself to the study of the natural sciences, and he devoted all his spare moments to botany, geology, and zoology, eventually giving exclusive preference to the latter. To provide

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himself with the means of living, he passed his examination in theology, and became pastor of a seaside parish in the diocese of Bergen, where the natural situation gave him opportunities for combining his favourite pursuit with his pastoral duties. Between 1830 and 1854 he published a number of admirable researches on the evolution and metamorphoses of some of the lower animals, and the first part of his magnificent work, 'Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ.' In 1854 he was appointed professor-extraordinary of zoology in the university of Christiania, and from that moment he gave himself exclusively to the science he loved best. Every year added to the number of his scientific treatises. He made two voyages to the Arctic Zone, to the Lofoden Islands, to Finmark, in furtherance of his investigations, and in 1852 and 1853 he studied the marine fauna of the Mediterranean. In his last work, 'Mémoire pour servir à la connaissance des Crinoïdes Vivants,' he made known one of the most remarkable discoveries of the present century by his description of a crinoid living in the Northern seas, belonging to a group considered as extinct for long geological periods. To him also we owe much of what is known concerning the distribution of animal life in the deep sea; and his researches and conclusions in this particular have served as points of departure for scientific explorers in other countries. Died 22 Oct., 1869.

SARFIELD, PATRICK, a native of Ireland, and the best officer in the Irish service, adhered to James II., and fought under his banners with great reputation. Indeed, his conduct gained him the esteem even of his enemies. He remained with James's army in Limerick until that city was obliged to surrender; but even then he demanded and obtained honourable conditions for himself and his friends. During the negotiations he is reported to have said: 'Low as we now are, change but the kings with us, and we will fight it over again.' This brave man was created earl of Lucan by King James, and died in France 1693.

SARTI, GIUSEPPE, a musical composer, was born at Faenza 28 Dec., 1729. He became master of the chapel to the king of Denmark, but afterwards visited England, where he published some sonatas. In 1769 he was appointed master of the conservatorio of La Pieta, at Venice, from whence he removed to Milan, and in 1784 went to Russia, where he obtained a pension and an estate. Died at Berlin 28 July, 1802.

SARTO, ANDREA DEL. See **ANDREA**.
SASSOFERRATO, IL, an Italian painter, whose real name was *Giovanni Battista Salvi*, was born at Sassoferrato, in the march of Ancona, 11 July, 1605, and died at Rome 8 Aug., 1685. In style he followed the Carracci and their school, with a sweetness and delicacy of execution peculiar to himself. He painted landscapes, sacred portraits, particularly of the Madonna, and, more rarely, historical pieces.

SAULT, RICHARD, a mathematician, and one of the editors of the 'Athenian Gazette,' afterwards entitled the 'Athenian Mercury.' The first number of this curious periodical appeared 17 March, 1690-1. For a short time it was published weekly, then it came out twice a week, and ultimately four times a week. The publication was continued without interruption until 8 Feb., 1695-6, and was resumed 14 May, till 14 June, 1697, the

work forming in all 20 thin folio volumes. Besides Sault, John Dunton, the noted bookseller, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, were engaged in the undertaking. These three formed the Athenian Society, which met at Smith's Coffee-house, Stocks Market, in the Poultry, where questions were sent by the penny post. In 1693 Dunton published the following work, 'The Second Spira: Being a fearful Example of an Atheist, who had apostatized from the Christian Religion, and dyed in Despair at Westminster, Decemb. 8, 1692.' This work produced much sensation, but in the sequel it turned out to be a pure fabrication of Sault's. At the close of 1693 Sault is described as master of a mathematical school in Adam's Court, Broad Street. In that year he published (but with the date 1694), at the end of *Leybourn's Pleasure with Profit*, 'A New Treatise of Algebra, according to the late Improvements. Apply'd to Numeral Questions and Geometry, with a converging series of all manner of affected Equations.' In 1694 he published a translation of Malebranche's 'Search after Truth,' and in 1699 a translation of Dr. Giles Strauchius's 'Breviarium Chronologicum.' In 1700 or thereabouts he removed to Cambridge, where his ingenuity and exquisite skill in algebra obtained for him a considerable reputation. He was buried in the parish of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, 17 May, 1702.

SAUMAREZ, JAMES, Lord Saumarez, a British admiral, born at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, 11 March, 1757. Entering the naval service of his country, he obtained the rank of post-captain at the age of twenty-four, and was appointed to the command of the 'Russell,' 74 guns, then forming part of the fleet of Lord Rodney. Very shortly after this appointment the action of the 12th April, 1782, took place, in which the 'Russell' bore a distinguished share. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he obtained the command of the 'Crescent,' 36 guns, and he captured the French frigate 'La Reclusion,' after an action of two hours and a half, without the loss of a man, while 120 were killed or wounded on the part of the enemy. For this action he received the honour of knighthood 1793. In June, 1794, while in command of a small squadron, he was attacked by a French force twice as large as his own; but he maintained a running fight, and succeeded in saving all his vessels. Subsequently he commanded the 'Orion,' 74, and was in Lord Bridport's action of 23 June, 1795. He was afterwards attached to the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Sir John Jervis, and shared in the glories of the 14th Feb. Having in the following year been detached to join Lord Nelson, he was second in command to his lordship in the victory of the Nile. After the victory Sir James was sent home with the captured ships, and appointed a captain of marines. In 1801 he was made a rear-admiral of the blue, and created a baronet, being the same year placed in command of a small squadron commissioned to watch the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. On 6 July he attacked the French vessels in the Bay of Algiers, but was defeated. In a subsequent engagement, four days later, he was more successful, the enemy losing three sail of the line and 3000 men killed or taken prisoners. For this brave action he received the order of the Bath, together with the thanks of Parliament and a pension of £1200 per annum. After a short interval

of peace Sir James was appointed to the command of the Guernsey station, and subsequently second in command of the channel fleet. In 1802 he hoisted his flag as vice-admiral of the white on board the 'Victory,' and was made commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Baltic, where, for five years, by his firmness and conciliation, he kept Sweden faithful to her engagements to England, and overawed the power of Russia in those seas. The last of his public services was the command at Plymouth from 1824 to 1827. In 1831 he was appointed vice-admiral of England, which appointment he resigned for that of general of marines, 1832. On the accession of William IV. he was created a peer. Died in Guernsey 9 Oct., 1838. His 'Memoirs and Correspondence' were published by Sir John Ross in 1838.

SAUNDERS, SIR EDMUND, a judge, was originally a beggar-boy about the inns of court, where a lawyer caused a desk to be fixed for him on the top of a staircase, and gave him papers to copy, till he acquired such an expertness as enabled him to set up for himself. After a few years he not only became an excellent attorney, but also an able counsellor, and was much employed by the court in the reign of Charles II. In 1682 he was made chief-justice of the court of King's Bench; but died suddenly the same year. His Reports were published 1686, and reprinted 1799.

SAUNDERSON, NICHOLAS, LL.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, born 1682, at Thurlleston, in Yorkshire. When he was a year old he lost his sight by the small-pox. He was taught Latin and Greek at Penniston, and next at Attercliff, near Sheffield. In mathematics he was instructed by two private gentlemen, after which it was resolved to send him to Cambridge, not as a learner, but as a teacher. Accordingly, in 1707, he visited that university, where he was favoured in a very peculiar manner, and was allowed to deliver lectures on the *Principia Mathematica*, *Optics*, and *Arithmetica Universalis* of Newton. Such was his reputation, that on the removal of Whiston from the mathematical chair, Mr. Saunderson was elected in his room (1711). He died 19 April, 1739. After his death appeared his 'Elements of Algebra,' and his 'Treatise on Fluxions.'

SAUNFORD, JOHN DE, an English Franciscan, appointed archbishop of Dublin 1284; died Oct., 1294. He was much employed in affairs of state.

SAURIN, JACQUES, a Protestant divine, born at Nîmes 1677. He quitted the army to pursue his theological studies at Geneva, and in 1700 visited England, where he became preacher to the French refugees. In 1705 he went to the Hague, and officiated to a congregation of his countrymen till his death, on 30 Dec., 1730. Five volumes of his sermons were printed, and have been translated into English; but his principal performance is entitled 'Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the Events of the Old and New Testament.'

SAUSSURE, HORACE BÉNÉDICT DE, a naturalist, born at Geneva 17 Feb., 1740. He studied botany under Bonnet, who married his aunt; and in 1770 he published 'Observations on the Skin of Leaves.' Soon after this he was chosen professor of philosophy at Geneva, and began his journeys among the mountains, to examine the substances of which those elevated regions are composed. In 1779 he printed the first volume of his 'Travels in the Alps,' and the second in 1786; but the two last volumes did not appear till 1796. In 1785 he pub-

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lished 'Essays on Hygrometry,' and three years afterwards he resigned his professorship to Pictet. He founded the Society of Arts at Geneva. In the Revolution he became a member of the National Assembly, and also of the Council of Five Hundred. Died 22 Jan., 1799.

SAUVAGES DE LA CROIX, FRANÇOIS BOSSIER DE, a physician, born at Alais, in Lower Languedoc, 12 May, 1706; became professor of botany 1752; and died 19 Feb., 1767. His principal work is 'Nosologia Methodica.'

SAUVEUR, JOSEPH, a mathematician, was born at La Fleche 24 March, 1653. He continued dumb till he attained his seventh year, and through life had always a difficulty of speech. What is remarkable, he had a son who was also dumb for the first seven years. Sauveur was brought up in the College of Jesuits, with a view to the church, but relinquished theology for the mathematics. After teaching that science at court he became professor in the Royal College, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and examiner of the engineers. He died 9 July, 1716. His works are in the Memoirs of the Academy. They relate to acoustics, of which science Sauveur may be regarded as the discoverer.

SAVAGE, JAMES, was born at Howden, Yorkshire, 30 Aug., 1767. After being in business for some time as a printer, in his native town, he settled in London, where he vigorously devoted himself to antiquarian, topographical, and bibliographical pursuits. For a time he was assistant-librarian of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus, at which period Professor Porson, the head librarian, was domiciled in Mr. Savage's family, and Mr. Savage afterwards published 'An Account of Porson's Last Illness.' Subsequently Mr. Savage was appointed librarian of the Taunton Institution, and he died in that town 19 March, 1845. His principal works are, 'The Librarian,' containing an Account of scarce, valuable, and useful Books, Manuscripts, Libraries, Public Records, &c., 3 vols., 1808-9; 'History of Taunton,' 1822; 'History of the Hundred of Carhampton,' 1830; 'History of Dorchester,' 1832.

SAVAGE, RICHARD, a poet, was the son of the countess of Macclesfield, by Earl Rivers, and born 10 Jan., 1697-8. He would have succeeded to the title of Macclesfield had not the countess owned her adultery to get a divorce. This unnatural woman then placed the child with a nurse, who brought him up as her own, after which he was put apprentice to a shoemaker. The death of the nurse revealing to him the secret of his birth, he left his master, in hopes of awakening parental feelings in the bosom of his mother; but in this he was disappointed; on which he had recourse to his pen for a support, and in 1723 produced the tragedy of 'Sir Thomas Overbury.' Soon after this, having the misfortune to fall into a quarrel at a coffee-house, one of the party was killed, for which Savage was tried and convicted of murder. His mother strove to get him executed; but Queen Caroline obtained his pardon, and afterwards gave him a pension of fifty pounds a year. Lord Tyrconnel also took him under his patronage, but was obliged to discard him for his bad conduct. During his residence with this nobleman he wrote his poem of 'The Wanderer,' and afterwards he published the more celebrated one of 'The Bastard,' which had the effect of driving his mother out of society. On the death of the queen, he lost his

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pension, and was reduced to such misery that his friends, the principal of whom was Pope, proposed to raise a subscription of fifty pounds a year, on condition that he should settle at Swansea, in Wales. After remaining there little more than twelve months he set out for London, by the way of Bristol, where he was thrown into prison for a small debt, and died 1 Aug., 1743. His works have been published in 2 vols. 8vo.

SAVARY, ANNE JEAN MARIE RENÉ, duke of Rovigo, a French soldier, born at Marc (Ardennes) 26 April, 1774. He entered the army early, and after serving in the campaigns under Hoche, Pichegru, and Moreau, was aide-de-camp to General Desaix in the Egyptian campaign. After Desaix's death Savary was placed on the personal staff of Napoleon, and showed himself the ready instrument of his master's designs. He superintended the odious system of espionage, the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, and inveigled Ferdinand of Spain into those measures which led to the loss of his throne and the establishment of the emperor's brother, Joseph. He was now created duke of Rovigo, and in 1810 was appointed minister of police, in place of Fouché. After the battle of Waterloo, being forbidden to accompany the emperor to St. Helena, he retired to Smyrna, but in June, 1819, came to England, and soon afterwards ventured to Paris, where he was acquitted on a trial, and permitted to live unmolested. Died 2 June, 1833. He published 'Memoires pour servir à l'histoire de l'Empereur Napoleon,' 8 vols., 1828.

SAVARY, NICOLAS, a traveller, was born at Vitré, in Brittany, 1750. He visited Egypt 1776, and went from thence to the islands of the Archipelago. On his return to France he published a translation of the Koran, also an extract from that work under the title of 'La Morale de Mahomet;' but his principal performances are 'Letters on Egypt and Greece.' Died at Paris 4 Feb., 1788.

SAVILLE, GEORGE, marquis of Halifax. See HALIFAX.

SAVILLE, SIR HENRY, was born at Over Bradley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, 30 Nov., 1549. He studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, but removed from thence to Merton College, where he took both his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. In 1578 he went on his travels, and after his return was appointed to read Greek and mathematics to the queen. In 1585 he became warden of Merton College, and in 1596 provost of Eton. In 1604 King James conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Sir Henry founded the two lectureships of geometry and astronomy at Oxford. He died 19 Feb., 1621-2, and was buried in the chapel of Eton College. His principal works are, a translation of Tacitus; A View of Military Matters, or Commentaries concerning Roman Warfare; Rerum Anglicanarum Scriptores post Bedam; an edition of St. Chrysostom in Greek, 3 vols. folio; an edition of Bradwardin 'De Causa Dei'; Praelectiones in Elementorum Euclidis Oxoniae habitae. Sir John Savile, the elder brother of Sir Henry, became one of the barons of the Exchequer, and died 1606. He left 'Reports of Cases in the Common Pleas and Exchequer.'

SAVONAROLA, GIROLAMO, a celebrated Dominican, born 21 Sept., 1452, of a good family, at Ferrara. He gained great reputation by his style of preaching; but becoming the leader of the democratic party at Florence (1494) this circum-

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stance rendered him odious to the nobility. Having afterwards declaimed against the vices of the clergy and the conduct of Alexander VI., that pontiff forbade him to preach, which prohibition Savonarola disobeyed, and was accordingly excommunicated. Some time after this his enemies turned against him the force of a public tumult, begun, as is alleged, by himself. He was treated as a seditious person and a heretic because he had been excommunicated, and because, having offered to prove his doctrine by the trial of fire, he had recourse to evasion at the hour of proof. Forced at last from his convent to a prison, he was sentenced to be hanged and burnt, together with two of his brethren, which sentence was carried out at Florence 23 May, 1498. A number of his sermons are extant, and also other works by him in Latin and Italian, most of them on religious subjects.

SAXE, MAURICE, Count de, a celebrated general, was born 19 Oct., 1606, at Dresden, being the natural son of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, by the countess of Königs-marck. At the age of twelve he was at the siege of Lisle, where he displayed signal courage, as he did the year following at that of Tournay. He bore a part in the battle of Malplaquet, and in 1711 accompanied the king of Poland to Stralsund, where he swam over the river, with a pistol in his hand, in sight of the enemy. On his return to Dresden the king raised a regiment of horse for him, which he instructed in new evolutions. He continued to distinguish himself in the war with Sweden, and in 1717 served against the Turks. In 1720 he obtained the rank of marshal de camp in the French army. In 1726 he was chosen duke of Courland; but the election being set aside, he returned to France, where he was made lieutenant-general in 1734. In 1741 he took Prague by assault; in 1744 he was appointed a marshal of France, and the next year he gained the battle of Fontenoy. This was followed by the capture of Brussels and the battle of Rocoux, for which the king of France made him marshal-general of his camps and armies. In 1747 he achieved the victory of Lahfeldt, and in 1748 took Maestricht. He died 30 Nov., 1750. Marshal Saxe wrote a book on the Art of War, called his 'Reveries,' which was translated into English by Sir William Fawcett.

SAXIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a learned writer, born at Eppendorf, in Saxony, 1714, was appointed, in 1752, professor of history, antiquities, and rhetoric at Utrecht, where he died 3 May, 1806. The best-known of his works is the 'Onomasticon Literarium,' 8 vols., 1775-93, which contains biographical and critical notices or references respecting the most eminent writers of every age or nation.

SAXO (Grammaticus), a Danish historian, in the twelfth century. He was a prelate in the cathedral of Roskilde, and died there about 1208. His 'History of Denmark' was printed at Paris in 1514, and at Bale in 1534; but the best edition is that of Sora, in 1644.

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French writer on political economy, born at Lyons 1707; died at Paris 10 Nov., 1832.

SAY AND SELE, WILLIAM FIENNES, LORD, was born at Great Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1582, being the eldest son of Sir Richard Fiennes, in whom the barony of Say and Sele was revived by James I. He was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1624 he was created a viscount; but in the

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Rebellion he took an active part against the crown, for which he was proclaimed a traitor. After the Restoration, however, he was rewarded with the offices of lord privy seal and lord chamberlain of the household. Died 14 April, 1602. Besides speeches in Parliament, he published tracts against the Quakers.

SAYER, ROBERT, a Benedictine monk, matriculated as a pensioner of Caius College, Cambridge, 1576; but that society refused to allow him to take his B.A. degree on account of his Catholic proclivities, whereupon, migrating to Peterhouse, he graduated B.A. as a member of that society 1580-1. Soon afterwards he left the kingdom, and went to the English College at Rheims. Thence he proceeded to the English College at Rome, where he applied himself to the study of divinity till 1585. In 1588 he became a monk of the Benedictine order, in the famous monastery of Monte Cassino, where he was professor of moral philosophy for several years. On his entrance into religion, he took the Christian name of Gregory. In 1595, having acquired a great name on account of his learning, he was invited to the monastery of St. George, in Venice, where he died in Oct., 1602. He wrote several works in Latin on theological subjects. A list of them is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, a famous critic, born 23 April, 1484, at Ripa, in the territory of Verona. He was the son of Benedict Scaliger, a general in the Hungarian service; but his enemies represented him as being the son of a schoolmaster named Benedict Borden. He was taught Latin at home, and at the age of twelve became one of the pages to the Emperor Maximilian. In 1512 he was at the battle of Ravenna, where the loss of his father and brother affected him so much that he was about to enter the Franciscan order; but he altered his mind, and returned to the army. At length he was persuaded to study physic; and after he was forty he began to learn Greek. In 1520 he married a lady of noble birth, by whom he had fifteen children, seven of whom survived him. He now settled at Agen, where he made himself master of several languages, and maintained himself by the practice of physic. He died 21 Oct., 1558. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Hippocrates; but his best performances are, 'De Causis Linguæ Latine,' 'Poetics,' and 'Poemata.' He was a man of great talents, but vain and abusive.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, son of the preceding, was born at Agen 4 Aug., 1540. He studied first at the college of Bordeaux, and next under his father, for whom he preserved the greatest veneration. At the age of seventeen he wrote a tragedy on the story of Ædipus. In 1550 he went to Paris, where he acquired the Greek and Hebrew languages without a master. He also made great progress in the sciences, and was esteemed the most learned man of his age. In 1593 he became professor of the belles lettres at Leyden, where he died in 1609. He was a Lutheran; but his father died in the Roman Catholic communion, though not without an inclination to Protestantism. Of the works of Joseph Scaliger the principal are, 'Opus de Emendatione Temporum,' containing his invention of the Julian period, on which account he has been called the Father of Chronology; and 'Thesaurus Temporum,' 2 vols. Scaliger wrote notes upon most of the Greek and Latin authors;

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and he also made a Latin translation of Arabian Proverbs, published by Erpenius. His poems are indifferent; but his epistles are curious.

SCANDERBEG, prince of Albania, whose proper name was *George Castriot*, son of John, prince of that country, was born at Croia 1404. Being given by his father as a hostage to Sultan Amurath II., he was educated in the Mahometan religion, and at the age of eighteen was placed at the head of a body of troops, with the title of sanjiak. After the death of his father in 1432 he formed the design of possessing himself of his principality, and, having accompanied the Turkish army to Hungary, he made a secret alliance with the famous Huniades, promising to desert to the Christians during the first battle that should occur. This he put in execution by charging the Turks, who were thereby defeated with great loss; and, having taken Amurath's secretary prisoner, he compelled him to sign an order for the governor of Croia, the capital of Albania, to deliver that place and the citadel to its bearer. This stratagem succeeded, and he ascended the throne of his fathers, and renounced the Mahometan religion. Amurath, regarding him as a perfidious traitor, made various attempts to recover Albania, in which he was foiled by the courage and vigour of Scanderbeg, who, though frequently obliged to retire to the fastnesses of the mountains, took every favourable occasion to renew his assaults, and destroyed a vast number of his enemies. A similar course of warfare was continued for eleven years, under Mahomet II., Amurath's successor, who by the conquest of Constantinople was become formidable to all Europe. Scanderbeg met with various fortune, but, upon the whole, maintained himself with so much resolution that the sultan, in 1461, proposed terms of peace to him, which were accepted. Scanderbeg then, at the request of the Pope, went into Italy to the succour of Ferdinand II. king of Naples, besieged in Bari, and, having caused the siege to be raised, contributed greatly to Ferdinand's subsequent victory over the count of Anjou. He was rewarded with the gift of Trani and other places in the kingdom of Naples. The Venetians having entered into a war with Mahomet, induced Scanderbeg to renounce his treaty with the sultan, and to make an inroad into his dominions. He obtained several victories over the Turkish generals, and saved his own capital, which was invested by a great army, marched into Albania by Mahomet himself. He was at length carried off by sickness at Lissa, in the Venetian territory, 17 Jan., 1466-7, and his death was considered by the sultan as relieving him from the most formidable enemy that Christendom contained. It was soon followed by the submission of Albania to the Turkish dominion. Scanderbeg was one of the greatest warriors of his time. Possessed of uncommon strength and dexterity, his prowess in the field resembled that of a hero of romance, whilst his enterprise and military skill placed him among the ablest and most successful of generals.

SCAPULA, JOHN, a German lexicographer, who was employed by Henry Stephens as his corrector; and while printing the *Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ*, Scapula extracted secretly the words and explanations which were of most use, and published them in 1583, 4to., as an original work of his own. By this treachery Stephens was ruined, and became a bankrupt. The best edition of the *Lexicon of Scapula* is that published at London in 1820.

SCHEELE.

SCARBOROUGH, SIR CHARLES, M.D., was born about 1616. He became fellow of Caius College, Cambridge; but being ejected by the usurpers in the civil wars, he went to Oxford, and resided in Merton College, where he assisted Dr. Harvey in his treatise *'De Generatione Animalium.'* Having taken his doctor's degree, he settled in London, and became a fellow of the College of Physicians. He also read the anatomical lectures at Surgeons' Hall, and was appointed physician to Charles II., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He afterwards became physician to the Tower, and died 1696. His works are, a translation of Euclid's Elements, with notes; Treatise on Trigonometry; Compendium of Lily's Grammar; Elegy on Cowley.

SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO, an Italian composer, born at Naples 1620; died at Rome 1725. His son, *Domenico* (b. 1683; d. 1751), was chapel-master to the queen of Spain, and produced numerous operas, but is best known by his *'Suites de pieces pour le clavecin.'*

SCARLETT, JAMES, Lord Abinger. See ABINGER.

SCARPA, ANTONIO, an Italian surgeon and anatomist, born at La Motta, a village of Friuli, 13 June, 1747; became professor of anatomy first at Modena and afterwards at Pavia, where he died 31 Oct., 1832. There are English translations of his principal works.

SCARRON, PAUL, a French writer, was the son of a counsellor at Paris, and born there about 1610. Though deformed and of scandalous manners, he was intended for the church; but his irregularities having deprived him of the use of his limbs, he was prevented from following that or any other profession. He married Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards Madame de Maintenon, and their house became the resort of all the wits of Paris. Scarron had a pension, and died 14 Oct., 1650. His *'Comic Romance,*' and *'Virgil travestied,'* exhibit much humour; but all his works are licentious.

SCHADOW, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, a sculptor, born at Berlin 1764; became director of the Academy of Fine Arts there in 1816; and died 28 Jan., 1850. All the most illustrious contemporary sculptors of Germany—Rauch and Tieck of Berlin, Dannecker of Stuttgart, Zauner of Vienna, Ruhl of Cassel, and Pozzi of Manheim, were of his school. Among the most famous of Schadow's works are the monument of Count Van der Mark, in the church of St. Dorothy, at Berlin; the equestrian statues of Frederick the Great, at Stettin; General Ziethen and Field-Marshal Blucher, at Rostock; General Taubentzien and Duke Leopold of Dessau, at Berlin; and Luther, at Wittenburg; a colossal group in marble, representing Queen Louisa of Prussia and her sister the Duchess of Cumberland; and the quadriga on the Brandenburg gate at Berlin. He was also the author of several works on art. His eldest son, *Zeno Ridolfo Schadow*, who was born at Rome 9 July, 1786 and died there 31 Jan., 1822, also obtained renown as a sculptor.

SCHALKEN, GODFREY, a painter, born at Dort 1643. He studied under Gerard Dow, and his favourite practice was to paint candle-light pieces. He drew portraits in this way, and during his residence in England painted that of King William, who held the candle himself till the tallow ran down upon his fingers. Schalken died at the Hague 16 Nov., 1706.

SCHEELE, KARL WILHELM, a chemist, was born

at Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania, 19 Dec., 1742. He served his apprenticeship to an apothecary at Gottenberg, in which situation he studied chemistry with great diligence, and made many experiments. In 1773 he went to Upsal, where Bergmann procured him a pension from the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Under this patronage Scheeche made many discoveries. In 1777 he settled as an apothecary at Köping, where he died 21 May, 1786. Dr. Beddoes published a translation of his works, with notes; and Mr. Kirwan gave another of his Dissertation on Air and Fire.

SCHEEMAKERS, PETER, a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp 1691. Having completed his artistic studies at Rome, he settled in London (1735) and became the worthy rival of Rysbrach and Koubilac. He executed several monuments in Westminster Abbey and the India House. In 1770 he returned to his native city, and it is believed he died there soon afterwards. He was the teacher of Nolckens.

SCHEFFER, ARY, a painter, born at Dort, in Holland, of French parents, 10 Feb., 1795. He studied art at Paris, under Baron Guerin, and in that city practised both historical and genre painting with great success. Among his best-known pictures are his 'Christ the Comforter,' a work of great power and beauty, 'Francesca da Rimini,' 'Dante and Beatrice,' Goethe's 'Margaret,' and 'Mignon.' His works are remarkable for loftiness and simplicity. Their technical merits are very high. His drawing is true and graceful, his touch firm, and his colour often beautiful. His works, which have been finely engraved, are extremely popular in this country, particularly those which have a devotional character; and the painter was well known to, and esteemed by, the most eminent artists and patrons of art in England. He died at Argenteuil, near Paris, 15 June, 1858.

SCHEFFER, HENRI, a French painter, brother of the above, was born at the Hague 27 Sept., 1798, and died 16 March, 1862. Among his historical paintings 'The battle of Cassel' and 'The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans' possess incontestable merit. He also painted some excellent portraits, e.g., of Armand Carrel, François Arago, and Augustin Thierry; but he excelled in small pictures of historical or anecdotal subjects. The best of his works in this line are, 'The Arrest of Charlotte Corday,' 'The Reading of the Bible,' and 'The Protestant Sermon.'

SCHELLING, FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH VON, a German philosopher, born 27 Jan., 1775, at Leonburg, in Wurtemberg. His father was a distinguished prelate. He first studied philosophy and theology at Tübingen (where he had Hegel for a comrade), and subsequently physical and natural science and mathematics at Leipsic. Having, by some remarkable publications, attracted the attention of the learned public, and of Goethe and Schiller in particular, he was appointed, at the age of twenty-three, professor extraordinary at Jena, where he taught with great success. At the same time he pursued his scientific studies, and took the degree of M.D. at the university of Landsheet. Summoned to the university of Würzburg (1804), he taught for two years in fellowship, and sometimes in rivalry, with Paulus and J. J. Wagner. In 1808 he became secretary of the Academy of the Arts of Design in Munich. In 1820 he withdrew to Erlangen, to write his 'Philosophy of Mythology and of Revelation.' In 1825, when the university

of Munich was established, he began to unfold his new views in that city to enthusiastic auditors from all parts of Germany, France, England, and Greece. He was overwhelmed with honours, and ennobled by the king of Bavaria. Schelling passed the last years of his life at Berlin, whither he went on the invitation of the king of Prussia (1841) to fill the professorial chair which had been occupied by Fichte and Hegel. He died at the baths of Ragaz, in Switzerland, 20 Aug., 1854. Schelling is one of the four great thinkers of Germany in the nineteenth century. Trained under the influence of the school of Kant, and a disciple of Fichte, he also derived inspiration from the Neo-Platonists, especially Jordano Bruno and Spinoza. His system is an idealistic pantheism, and bears the name of the philosophy of absolute identity. His 'Complete Works' were published at Stuttgart, in 14 vols., 1850-61.

SCHENCKEL, LAMBERT THOMAS, a celebrated teacher of and writer on the art of memory, was born at Bois-le-Duc 1547, and died about 1630.

SCHIAVONETTI, LUIGI, an engraver, born at Bassano, in the state of Venice, 1 April, 1765. He studied painting; but after the death of his master he applied himself to engraving, in which he attained considerable eminence. The fame of Bartolozzi drew him to England, and here he executed several very fine plates after ancient and modern masters. He died at Brompton 7 June, 1810.

SCHIAVONI, ANDREA, a painter, born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, 1522. He was placed with a house-painter; but some of his sketches falling in the way of Titian, he took him under his instruction, and Schiavoni made such progress as to try his strength against Tintoretto. He was one of the finest colourists in the Venetian school. He died at Venice 1582.

SCHIDONI, or SCHEDONE, BARTOLOMEO, an artist, born at Modena 1560. He is said to have studied in the school of the Caracci; but afterwards he adopted the style of Correggio with great success. He ruined himself by gaming, and died 1616.

SCHILLER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON, an eminent German poet, dramatist, and historian, born at Marpach, in Wurtemberg, 10 Nov., 1759. He was distinguished in childhood for great ardour of imagination, and one of his favourite books was that of Ezekiel, in the Old Testament, whose prophecies exhibit wonderful strength of fancy, particularly of the terrific kind. The father of Schiller being an officer in the service of the reigning duke, he was sent for education to the military academy at Stuttgart. This situation was by no means suited to his temper and genius. He, however, distinguished himself among his companions, and was at the head of all his classes, and his compositions were marked by that poetical character which denoted the turn of his disposition. It is intimated that whilst in this seminary he rendered himself obnoxious by the freedom of his sentiments, and was obliged to withdraw himself through apprehension of the consequences; and one account affirms that he here produced his first play, 'The Robbers,' though another assigns this piece to his second place of residence, which was Mannheim. This tragedy formed a great era in his life; for, though full of faults and extravagances, it was so powerfully conceived and written, that it became the admiration of all the youth of enthusiastic sentiments in Germany, and even induced se-

veral students at Leipsic to desert their college, with the project of forming a troop of banditti in the forests of Bohemia. It was fortunate that some of their first disorders brought on them a chastisement from the hands of justice which restored them to their senses. Schiller, however, acquired prodigious fame from his composition, which was translated into foreign languages; and, after having, for a time, acted as surgeon to a regiment, his friends procured for him the more congenial post of dramatic composer to the theatre of Mannheim. His 'Cabal and Love,' 'Conspiracy of Fiesco,' and 'Don Carlos,' were the fruits of his maturer dramatic efforts. After his tragedies he published a volume of poems, which were much admired, and which procured him a wife of fortune and family. His poems also gained him the patronage of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who conferred upon him the title of aulic councillor, and nominated him to the professorship of history and philosophy in the university of Jena. He had previously written, in prose, an unfinished account of 'The Revolt of the Netherlands from the Spanish Government,' and he now composed a 'History of the Thirty Years' War in Germany,' which is a work of great merit. He also laudably employed himself in augmenting his store of knowledge, by the study of Greek philosophy and classical literature in general, and drew up lectures worthy of his reputation as a writer. At length his friend Goethe procured his removal to Weimar, where he lived happily in the bosom of his family and the society of men of letters. His 'History of the most Memorable Conspiracies,' and his 'Ghost Seer' displayed the peculiar turn of his mind, and were much read. He composed another tragedy entitled, 'The Maid of Orleans,' which was represented at Leipsic, in his presence, when he received from the audience the most flattering tokens of respect and admiration. In 1804 appeared his last, and perhaps most popular, drama of 'William Tell.' He died of a pulmonary decay at Weimar 9 May, 1805. He had been made, without his solicitation, a citizen of France and a noble of the German empire. In his private character Schiller was friendly, candid, and sincere. In his youth he affected eccentricity in his manners and appearance; and a degree of singularity appears always to have adhered to him. His complete works, translated into English, were published by C. J. Hempel, at Philadelphia, 2 vols., 1861.

SCHINCKEL, KARL WILHELM, a German architect, born at Neu-Ruppin, in Brandenburg, 13 March, 1781; died 9 Oct., 1841. From the year 1815 till his decease he was incessantly engaged at Berlin, and the numerous structures erected from his designs stamped a new aspect on the Prussian capital.

SCHLEGEL, AUGUST WILHELM VON, one of the most distinguished scholars who have appeared in Germany since the revival of letters, was born at Hanover 8 Sept., 1767, and educated at Göttingen. He soon proved himself to be a sound classical scholar, and in course of time he acquired a knowledge of all the principal languages of Europe. After acting as tutor to the sons of an Amsterdam merchant he was nominated (1797) professor at the university of Jena, where he lectured on æsthetics, and was associated with his brother Friedrich in the editorship of the 'Athenæum,' a review, to which he contributed several striking articles. In 1802 he became, with Tieck, editor

of the 'Musen Almanach.' During a visit to Berlin about this time he became acquainted with the celebrated Madame de Staël, and he accompanied her to Coppet (1805), in order to superintend the education of her children. These two remarkable writers exercised over each other a great influence, which is distinctly perceptible in their works. It was at Madame de Staël's suggestion that Schlegel published (1807) his parallel between the 'Phœdrus' of Racine, and the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides—a work which caused a lively sensation in France, by reason of the attacks it made on one of the masterpieces of the French drama. The next year he delivered at Vienna a course of 'Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature,' which he subsequently published, and which were translated into English by J. Black (2 vols. 8vo., London, 1815). The boldness with which he attacked the theory of Aristotle gave great delight to the lovers of novelty, and from this period dates that contempt of rules which is manifested by the so-called 'romantic' school, and which has led to the production of so many dramatic and poetical grotesquities. His collection of 'Poems' (1810) proved a great success in Germany, where Schlegel ranks next to Bürger as a sonneteer, and is considered to be without a rival in romance and elegy. His admirable translation of Shakspeare, of Calderon, and of a selection from the works of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese poets, augmented his renown. Schlegel could not remain indifferent to the great events of 1813. He denounced the policy of Napoleon in several essays, which procured for him marks of esteem from several sovereigns, especially Bernadotte, crown prince (afterwards king) of Sweden, whom he accompanied as secretary during the campaign of 1814. He then rejoined Madame de Staël, at Coppet. After the death of his 'illustrious protectress,' as he styled her, Schlegel went to Paris, where he published, in French, his 'Essay on the Provençal Language and Literature,' 1818. Appointed in 1819 professor of history at Bonn, he thenceforth devoted his attention chiefly to the study of Asiatic languages, the result being the publication of several works on Sanscrit literature. In 1828 he delivered at Berlin a series of lectures on the 'History of the Fine Arts,' and published two volumes of 'Critical Miscellanies.' Died 12 May, 1845.

SCHLEGEL, FRIEDRICH VON, brother of August Wilhelm Schlegel, was born at Hanover 10 March, 1772, and received his education in the universities of Göttingen and Leipsic. His first publication of any note was 'The Greeks and Romans,' 1797, which was followed by another on 'The Poetry of the Greeks and Romans,' containing a dissertation—perhaps the earliest of its kind—on the difference between the classical genius of the ancients and the 'romantic' genius of the Middle Ages. To the 'Athenæum,' a literary periodical, conducted by himself and his brother, and to the 'Musen Almanach,' edited by his friend Tieck, he contributed several poetical pieces, which attracted general attention in Germany; indeed, he is regarded as one of the founders of the 'Æsthetic-critical,' or 'romantic' school of poetry. He next brought out the first volume of his questionable novel, 'Lucinde,' which, however, he never completed. At Jena, in 1800, he delivered a course of lectures on philosophy; and in the following year he and his wife, a daughter of the celebrated Mendelssohn, were converted to the Catholic faith,

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and formally received into the Church at Cologne. Schlegel now proceeded to Paris, where he studied the oriental languages, especially Sanscrit. His essay 'On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians' (1805), though defective from a philological point of view, first drew the attention of the learned to the great importance of Sanscrit. In 1800, after his return to Germany, he published a volume of poems. The same year he went to Vienna, where he was appointed imperial secretary at the headquarters of the Archduke Charles; and in this capacity he exercised great influence on the Germans by his soul-stirring proclamations and his political pamphlets in favour of Austria. After peace had been definitively concluded, he returned to his literary occupations, and delivered at Vienna courses of lectures on Modern History (1811), the History of Ancient and Modern Literature (1815), Practical Philosophy (1827), and the Philosophy of History (1828). In 1828 he proceeded to Dresden to deliver a series of lectures; but while he was engaged in preparing them he was seized with illness, and died there 12 Jan., 1829. Schlegel collected most of his own works, and published them at Vienna, in 12 vols., 1822. The following have been translated into English:—'Lectures on the History of Literature, ancient and modern;' 'Lectures on the Philosophy of History;' 'Lectures on the Philosophy of Life and the Philosophy of Language;' 'Course of Lectures on Modern History;' 'Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works, containing: Letters on Christian Art; Essay on Architecture; Remarks on the Romance and Poetry of the Middle Ages; on Shakspeare, the Limits of the Beautiful, and on the Language and Wisdom of the Indians.

SCHLEIERMACHER, FRIEDRICH ERNST DANIEL, a German Lutheran divine, born at Breslau 21 Nov., 1768; became preacher to the great hospital called the 'Charité,' at Berlin, 1790-1802; professor of theology and philosophy at Halle 1802-6; preacher at Trinity Church, Berlin, 1809; professor of theology in the university of Berlin 1810; died 12 Feb., 1834. He published a large number of theological works, but is best known by his admirable translation into German of most of the works of Plato, 3 vols., 1804-28.

SCHMIDT, CHRISTOPHER, a learned German, born at Nordheim 11 May, 1740. He became professor of law at Brunswick, and afterwards keeper of the archives at Wolfenbüttele. His works relate chiefly to the history of Russia. Died 1801.

SCHMIDT, ERASMUS, an eminent critic, was born at Delitzsch, in Meisa, 1560. He became professor of Greek and mathematics at Wittemberg, where he died 1637. He published an edition of Pindar, with a Latin version and notes; Annotations on Lycophron, Hesiod, and other authors; a Commentary and Concordance to the Testament, &c.

SCHMIDT, GEORG FRIEDRICH, a German engraver, born 1712, at Berlin, where he died 1775.

SCHNEEBELIE, JACOB, an artist, was born in Westminster 30 Aug., 1790, and brought up to his father's business, which was that of a confectioner, but quitted it to profess drawing, in which he acquired so much eminence that the Society of Antiquaries appointed him their draftsman, and he executed many fine pieces for their publications. He also conducted 'The Antiquaries' Museum,' and was engaged in a compilation on 'Antique English Dresses,' when he was carried off by a fever 21 Feb., 1792.

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SCHNEIDER, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, an eminent philologist and naturalist, born at Kolm, near Hubeertsburg, in Saxony, 18 Jan., 1750. At eighteen years of age he was sent to Leipzig to study law; but becoming acquainted there with Reiske, Fischer, and Reiz, he resolved to apply himself to classical literature. From Leipzig he proceeded to Göttingen, where he lived for several years in the greatest distress. In 1774 he accompanied Brunck to Strasburg; and, besides assisting that scholar in his edition of the Greek poets, he found time to study botany and zoology, with a view to comparing the knowledge of the ancients with the discoveries of the moderns. After a residence of three years in that city, he was appointed professor of philology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; but during the thirty-four years he occupied that position he rendered himself useful, not so much by his lectures, on which he set little value, as by his valuable writings. When the university of Frankfort was removed to Breslau, he continued to fill the same chair; and in 1816 he was appointed principal librarian—a situation which suited his tastes better than that of professor. Died 13 Jan., 1822. The true merit of Schneider consists in his having perceived that the works of the ancients on the physical sciences were precisely those which modern scholars had most neglected, and in his having repaired this neglect by putting forth excellent editions of them. Among his works may be particularised the editions of Demetrius Phalerus, of the 'Scriptores Rei Rusticæ Veteres Latini,' and of the works of Theophrastus. He also wrote numerous treatises in German on natural history, and published a Greek Dictionary (1797; 3rd edition 1820), the best which had appeared since the days of Henry Stephens.

SCHNORR VON KARLSFELD, JULIUS, a German painter, born at Leipzig 26 March, 1794, after studying under his father, who was director of the Academy at Leipzig, went to Vienna and to Italy. At Rome he studied with Cornelius, and painted eleven frescoes from the 'Orlando Furioso,' for the Villa Massini. In 1827 he was appointed professor of historical painting in the Academy at Munich, and painted his well-known frescoes from the 'Niebelungen-Lied.' He is best known in England by his admirable series of wood engravings in illustration of the Bible 'Die Bibel in Bildern,' 1854. He was elected an associate member of the French Academie des Beaux Arts 1867, and died in June, 1872.

SCHOEPLIN, JOHANN DANIEL, was born at Sultzbourg, in Baden Dourlach, 6 Sept., 1694. He was professor of eloquence and history at Strasburg above fifty years, and died 7 Aug., 1771. His works are, A History of Alsace; Vindiciæ Celticæ; History of Baden; Memoirs of a rising Academy. He left his library and museum for public use at Strasburg.

SCHOLARIUS, GEORGE, a learned Greek, who, on choosing the monastic state, took the name of *Gennadius*. At the Council of Florence he favoured the union of the Greeks and Latins; but on his return to Constantinople he joined the schismatics. After the capture of that city by the Turks, 1453, he was elected its patriarch. Having ruled his church about five years, he retired to a monastery, where he died 1460, leaving a great number of treatises on theological subjects.

SCHOLEFIELD, JAMES, born 1790, was educated at Christ's Hospital and at Trinity Col-

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lege, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He obtained the incumbency of St. Michael's, Cambridge, 1823, and from that period was a recognised leader of the 'evangelical' section of the Anglican Church. He succeeded Mr. Dobree as regius professor of Greek 1825, and died 4 April, 1853. He published a new edition of the Greek Testament; 'Hints for some Improvements in the Authorized Version of the New Testament,' 4th edition, 1857; and an edition of the Works of Bishop Pilkington for the Parker Society, 1842.

SCHOLZ, JOHANN MATTHIAS AUGUST, a Catholic theologian and philologist, born at Kapsdorf, near Breslau, 8 Feb., 1794. He was educated in the Catholic gymnasium of Breslau, and, when only in his 18th year, he proved himself to be one of the most zealous and most learned defenders of the Church. His dissertation on the Parable of the Vineyard gained, in 1814, a special prize from the theological faculty at Breslau. After studying in the libraries of Vienna, and visiting Paris, London, Switzerland, and Italy, he was nominated (1820) extraordinary professor of divinity at Bonn, and in the same year joined the expedition under Minutoli for the exploration of Egypt and the surrounding countries. But the company of scholars disagreed and parted, and Scholz, instead of visiting Egypt, preferred to explore Syria and Palestine. After his return to Breslau, in 1821, he published an account of his wanderings. In 1823 he received the priesthood, and in the same year was made regular professor of divinity at Bonn. Thenceforward he devoted his attention to the critical revision of the original text of the New Testament, and wrote several works which are held in great estimation by biblical scholars. Among them are, 'Novum Testamentum Græcè,' 2 vols., Leipsic, 1830-5; and a 'Handbook of Biblical Archaeology' in German, 1834. Scholz died in Nov., 1852.

SCHOMBERG, ARMAND FRÉDÉRIC, duke of, an eminent general, was the son of Count Schomberg, by the daughter of Lord Dudley, and born about 1619. He served first in the army of the United Provinces, but in 1650 retired to France, where he was esteemed next to Condé and Turenne. In 1660 he visited England, from whence he proceeded to Portugal, where he was created a grandee, and obtained a pension. On his return to France he commanded in Flanders, and obliged the Prince of Orange to raise the siege of Maestricht, for which he was made a marshal. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he went again to Portugal; but being obliged to quit the kingdom by the Inquisition, he removed to Holland, and afterwards entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg. In 1688 he accompanied the Prince of Orange to England, and after the Revolution was created a duke, with which title he received a grant of £100,000. In 1689 he commanded in Ireland, where he was killed at the battle of the Boyne 1 July, 1690.

SCHOMBERG, HENRI DE, marshal of France, descended from a German family, was born at Paris 1583. He served in 1617 in Piedmont, under Marshal d'Estrées, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and, two years afterwards, defeated the English at the Isle of Rhé. In 1629 he forced the passage of Susa, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc at the famous battle of Castelnaud

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dari, for which he was made governor of that province. He died, however, the same year, 17 Nov. He wrote a Relation of the War of Italy, 1630, reprinted 1682.

SCHOPENHAUER, ARTHUR, a German philosopher, son of Johanna Schopenhauer, the novelist, was born at Dantzig 22 Feb., 1788. After studying for a couple of years at Göttingen, he went, in 1811, to Berlin, to hear Fichte's lectures on metaphysics; but not finding in them the true philosophy he was in quest of, he repaired to Jena, where he took his doctor's degree (1814). He now passed a winter at Weimar, where he became acquainted with Goethe and the orientalist Frederick Mayer, who inspired him with a taste for the study of the ancient Indian systems of philosophy. For many years after this he resided alternately in Italy and Germany; but eventually (1851) he fixed his residence at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, where he died 21 Sept., 1860. Schopenhauer published a number of works illustrative of his philosophical system, which is thus described by Mr. A. H. Grant, in the 'English Cyclopædia':—"The leading idea of the system of Schopenhauer, which assimilated much of the ancient speculations of India, is a kind of philosophical apotheosis of will; and everything besides the immense, eternal, and infinite volition which he conceived he regarded as phenomena merely, from which category even the reason itself was not excepted. The Supreme Will was invested with the attributes of fate, and human wisdom was made to consist in a self-abnegation which extended to personal annihilation. With the infinite will an infinite love was united, which embraced, in conformity with the philosophical doctrines of India, all the phenomena and existences of the world, from man and animals down to plants and stones."

SCHOPENHAUER, JOHANNA, a German novelist, *née* Frosina, was born at Dantzig, 1770. At an early age she displayed a decided taste for drawing and a great talent for languages. In company with her husband, Herr Schopenhauer, a banker of Dantzig, she visited Germany, the Low Countries, France, England, and Scotland; and on his death, in 1806, she fixed her residence at Weimar, where she soon became the centre of a brilliant literary circle. She wrote several attractive books, but is chiefly known by her novels, the best of which are, 'Gabriele,' 1819; 'Die Tante,' 1823; and 'Sidonia,' 1828. Died at Jena, 17 April, 1838. A complete edition of her works appeared at Leipsic, in 24 vols., 1830-1.

SCHÖREL, JOHN, a painter, was born at a village of the same name, in Holland, 1495. He studied under Albert Dürer, and afterwards went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where he made drawings of most of the places rendered remarkable in the history of our Saviour. On his return to Europe he was employed by Pope Adrian VI. and several sovereigns. He died at Utrecht 1572.

SCHOTT, ANDREW, a Jesuit, was born at Antwerp 12 Sept., 1552. He was educated at Louvain, and afterwards studied at Paris, whence he removed to Toledo, where he obtained the Greek professorship. In 1584 he went to Saragossa; but on entering the order of Jesus he was called to Rome, where he taught rhetoric. He died at Antwerp 23 Jan., 1629. He published several of the classics with notes; also the Life of Francis di Borgia, and a work entitled 'Hispania Illustrata.'

SCHOTT, GASPAR, a Jesuit, born in the diocese

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Würzburg 1608. He taught philosophy and mathematics at Palermo, and afterwards at Rome, where he became the friend of Kircher. His works are, *Physica Curiosa*; sive *Mirabilia Naturæ et Artis*; *Magia Naturalis et Artificialis*, 4 vols. 4to.; *Technica Curiosa*; *Anatomia Physico-hydrostatica Fontium et Fluminum*; *Organum Mathematicum*. Died 22 May, 1666. In the writings of this Jesuit are to be found the germs of the greater part of modern experiments in physics.

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, a lexicographer, was born about 1615, at Haerlem, where his father was rector of the school, as he afterwards was of that at Leyden. Cornelius succeeded him in 1642, having previously taken his degrees in medicine. His editions of classic authors are indifferent; but his Greek and Latin Lexicon for some time deservedly held its place in schools. Died 1667.

SCHROEDER, HENRY, was born at Bawtry, Yorkshire, in or about 1777, and died 18 Jan., 1853. He compiled 'The Annals of Yorkshire,' Bradford, 2 vols. 8vo., 1852, and composed a number of songs.

SCHUBERT, FRANZ PETER, a celebrated composer, born 1797 at Vienna, where he spent nearly all his days in obscurity and poverty, and where he died 19 Nov., 1828, a little over 30 years of age. The number of works, however, which he composed in that brief period is almost incredible, the bare enumeration of their titles occupying nearly thirty closely-printed pages in small type. He began, it is true, to work early, being a marvel of precocity; for at the age of eighteen he produced his famous Mass in G, which, on the whole, is equal to any of his later compositions for the church. During the forty-four years which have elapsed since Schubert's death his fame as a composer has been gradually extending in every country of Europe. His *Life*, by Kreissle von Hellborn, has been translated into English by Arthur Duke Coleridge, 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1869.

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, born at Groningen 1680; became professor of the oriental languages, first at Francker and next at Leyden, where he died 26 Jan., 1750. His works are valuable, particularly his 'Commentaries upon Job and the Proverbs,' his book entitled 'Vetus et regia via Hebraizandi,' and his 'Treatise on Hebrew Roots.' He was succeeded by his son, *John Jacob Schultens*, who died 1778.

SCHULTENS, HENRY ALBERT, son of John Jacob Schultens, was born at Herborn 15 Feb., 1749. He was educated at Leyden, where he studied Arabic before he applied himself to Hebrew. He also made himself a complete master of English. In 1772 he published his 'Anthologia Sententiarum Arabicarum.' Soon after this he visited England, and became a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, where, in 1773, he received the degree of M.A. On his return to Holland he was chosen professor of the oriental languages at Amsterdam, where he resided till the death of his father, whom he succeeded at Leyden. He died there 12 Aug., 1793. He published also an edition of Pilpay's Fables; a supplement to d'Herbelot's 'Bibliothèque Orientale'; and after his death appeared his translation of the book of Job; and an edition of Meidius.

SCHUMACHER, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN, a Danish astronomer, born at Bramstedt, in Holstein, 3 Sept., 1780; became extraordinary professor in the uni-

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versity of Copenhagen 1810; superintendent of the observatory at Mannheim 1813, and professor of astronomy and superintendent of the observatory at Copenhagen 1815. In 1821 he received the direction of the survey and mapping of Holstein and Lauenburg, and from that time lived at Altona, where he died 28 Dec., 1850.

SCHUMANN, ROBERT, a German musical composer, born at Zwickau, in Saxony, 8 Jan., 1810; died 29 July, 1856.

SCHURMAN, ANNA MARIA, was born at Cologne 1607. In her childhood she discovered an uncommon genius for painting, embroidery, and engraving. She also cut out figures in paper, made artificial pearls which appeared to be natural ones, drew her own picture, and wrote an inimitable hand. She likewise became mistress of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to which, afterwards, she added a knowledge of the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic, besides the principal ones of Europe. In 1650 she adopted the principles of the Mystics, and became an enthusiastic admirer of Labadie. After his death she sold her property, and took up her abode with an association of kindred religionists at Wywert, near Leuwarden, where she died 5 May, 1678. Her works were published at Leyden 1652.

SCHWANTHALER, LUDWIG MICHAEL, a German sculptor, born at Munich 1802; died 14 Nov., 1848.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLET, a Cordelier of Friburg, in the thirteenth century, who studied chemistry, and while in prison—for what cause does not appear—pursued his experiments, in the course of which he discovered the composition of gunpowder.

SCHWARTZ, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, a missionary, born at Sonnenburg, in Prussian Brandenburg, 26 Oct., 1726. While pursuing his studies at the university of Halle, he contracted a close friendship with Herman Francke, who persuaded him to go to India as a missionary. Accordingly, having been ordained at Copenhagen, he embarked at London, and in July, 1750, arrived at Tranquebar, the seat of a Danish mission, on the Coromandel coast. This was the scene of his missionary labours till 1766, when he placed his services at the disposal of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to which the Danish mission was afterwards transferred. Schwartz now fixed his residence at Trichinopoly, whence he subsequently removed to Tanjore. He went on a successful embassy from the presidency of Madras to Hyder Ali, at Seringapatam; and in 1783, through the influence of his moral reputation, he saved Tanjore, then besieged by Hyder's troops, from the horrors of famine. Mr. Schwartz was a zealous promoter of education among the natives, and was entrusted (1787) by the rajah of Tanjore with the education of his successor, M. the Sarbojee, who afterwards erected a monument, by Flaxman, in the mission church of Tanjore, to the memory of his beloved tutor, who died 13 Feb., 1798. The directors of the East India Company erected another monument, by Bacon, to the memory of Mr. Schwartz, in St. Mary's church, at Madras.

SCHWARTZENBERG, CHARLES PHILIP, Prince de, duke of Krumau, an Austrian field-marshal, born at Vienna 15 April, 1771. He negotiated the marriage of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise (1809); and commanded the auxiliary force of 30,000

Austrians extorted (1812) by Napoleon in aid of his disastrous invasion of Russia. Nominated in the following year commander-in-chief of the armies allied against France, he marched on Paris, and entered that capital after the capitulation (1814). At the peace he was made president of the aulic council of war, which post he retained till his death 25 Oct., 1820.

SCHWARTZENBERG, FELIX LUDWIG JOHANN, PRINCE, an Austrian statesman, nephew of Charles Philip, prince of Schwartzenberg, was born 2 Oct., 1800. In 1832 he was sent on a special diplomatic mission to the Hague; from thence he passed as Austrian ambassador to Turin; and soon afterwards he was accredited in the same capacity at Naples. He continued to represent Austria at the latter capital until the war broke out with Charles Albert (March, 1848); Prince Schwartzenberg then took the command of a division. After the victorious termination of the campaign by Radetzky, and the capture of Milan, he was commissioned to conduct the negotiations for peace with Charles Albert. When the revolution of Oct., 1848, broke out in Vienna, Schwartzenberg retired with the troops, and re-entered after the bombardment by Windischgrätz. The day after, he went to the hall where the Constituent Assembly had been held, and closed it. He was now placed at the head of the administration (21 Nov., 1848). During the three years and a half that he held office, he succeeded in thoroughly restoring the authority of Austria, which had been shaken and overthrown by the revolution. He died at Vienna 5 April, 1852.

SCHWERIN, CHRISTOPH, Count von, a field-marshal in the Prussian service, was born in Swedish Pomerania 1684. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself on many occasions. On 10 April, 1741, he gained the battle of Molwitz at the moment when the Prussians thought themselves lost. He was slain at the battle of Prague 6 May, 1757.

SCINA, DOMENICO, a Sicilian author and man of science, born at Palermo 1765; became professor of physics there 1796; historiographer of Sicily 1815; chancellor of the university of Palermo 1822; curator of the public library there 1823; died 13 July, 1837. Apart from various able treatises on the volcanic phenomena of Sicily, his chief works are, 'Introduzione alla Fisica Sperimentale' 1803; 'Topografia di Palermo e de' suoi Contorni' 1818; 'Prospetto della Storia Letteraria di Sicilia,' 3 vols., 1825-7.

SCIOPIUS, GASPAR, one of the most formidable critics of the seventeenth century, was born 27 May, 1676, at Neumark, in the Palatinate. He studied in the universities of the Palatinate, and made so rapid a progress in learning as to be admired for his publications at sixteen. Sciopius abjured the Protestant religion and turned Catholic 1599, which did not prevent his abusing the Jesuits by his bitter and anonymous libels, as he had done before his conversion. The most celebrated of these libels is under the name of 'Alphonse de Jargas, Relatio Reges et Principes de Stratagematibus, &c. Societatis Jesu.' Nor were his invectives against the Protestants less violent, particularly against Joseph Scaliger. His writings against James I. of England cost him dear, for the English ambassador's attendants attacked him in Spain (1614), and stabbed him in several places. Sciopius did not even spare the person of King Henry IV. in his

libel, entitled 'Ecclesiasticus,' 1611, which was burnt at Paris by the hangman. At length, finding himself universally hated, and fearing, with reason, for his life, he sought an asylum at Padua, where he died 19 Nov., 1649. Sciopius possessed great wit, genius, and learning; but the violence, or rather fury, with which he attacked the most eminent scholars of his age, has rendered his memory odious. The number of his works is no less than 104; many of which appeared anonymously or under fictitious names. The most valuable are his treatises, 'De Arte Criticâ,' and his 'Grammatica Philosophica, sive Institutiones Grammaticæ Latinæ.'

SCIPIO, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, an illustrious Roman, called *Africanus*. His father was Publius Cornelius Scipio, who opposed Hannibal, and was wounded at the battle of Tesin, where he would have perished had not his son carried him from the field. After the battle of Cannæ, young Scipio revived the spirits of his countrymen; and by his exertions conquered Spain. On his return from Spain, Scipio was made consul; after which he served in Africa, where he first defeated Syphax, king of Numidia, and next Hannibal, at the battle of Zama. This was followed by a peace between the Romans and Carthaginians; on the conclusion of which Scipio returned in triumph, and gained the name of *Africanus*. Notwithstanding these services, Scipio experienced the ingratitude of his countrymen, who accused him of treachery to the republic. Though he cleared himself of the charges brought against him, his enemies continued their persecutions to such a degree, that he found it necessary to retire to Liternum, where he died B.C. 189. His brother, *Lælius Cornelius Scipio*, obtained a triumph and the name of *Asiaticus*, for defeating Antiochus, near Magnesia; but afterwards he also fell into disgrace, and was thrown into prison, from whence he was released by the interest of Gracchus. *Publius Scipio*, called *Æmilianus* and *Africanus junior*, was the son of *Paulus Æmilius*, and adopted by the son of the great Scipio. He was an able commander, and after gaining a mural crown for his services in Spain, went to Africa, where he began the third Punic war, and destroyed the city of Carthage. He was a man of letters; and died B.C. 139.

SCOPAS, an architect and sculptor of the isle of Paros, who flourished B.C. 430. He executed the famous Mausoleum, erected by Artemisia, in honour of her husband, at Halicarnassus. He also constructed a beautiful column at Ephesus; but his principal performance was a *Venus*, which was carried to Rome, and judged superior to that of *Praxiteles*.

SCOPOLI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, a physician and naturalist, born at Cavalese, in the diocese of Trent, 13 June, 1723. After taking his degree at Innsbrück, he became first physician to the Austrian miners of the Tyrol; also counsellor in that department, and professor of mineralogy at Chemnitz. In 1776 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry and botany at Pavia, where he died 8 May, 1788. He published 'Entomologia Carniolica'; a Journal of Natural History, in Latin; and 'Deliciae Floræ et Faunæ Insulariæ.'

SCORESBY, WILLIAM, D.D., F.R.S., an Arctic explorer, born at Cropton, Yorkshire, 5 Oct., 1789. His father, William Scoresby (b. 1760; d. 1829), was one of the most daring and successful fishermen in the northern whale fishery when that

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service was among the chief sources of the commercial wealth of the nation, and one of the best nurseries for the British navy. Young Scoresby early accompanied his father in his voyages, and from his youth was inured to the hardships and perils of the Arctic seas. It was when he was chief mate of his father's ship, the 'Resolution,' of Whitby, in 1806, that he sailed to the highest latitude then reached by navigators, viz., 81° 30'. Young Scoresby remained in the whaling service after his father's death; and he had performed voyages in twelve successive seasons when he published his 'Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery,' 2 vols., 1820, one of the most interesting records of maritime adventure ever written. His most important discoveries, however, were made in 1822, when in the ship 'Baffin,' of Liverpool, he explored the eastern coast of Greenland, a tract entirely unknown. The results of his observations were published in his 'Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery' (Edinb. 1823). Mr Scoresby's wife died during this voyage, and on his return he resolved to join the ministry of the Established Church; and with this view he entered his name on the books of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in divinity. For some years he officiated as chaplain to the Manners' Church at Liverpool; and his published 'Discourses to Seamen' exhibit the earnestness with which he laboured in his new vocation for the good of the service in which he had passed his earlier years. In 1829 he was presented to the vicarage of Bradford, Yorkshire. The scientific career of Dr. Scoresby in the latter years of his life is well known. The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, and various scientific periodicals were enriched by occasional contributions from his pen on a variety of subjects connected with natural history and meteorology. To the observation of magnetic phenomena he had long devoted his closest attention, and his 'Magnetical Investigations,' 1839-48, contain a vast amount of valuable materials for philosophical induction. His reports to the British Association, and his numerous observations on the influence of the iron of vessels on the compass, were connected with inquiries of the utmost practical importance to navigation. In prosecuting these researches, he undertook voyages to the United States and Australia. Dr. Scoresby died at Torquay 21 March, 1857. Besides the above-named works, he wrote 'Lectures on Zoistic Magnetism'; 'Considerations on the Franklin Expedition'; 'Memorials of the Sea'; 'Narrative of the Loss of the Esk and Lively, Greenland Whalers,' 1826; 'Sabbaths in the Arctic Regions'; and 'My Father: being Records of the Adventurous Life of the late W. Scoresby, of Whitby,' 1851.

SCOTT, ANDREW, D.D., a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Chapelford, in the Enzie, 15 Feb., 1772; was consecrated in 1827 as bishop of Erythrae, and appointed coadjutor to Bishop MacDonald, whom he succeeded as Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland 1832. Died at Greenock, 4 Dec., 1846.

SCOTT, DANIEL, LL.D., a Baptist minister of London, who wrote an 'Essay towards a Demonstration of the Scripture Trinity'; 'A New Version of St. Matthew's Gospel'; and 'Appendix to H. Stephen's Greek Lexicon,' 2 vols. folio, 1745. Died 20 March, 1759.

SCOTT.

SCOTT, DAVID, an historian, born near Haddington, in East Lothian, 1675; died 1742. He was imprisoned several times on account of his attachment to the house of Stuart. He was the author of a History of Scotland, 1727.

SCOTT, JOHN, earl of Eldon. See ELDON.

SCOTT, JOHN, D.D., was born at Chippenham, Wilts, 1638, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and canon of Windsor; and died 1694. His principal work is a treatise, entitled 'The Christian Life.'

SCOTT, JOHN, a Quaker poet, born in Bermondsey 9 Jan., 1730. In 1760 he published 'Four Elegies,' which procured him the acquaintance of many persons of literary eminence. He resided chiefly at Amwell, Hertfordshire, where he had an estate, and which village he has celebrated in a poem, printed with his other pieces 1781. He was also the author of some political pamphlets and of 'A Digest of the Highway Laws.' He died 12 Dec., 1783; and in 1785 appeared his 'Critical Essays.'

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a native of Scotland in the thirteenth century, who was held in great estimation at the court of the Emperor Frederic II. After travelling through Europe, he settled in his native country, where he had the reputation of being a magician. He translated Avicenna's History of Animals from the Arabic into Latin, and also the works of Aristotle. His own productions are 'The Secrets of Nature'; a treatise on 'The Sun and Moon'; and another, entitled 'Mensa Philosophica.' Died 1291.

SCOTT, REYNOLD, or REGINALD, a native of Kent, was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford. He then settled on his paternal estate, near Smeeth; and in 1576 he published a 'Perfect Platform of a Hop Garden'; and in 1584 another work, which made a great noise, entitled 'The Discovery of Witchcraft.' In this treatise he denied the possibility of incantations, and endeavoured, by arguments and facts, to overthrow the prejudices of his times. Died 1599.

SCOTT, SAMUEL, an English painter, whose sea pieces and views rank with those of Vanderweide; died 1772.

SCOTT, THOMAS. See ROTHERHAM.

SCOTT, or SCOT, THOMAS, a divine and political writer, received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. 1630. He became rector of St. Saviour's, Norwich; and when Gondomar arrived in England to settle the preliminaries for the marriage of Charles I. with the infant of Spain, he had the boldness to publish a tract against the proposed match, entitled 'Vox Populi, or News from Spayne'; translated according to the Spanish coppie, which may serve to forewarn both England and the United Provinces how farre to trust to Spanish pretences. Imprinted in the Year 1620.' In this work the personal vanity of James I. is spared, and his foibles are soothed, while their consequences are pointed out in an unflinching manner. The printer gave up the name of the author, who, dreading the vengeance of the government, wisely fled beyond sea, or, at all events, kept himself safely concealed. If he left the kingdom, it could have been only for a short period; for in the title-page of 'Vox Dei,' an assize sermon, preached at St. Edmund's Bury, on 20 March, 1622, he calls himself B.D., and minister of the word at St. Clement's, in Ipswich. This sermon is dedicated to William, earl of Pem-

broke, to whom he was chaplain. It is probable that Scott quitted England for the Netherlands towards the close of the year 1623, when he became preacher to the English garrison at Utrecht. In 1624 he published 'The Second Part of Vox Populi; or Gondomar appearing in the likeness of Machiavel in a Spanish Parliament, wherein are described his treacherous and subtle practices, to the ruin of England and the Netherlands.' This work contains a full-length portrait of Count Gondomar, and two very curious plates of the Spanish parliament, and the English Jesuits and priests. Scott, after preaching and writing for nearly three years at Utrecht, was assassinated by an English soldier 18 June, 1626.

SCOTT, THOMAS, a biblical commentator, was born 16 Feb., 1747, at Baytoft, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, where his father was a small farmer. By intense study he qualified himself for the ministry of the Church of England, and after being ordained (1772) held several curacies, including that of Olney (1780), where he became intimate with the poet Cowper. He became chaplain of the Lock Hospital, 1785; vicar of Aston Sandford, Bucks, 1801; and died 16 April, 1821. Mr. Scott belonged to the Calvinistic section of the Anglican establishment. His 'Family Bible, with Notes,' first published 1796, is well known, and has been often reprinted. Among his other writings are an autobiographical work, entitled 'The Force of Truth, a marvellous Narrative of Human Life;' 'Vindication of the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures,' in answer to Tom Paine; and 'Remarks on the Refutation of Calvinism, by G. Tomline, bishop of Lincoln.'

SCOTT, Sir WALTER, a distinguished poet, and the most celebrated novelist of his day, was born at Edinburgh, 15 Aug., 1771, being the son of a writer to the signet. He received the rudiments of education at a private academy in his native town, and was afterwards removed to the high school, where he was more remarkable for his passion for tale-telling than for scholastic attainments. On leaving school, he appears to have had a desire for a military life, and was exceedingly mortified at finding that a lameness in his right leg was an insuperable bar to his wishes. In Oct., 1783, he entered as a student in the university of Edinburgh; and in his 16th year he commenced studying for the bar, under Professor Dick. He was called to the Scotch bar in July, 1792; but after a few years' practice he renounced his profession, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His first efforts in verse were translations from the German; and in 1799, in which year he was appointed sheriff of Selkirkshire, was published his tragedy of 'Goetz of Berlichingen.' It was followed by his 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border' (1802), and the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' (1805). These works at once established his reputation as an historical and traditional poet, and procured him no inconsiderable emolument. About this time he was appointed a principal clerk in the court of session, on the retirement of Mr. Home, on the understanding that he should not receive the salary until after Mr. Home's decease, which occurred six months later. His next poems were 'Marmion' (1808); 'The Lady of the Lake' (1810); 'The Vision of Don Roderick' (1811); 'Rokeby' (1813); 'The Bridal of Triermain' (1813); 'The Lord of the Isles' (1814); 'The Field of Waterloo' (1815); and 'Harold the

Dauntless' (1817). The comparative coldness with which these last productions were received, induced him to try his hand at prose; and in 1814 appeared his novel of 'Waverley,' the forerunner of that delightful series of fictions on which he continued to employ himself till within a short period of his death, and which have obtained such universal fame, both at home and abroad, under the designation of the 'Waverley Novels.' Of works so well known, and so generally read, it is unnecessary to enumerate the titles; suffice it to say, that the most popular are, 'Guy Mannering;' 'The Antiquary;' 'Rob Roy;' 'The Bride of Lammermoor;' 'Ivanhoe;' 'The Monastery;' 'The Abbot;' 'Kenilworth;' 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian;' and 'The Pirate.' He had bought, in 1811, a small farm on the Tweed, near Melrose, to which he gave the name of Abbotsford, and which, by successive purchases, gradually expanded into a large domain. Strange to say, literary fame was less dear to him than the revival of the name and influence of his family among the scenes of their feudal exploits; and it has been averred, on the authority of those who knew him most intimately, that at forty years of age, 'it was the principal spring of his actions, to add as much as possible to the little realm of Abbotsford, in order that he might take his place—not among the great literary names which posterity is to revere, but among the country gentlemen of Roxburghshire!' In 1820 Mr. Scott was created a baronet, an acquisition of title destined to be succeeded by a loss of property which swept away all the profits of his literary labours. This was caused by the bankruptcy of his publishers, Messrs. Constable and Co., in Jan., 1826; an event which involved him in obligations to the amount of £100,000. To meet the demands upon him he redoubled his exertions, and having completed his 'Life of Napoleon' in the following year, was enabled, out of the profits, to pay his creditors a dividend of about six shillings in the pound. Up to this time Sir Walter, though universally recognised as the author of the 'Waverley Novels,' had not publicly avowed the fact; but at the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund in 1827, he threw off the mask. In 1828 he published the first, and in 1829 the second, part of a juvenile history of Scotland, entitled 'Tales of a Grandfather;' and in the same year appeared a new edition of the 'Waverley Novels,' illustrated by notes and prefaces, and in some parts amended by the author. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote several minor and fugitive pieces, particularly the lives of Swift and Dryden, prefixed to an edition of their works; 'Paul's Letters to his Kinfolk;' 'Account of the Regalia of Scotland;' 'Introductory Essay to Border Antiquities;' besides several criticisms in the 'Quarterly Review;' and the articles, 'Chivalry,' 'Romance,' and 'The Drama,' for the supplement to the sixth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He also wrote some political papers on the Tory side, in a weekly journal called 'The Beacon;' besides several letters signed 'Malachi Malagrowther,' in which he opposed the parliamentary regulations then in progress, for reducing the monetary system of Scotland to an equality with that of England. In Nov., 1830, Sir Walter retired from his office in the court of session; and symptoms of gradual paralysis soon after appearing, he was recommended, in the autumn of the following year, to pay a visit to Italy. Accordingly,

he sailed from Portsmouth on 27 Oct., 1831, and landed at Naples on 27 Dec. following. He afterwards visited Rome and other places; but finding his strength decrease, he resolved to return home as rapidly as possible. In a state of increasing debility he reached, on 11 July, his residence at Abbotsford, where he lingered in a state of almost total insensibility until he was released by death 21 Sept., 1832. He left two sons and as many daughters.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, Lord Stowell. See STOWELL.

SCOTUS, JOHN. See ERIGENA.

SCOTUS, JOHN DUNS. See DUNS.

SCOVILLE, JOSEPH A., an American journalist and novelist, born 1811; died 25 June, 1864. During the civil war in America, he contributed to the London 'Standard,' under the signature of 'Manhattan,' a series of letters, which gave great offence to the Federal Government.

SCRIBE, AUGUSTIN EUGENE, a French dramatist, born at Paris 25 Dec., 1791; died there 20 Feb., 1861. He was originally intended for the legal profession; but his guardian, the advocate Bennet, found his dramatic tastes so strong, that he advised him to abandon the bar for the stage. His first drama, produced in 1811, and in which he was aided by his schoolfellow, Delavigne, was highly successful; and his whole career as a dramatic writer was crowned with equal success. He was the author of an immense number of dramas of very unequal merit; but all exhibiting a correct conception, and great power of vigorous delineation of the life of the lower and middle classes. A selection of his dramas (translated), in 7 vols., was published at London in 1845; and many of them have been reproduced on the American as well as the English stage. 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Robert le Diable,' 'Les Diamans de la Couronne,' and 'The First Day of My Life,' are among those which will be most easily recognised.

SCUDERI, GEORGE DE, a French writer, born at Havre de Grace 1603. To flatter Richelieu, he published Observations on the Cid of Corneille; for which he received some preferment. He was also admitted a member of the French academy. He died 14 May, 1667. His works are sunk into oblivion. His sister, *Madelène de Scuderi*, born at Havre 1607, wrote several romances, which procured her pensions and other marks of distinction. She died 2 June, 1701.

SEALSFIELD, CHARLES, a German novelist, was born in 1797, though in what country is unknown. His adopted country, however, was the United States of America. He died near Soleure, in Switzerland, 27 May, 1864. Among his works, several of which have been translated into English, are 'The Legitimates and the Republicans,' which first appeared under the title of 'Tokeah; or, the White Rose;' 'Transatlantic Travelling Sketches;' 'Pictures of Life in Both Hemispheres;' 'South and North;' and 'The Viceroy and the Aristocracy.'

SEAMAN, LAZARUS, D.D., a Nonconformist divine, was born at Leicester, and bred at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In the civil war he distinguished himself with so much zeal on the side of the parliament, as to be appointed master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was also a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. Died 1675. His library was the first that was ever sold by auction in England. He printed several sermons.

SEATON, JOHN COLBORNE, LORD, a British field-marshal, was born 1779, and received his education at Christ's Hospital and Winchester School, after which he entered the army. He attained the rank of colonel, and greatly distinguished himself in Italy and Spain; but his chief military feat was performed at Waterloo, where he commanded the 52nd Regiment, as part of Adams's brigade. Of his own accord he led the first movement which determined the fortunes of the day. When the column of the Imperial Guard was gaining the summit of the British position, and was forcing backward one of the companies of the 95th, Colonel Colborne, seeing his left endangered, started the 52nd on its advance. The duke of Wellington saw the movement, and instantly sent to desire him to continue it. This fact, which was long questioned, has since been abundantly confirmed. After the close of the war he was made lieutenant-governor of Jersey. In 1828 he was sent to Canada, as lieutenant-governor and commander of the forces of Upper Canada; and he subsequently held, during the rebellion of 1837, the united civil and military power throughout the entire province. Having suppressed the rebellion, he returned to England, and was raised to the peerage as Lord Seaton, with a pension of £2,000 per annum, to himself and his two next successors. He was high commissioner of the Ionian Islands 1843-9, and commander of the troops in Ireland 1855-60. Died at Torquay 17 April, 1863.

SEBASTIANI, HORACE FRANÇOIS, count, marshal of France, distinguished both as a soldier and diplomatist, was born at La Porta, Corsica, 11 Nov., 1775; and died at Paris 21 July, 1851.

SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO. See PIOMBO.

SECKER, THOMAS, an eminent prelate, born at Sibthorp, Notts., 1693. He was educated at Tewkesbury, under the learned Mr. Jones, with a view to the ministry among the dissenters; but in 1716 he went to Leyden, where he studied physic, and took his degree in that faculty. After his return to England he entered himself of Exeter College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.C.L. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Bishop Talbot, and in 1733 was instituted to the rectory of St. James, Westminster. In 1735 he was consecrated bishop of Bristol; in 1737 he was translated to the see of Oxford, to which was added in 1750 the deanery of St. Paul's; and in 1758 he was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Died 3 August, 1768. The sermons, charges, and lectures of Archbishop Secker are distinguished by their perspicuity and eloquence.

SEDGWICK, CATHARINE MARIA, a popular American writer, born 1789; died 31 July, 1867. Miss Sedgwick's first book, entitled 'A New England Tale,' appeared in 1822, and gained for her reputation and success. Her larger works were numerous, and she was the author, besides, of a great number of essays and stories in magazines.

SEDGWICK, OBADIAH, a Nonconformist divine, born at Marlborough, Wilts, 1600, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He became chaplain to Sir Horatio Vere, whom he accompanied in his expedition to the Low Countries. In the time of the rebellion he was a frequent preacher before the parliament, and a member of the assembly of divines. He died at Marlborough in Jan., 1675-8. He wrote a number of religious treatises.

SEADLEY, CATHARINE, countess of Dorchester. See DORCHESTER.

SEDLEY.

SEDLEY, Sir CHARLES, was born at Aylesford, Kent, about 1639. He became a gentleman commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. At the Restoration he was one of the wits of the court; and also a member of parliament. James II., when duke of York, took his daughter for a mistress, and at his accession made her countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles, however, actively promoted the revolution; and when asked the reason, answered, that he did it out of gratitude; 'for since,' said he, 'the king has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do what I can to make his daughter a queen.' He died 20 Aug., 1701. His plays and poems were published in 2 vols.

SEEMANN, BERTHOLD, Ph. D., F.L.S., traveller and botanist, was born at Hanover 1825. After receiving an excellent education in the Lyceum of his native city, he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy at the university of Göttingen, and was appointed, in 1846, naturalist on board H.M.S. 'Herald,' in which capacity he made a voyage round the world and three cruises to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1860 he was appointed by the Colonial Office one of the royal commissioners to the Viti, or Fiji Islands, for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for a British colony; and he likewise explored, in a private capacity, many parts of North and South America. As a scientific writer Dr. Seemann was widely known by his 'Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Herald,"' published in 1853; a 'Popular History of Palms,' in 1855; the 'Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Herald,"' in 1857; 'Viti—an Account of a Government Mission to the Viti, or Fiji Islands,' in 1862; 'Popular Nomenclature of the American Flora;' 'Paradisus Vindobonensis;' 'Twenty-Four Views of the Coast and Islands of the Pacific;' and 'Dottings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua, and Mosquito,' written in collaboration with Captain Bedford Pim, and published in 1869. Dr. Seemann was also a frequent contributor to the leading scientific journals of London, and editor of the 'Bonplandia,' and the 'Journal of Botany, British and Foreign.' He had completed the 'Flora Vitiensis' only a short time before his death, which occurred at the Javali Mine, in Nicaragua, 10 Oct., 1871.

SEGAR, Sir WILLIAM, Garter king-at-arms, was author of 'Honour, Civil and Military,' 1602. He was imprisoned for granting the royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, to George Brandon, the common hangman; but it appearing that he had been imposed upon, he was released. He died in Dec., 1633. Edmondson's Baronage is principally taken from Sir William's MSS.

SEGERS, or SEGHERS, GERARD, a painter, born at Antwerp 1592; died there 1621. He studied under Janssens and improved himself in Italy after the best masters. He painted religious subjects; also musical assemblies and feasts. His brother, *Daniel Segers*, born 1590, was a disciple of Velvet Brueghel, and entered among the Jesuits at Rome, but continued his profession. He excelled in painting flowers and insects; and died 1660.

SEGNERI, PAOLO, an Italian Jesuit, born at Nettuno 1624. His celebrity as a preacher led to his being summoned to Rome by Pope Innocent XII., to whom he became chaplain. Died 6 Dec., 1694. Besides his sermons he composed 'The Christian Instructed,' and other pious treatises containing excellent precepts for living a Christian life.

SELDEN.

SÉGRAIS, JEAN REGNAUD, Sieur DE, a French poet, was born at Caen 22 Aug., 1624. He became gentleman to Madame de Montpensier; but being dismissed her service for opposing her marriage with count de Lauzun, he went to live with Madame de la Fayette, whom he assisted in her romances. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1662; and contributed to establish that at Caen, where he died 15 March, 1701. He wrote 'Nouvelles Françaises,' and poems, including versions of Virgil's *Georgics* and *Æneid*.

SEGUIN, E. ARTHUR SHELDON, an English vocalist, born in London 7 April, 1809; died 13 Dec., 1852.

SÉGUR, PHILIPPE HENRI, marquis DE, a marshal of France, born 20 Jan., 1724, distinguished himself in the wars against Germany, and became minister of war 1780, retiring from that post 1787, when he was succeeded by Brienne. He died at Paris 8 Oct., 1801. His son, *Louis Philippe comte de Ségur*, born 10 Dec., 1753, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and distinguished himself not only as a soldier but as a diplomatist and historian. He accompanied La Fayette to America; undertook an important mission to the court of Catharine II.; was grand master of the ceremonies under the Empire; became a senator 1813; a peer of France 1818; and was a member of the academy. Died July, 1830. His principal works are, 'Mémoires;' 'Histoire Universelle;' 'La Décade Historique;' 'Galerie morale et politique;' and 'Contes.'

SELDEN, JOHN, was born at Salvington, Sussex, 16 Dec., 1584. He was educated first at Chichester, and next at Hart Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Clifford's Inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar; but devoted himself chiefly to literary studies, the fruits of which appeared in several learned treatises, particularly his 'Titles of Honour,' 1614; and another work, 'De Diis Syris,' on the idolatry of the ancient Syrians. But his next performance brought him into some trouble. This was the 'History of Tythes,' for which he was called before the court of high commission, and compelled to subscribe an acknowledgment of his error. In 1621 he was committed to the custody of the sheriff of London, for giving an opinion derogatory to the regal prerogative; but his confinement lasted only five weeks. In 1623 he was chosen a member of the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself by his opposition to the court. He was also one of the counsel for Hampden; and on the dissolution of Parliament was sent to the Tower, whence he was removed to the rules of the King's Bench; but after being bailed from time to time, obtained his discharge in 1634. The same year he was employed to defend the sovereignty of England over the Narrow Seas, in opposition to Grotius. This undertaking he accomplished in a work called 'Mare Clausum,' a copy of which was ordered to be laid up with the public records. In 1640 Selden was elected into Parliament for the university of Oxford; but in the ensuing troubles he acted a very timid part; and accepted a seat as a lay-member of the famous Westminster assembly, where he took a pleasure in perplexing his colleagues by the depth of his oriental learning. In 1643 he was made keeper of the records in the Tower. On the murder of the king, Selden retired very much from public life; and refused to answer the unfortunate mo-

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narch's book, called 'Eikon Basilike.' He died at the house of the countess of Kent, to whom he was supposed to have been secretly married, 30 Nov., 1654, and was buried in the Temple church. His library was given to the university of Oxford. An edition of his works was published in 6 vols., folio, by Dr. Wilkins. There is, besides, an excellent little manual of his observations, called 'Table Talk,' published by his amanuensis, Mr. Milward.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, a sailor, born at Largo, Fifeshire, about 1676. He became, in 1703, sailing-master of a privateer, called the 'Cinque Ports Galley'; but the year following, the captain, in a quarrel, put him on shore at the island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained till Feb. 2, 1709, when he was taken off by captain Rogers, of Bristol, at which time, through long disuse, he had nearly lost his native language. It is said that, on his return to England, he communicated his adventures to Daniel Defoe, who manufactured them into the romance of 'Robinson Crusoe.'

SEMPLE, HUGH, a Scotch Jesuit and mathematician, joined the order at Toledo 1615, and became rector of the Scotch College at Madrid, where he died 29 Sept., 1654, *æt.* 58. He wrote 'De Mathematicis Disciplinis,' Antwerp, 1635; and 'Experientia Mathematica,' Madrid, 1642.

SENEBIER, JEAN, a clergyman of Geneva, who gained great celebrity as a naturalist. He was born at Geneva 1742; became keeper of the public library there 1773; and died 1809. Of his numerous works we have only room to mention 'Essai sur l'art d'observer et de faire des experiences,' an excellent 'Classified Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library at Geneva'; 'Histoire Littéraire de Genève'; and 'Rapport de l'air atmosphérique avec les êtres organiques,' 3 vols., partly extracted from the manuscripts of Spallanzani.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNEUS, a philosopher, was born of an equestrian family, at Corduba, in Spain, the year before the Christian era. His father, *Marcus Annæus Seneca*, was a rhetorician, and some of his works are extant. Seneca received his education at Rome, after which he is supposed to have travelled into Egypt. He pleaded some causes, and became successively quaestor, praetor, and, as some say, consul, but this is uncertain. At length his virtuous character provoked the enmity of Messalina, who accused him of adultery, and he was banished to Corsica. After residing there eight years, he was recalled through the intercession of Agrippina, who appointed him tutor to her son Nero. On the advancement of his pupil to the empire, Seneca enjoyed a high share of favour, and accumulated great wealth, which proved his ruin. He was accused of being concerned in Piso's conspiracy; and though the charge was false, Nero sent a messenger with an order to Seneca to put himself to death. This sentence he received with equanimity, and had his veins opened; but the blood flowing slowly, he took poison, which also failing to produce any effect, he directed his attendants to convey him to a warm bath, where he was suffocated, in his sixtieth year. His wife, *Paulina*, would have destroyed herself also, had not the emperor given orders to prevent her intention. The works of Seneca are mostly moral; and so pure, that some have been led to believe he was a Christian. It has even been said that he corresponded with St. Paul; but the letters attributed to them are spurious. To Seneca also are ascribed some tragedies,

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the authenticity of which is doubtful. The best edition of his works is the *Variorum*, 3 vols., 8vo.

SENEFELDER, ALOIS, the inventor of lithography, was born at Prague 6 Nov., 1771. His family intended him for an advocate, and he accordingly studied law at Göttingen, but having a distaste for a forensic career, he left the university, and made his appearance on the stage at Munich. Failing to achieve success as an actor, he turned author, and composed two plays. While the second of these was passing through the press, Senefelder was seized with a desire to possess the necessary apparatus for printing his own works. Poverty prevented the gratification of this wish. Thenceforward he endeavoured to find out some less costly means of multiplying copies of manuscripts, and by a happy accident he discovered the process of lithography, which has immortalised his name. His various attempts to turn his discovery to pecuniary account proved fruitless; but in 1809 he was appointed inspector of the royal lithographic office at Munich, where he died 26 Feb., 1834. He published a German work in 1819, an English translation of which by Ackermann appeared the same year under the title of 'A complete History of Lithography, from its origin to the present time.'

SENIOR, NASSAU WILLIAM, an English author was born at Compton, Berks., 1790, and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He afterwards went to the bar, and was appointed a master in chancery. He held the professorship of political economy at Oxford 1825-30, and again 1847-62; and for some years was examiner in political economy to the university of London. Besides his valuable works on political economy, Mr. Senior was author of 'A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in the autumn of 1857 and the beginning of 1858'; 'Suggestions on Popular Education'; 'American Slavery'; 'Biographical Sketches'; and 'Essays on Fiction.'

SEFULVEDA, JUAN GINES DE, an historian, styled the Spanish Livy, was born near Cordova 1490. After residing for 22 years in Italy, he was appointed (1536) chaplain and historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and on his return to Spain he was entrusted with the education of the Infante, afterwards Philip II. Died 1573. He wrote a 'History of Charles V.,' 'History of the Indian Wars,' &c.

SERGEANT, JOHN, a Catholic controversialist, born at Barrow, Lincolnshire, 1621. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1637), after which he became secretary to Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham; but, on changing his religion, he went to Lisbon (1642), where he entered the English College, and was ordained a priest. In 1652 he returned to his native country as a missionary, and died, with his pen in his hand, 1707. Mr. Sergeant had polemical encounters with several of the ablest divines of the Anglican communion, such as Hammond, Bramhall, Piercy, Casaubon, Taylor, Tenison, Stillingfleet, and Whitby. Dodd, in his 'Church History,' enumerates forty-one works by Sergeant.

SERGELL, JOHANN TORIAS, a Swedish sculptor, born 8 Sept., 1740, at Stockholm, where he died 26 Feb., 1814.

SERGIUS I., Pope, a native of Palermo, succeeded Conon 687, and died 1 Sept., 701.

SERGIUS II., a Roman, elected Pope, on the death of Gregory IV., 10 Feb., 844; died 27 Jan., 847.

SERGIUS III., a priest of the Roman church, elected by a part of the Romans as successor to Pope Theodore, 898; but the friends of John IX. prevailed, and Sergius being driven out, kept himself concealed during seven years. He was afterwards recalled, and put in the place of Pope Christopher, 905, by the Marquis Adalbert, or Albert's faction. Died 911.

SERGIUS IV., succeeded Pope John XVIII. 11 Oct., 1009, and died 1012.

SERVETUS, MICHAEL, a physician, was born, according to one account, at Villanuova, in Arragon, in 1509; though another states him to have been a native of Tudela, in Navarre. He was educated at Toulouse, but, on imbibing the Arian doctrines, he went to Basle, and in 1531 published a book entitled 'De Trinitatis Erroribus;' which was followed by another, called 'Dialogues on the Trinity.' After this he applied himself to physic, and was admitted to his doctor's degree at Paris. He settled first at Lyons, and next at Vienne. His books being now much read, particularly in Italy, caused Melancthon to write against them; and Calvin wrote several letters to him, to reclaim him from his errors. Servetus, however, remained inflexible, and published another work, entitled 'Christianismi Restitutio,' for which he was imprisoned at Vienne, but made his escape. In attempting to go into Italy, he was seized at Geneva, and burnt 27 Oct., 1553. Servetus, in one of his works, gave a hint of his knowledge of the circulation of the blood.

SETON, ELIZABETH, was the daughter of Dr. Bayley, a physician of New York, who brought her up in the Protestant faith. She became the wife of a Mr. Seton, who, not long after his marriage, went to Italy for the sake of his health, and there died. Mrs. Seton then returned to her native country, and in 1805 embraced the Catholic religion. In 1809 she and her children, together with two of her sisters-in-law and one or two other ladies who had associated themselves with her in the care of poor children and other good works, settled at Emmetsburg, in Frederick county, Maryland, where they assumed a semi-religious habit, and took the three simple vows to be renewed every year. This was the humble beginning of that great religious community of Sisters of Charity which subsequently spread itself throughout America. Mrs. Seton governed the community until her death, on 4 Jan., 1821. At that time there were but 50 Sisters in the community, but in 1849 they were affiliated to the Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul; and in 1869 they had 95 houses in America, and more than 1,000 Sisters. Two Lives of Mrs. Seton have been published: one in English by her grandson, Robert Seton, D.D., 2 vols., New York, 1869; the other in French by Madame de Barberey.

SETTLE, ELKANAH, a dramatic poet, born at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 1648. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, after which he settled in London as an author. In the reign of James II. he wrote in support of the measures of that monarch; but after the Revolution, he was reduced to the necessity of acting in a booth at Bartholomew fair. He died in the Charter-house 13 Feb., 1723-4. Settle had a pension from the city of London, to celebrate the festival of the lord mayor. His plays are now forgotten.

SEVERINUS, Pope, succeeded Honorius 28 May,

640, and died 1 Aug. following. John V. succeeded him.

SEVIGNÉ, MARIE DE RABUTIN, marchioness DE, was the daughter of Benigne de Rabutin, baron de Chantal, and born 5 Feb., 1627. At the age of eighteen she married the marquis de Sevigné, by whom she was left a widow in 1651. She paid great attention to the education of her two children; and when her daughter married the count de Grignan, she kept up a correspondence with her, to which circumstance the world is indebted for those letters which are regarded as models of epistolary composition. Died 6 April, 1696.

SEWARD, ANNA, daughter of Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, and canon residentiary of Lichfield, was born 1747; and though she evinced a poetical taste in early life, she was discouraged from indulging it by her parents. At length, on contracting an acquaintance with Lady Miller, she ventured to become a contributor to her vase at Bath-Easton. After this, she published elegiac poems on Major André and Captain Cook, and in 1782 her poetical romance of 'Louisa.' In 1799 she printed a collection of sonnets; and in 1804 a 'Luce of Dr. Darwin,' in which she asserted her claim to the first fifty lines of that author's 'Botanic Garden.' She died at Lichfield 25 March, 1809, leaving her works to Sir Walter Scott, and her letters to Mr. Constable, who published them with a biographical preface.

SEWARD, WILLIAM, was born in London 1747. He received his education at the Charter-house, and next at Oxford; but possessing an independent fortune from his father, who was an eminent brewer, he never followed any profession. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies; and lived on terms of intimacy with Dr. Johnson and other eminent characters. In 1789 he communicated a collection of anecdotes to the European Magazine, under the head of 'Drossiana;' and in 1794 he published two volumes of them, with the title of 'Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries.' To these he added three more volumes; and in 1799 a similar work, with the title of 'Biographiana,' 2 vols. Died 24 April, 1799.

SEWELL, GEORGE, a poet and physician, was a native of Windsor, and received his education at Eton and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He wrote the tragedy of 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' acted at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; a Vindication of the English Stage; and some poems. Died at Hampstead 8 Feb., 1726.

SEWELL, RICHARD CLARKE, D.C.L., of Oxford, was called to the bar, and wrote several legal works. He also edited 'Gesta Stephani Regis Anglorum' for the English Historical Society. Died 9 Nov., 1864, at Melbourne, Victoria.

SEWELL, WILLIAM, the historian of the Quakers, was the son of a surgeon at Amsterdam, whose father, being a Brownist, removed from England, and settled in that city. The subject of this article was born in 1660, and brought up in the principles of the Quakers. He served his time to a weaver; but made himself master of several languages. He compiled an 'English and Dutch Dictionary;' but he is best known by his History of the Quakers, written first in Dutch, and afterwards in English, by himself. It was printed in 1722. The author died about 1725.

SEXTEN.

SEXTEN, RICHARD. See ARGENTINE.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, duke of Soumeret. See SOMERSET.

SEYMOUR, ROBERT, an English caricaturist, committed suicide in 1836. His illustrations of 'The Book of Christmas,' 'The Library of Fiction,' and the earlier numbers of 'The Pickwick Papers,' gave good promise of his being a distinguished artist. He supplied, from its commencement till his death—a period of nearly five years—the political sketches of a weekly sheet called 'Figaro in London.'

SFORZA, JACOPO, called *The Great*, was born of mean parentage, at Cotignola, in 1369. He entered the army as a common soldier, and, by his good conduct, rose to the rank of general, and afterwards was made constable of the kingdom of Naples. Pope John XXIII. also appointed him gonfalonier of the church, and created him a count. He compelled Alphonsus of Arragon to raise the siege of Naples; but in pursuing the flying enemy he fell into the river near Pescara, and was drowned, in 1424. His natural son, Francis Sforza, commanded with distinction in the service of Naples; after which he married the daughter of the duke of Milan, on whose death he was chosen general of the duchy, but abused that trust, and usurped the sovereignty. He also made himself master of Genoa, and died in 1466.

SHADWELL, THOMAS, a dramatic poet, born at Stanton Hall, the seat of his father, in Norfolk, about 1640. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, after which he studied in the Temple, and then went on his travels. On his return home he wrote several plays, which met with success. At the Revolution he succeeded Dryden as historiographer and laureate, which brought upon him that powerful writer's resentment. He died 6 Dec., 1693; and his works were printed in 1720, in 4 vols. His son, Dr. John Shadwell, became physician to Queen Anne. He died 4 Dec., 1747. Charles Shadwell, said to have been a younger son of the laureate, wrote 'The Fair Quaker of Deal,' and some other plays. He had a place in the Customs, at Dublin, where he died 12 Aug., 1726.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF, was born at Winborne, Dorsetshire, 22 July, 1631, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law. At the beginning of the civil war he inclined to royalty, but quitted it for the other party, though when Cromwell assumed the government he opposed him zealously; and he afterwards assisted in the Restoration, for which he was created Lord Ashley, and appointed chancellor of the Exchequer and one of the commissioners of the Treasury. In 1673 he was created earl of Shaftesbury and made lord chancellor, which office he resigned the year following. He opposed the Test Bill; and when the Parliament was prorogued on that account the earl contended that it was dissolved, for which he was sent to the Tower. On the change of ministry in 1679 he was made president of the Council, but resigned the place shortly afterwards. In 1681 he was tried for high treason, but acquitted. On this he went to Holland, where he died 22 Jan., 1683. His private life was not in accordance with his great talents; and Charles II. once said to him, 'I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions.' To which his lordship replied, 'May it

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please your majesty, of a subject, I believe I am,' at which the king laughed heartily.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF, grandson of the preceding, was born in London 26 Feb., 1671. He was educated at home by a very learned lady, under the inspection of his grandfather, after which he went on his travels. In 1693 he was elected member of Parliament for Poole, in which capacity he distinguished himself by a speech for granting counsel to prisoners in cases of treason; but the state of his health obliging him to decline a seat in the ensuing Parliament, he went to Holland, where he pursued his studies. Shortly after his return he succeeded to the family title, but rarely attended the House of Lords. In 1704 the 'French Prophets' occasioned so much disturbance that steps were proposed for suppressing them, which occasioned his lordship, who was an enemy to persecution, to write his letter concerning Enthusiasm. In 1709 appeared his 'Moralists,' a philosophical rhapsody. The year following he married, and in 1711 went to Italy for the recovery of his health, but died at Naples 4 Feb., 1713. The edition of his 'Characteristics,' which appeared after his death, comprises all that he intended for the press; but in 1716 came out his Letters to a young Man (i.e., Michael Ainsworth, the son of a parish clerk) at the university; and in 1721 Toland published Letters from the Earl of Shaftesbury to Robert Molesworth, Esq. Lord Shaftesbury was an elegant classical scholar; but his style is affectedly poetic, and there runs through his works a vein of scepticism very unfavourable to Christianity, though he wrote a preface to Whichcot's Sermons.

SHAKESPEAR, JOHN, an orientalist, born at Lount, Leicestershire, 1774; died 10 June, 1858. He was for many years professor in Addiscombe College, and published several admirable works for instruction in Hindustani.

SHAKSPERE, WILLIAM, the illustrious English poet and dramatist, of whose personal history so little has been recorded, that Mr. George Steevens, one of the commentators on his works, says:—'All that is known with any degree of certainty concerning Shakspeare is, that he was born at Stratford-upon-Avon; married and had children there; went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays; returned to Stratford, made his will, died, and was buried.' Later biographers, especially Mr. John Payne Collier, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. J. O. Halliwell, and Mr. William Hazlitt—from whose memoir of the great dramatist the present sketch is mainly derived—have, however, collected together, from all sorts of sources, materials with which they have constructed ample Lives of Shakspeare. The family of Shakspeare appears to have been diffused throughout Warwickshire long before the birth of him by whom that family has been rendered illustrious for all time. Who the soldier was upon whom the surname was first imposed for 'valour and feat of arms,' or when he lived, we know not; but this we learn from the grant of arms to John Shakspeare, the poet's father, that his 'parent and great-grandfather, late antecessor, for his faithful and approved service to the late most prudent prince, King Henry VII., of famous memory, was advanced and rewarded with lands and teneiments, given to him in those parts of Warwickshire, where they have continued, by some descents, in good reputation and credit.' John Shakspeare himself was the

fourth in descent from this loyal servant, so royally rewarded; and both he and his immediate predecessors appear to have occupied the position of yeomen, or substantial farmers, at Snitterfield, a village near Stratford. By a marriage with Mary Arden, the youngest daughter of Robert Arden, of Wilmcote, in the parish of Aston Cantlow, also in Warwickshire, John Shakspeare at once augmented his means and aggrandized his position; for the damsel was heiress to her father's land in Wilmcote, called Asbies, a farm of about sixty acres, arable and pasture, with a house, and six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence in money; and she was the descendant of a family that dated back to the time of the Conqueror. Why John Shakspeare quitted Snitterfield does not appear; but it is certain he went to reside at Stratford, as a tradesman, in or about the year 1551. What precise trade he pursued has been matter of infinite controversy; but he has been traced by the research of Mr. Halliwell and others, in the various occupations of glover, wool-stapler, and dealer in malt and timber; and the probability would seem to be that his establishment in Stratford served principally as a mart for the produce of his farming, since we find, from a document in 1579, that at that time John Shakspeare continued his occupation as yeoman. His position at Stratford was, for many years, one of great respectability. The records of Stratford, as adduced by Mr. Charles Knight, show him to have gone through the whole regular course of municipal duty. In 1556 he was on the jury of the court leet; in 1559 an ale-taster; in 1558 a Burgess; in 1559 a constable; in 1560 an *affessor*; in 1561 a chamberlain; in 1565 an alderman, and in 1568 high bailiff. His worldly possessions were, in the aggregate, considerable, even before he augmented them by his marriage with Mary Arden, which took place, it is supposed, in 1557. The result of the union was eight children, of whom three died when quite young. William, the eldest of the sons, was born 23 April, 1564, and the house in Henley Street, which tradition distinguishes as the place of his birth, still stands. The extent of education attained by our poet has been the subject of the most animated controversy; the argument on the one side being that Shakspeare knew 'small Latin and less Greek'; while, on the other hand, it is insisted that he retained of his scholastic training more Latin and Greek than most men. Whatever the amount of the knowledge, it was acquired at the Free Grammar School of Stratford, which he entered about 1571, and which, according to Mr. Halliwell, he left about 1578, his father's circumstances, at that period, beginning so to fail him that he needed the gratuitous assistance of his son's services at home. John Shakspeare appears never to have recovered the commercial position which, there is reason to suppose, he began to lose about 1578. He died in 1601, two years after having obtained from the Herald's College a grant of arms, in all probability at the instance of his then eminent son. The first occupation of Shakspeare himself is matter of dispute. Aubrey says: 'John Shakspeare was a butcher; and I have been told heretofore, by some of the neighbours, that when he (*i.e.*, William Shakspeare) was a boy he exercised his father's trade; but when he killed a calf he would do it in a high style, and make a speech.' The only Shakspeare who has been actually identified in any records with the trade of a butcher in this

locality is a Thomas Shakspeare, who was a butcher at Warwick in 1610; but there certainly seems some ground for the supposition that John Shakspeare bound his son William apprentice to a butcher. There is, however, another tradition reported by Aubrey, namely, that Shakspeare was, 'in his younger years a schoolmaster in the country,' which has been explained to mean that he was employed by the master of the grammar-school to aid him in the instruction of the juniors; and this supposition comes in aid of those who advocate the learning of the poet. One species of wisdom, at all events, he had not acquired up to the age of eighteen, at which, being in the year 1582, he married Hannah Hathaway, the daughter of Richard Hathaway, a yeoman, occupying a cottage which still stands at Shottery, a village near Stratford. The fruit of this marriage was three children, Susanna, born May, 1583, and Hammet and Judith, twin-children, born 1585. The son died in Aug., 1596; the two daughters survived their father. It has been conjectured that the union was not a happy one, principally on the ground that the wife was eight years older than the husband; but for this opinion not a fragment of direct evidence has been produced. Shakspeare seems to have lived at Stratford for several years after his marriage. When it was that, 'being naturally addicted to poetry and acting, he came up to London,' as Aubrey sets forth, remains to be ascertained; but it seems probable that his emigration was hastened by a scrape in which some deer-poaching exploit involved him. 'He had,' says Mr. Rowe, 'by a misfortune common enough to young fellows, fallen into ill company, and amongst them some that made frequent practice of deer-stealing engaged him more than once in robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and in order to revenge that ill-usage, he made a ballad upon him. And though this—probably the first essay of his poetry—be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter that it redoubled the persecution against him to that degree that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and shelter himself in London.' Sir Thomas Lucy is supposed to be the Justice Shallow of the comedies. It is unknown whether Shakspeare, in his journey to London, was accompanied by his wife and children. Mr. De Quincy's theory is, that 'after four years' conjugal discord,' Shakspeare adopted the plan of solitary emigration to the metropolis 'in order to release himself from the humiliation of domestic feuds'—a proposition altogether denounced by Mr. Charles Knight, who considers that Shakspeare had, of course, his family around him in London, as well as in the country, and that his London life was not that of the ordinary and the tavern. It seems evident that the poet was always intimately associated with his native town, and never made a removal from it of a permanent character. As to the locality in London honoured by his residence, he is identified, in 1596, with a house in Southwark, near the Bear Garden. Shakspeare's *début* in the metropolis is stated by several biographers to have been in the humble capacity of horse-holder. There is a story which Sir William Davenant told Mr. Betterton, who communicated it to Mr. Rowe; Rowe told it to Mr. Pope, and Mr. Pope told it to Dr. Newton, the late editor of Milton; and from a gentleman

who heard it from him it is here related. The story runs thus: 'Concerning Shakspeare's first appearance in the playhouse, when he came to London he was without money and friends, and, being a stranger, he knew not to whom to apply, nor by what means to support himself. At that time, coaches not being in use, and as gentlemen were accustomed to ride to the playhouse, Shakspeare, driven to the last extremity, went to the playhouse door, and picked up a little money by taking care of gentlemen's horses who came to the play. He became eminent even in that profession, and was taken notice of for diligence and skill in it. He had soon more business than he himself could manage, and at last hired boys under him, who were known by the name of Shakspeare's boys. Some of the players, accidentally conversing with him, found him so acute, and master of so fine a conversation, that, struck therewith, they introduced him and recommended him to the house, in which he was first admitted in a very low station; but he did not long remain so, for he soon distinguished himself, if not as an extraordinary actor, at least as a fine writer.' The horse-holding portion of this tale may probably be dismissed with a passing smile. The introduction into the Blackfriars Theatre is readily explained by the fact that the manager of that theatre, Richard Burbidge, was, as we are told by Lord Southampton, 'of one county with Shakspeare, and indeed almost of one town.' The position in which Shakspeare was received was probably that of servitor, or apprentice, the nature of which may at once be seen from the following memorandum in Henslow's Manuscript Register, in which he states that he 'hired, as a covenant statute servant, William Kendale, for two years, after the statute of Winchester, with two single pence; and he to give him for his said services, every week of his playing in London, ten shillings, and in the country five shillings, for the which he covenanteth, for the space of those two years to be ready at all times to play in the house (theatre) of the said Philip, and in no other, during the said term.' As to Shakspeare's histrionic powers, Aubrey reports that he 'did act exceedingly well'; and the balance of evidence bears out the statement. The first incontestable notice of Shakspeare by a contemporary writer is assigned by Mr. Halliwell to a tract published at the close of the year 1592, and the author of which is supposed by Mr. Collier to have been Henry Chettle, who, however, published it as Greene's 'Groat's-worth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance.' In this lubrication the author denounces to some brother dramatists 'an upstart crew, beautified with our feathers, that with his tiger's heart wrapt in a player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you, and, being an absolute *Johannes factotum*, is, in his own conceit, the only Shake-scene in a country.' Chettle, being called over the coals for this and some other pleasantries of the like nature in the Groat's-worth of Wit, took occasion, after Greene's death, to publish an apology, the portion of which relating to Shakspeare runs thus: 'The other, whom I did not at the time so much spare as since I wish I had, that I did not I am as sorry as if the original fault had been my fault, because myself have seen his demeanour, no less civil than he excellent in the quality he professes. Besides, divers of worship have reported his uprightness of dealing, which argues his honesty,

and his facetious grace in writing, which approves his art.' These allusions to Shakspeare prove how active he had been as early as 1592, and to what practical purpose, both as regards reputation and as regards commercial progress. What were the precise operations by which he laid the foundation of his worldly fortune does not very clearly appear. There is no doubt, however, that one very large stone consisted of a munificent donation presented to him by Lord Southampton in return for the dedication to that nobleman of 'Venus and Adonis.' The donation assumes in Rowe's narrative the absurdly exaggerated form of a thousand pounds; but the amount may fairly be assumed to have been liberal, and, according to the statement of Sir William Davenant (who claimed to be Shakspeare's son, and to know all about him), it was given to the poet 'in order to enable him to go through with a purchase which he (Lord Southampton) heard he had a mind to.' The purchase so contemplated Mr. Collier considers to have been a share in the new playhouse the Globe, then (1593) about to be erected as a summer theatre for the Lord Chamberlain's Servants, the Blackfriars Theatre being their winter arena. In 1590, we find Shakspeare in the capacity of part owner of the Blackfriars Theatre, putting down a sum of money towards the repairing of that theatre; and in the same year Mr. Collier's research exhibits him as occupant of a house in Southwark, signing, somewhat invidiously, a complaint to the authorities against Alleyn's Bear Garden. In 1597 the thriving actor, dramatist, and speculator, made his first investment in his native town by purchasing New Place, one of the best houses in Stratford, 'with two barns and two gardens and their appurtenances,' for £60. In one of the two gardens set forth grew the mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare, and a scion of which now flourishes on the site of the parent stock. New Place, as occupied by Shakspeare, was destroyed by one Rev. Francis Gastrell, who unhappily came into the property somewhere about 1751. It was the same reverend gentleman who destroyed the mulberry-tree. In New Place Shakspeare's family chiefly resided from 1597 to the time of his death; and Mr. Halliwell adduces from the local records, various passages which exhibit Shakspeare himself as much there, and engaged, if not actually in agriculture, at least in negotiations of a kindred character. In fact, he appears to have omitted no honourable means of increasing his store. A subsidy roll of 1598, for example, quoted by Mr. Hunter, shows him to have been the holder of a house in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; and as there are no indications that he ever lived in that locality, the probability is, that he had bought the lease of the premises as a speculation. The place was altogether out of the way of his occupation as actor, which he continued certainly up to 1605, in which year he was one of the principal performers in Ben Jonson's 'Sejanus.' It is probable that the year 1604 may be assigned as the period at which he finally retired from the stage as actor, though his connection with it, as owner and manager, continued some years longer. Aubrey tells us that 'he was wont to go to his native county once a year.' It is likely that his journeys were more frequent; but whenever they occurred, we are informed by Anthony à Wood, he always lodged at the sign of the Crown, in the Corn Market at Oxford—a hostelry of which consider-

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able portions still remain, and which, at the time, was kept by John Davenant, 'a very grave and discreet citizen, who had to wife a very beautiful woman, and of a very good wit, and of conversation extremely agreeable.' The son of this couple, Sir William Davenant, who was born March, 1605-6, used, when he was pleasant over a glass of wine with his most intimate friends, e.g., Sam Butler (author of Hudibras), &c., to say that it seemed to him that he wrote with the very spirit that Shakspeare wrote, and was contented enough to be thought his son.' If there be no better basis for this pleasantry than the poet laureate's conceit that he wrote like Shakspeare, the fair fame of Mrs. Davenant and the morality of William Shakspeare, in the particular case, have been needlessly vindicated. Aubrey, however, adds: 'Now, by the way, his (Davenant's) mother had a very light report. In those days she was called a trader (prostitute).' The actual period at which Shakspeare permanently retired to Stratford appears to have been the year 1611. His means for accomplishing this retirement were ample. His shares in the Blackfriars and Globe Theatres alone are estimated by Messrs. Collier and Halliwell, from documents, to have produced him (about 1608) £360 13s. 4d. per annum, besides his income from houses and lands, and from his writings. Mr. Ward, the rector of Stratford, in a diary written in 1602, states that Shakspeare, 'in his elder days, lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year, and for that paid an allowance so large, that he spent at the rate of £1000 a year, as I have heard.' This estimate may be considered as much above the mark as that of Malone—who computes Shakspeare's retiring income at £200 per annum—is probably below it. Shakspeare's will scarcely affords a satisfactory solution of the question; but, as Mr. Halliwell suggests, a portion of the poet's property was, perhaps, employed before his death in making provision for those members of his family who have been thought by some biographers to have been neglected by him in his will. Mr. Ward, in the passage above extracted, speaks of Shakspeare as having in his elder days supplied the stage with two plays every year, impliedly from Stratford; but upon the supposition that he did not retire permanently to his 'place of lordship in the country' till 1611, he must have written the bulk of his plays previous to that retirement. His sonnets were probably among his earliest productions; but when they were written, where, and to whom they were addressed, and of whom they discourse, are all matters of mystery. Mr. Halliwell conjectures several of them to have been composed at Stratford before his marriage, and to have been addressed to Anne Hathaway; and such may very well have been the case compatibly with Mr. Dyce's opinion, 'after repeated perusals of the sonnets, that the greater number of them were composed in an assumed character, on different subjects, and at different times, for the amusement, and probably at the suggestion, of the author's intimate associates.' 'Venus and Adonis,' which Shakspeare himself designates the 'first heir of his invention,' meaning, no doubt, his first production of weight, was published in 1593. This was followed, in 1594, by the publication of 'Lucrece,' and these two poems seem to have been petted much more than the plays, not only by contemporary writers, but even by Shakspeare himself—at least, if we may draw any conclusion to the pur-

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pose from the fact that these were his only productions in the publication of which he at all concerned himself. The circumstance may indeed be attributable to the greater anxiety on such a subject of a young man just feeling his way to fortune; but it has more probable connection with that utter indifference to fame which so singularly contrasts Shakspeare, in this particular, with Milton, and which occasioned him evidently to feel no concern whether his works were given to the world in a perfect or imperfect state. Even while in the enjoyment of his retirement at Stratford, he did not so much as take the trouble to collect his writings together; and it was not until seven years after his death that his plays were formed into a volume by two of his old associates. The order in which the plays of Shakspeare were written will probably never be determined with precision. Each biographer and each commentator has framed a scheme of his own, more or less differing from that of his predecessors. As a matter of fact, Meres, a contemporary writer, shows that in 1598 Shakspeare, then thirty-four years of age, had written, at all events, twelve plays, viz., 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona'; 2, 'The Comedy of Errors'; 3, 'Love's Labour Lost'; 4, 'Love's Labour Won' ('All's Well that Ends Well'); or, according to Halliwell, a separate play now lost; 5, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'; 6, 'Merchant of Venice'; 7, 'Richard II.'; 8, 'Richard III.'; 9, 'Henry IV.'; 10, 'King John'; 11, 'Titus Andronicus'; 12, 'Romeo and Juliet.' It can be further stated that 'Henry VI., Part I., had appeared before 1592; and that the first sketches of the Second and Third Parts of 'Henry VI.' had appeared in 1593; that the 'Merry Wives of Windsor' was written in 1593; and that 'The Taming of the Shrew' was acted at Henslow's Theatre in 1593. After 1598, we find 'Henry IV., Part II., printed 1600 (but believed by Halliwell to have been written before 1598); 'Henry V., printed 1600; 'Much Ado about Nothing,' printed 1600; 'As You Like It,' entered at Stationers' Hall 1600; 'Twelfth Night,' acted in Middle Temple Hall, 1602; 'Othello,' acted at Harefield, July, 1602, but probably affirmed by Mr. Halliwell to have been written before 1600; 'Hamlet,' printed 1603; 'Measure for Measure,' acted at Whitehall, 26 Dec., 1604; 'King Lear,' acted at Whitehall, 1607; 'Troilus and Cressida,' acted at Court, before 1609; 'Pericles,' printed, 1609; 'The Tempest,' acted at Whitehall, November 1, 1611; 'The Winter's Tale,' acted at Whitehall, 5 November, 1611; 'Henry VIII.,' acted 1613; 'Macbeth,' 'Cymbeline,' 'Timon of Athens,' 'Julius Caesar,' 'Antony and Cleopatra,' and 'Coriolanus,' are evidently the productions of Shakspeare's mature period; but their precise dates are uncertain. 'The latter part of Shakspeare's life,' writes Mr. Rowe 'was spent as all men of good sense will wish theirs may be, in ease, retirement, and the conversation of his friends. His pleasurable wit and good nature engaged him in the acquaintance, and entitled him to the friendship, of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Amongst them it is a story almost still remembered in that country, that he had a particular intimacy with Mr. Combe, an old gentleman, noted thereabouts for his wealth and usury. It happened that in a pleasant conversation amongst their common friends, Mr. Combe told Shakspeare, in a laughing manner, that he fancied he intended to write his epitaph if he happened to outlive him; and since he could not

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know what might be said of him when he was dead, he desired it might be done immediately; upon which Shakspeare gave him these four lines:—

“Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd;
’Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav’d!
If any man ask, ‘Who lies in this tomb?’
‘Oh, oh!’ quoth the devil, ‘’tis my John a
Combe.”

But the sharpness of the satire is said to have stung the man so severely that he never forgave it. Now, these verses in themselves betray no asperity of feeling at all. Shakspeare’s disposition, mild, gentle, and equable, seems to have even made him regard the feelings of others, and even injuries done to himself, with forbearance; and in this particular instance the satire does not go beyond a jest, which certainly occasioned no lasting coolness, at all events, between the parties; for at his death, in 1614, Mr. Combe left Shakspeare £5; and Shakspeare, when he himself died, bequeathed his sword to Mr. Thomas Combe. Shakspeare died at New Place, 23 April, 1616, aged 52, and was buried in the chancel of Stratford Church two days afterwards. The memorial erected over his remains is a flat stone, bearing this inscription:—

Good friend for Jesus sake forbear,
To digg the dust enclosed here:
Blest be ye, man yt. spares the stones,
And curst be he yt. moves my bones.’

On the north wall of the chancel, about five feet from the floor, is erected a monument to Shakspeare, the work, before 1622, of Gerard Johnson, an eminent sculptor of that period, who has represented the bust of the poet with cushion before him, a pen in the right hand, and the left resting upon a scroll. The bust was originally coloured, probably after life, the eyes being represented as light hazel, the hair and beard auburn, the dress a scarlet doublet, over which was a loose black gown without sleeves. In 1748 it was repainted, the old colours being faithfully imitated; but in 1793, Mr. Malone was permitted to perpetrate the monstrosity of having it all daubed over with white paint by a common house-painter.

SHANNON, HENRY BOYLE, EARL OF, grandson of the first earl of Cork and Orrery, was born in or about 1683, and received his education at Westminster School. He was elected M.P. for the county of Cork 1715, and was speaker of the Irish House of Commons from 1733 till 1756, when he was created earl of Shannon. Died at Dublin 24 Dec., 1764.

SHARP, ABRAHAM, a mathematician, born at Little Horton, Yorkshire, about 1651. He kept a school some time at Liverpool, but left it to become assistant to Flamsteed in the royal observatory, where he rendered essential service in completing the astronomical apparatus, and forming the catalogue of fixed stars. After residing there some years, he retired to a small estate at Horton, where he fitted up an observatory, and furnished it with instruments made by himself. He published ‘Geometry Improved,’ 1717; and died at Horton 18 July, 1742.

SHARP, GRANVILLE, son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, was born at Durham 10 Nov., 1735. He was brought up to the bar, but never practised the law. In the reign of George III. he obtained a place in the ordnance office, which he resigned at the beginning of the

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American war, on account of his opposition to that measure. He then took chambers in the Temple, where he resided the rest of his life. Mr. Sharp first attracted public notice by rescuing a negro, named Somerset, from the oppression of his master; and having thus established the right of Africans to the participation of English liberty when in this country, he proceeded to collect a number of them, whom he sent to Sierra Leone, where they formed a colony. He also instituted a society for the abolition of the slave trade. He distinguished himself with equal zeal in other patriotic and benevolent objects. His principal works are, ‘Remarks on the Uses of the Denominative Article in the Greek of the New Testament; containing many new proofs of the Divinity of Christ, from passages which are wrongly translated in the common English version,’ 1799; 3rd edit., 1803; and ‘Three Tracts on the Syntax and Pronunciation of the Hebrew Tongue,’ 1804. Died 6 July, 1813.

SHARP, JAMES, archbishop of St. Andrew’s, was born in Banthush 1618. He studied at Aberdeen, which university he left on account of his objections to the covenant, and came to England; but returned to Scotland on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and obtained a professorship at St. Andrew’s. He also became minister of Crail; and was deputed to wait upon Cromwell to plead the cause of the moderate Presbyterians against the rigid Covenanters, in which he succeeded. He was afterwards sent to King Charles, at Breda, to prevent the re-establishment of episcopacy, notwithstanding which, after the Restoration, he accepted the primacy, and thereby so greatly exasperated the Covenanters, that nine of them murdered him as he was travelling in his coach over Magus Moor, near St. Andrew’s, 3 May, 1679.

SHARP, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Bradford, Yorkshire, in Feb., 1644. He studied at Christ’s College, Cambridge, on leaving which he was appointed chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, then attorney-general, and afterwards lord chancellor. Through this interest he obtained the archdeaconry of Berkshire, a prebend of Norwich, and the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. In 1681 was made dean of Norwich. In the reign of James II. he gave such offence to the court, by preaching against the Catholic religion, that an order was sent to the bishop of London to suspend him; which his lordship refused to do, as contrary to law; for which resistance to an arbitrary mandate, the diocesan was suspended, as well as Dr. Sharp, by the ecclesiastical commission. The doctor, however, was soon restored to the exercise of his function, and after the Revolution he was made dean of Canterbury. In 1691 he was elevated to the archbishopric of York. He died at Bath 2 Feb., 1713-14. His sermons have been printed in 7 vols.

SHARP, SAMUEL, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon of London, died 24 March, 1778. Besides some professional works he published an account of his travels in Italy, which produced a controversy between him and Baretti.

SHARP, THOMAS, D.D., son of Dr. John Sharp, archbishop of York, was born about 1603, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became archdeacon of Northumberland, and prebendary of Durham, where he died 6 March, 1758. He published ‘The Rubric in the Common Prayer and Canons of the Church considered;’ Dis-

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courses on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue; and two Dissertations concerning the meaning of the Hebrew words Elohim and Barith.

SHARP, WILLIAM, an engraver, born in London 29 Jan., 1749. He served his time to Longmate, a bright engraver, who was principally distinguished for his skill in heraldry. Mr. Sharp, on leaving his master, set up as a writing engraver; but by perseverance he acquired, without instruction, sufficient skill in the higher branch of the art to obtain considerable employment. He was first engaged for 'The Novelist's Magazine,' where his merit appeared so conspicuous, that when Woollet left the plate of the landing of Charles II., after a painting by West, unfinished, Mr. Sharp was chosen to complete it. Among the first of his early works are, 'The Doctors of the Church disputing concerning the Immaculate Conception,' after a picture by Guido; and 'King Lear in the Storm,' from West. To these followed others of a still superior character, such as 'St. Cecilia,' from Domenichino; 'The Virgin and Child,' after Carlo Dolci; 'The Siege of Gibraltar,' after Copley; the portrait of John Hunter; 'The Holy Family;' and 'The Parting of Charles I. from his Family.' In 1814 he was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna and of the Royal Academy of Munich. Mr. Sharp was easily deluded in religious matters. He put implicit faith in Richard Brothers, the pretended prophet, whose portrait he engraved; and he was a no less zealous follower of Johanna Southcote. Died at Chiswick 25 July, 1824.

SHARPE, GREGORY, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., born in Yorkshire 1713, was educated first at Westminster School, and next at Aberdeen, under professor Blackwell. After being ordained he officiated at the Broadway chapel, St. James's, London, till he was appointed master of the Temple. His principal works are two Dissertations on the origin of languages, and the original powers of letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon, 1751; two 'Arguments in Defence of Christianity,' 2 vols., 1755-62; a translation of Baron Holberg's Introduction to Universal History; and 'The Origin and Structure of the Greek Tongue,' 1767. Died 8 Jan., 1771.

SHARPLES, HENRY, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was appointed coadjutor bishop of the Lancashire district, and consecrated bishop of Samaria 15 August, 1843. He died at Great Eccleston 11 August, 1850.

SHARROCH, ROBERT, D.C.L., was born at Adstock, Buckinghamshire, and educated first at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford. He became prebendary and archdeacon of Winchester, and rector of Bishop Waltham, Hampshire. He died in 1684. His works are 'The History of the Propagating and Improvement of Vegetables, by the concurrence of Art and Nature;' 'De Officiis secundum Humanæ Rationis Dictata,' &c.; 'against Hobbes;' 'Judicia de Variis Incontinentiæ Speciebus;' 'De finibus virtutis Christianæ.'

SHARROCK, WILLIAM, an English monk of the Benedictine order, was elected in 1755 president of the convent of St. Gregory, at Douay, and resigned that office on his promotion to the see of Telmessus, as coadjutor to Bishop Walmesley, to which he was consecrated at Wardour 12 Aug., 1780. He succeeded to the administration of the vicariat 1797, and governed it until his death at Bath 17 Oct., 1809, æt. 67.

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SHAW, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., a naturalist, born 10 Dec., 1751, at Bierton, in Buckinghamshire, of which parish his father was vicar 1751. At the age of fourteen he went to Magdalen Hall, Oxord, where, in 1772, he took his master's degree; after which he entered into orders, and became assistant to his father. His predilection for scientific pursuits, however, induced him to relinquish the clerical profession; and after studying at Edinburgh, he took his degrees in medicine at Oxford; where also he stood candidate for the botanical professorship; but lost it in consequence of his having been ordained. He now settled in London; and on the formation of the Linnæan Society was chosen one of the vice-presidents. While the Leverian Museum existed he delivered lectures there on natural history, and he afterwards published a description of that collection in English and Latin. He also conducted some popular periodical works, as 'The Naturalist's Miscellany,' and 'The Speculum Linnæum, or Linnæan Zoology.' In 1791 he was appointed librarian and assistant keeper of natural history in the British Museum; and, in 1807, he became the principal in that department. Died 22 July, 1813. His other works are, 'The Zoology of New Holland;' 'Cimelia Physica;' 'General Zoology,' 7 vols.; 'Zoological Lectures;' an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, in conjunction with Drs. Pearson, Hutton, &c.; and papers in the Linnæan Transactions.

SHAW, STEBBING, a topographer, born at Stone, Staffordshire, 1762, received his education at Oxford, succeeded his father as rector of Hartsborne, Derbyshire, 1799, and died 28 Oct., 1802. His 'History of Staffordshire' appeared in 2 vols., 1798-1801.

SHAW, THOMAS, D.D., F.R.S., was born at Kendal, Westmoreland, about 1602. In the grammar-school of his native town he went to Queen's College, Oxford. On entering into orders, he was appointed chaplain to the factory at Algiers, and during his residence abroad was chosen fellow of his college. He returned in 1733, and the first edition of his 'Travels in Barbary and the Levant' was printed at Oxford 1738. Dr. Pocock having animadverted on some part of the work, the author published two supplemental vindications, which were incorporated in the edition of 1757. In 1740 Dr. Shaw was nominated principal of St. Edmund Hall, with which he held the Greek professorship, and the vicarage of Bramley, Hampshire, till his death 15 August, 1751.

SHEA, DAVID, an orientalist, born in Dublin 1772, obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, but was obliged to give it up for political reasons. Afterwards he became chief clerk of a large mercantile establishment in Malta, where he studied the Arabic and Persian languages. On his return to England he obtained employment as a private tutor, and was eventually, through the interest of Dr. Adam Clarke, appointed an assistant and professor of oriental languages in Haileybury College. He translated Mirkhand's 'History of the Early Kings of Persia,' published in 1832, and the 'Dabistán,' published in 1843. Died 10 May, 1836.

SHEE, SIR MARTIN ARCHER, a portrait painter, born in Dublin 23 Dec., 1770. He was introduced in 1788 to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds by Edmund Burke, and in the same year became a pupil in the Royal Academy, to the exhibition

of which he contributed for the first time in 1789. He was elected an associate 1798; and in the same year, on Romney's withdrawal from London, he removed to the house which that artist had built for himself in Cavendish Square; and in this he continued, as Romney's successor, to reside until age and growing infirmities compelled him to retire to Brighton and abandon his pencil. People of all ranks with money to spend in perpetuating their faces on canvas went to Cavendish Square, and for a time Shee was in greater request than either Beechey or Hoppner, though not so much so as Lawrence, or even as Owen and Phillips, somewhat later. Lawrence, however, had a monopoly of the ladies. On that painter's death in 1836 Shee was elected president of the Royal Academy, and knighted. His name will descend in the history of painting as a clever artist, with greater accomplishments than have commonly fallen to the class to which he belongs, and as the painter who has preserved to us the faces and figures of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir James Scarlett, and Sir Henry Hallford. He also aspired to literary fame, and published 'Rhymes on Art,' 1805; 'Elements of Art,' a poem in six cantos, 1809; 'The Commemoration of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' and other poems, 1814; 'Alasco,' a tragedy, printed 1825, but never acted; 'Oldcourt,' a novel, 1829; and 'Outline of a Plan for the National Encouragement of Historical Painting in the United Kingdom,' 1837. Sir Martin died at Brighton 19 August, 1850. His life, by his son, was published at London in 2 vols., 1860.

SHEE, Sir WILLIAM, was the eldest son of Joseph Shee, esq., of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, where he was born 1804. He was educated at the Catholic college of St. Cuthbert, at Ushaw, near Durham; and next at Edinburgh. In 1828 he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, and he selected the Home Circuit, where he soon distinguished himself by his skill and eloquence as an advocate, and in due time became the leader of the circuit. In 1840 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and afterwards obtained the rank of queen's serjeant. He represented the county of Kilkenny in Parliament from 1852 to 1857, and during that period was a constant advocate of liberal measures, and a firm supporter of Catholic claims. In 1864 he was constituted one of the justices of the court of Queen's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Died 19 Feb., 1868. Besides editions of Abbott's (afterwards Lord Tenterden) Treatise on the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen; Marshall on the Law of Marine Insurance; and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; he published 'The Church of Rome in Ireland in its relations to the State, with remarks on the question of the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy,' 1849; 'Three Letters on the Justice and Policy of appropriating a portion of the Revenues of the Irish Protestant Church to the increase and maintenance of Church Accommodation for the Catholic people of Ireland, 1849; 'The Irish Church; being a digest of the returns of the prelates, dignitaries, and beneficed clergy, and the queries addressed to them by the commissioners of inquiry, &c., 1852; 'A Proposal for Religious Equality in Ireland, and for a charitable settlement of the Irish Church Question, 1857; 'A Letter to the Hon. A. Kinnaird on Church of England Missions to

the Catholics of Ireland; Papers, Letters, and Speeches in the House of Commons on the Irish Land Question, 1863.

SHEEPSHANKS, JOHN, brother of Richard Sheepshanks, F.R.S., was born 1787, being the son of a cloth manufacturer at Leeds. The leisure which he could spare from commercial pursuits he devoted to the study of the fine arts. Having a large income at his disposal, he gradually became possessed of one of the best collections of pictures by British artists that has ever been formed, and these he munificently presented to the nation, in 1856, under certain conditions. This collection, which embraces 233 oil paintings, and 103 sketches and drawings by Turner, Stannell, Chalon, and most of our best modern artists, is deposited in the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Sheepshanks died 6 Oct., 1863.

SHEEPSHANKS, RICHARD, M.A., F.R.S., a mathematician and astronomer, brother of the preceding, was born at Leeds 1794. He became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar, but abandoned the legal profession for the church. His real occupation, however, was the study of mathematical and astronomical sciences. He had a fine observatory, first in London, and afterwards at Reading; he had also an apartment of the Astronomical Society at Somerset House for pursuing his experiments. His most memorable achievement was the restoration of the standards of weight and measure after their destruction by the burning of the Houses of Parliament. His principal literary labour was the contribution of a valuable series of articles to the 'Penny Cyclopædia.' Mr. Sheepshanks died at Reading 7 Aug., 1855.

SHEFFIELD. See BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.

SHEFFIELD, JOHN, duke of Buckinghamshire. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SHEFFIELD, JOHN BAKER HOLROYD, LORD, was born of an ancient Yorkshire family 1740. At the age of twenty he commanded a troop of horse in Germany under the marquis of Granby, and on the restoration of peace he travelled through Europe. In 1776 he returned to England, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1778, he accepted a commission in the Sussex militia, and the year following raised a regiment of dragoons without expense to the public. In 1780 he was chosen into Parliament for Coventry, after a violent struggle; and the same year he distinguished himself, by his spirit against Lord George Gordon, to whom he said, that if the mob entered the House of Commons, his life should pay for it. At this time he was created Lord Sheffield, baron of Dunamore, in Ireland. Not long afterwards he was elected M.P. for Bristol. In 1802 he was created an English peer. Lord Sheffield was the intimate friend of Gibbon, the historian, whose diary, correspondence, and miscellaneous writings he published. His own works are chiefly of a political, agricultural, and commercial character. The principal of them are, 'Observations on the Commerce of the American States;' 'Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, and Present State of Ireland;' and 'Structures on the Necessity of maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain.' Died 20 May, 1821.

SHEIL, RICHARD LALOR, an Irish orator and politician, born at Drumdowney, near Waterford, 17 Aug., 1791, commenced his education in the

Jesuit college at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, and continued it at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with much distinction 1811. He was called to the Irish bar 1814. To assist in defraying the necessary expense he wrote the tragedy of 'Adelaide,' which Miss O'Neill, by her marvellous histrionic power, rendered temporarily successful. Continuing to write for the stage, 'The Apostate,' 'Bellamira,' and 'Evadne,' were the result of his labours, and they produced him about £3000. In the profession of the law, though he attained the rank of queen's counsel, he never enjoyed a lucrative practice. Perhaps it was owing to this lack of occupation that Mr. Sheil became a political agitator. His speeches at public meetings in Dublin attracted the admiration of all classes; his passionate tone delighted the vulgar; his wit and exquisite fancy charmed the most cultivated minds. In 1822 he became an active supporter of the Catholic Association, and in 1825 he was selected, conjointly with Mr. O'Connell, to attend at the bar of the House of Commons, and plead against the Bill for its suppression. On his return, unsuccessful, his speeches became so violent that a prosecution was instituted against him, but between the finding of the bills and the law term to which the trial had been postponed Lord Liverpool was struck with apoplexy, Mr. Canning became prime minister, and the prosecution was abandoned. Then came the Wellington ministry and the Clare election, in which Sheil was most active, and O'Connell, though a Catholic, was returned. The Catholic Relief Act opened to Sheil a new and more extended sphere of action. He was returned to Parliament for Lord Anglesey's borough of Milbourne Port, and soon became one of the favourite orators of the House of Commons. Mr. Sheil was again returned for Milbourne Port in 1830; for Louth in 1831; and for Tipperary in 1832, 1835, and 1837. From 1841 to 1820 he represented, through the influence of the duke of Devonshire, the borough of Dungarvan, always, of course, supporting the most liberal section of the Whigs. In 1838 he was appointed one of the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and in 1839 vice-president of the Board of Trade, on which occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. From June to Sept. 1841 he was judge advocate-general. On the return of the Whigs to office in July, 1846, he was made master of the Mint, and in Nov., 1850, he accepted the post of British minister at Florence, where he died 23 May, 1851. His 'Speeches' have been several times printed in a collected form. Of his other works, the 'Sketches of the Irish Bar' are most admired.

SHELburnE, WILLIAM PETTY, EARL OF. See LANDSDownE.

SHELDON, GILBERT, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Stanton, Staffordshire, 19 July, 1598. He took his master's degree at Trinity College, Oxford; after which he was elected fellow of All Souls' College. The lord keeper Coventry, to whom he was chaplain, gave him a prebend in the church of Gloucester, and procured for him the vicarage of Hackney from Charles I., who made him clerk of the closet. In 1635 he was chosen warden of All Souls'. He adhered faithfully to the king during the Rebellion, and at the Restoration was made bishop of London, and master of the Savoy, where he distinguished himself in the conference between the episcopal divines and the nonconformists. On the death of

Archbishop Juxon (1663) he was nominated to the see of Canterbury. He was also elected chancellor of Oxford, where he built the theatre which goes by his name. Died 9 Nov., 1677.

SHELDON, NATHANIEL. See ELLIOT.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, a poet of singular genius, was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, bart., and was born at Field Place, Sussex, 4 Aug., 1792. From Eton he was sent to the university of Oxford, where he attracted notice by his opposition to everything conventional and his dissent from the most ordinary received truths without investigation. More, perhaps, out of daring than conviction, he is said to have professed himself an atheist; and a pamphlet which he published impugning the orthodox ideas relative to the divinity caused him to be expelled from the university. Thus, in his own ideas, a martyr to intellectual independence, his views of society were rather confirmed than altered; and soon afterwards, without anything, probably, but the usual ideas of conjugal responsibility, he married a young lady of the same age as himself, which did not then exceed eighteen. The result was misery to both. After the birth of two children, separation between the parents took place by mutual consent; and soon after the mother, who had caught, perhaps, some taint from her husband's principles, destroyed herself. Literature now became Shelley's engrossing pursuit. He visited Italy, where he composed several of his poems, and on his return married the daughter of Mr. Godwin, his admiration of whose 'Political Justice' had led to his acquaintance with that gentleman. After his marriage he resided for some time at Great Marlow, Bucks, where he was only remarkable for his retired habits and charitable practices. His feelings were destined to receive another shock about this time by his being deprived of the custody of his two children by order of the court of chancery, in consequence of his sceptical notions, and of certain other peculiar opinions. His disgust towards the institutions of his country being increased by this circumstance, he quitted it for Italy, and fixed his residence at Lerici, near the bay of Spezzia. In June, 1822, he went to Pisa on a visit to Lord Byron, and on 7 July set out on his return in an open boat, accompanied by Mr. Williams and a single seaman; when, a storm suddenly coming on, the boat was upset, and the whole party were drowned. The body of Mr. Shelley, being thrown ashore near Via Reggio, was interred there by the Italian authorities, but, at the request of his friends, was afterwards exhumed and reduced to ashes, which were ultimately deposited in the Protestant cemetery at Rome. Shelley was tall and slight, with a delicate complexion, large eyes that had a peculiar expression, and a voice remarkable for its shrillness and weakness. Few men were more generous and benevolent in their actions; as to his opinions, it is sufficiently manifest, from his poems, that they threw a shade over all his enjoyments. His principal works are, 'Rosalind and Helen'; 'Queen Mab'; 'Alastor'; 'Prometheus Unbound'; 'The Revolt of Islam'; and the tragedy of 'The Cenci.' In all there are traces of a genius which may be compared with a Shakspeare, Milton, and Byron; and perhaps the music of poetry is to be felt nowhere so sensibly as in the verse of Shelley, although the wild speculative sublimity of his thoughts, the refined intellectuality of his ideas,

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and the mysterious intertexture of sentiment with feeling, which are the characteristics of his poetry, will always hinder him from becoming popular. In addition to the pieces above mentioned, Shelley was the joint editor, with Leigh Hunt and Lord Byron, of a periodical called 'The Liberal.'

SHENSTONE, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 18 Nov., 1714. He became a commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, and while there printed a collection of poems. After this he published his 'Judgment of Hercules;' and, in 1742, his 'Schoolmistress.' In 1745 he took the management of his estate at the Leasowes into his own hands; but, instead of substantial improvement, he devoted his attention to ornamental decorations. He died unmarried 11 Feb., 1763, and was buried in the churchyard of Hales Owen. His works, in prose and verse, were published by Dodsley, in 3 vols.

SHEPPARD, JOHN GEORGE, D.C.L., a classical scholar, born in Ireland 1818, received an academical training at Wadham College, Oxford, took orders, and, in 1851, was appointed head master of the grammar-school of Kidderminster, where he died 1 Jan., 1869. His chief publications are, 'St. Paul at Athens,' a poem, 1851; 'Theophrasti Characteres, with notes,' 1852; 'Notes upon Thucydides,' 1857; 'The Fall of Rome and the Rise of the New Nationalities, a series of lectures on the connection between ancient and modern History,' 1861; and 'Aids to Classical Study,' 1868, in collaboration with Dr. D. W. Turner.

SHEPREVE, or SHEPREY, JOHN, was born at Radley, Berkshire, about 1509, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. After discharging the office of Greek reader he succeeded to the Hebrew professorship in 1538, and died 1542. His works are, 'Summa et synopsis Nov. Test. distichis ducentis sexaginta comprehensa;' 'Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ respondens.'

SHEPREVE, or SHEPREY, WILLIAM, D.D., nephew of the above, was a native of Abingdon, Berkshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A., and was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi College 1558. Being a Catholic, he left England in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and in 1573 was admitted into the English college at Douay, where he became B.D., and was ordained priest. Then, travelling into Italy, he was created D.D. in some university of that country. Afterwards becoming acquainted with Gabriele Paleotti, cardinal and archbishop of Bologna, who had a particular affection for the English nation, he was entertained in his family, and made one of his theologians. Died at Rome 1598. He published, 'The Literal Connexion of the Psalms of our Lady's Office, and their Confirmation from the Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, Arabic, Æthiopic, &c.,' 4to., Rome, 1596; and left several pieces in MS.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, D.C.L., a botanist, born at Bushby, Leicestershire, 1659. The family name was Sherwood, which, for some unknown reason, he changed after he came to maturity. He had his education at Merchant Taylors' School, and next at St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of bachelor of civil law in 1683, and that of doctor in 1694. He became travelling tutor to some young noblemen, and in his tours made observations on the plants of the Alps.

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While abroad he published, at Amsterdam, a catalogue of the Paris Garden, under the title of 'Schola Botanica.' About 1702 he became correspondent at Smyrna, where he began his Herbarium, and collected antiquities. He also copied inscriptions, which he sent to the Royal Society, with an account of a new volcanic island. After his return from the East he continued to make excursions on the continent, particularly in the south of France and Switzerland, where he had once a narrow chance of being shot for a wolf. Dr. Sherard, gave £500 for the improvement of the garden at Oxford, and by his will founded a botanical professorship in that university. He died at Elmton 12 Aug., 1728.

SHERBURNE, SIR EDWARD, was born in London 18 Sept., 1618. On the death of his father, 1641, he succeeded him as clerk of the Ordnance, but lost that place soon after, on account of his loyalty. He was created M.A. at Oxford during his attendance on the king, after which he became a travelling tutor. He recovered his place in the Ordnance at the Restoration, and in 1682 received the honour of knighthood. He was again deprived of his situation at the Revolution, and died 4 Nov., 1702. Sir Edward published 'Poems and Translations,' 1651; a 'Translation of Seneca's Tragedies;' and another of 'The Sphere of Manilius.'

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY BUTLER, third son of Thomas Sheridan, the elocutionist and lexicographer, was born in Dublin in Sept., 1751. He was educated at Harrow School, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple, but was never called to the bar. In 1775 he brought out 'The Rivals,' a comedy, which proved very successful, but was exceeded in popularity by the comic opera of the 'Duenna,' as that also was by the 'School for Scandal.' While the former of these dramas was delighting the town, the author became a partner in Drury Lane Theatre, by the purchase of Garrick's share of the patent in conjunction with Dr. Ford and Mr. Linley. The other dramatic pieces of Sheridan, about this period, were the 'Trip to Scarborough,' and the 'Cruc.' In 1779 he wrote a monody on the death of Garrick, which was spoken by Mrs. Yates, in the character of the Tragic Muse. In 1780 Mr. Sheridan was returned to Parliament for Stafford, and soon became distinguished as a powerful speaker on the side of opposition. When the Rockingham party came into power he was made one of the under-secretaries; and in the coalition administration he was appointed secretary to the Treasury. That post, however, he did not hold long; and during the whole of Mr. Pitt's ascendancy the talents of Sheridan were displayed in combating that great statesman. On the trial of Hastings he acted a prominent part, and his eloquence had an electrifying effect on many of his auditors. On the death of Mr. Pitt he became treasurer of the Navy; but another change taking place, he was again seated on the opposition side of the house, where, however, his influence was visibly lessened by the decay of his powers, and he retired from Parliament some time before his death, which happened 7 July, 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of part of 'A translation of Aristænetus;' a farce called 'St. Patrick's Day;' a 'Letter to Henry Dundas;' 'Pizarro,' a play altered from Kotzebue; and poems. Mr. Sheridan was twice married; first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer, and the second

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time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Winchester.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, D.D., was born in the county of Cavan about 1684. He became a sizar in the college at Dublin, and on entering into orders, opened a school in that city. Through his intimacy with Swift, he obtained a living in the county of Cork, and was also made one of the chaplains to the lord-lieutenant, but was struck out of the list for preaching on the king's birthday from this text, 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' He afterwards exchanged his living for another, and relinquished that also for the free school of Cavan, which he again disposed of, and settled at Dublin, where he died 10 Sept., 1738. Dr. Sheridan was eminent as a teacher, but thoughtless and extravagant. He published a prose translation of Persius, and many of his letters are in Swift's miscellanies.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born in Quilca, in Ireland, 1721. He was educated under his father, and next at Westminster School, where he became a king's scholar; but not being able to go to Oxford or Cambridge, he returned to Dublin, where he was entered of Trinity College, and took his master's degree. After this he went on the stage, and as a tragedian was allowed to possess merit. He next undertook the management of the Dublin theatre; but his attempts at reformation occasioned violent outrages, in which the playhouse was destroyed, and Sheridan was obliged to remove to England. At length peace was restored and he resumed his situation, when another opposition arose in the erection of a rival theatre. Sheridan now began his career as a teacher of oratory, which art he considered as the fundamental principle of education. Accordingly he delivered lectures on elocution in England, Ireland, and Scotland; but as the novelty wore away his popularity declined. He however received a pension from the king, and published several works on his favourite subject. After the secession of Garrick from the stage, Mr. Sheridan was appointed manager of Drury Lane; but he soon quarrelled with the proprietors, and again became a lecturer. He also resumed his literary pursuits, and printed 'An Orthoptical Dictionary of the English Language,' and 'The Life of Swift.' He died at Margate 14 Aug., 1788. His wife, *Frances*, the daughter of Mr. Chamberlaine, of Dublin, was born about 1724, and died at Blois in 1767. She wrote 'Sydney Biddulph,' a novel, and a romance in the eastern style, entitled 'Nourjahad'; also two comedies called 'The Discoverer,' and 'The Dupe.'

SHERLOCK, RICHARD, D.D., was born 1613, at Oxtou, Cheshire. He received his education first at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and next at Trinity College, Dublin. After the Restoration he was presented to the rectory of Winwick, Cheshire. Died 20 June, 1680. Dr. Sherlock wrote a book entitled 'The Practical Christian,' to which is prefixed his life, written by Dr. Wilson, afterwards bishop of Sodor and Man.

SHERLOCK, THOMAS, son of Dr. Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, was born in London 1678. He was educated at Eton, and next at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. In 1704 he was appointed master of the Temple, and in 1714 became master of Catharine Hall. In 1716 he was made dean of Winchester, soon after which he engaged in the Bangorian controversy, in a tract entitled 'A Vin-

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dication of the Corporation and Test Acts,' which was answered by Hoadly, and defended by the dean in a piece on the 'Meaning and Intention of the Corporation and Test Acts.' In 1725 he published six discourses, preached at the Temple, on 'The Use and Intent of Prophecy,' the object of which was to refute the sophistry of Collins. In 1728 Dr. Sherlock succeeded Hoadly in the bishopric of Bangor, as he also did in that of Salisbury in 1734. On the death of Archbishop Potter he was offered the primacy, which he declined, but soon after accepted the see of London. He died at Fulham 18 July, 1761. The bishop published four volumes of sermons; to which a fifth was added in 1776. He was also the author of 'The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus,' 1729.

SHERLOCK, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in Southwark about 1641. He was educated at Eton, and next at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1680. His first preferment was the rectory of St. George, Botolph Lane; after which he became successively prebendary of St. Paul's, master of the Temple, and rector of Therfield, in Hertfordshire. At the Revolution he refused to take the oaths to the new government, for which he was suspended; but afterwards he complied, and obtained, in 1691, the deanery of St. Paul's. The same year he published 'A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity,' which involved him in a controversy with Dr. South. His principal work, however, is 'A Practical Discourse on Death.' Died 10 June, 1707.

SHERRINGHAM, ROBERT, a divine, who was deprived of his fellowship in Caius College, Cambridge, for his loyalty in the Great Rebellion. He then went to Holland, but returned at the Restoration, and recovered his place in the university, where he died 1677. His works are, 'De Anglorum gentis origine disceptatio,' a translation of the Talmudical book called *Joma* into Latin; 'The King's Supremacy asserted.'

SHERWIN, JOHN KEVSE, an engraver, born about 1751, was originally a wood-cutter in Sussex. He was afterwards placed under Bartolozzi, with whom he was a favourite. His engravings are excellent; and the principal is a representation of the finding of Moses. Died 20 Sept., 1790.

SHERWOOD, MARY MARTHA, a well-known writer of tales for children, was the daughter of Dr. George Butt, rector of Stanford, Worcestershire, where she was born 6 May, 1775. In 1803 she married her cousin Henry Sherwood, of the 53rd Foot, and accompanied her husband to India, where her zealous labours in the cause of religion among the soldiers and natives gained her the friendship of Henry Martyn and Dr. Corrie, bishop of Madras. She died at Twickenham, 22 Sept., 1851. Her principal tales are, 'Henry and his Bearer,' 'The Lady of the Manor,' 'The Church Catechism,' 'The Nun,' 'The Fairchild Family,' and 'The Golden Garland of Inestimable Delight.' She also published some compilations, such as 'Chronology of Ancient History,' and 'Dictionary of Scripture Types.'

SHIPLEY, JONATHAN, D.D., was born about 1714, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1749 he was made canon of Christ Church, and in 1760 dean of Winchester. He was next advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, and in 1769 translated to St. Asaph. He died 9 Dec., 1788, leaving a son who became dean of St. Asaph, and two daughters,

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one of whom married Sir William Jones. The works of the bishop were published in 2 vols., 1792.

SHIRLEY, Sir ANTHONY, a traveller, born at Weston, Sussex, 1665. He studied at Hart Hall, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of All Souls' College. On leaving the university he served under the earl of Essex with such reputation as to receive the honour of knighthood. He next went into Italy, and from thence travelled to Persia, where he became a favourite with Shah Abbas, who, in 1612, sent him as his ambassador to England. After this the emperor of Germany created him a count, and the king of Spain appointed him admiral in the Levant seas. He died in Spain about 1630. An account of his voyage to the West Indies is in Hakluyt's collection; his travels into Persia were published separately in 1613; and the narrative of his journey through Russia is in Purchas.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, a dramatic writer, born in London about 1694. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, and next at St. John's College, Oxford, whence he removed to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he took one degree in arts, and entered into orders. After this he turned Roman Catholic, and kept a school at St. Alban's. His next removal was to Gray's Inn, where he became a writer for the stage. Afterwards he accompanied the earl of Kildare to Ireland, but returned on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and resumed his old calling of a schoolmaster in the White Friars. His wife and he died of grief at the loss of their property by the fire of London, 29 Oct., 1666. Shirley wrote thirty-seven tragedies and comedies, a volume of poems, and some school-books. His 'Dramatic Works,' with notes by W. Gifford and A. Dyce, were published in 6 vols. 8vo., 1833.

SHORE, JANE, mistress of Edward IV., was the wife of a goldsmith in Lombard Street; but the king, becoming enamoured of her charms, withdrew her from her husband. On the death of Edward she lived with Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by order of Richard, duke of Gloucester; and that miscreant caused Jane Shore to be tried for witchcraft. She was accordingly sentenced to do public penance, and was robbed by the usurper of all her property. She died in the reign of Henry VIII., in the extremity of poverty.

SHORE, JOHN, Lord Teignmouth. See **TEIGNMOUTH**.

SHORT, JAMES, F.R.S., an optician, was born at Edinburgh in 1710, and graduated in the university there. In 1739 he was employed on a survey of the Orkney Islands, and on his return to London established himself as an optician, in which line he became distinguished by his improved telescopes. He died in June, 1768.

SHORT, THOMAS, M.D., was a native of Scotland. He settled as a physician at Sheffield, but in 1762 removed to Rotherham, where he died 28 Nov., 1772. He published 'Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England and other Countries;' 'Natural History of the Mineral Waters of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire;' 'A general chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors,' &c.

SHOVEL, Sir CLOUDESLEY, an admiral, born near Clay, Norfolk, about 1650. In 1674 he was a lieutenant under Sir John Narborough, who sent Mr. Shovel to the Dey of Tripoli with a requisition,

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which the Moor treated with contempt. Sir Joss then despatched the lieutenant on shore again, when the Dey behaved much worse than before. On his return Shovel stated to the admiral the practicability of destroying the enemy's shipping, which service he performed the same night without the loss of a man. For this exploit he was appointed to the command of a ship. After the Revolution he was knighted and made a rear-admiral, in which capacity he had a share in the victory of La Hogue. In 1703 he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean, and the year following partook in the victory of Malaga. In 1705 he sailed for England, and in the night of October 22nd fell, by mistake, upon the rocks of Scilly, where his ship was totally lost, with some others, and all on board perished. His body being found by some fishermen, they stripped and buried it; but the fact becoming known, the remains of this gallant officer were brought to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument of miserable workmanship was erected to his memory.

SHOWER, Sir BARTHOLOMEW, was a native of Exeter. After studying in the Temple, he became so eminent as a barrister, that James II. appointed him recorder of London, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was also one of the counsel employed against the Seven Bishops. He died at Hatrow, Middlesex, in Dec., 1701. His Reports in the King's Bench are highly esteemed by lawyers.

SHOWER, JOHN, brother of the preceding, was born at Exeter in May, 1657. In 1679 he became assistant to Vincent Alsop, in Westminster; but in 1685 he went abroad as tutor to a young gentleman, and, after visiting Italy, remained two years in Holland, where he officiated to an English congregation at Rotterdam. In 1690 he returned, and became assistant to Mr. John Howe; but afterwards he discharged the pastoral office at a meeting in the Old Jewry. Died 28 June, 1715. His works are, 'Reflections on Time and Eternity;' 'Reflections on the late Earthquakes;' 'Family Religion;' 'Life of Henry Geering;' 'The Mourner's Companion;' and 'Sacramental Discourses.'

SHREWSBURY, CHARLES TALBOT, DUKE OF, K.G., son of Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, was born 1000. He held the office of lord-chamberlain to James II.; but disapproving of the measures of that monarch, he resigned, and, on the arrival of the prince of Orange, became an active promoter of the Revolution. On the accession of the prince as William III., Lord Shrewsbury was made principal secretary of state and a K.G. In 1694 he was created marquis of Alton and duke of Shrewsbury. He resigned his post of secretary in consequence of ill-health; but in the reign of Queen Anne he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. After having been viceroy of Ireland he held the office of lord-treasurer. Died 1 Feb., 1717-8.

SHREWSBURY, JOHN TALBOT, EARL OF, second son of Richard, Lord Talbot, was born at Bechmore, Shropshire, 1373. In the first year of Henry V., he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion, and brought the chief, Donald M'Guire, to England. He next served in France, to the conquest of which he greatly contributed. In the next reign he laid siege to Orleans, where his name struck terror into the French soldiers, till the appearance of Joan of Arc as a supernatural being turned the scale, and the English army retreated. The battle of Patay com-

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pleted the disaster, and Lord Talbot fell wounded into the hands of the enemy. At the end of three years and a half he was exchanged, and again led the English to victory. He took a number of strong places, and carried his arms to the walls of Paris, for which he was created earl of Shrewsbury. In 1443 he concluded a treaty with the French king, and the following year went again to Ireland as lord-lieutenant; but in 1450 he was recalled to serve in France, where he fell at the battle of Châtillon 20 July, 1453.

SHUCKFORD, SAMUEL, D.D., was educated at Corpus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1720). He afterwards became prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street. He published 'The History of the World, Sacred and Profane,' 2 vols.; 'The Creation and Fall of Man.' Died 14 July, 1754.

SHUTTLEWORTH, PHILIP NICHOLAS, D.D., born at Kirkham, Lancashire, 9 Feb., 1782, was educated at Oxford, and held the office of warden of New College in that university from 1822 until his elevation to the bishopric of Chichester in Sept., 1840. Died 7 Jan., 1841. He published a volume of sermons on some of the leading principles of Christianity; a paraphrastic translation of St. Paul's Epistles; 'Discourse on the Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself, and with human Reason;' and 'Scripture not Tradition.'

SIBBALD, SIR ROBERT, a physician, was born in the shire of Fife 1641, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1661. On his return home he settled at Edinburgh, and acquired such a reputation that Charles II. appointed him his natural historian, geographer, and physician. He also received the king's command to draw up a general description of Scotland, and a particular one of the several counties; but of this vast undertaking Sir Robert only printed 'The History of Fife.' On the establishment of the College of Physicians in Scotland he was appointed one of the fellows; and he was also a member of the English Royal Society. In 1684 he published his 'Scotia Illustrata,' which was attacked by Dr. Pitcairn. Sir Robert died about 1712; and in 1739 appeared 'A Collection of several Treatises concerning Scotland as it was of old, and also in later Times. By Sir Robert Sibbald.' He was likewise the author of 'The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland,' and 'De Gestis Gul. Vallæ.'

SIBBES, RICHARD, a puritan, born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, 1577, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He became such a popular preacher at Cambridge that the Society of Gray's Inn invited him to be their lecturer. In 1625 he was chosen master of Catharine Hall, having refused the provostship of Trinity College, Dublin. Died 5 July, 1635. An imperfect collection of his works was printed at Aberdeen, 3 vols., 1809.

SIBTHORP, JOHN, a botanist, was the son of Dr. Humphry Sibthorp, professor of botany at Oxford, and born there 28 Oct., 1753. He became a member of Lincoln College, the family being of that county, and there he obtained a travelling fellowship. Afterwards he removed to University College, where, in 1782, he took his bachelor's degree in medicine. Having studied some time at Edinburgh, he visited France and Switzerland, and on his return in 1784 his father relinquished

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in his favour the botanical professorship. In 1786 he began his travels in Greece, from whence he returned the following year. In 1789 he became a fellow of the Royal Society; and he was also one of the first members of the Linnaean Society. In 1794 he made a second tour to Greece, where he contracted a pulmonary disorder, of which he died, at Bath, 8 Feb., 1796. He left an estate to the university of Oxford for the purpose of publishing his 'Flora Græca,' in ten folio volumes, and a prodromus of the same work, on the completion of which the annual sum of £200 was to be paid to a professor of rural economy. This magnificent work was published in 10 folio vols., London, 1806-40, the price of each copy being £254, which is now reduced to £93. Dr. Sibthorp himself published the 'Flora Oxoniensis,' 1794.

SICARD, ROCH AMBROISE CUCURREN, Abbé, a philanthropist, born at Fousseret, near Toulouse, 20 Sept., 1742. He was educated at the latter city, and, on taking orders, became vicar-general of Condom and canon of Bordeaux. Mgr. de Crie, archbishop of Bordeaux, having formed the design of establishing a school for the deaf and dumb in his diocese, fixed upon the Abbé Sicard to conduct it, for which purpose he went to Paris to be instructed by the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée. On his return to Bordeaux the school was formed, and one of the first pupils was Massieu, whose astonishing progress contributed to increase the reputation of his master and the system. On the death of L'Épée (1789) the Abbé Sicard was called to Paris, to succeed him in the direction of the establishment there. In 1792 he was arrested amid his scholars, sent to prison, and would have suffered death, had not a watchmaker covered him with his body, and concealed him from view. After running many risks for his life, he obtained his liberty, and in 1799 joined Jauffret in compiling the 'Religious, Political, and Literary Annals of France,' of which, however, they only published eighteen numbers. For this work he was sentenced to transportation, but escaped. When this storm passed away he resumed his situation as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, and in 1800 established a printing-press for their use. Besides being director of the school for deaf and dumb, he was titular chaplain of Notre Dame, a manager of the Hôpital des Quinze Vingts, and of the establishment for the wandering blind. Died at Paris 11 May, 1822.

SIDDONS, SARAH, an actress of unequalled powers, was born at Brecon, South Wales, 5 July, 1755, being the eldest daughter of Mr. Roger Kemble, the manager of an itinerant company of comedians. She made her first essay as a singer, but soon abandoned that line, and attempted tragedy. Early in life she conceived a passion for Mr. Siddons, an actor in her father's company; but this not being indulged by her parents, she quitted the stage, and engaged herself as lady's-maid in the family of Mrs. Greathead, of Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, where she remained about a year, and then, resolving to unite herself to the man of her affections, she was married to Mr. Siddons (1793), and soon after joined a strolling company of no great reputation. Both she and her husband had, however, the good fortune to be engaged by Mr. Younker to perform at Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. With him she remained a few years, and acquired a celebrity which procured her an engagement at Drury Lane, under Garrick.

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She made her *début* as Portia (29 Dec., 1775); but the part was not one in which she shone. At length Garrick trusted her with the part of Mrs. Strickland, in the 'Suspicious Husband,' himself performing Ranger. This character she repeated, and with such success that her own name in large type now appeared in the playbills. She, however, did not draw, and though she added to her other performances that of Queen Anne, in 'Richard the Third,' with tolerable success, Garrick did not think it to his interest to engage her for the ensuing season. From London Mrs. Siddons proceeded to Birmingham, where she acted with Henderson, who declared she was an actress who never had an equal, and would never have a superior. In 1777 she was the heroine of the Manchester stage, where, according to Mr. Boaden, she performed, among other parts, that of Hamlet, with great applause. She subsequently played at York, where, to use the words of Tate Wilkinson, 'all lifted up their eyes with astonishment that such a voice, such judgment, and such acting, should have been neglected by a London audience and by the first actor in the world.' Her next engagement was at Bath, where she was observed to improve rapidly. She made her second appearance at Drury Lane Theatre 10 Oct., 1782, in the character of Isabella. Her fame was soon spread abroad, and the theatre overflowed every night. Her next characters were Euphrasia, Jane Shore, Calista, Belvidera, Zara, &c., which she played with equal applause. From this time, to the end of the eighteenth century, she continued at Drury Lane, adding to her fame and fortune each successive season. Lady Macbeth, Constance, and Catharine of Aragon were her *chef-d'œuvre*; but she was also very great in Belvidera, Mrs. Beverley, Ophelia, Imogen, Volumnia, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Haller, and Elvira. She afterwards appeared at Covent Garden, which was under the management of her brother John, and took leave of the stage in the character of Lady Macbeth 29 June, 1812. Died in London 8 June, 1831. Of her Lady Macbeth—which all critics allow to be her *chef-d'œuvre*—Lord Byron said: 'It was something above nature. It seemed almost as if a being of a superior order had dropped from a higher sphere to awe the world with the majesty of her appearance. Power was seated on her brow; passion emanated from her breast, as from a shrine. In coming on in the sleeping scene, her eyes were open, but their sense was shut. She was like a person bewildered; her lips moved involuntarily; all her gestures seemed mechanical; she glided on and off the stage like an apparition. To have seen her in that character was an event in every one's life not to be forgotten.' Mrs Siddons's Life has been written by Thomas Campbell (2 vols., 1834); and a portrait of her as 'The Tragic Muse' is one of the most celebrated pictures painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

SIDMOUTH, HENRY ADDINGTON, LORD, an English statesman, born 1755. He was the son of a physician, and being educated in the same school with William Pitt, son of the great earl of Chatham, a youthful intimacy sprung up which ripened into friendship. In 1782 he was encouraged by his friend to enter the House of Commons, although brought up to the medical profession. In 1789 he was elected Speaker. The only important occasion on which he voted against Pitt was on the slave question, when Mr. Addington supported

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a gradual emancipation. In 1801 Pitt resigned the chancellorship of the Exchequer, and Mr. Addington took his place. He was instrumental in forming the treaty of Amiens in 1802, the objectionable clauses in which were vigorously attacked by Wyndham and Grenville. But in 1803, when peace was considered dishonourable, he supported a war policy. The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) had a personal dislike to Addington; and the illness of George III. gave the prince an opportunity of showing his animosity. In 1804 Addington resigned, and the king created him a peer, by the title of Lord Sidmouth. After Pitt's death Lord Sidmouth, in 1806, formed a coalition ministry with Fox and Grenville, but this was soon broken up by the death of Fox. In 1812 Lord Sidmouth was home secretary in Lord Liverpool's administration. In 1822, on the death of Lord Castlereagh, he retired from public affairs. Died 15 Feb., 1844.

SIDNEY ALGERNON, a republican, was the second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, daughter of the earl of Northumberland, and born about 1620. In the Rebellion he became a colonel in the army of the Parliament, a member of the House of Commons, and was nominated one of the king's judges, but did not sign the warrant for his execution. The same principles, however, which led him to oppose Charles made him hostile to Cromwell and his son Richard. In 1659 he was one of the commissioners sent to mediate between Denmark and Sweden. On the Restoration Sidney remained abroad till 1677, when he received a conditional pardon; but in 1683, being implicated in the Rye-House Plot, he was arraigned before the chief-justice, Jefferies, and found guilty, though the evidence was defective, and in every sense illegal. He suffered death with great firmness on a Tower Hill on 7 Dec., the same year. Bishop Burnet says that he was 'of a rough and boisterous temper, that could not bear contradiction.' His 'Discourses upon Government' were printed in 1698, and again in 1763.

SIDNEY, MARY, countess of Pembroke, sister to Sir Philip, was married in 1586. She translated some of the psalms from the Hebrew into English; and from the French, 'A Discourse of Life and Death,' printed in 1600. She also wrote 'An Elegy on her Brother,' a 'Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Queen Elizabeth;' and other poems. She died 25 Sept., 1601, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral without a monument. The following well-known lines, designed as an inscription for her tomb, were written by Ben Jonson:

'Underneath this sable hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death, ere thou hast kill'd another,
Fair, and learn'd, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.'

SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP, was born 29 Nov., 1554, at Penshurst, in Kent, the seat of his father, Sir Henry Sidney, who was the friend of Edward VI., and in the reign of Elizabeth became lord deputy of Ireland. The mother of Sir Philip was Mary, daughter of the duke of Northumberland. After a grammatical education he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and then went on his travels. While at Paris the French king made him gentleman of his bed-chamber; but the assist-

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tion was rendered offensive by the massacre of the Protestants, which took place while Sidney resided there, in the house of the English ambassador. When the danger was over he went to Frankfort, and next to Vienna, where he distinguished himself by his skill in martial exercises. The following year he spent in Italy, and at Padua became acquainted with Tasso. On his return home he was taken into the favour of the queen; and when her majesty was on a visit at Wanstead Sidney composed a masque for her entertainment called "The Lady of the May." In 1576 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, ostensibly to condole with the emperor on the death of his father, but secretly to promote a league among the Protestant states against Spain, which object he achieved. In 1580 a tournament was held at court, where, though Sidney displayed his prowess to great advantage, the victory was adjudged to the earl of Oxford, which produced a challenge; but the duel being prevented by the queen's commands, our hero retired to Wilton, the seat of his brother-in-law, the earl of Pembroke, where he wrote a romance for the amusement of his sister, who corrected it, whence it obtained the title of 'The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia.' In 1583 he married the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 Sidney was named as a candidate for the kingdom of Poland; but the queen interposed her authority against it, 'refusing,' says an historian, 'to further his advancement, out of fear that she should lose the jewel of her times.' The Protestants of the Netherlands, having solicited the assistance of England to relieve them from the Spanish yoke, a military force was sent over under the command of Sir Philip, who, on his arrival at Flushing, was appointed colonel of all the Dutch regiments. Not long after the earl of Leicester joined him with additional troops, and Sidney was promoted to the rank of general of the horse. On the 22nd of September, 1586, he fell in with a convoy sent by the enemy to Zutphen; and, though the English troops were inferior to the enemy, they gained the victory; but it was dearly purchased by the loss of their commander, who, after one horse was shot under him, mounted another, and continued the fight till he received a ball in the left thigh, which proved fatal. As he was borne from the field, languid with the loss of blood, he asked for water, but just as the bottle was put to his lips, seeing a dying soldier looking wistfully at it, he resigned it, saying, 'This man's necessity is greater than mine.' He died on the 15th October, and his body was brought over and interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. Besides the romance of Arcadia, he wrote 'A Defence of Poesy;' 'Sonnets and Poems.'

SIDONIUS, APOLLINARIS. See APOLLINARIS.

SIEYES, EMMANUEL JOSEPH, Count, better known as Abbé, a French statesman, born 3 May, 1748, at Frejus. He was brought up to an ecclesiastical life, and having finished his studies in the university of Paris, was, at the proper age, chosen one of the grand vicars to the bishop of Chartres. The Abbé Sieyès, at the time of the American Revolution, abandoned his religious pursuits to enter into the field of politics, where he acquired some repute by his publications and the new doctrines which he broached. When Louis XVI. convoked the States-General, and his ministers invited the writers of all countries to communicate their ideas, the Abbé Sieyès published his

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famous work entitled 'What is the Third Estate?' This work produced a great effect, and the author was returned by the city of Paris as one of the members of the States-General, and he was exceedingly active in that assembly. On 8 July, 1789, he moved to dismiss the troops assembled round Paris and Versailles, because the king might employ that force to awe the assembly; and he and Mirabeau suggested that general arming which was effected under the name of the National Guard. On 10 Aug., in the same year, he opposed the motion for suppressing tithes. In Sept. following he strenuously contended against the absolute veto which Mirabeau wished to grant to the king; and he laid down the plan of a constitutional system, which was not approved at that time, and, of course, was not discussed. He then suggested another proposition for dividing France into departments and districts, which was at once adopted. In 1790 he was particularly active in the committees, brought forward a project for repressing the licentiousness of the press, and voted for the establishment of civil and criminal juries. When the king fled to Varennes, Thomas Payne proposed to establish a republic; and he published several articles in the 'Moniteur' on that subject, in which he invited the Abbé Sieyès, whom he thought to be a republican, to publish his opinions. Sieyès replied, 'That he was in favour of a monarchy, and that he preferred it because the best monarchy was that under which the people enjoyed most liberty; and the people were certain of more liberty under a monarchy than under a republic.' Subsequently to this period he took little share in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. He was, however, elected to the Convention, where he voted for the death of the king. In 1793 he presented a project for organising the ministry of war; and at the end of that year, when the authorities celebrated the Feast of Reason, and demanded the sacrifice, among others, of the Abbé's letters of priesthood, he renounced them, together with his benefice of 10,000 francs. In the early part of 1795 he frequently appeared in the tribune to attack the partisans of Robespierre, and he was appointed a member of the Committee of Public Safety. A popular insurrection having broken out at the end of March, he established a general police to secure the Convention against future attacks. In April he was sent to Holland with Rewbell, to conclude a treaty between that country and France. On his return he was called to the committee charged to prepare the constitution of the year III. (1795); but the committee rejected his proposition for a constitutional jury, and he, in consequence, abstained from joining in their labours. In 1798 he was sent ambassador to Berlin. In May, 1799, he was chosen a director, in the room of Rewbell, and afterwards became president. It was while he was invested with this character, and by his influence, that the celebrated Revolution of the 18th of Brumaire took place, which led to the elevation of Bonaparte. On 4 April, 1814, he submitted to the Bourbons; but on the return of Bonaparte he was created a peer of France. In 1816 he was obliged to remove to Brussels. After the Revolution of 1830 he, like all other French exiles, returned to his native country; but he never reappeared on the political scene. Died at Paris 20 June, 1836.

SIGNORELLI, LUCA, a painter, born at Cortona 1439; died 1521.

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SIGONIUS, CHARLES, an eminent classical antiquary, born at Modena 1524. He studied physic at Bologna, but renounced that profession for polite literature, and became professor of Greek. He died 12 Aug., 1584. His works were printed at Milan in 1734, in 6 vols., folio.

SILIUS ITALICUS, CAIUS, a Latin poet, born A.D. 15. He was a pleader at Rome, where he rose to the consular dignity under Nero, to whose cruelties he is said to have been instrumental. Vespasian, however, made him proconsul of Asia, and he enjoyed the villa at Tusculum which had belonged to Cicero, and the estate near Naples which had been the property of Virgil. In his retirement he wrote a poem on the Second Punic War. Silius ended his life by voluntary starvation A.D. 100. The best edition of his poem is by Rupertus, 2 vols., Göttingen, 1795-98. There are English versions of it by Thomas Ross, Alsop, and H. W. Tytler.

SILLIMAN, BENJAMIN, a celebrated American chemist, founder of 'Silliman's Journal,' died 24 Nov., 1864.

SILVA, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French physician and medical writer, born at Bordeaux 1682; died at Paris, 1742.

SILVERIUS, Pope, succeeded Agapetus I. 536; died June, 538.

SILVESTER I. (St.) succeeded Pope St. Militades 31 Jan., 314; died 31 Dec., 335.

SILVESTER II., *Gerbert*, a native of Auvergne, succeeded Gregory V. 19 Feb., 999; died 12 March, 1003.

SILVESTRE, ISRAEL, a French engraver, born 1621 at Nancy. He studied under Henriot, who was his mother's brother, after which he went to Rome, and, on his return, was appointed drawing-master to the dauphin. He executed many fine plates under the patronage of Louis XIV., who assigned him apartments in the Louvre, with a pension. Died 1691.

SILVESTRE, LOUIS, a painter, born at Paris 1675. He studied under Le Brun and Boullagne; after which he became principal painter to the elector of Saxony, who conferred on him the rank of nobility, and made him director of the Academy of Dresden. Died 14 April, 1760.

SIMEON OF DURHAM. See SIMON.

SIMEON-STYLITES, an eastern saint, was the son of a shepherd in Cilicia. He entered a monastery when young, but afterwards took up his residence on the summit of a desolate mountain, whither the fame of his sanctity drew after him a number of disciples. To avoid intrusion he placed himself on the top of a pillar, where he remained many years, and his example was followed by other ascetics. Simeon died in 461. Dr. Milner conjectures that the round towers in Ireland were constructed by anchorites, in imitation of the Syrian Stylites.

SIMEON, CHARLES, was born at Reading 24 Sept., 1759, and educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. He was incumbent of Trinity Church, Cambridge, from 1783 till his death on 13 Nov., 1836. Mr. Simeon was an earnest divine of the 'Evangelical' school, and established a society for purchasing advowsons, and thereby planting in many populous districts ministers devoted to his peculiar opinions. His works were published in 1832 in 21 large volumes, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne. These works consist of 2536 sermons and

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skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary on every book of the Old and New Testament. A biography of Mr. Simeon, by the Rev. W. Carrus, was published in 1847.

SIMEONS, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, was a native of Hampshire. After teaching the belles lettres at St. Omer, and philosophy, theology, and Scripture at Liege, he was appointed, in Jan., 1647, rector of the English College at Rome for three years. Subsequently he presided over his brethren at Liege, and then proceeded to England, where he was provincial of his order. It was he who reconciled the duke of York, afterwards James II., to the Catholic faith. Father Simeons died in London 24 July, 1671. He wrote two Latin tragedies, 'Zeno et Mercia,' Rome, 1648; 'Quinque Tragedia,' Liege, 1656; 'Answer to Dr. Pierce's Sermon preached before his Majesty, 1 Feb., 1663.' London, 1663.—*Obit.*

SIMMS, FREDERICK WALTER, F.G.S., author of 'The Public Works of Great Britain,' and treatises on practical engineering, died in London 27 Feb., 1865, aged 61.

SIMON OF DURHAM, an English chronicler in the twelfth century. He became an eminent teacher at Oxford, and afterwards precentor of the church of Durham, where he died about 1155. He adopted as his own Turgot's History of Durham, which was continued by John, prior of Hexham, to 1166. Simon's history was printed in the 'Decem Scriptores,' and separately in 1732.

SIMON STOCK (St.), was born in Kent 1182, and joined the Carmelite order, of which he became general. He died at Bordeaux 16 May, 1262, after having written several pious books. It is related that the Blessed Virgin appeared to St. Simon Stock in a vision, and gave him the Scapulary as a token of her special protection to all who should wear it. The office and festival of the Scapulary have been approved by the Holy See.

SIMON, RICHARD, a French divine, born at Dieppe 1638. He became a priest of the Oratory, and lecturer in philosophy at the college of Juilly, where he wrote several of his works, of which the most celebrated was the 'Critical History of the Old Testament,' which appeared in 1678, and, though suppressed, was republished in Latin at Amsterdam, and in English at London. Soon after this Father Simon quitted the congregation of the Oratory, and settled at Paris, where he wrote 'Disquisitiones criticae de variis per diversa loca et tempora Bibliorum editionibus,' which involved him in a dispute with Le Clerc and Dupin. In 1680 he published 'A critical History of the New Testament,' and in 1702 a French translation of the New Testament, with remarks, in 2 vols. This learned man died at Dieppe 11 April, 1712. He was the author of several other works, all exhibiting a great extent of learning, especially in the oriental languages, but mixed with much conceit and scepticism.

SIMONIDES, a Grecian poet and philosopher, born at Ceos, one of the Cyclades, B.C. 558. He lived on terms of intimacy with Hiero, king of Syracuse, who once asking of him a definition of the Deity, Simonides desired a day for consideration, and, on the demand being renewed, made the same request, till at last the monarch demanded the reason of this delay. 'It is,' said he, 'because the longer I reflect upon the question, the more difficult it appears.' Simonides lived to the age of ninety-two, and the only fault of which he was

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accused was avarice. He was the instructor of Pindar, and gained the prize in poetry when eighty years old. A fragment of his, on the characters of women, has been preserved by Stobæus, and his poetical remains are in Stephens's Pindar and other collections.

SIMPLICIUS, a philosopher of the sixth century, was born in Cilicia. He was the disciple of Ammonius, the Peripatetic, and settled at Athens, where he laboured to effect a union of the different sects without success. Simplicius wrote Commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and also a valuable one upon Epictetus, of which last Dean Stanhope published a translation in 1704.

SIMPSON, ELSPETH. See BUCHAN.

SIMPSON, Sir JAMES YOUNG, Bart., M.D., the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, was born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, 1811. He was appointed professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh 1840, and he introduced chloroform in 1847; after which date, in addition to other professional occupations, he was engaged in demonstrating, by the results of an immense experience, the safety of anæsthetic midwifery. In 1849 he was elected president of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians, and in 1853 a foreign associate of the French Academy of Medicine. He was created a Baronet 1866, and died at Edinburgh 6 May, 1870. Sir J. Simpson's professional works are numerous, and have been translated into nearly every European language. The first volume of his 'Selected Obstetrical and Gynæcological Works' appeared in 1871, under the editorship of J. Watt Black, M.D.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, a mathematician, born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, 20 Aug., 1710. His parents were too poor to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom, as a weaver of stuffs. By means of a travelling pedlar he gained some knowledge of arithmetic and astrology, and being anxious for further improvement, he visited London in 1732, and worked for some time in Spitalfields, employing his leisure hours in study, and also in teaching others. So great was his progress that in 1737 he published his excellent Treatise on Fluxions, which brought him into considerable notice. In 1740 appeared his book on annuities and chances, which occasioned a dispute between him and Le Moivre. In 1746 he was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school of Woolwich. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died 14 May, 1761, and a pension was granted to his widow from the crown. Besides the above works he wrote the Elements of Algebra and Geometry, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

SIMPSON, ROBERT, M.D., a mathematician, was born at Kirton Hall, in Ayrshire, 14 Oct., 1687. He studied at Glasgow, where he obtained the degree of doctor in medicine. He was chosen professor of mathematics in 1711, and continued to discharge that office with the highest reputation for nearly fifty years. Died 1 Oct., 1768. His works are, Conic Sections; The Loci Plani of Apollonius restored; Euclid's Elements; Posthumous Tracts, printed in 1776; and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

SINCLAIR, CATHARINE, sixth daughter of Sir John Sinclair, was born in Edinburgh 17 April, 1800. At fourteen years of age she was regularly

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installed as her father's secretary, writing from his dictation five or six hours daily for many years. During this period she composed two little volumes for children; but her career as an authoress did not commence in earnest till after her father's death in 1835. The success of her first novel, 'Modern Accomplishments,' led to the production, during the next year, of a second volume, entitled 'Modern Society,' both being intended to illustrate the effect of a sound religious training on the female character. These works were succeeded by 'Hill and Valley,' a record of a tour through Wales, and by 'Scotland and the Scotch.' 'Holiday House,' published 1839, depicts the days of her own childhood. The illness and death of a younger sister led to her first work of a strictly serious character, 'The Journey of Life,' which was followed by 'The Business of Life.' Her subsequent writings consisted of various novels relating to fashionable life, which, under the titles of 'The Mysterious Marriage,' 'Modern Flirtations,' 'Lord and Lady Harcourt,' and 'Beatrice,' were extensively read both in England and America. She also published a story entitled 'Cross Purposes,' and 'The Kaleidoscope of Anecdotes and Aphorisms.' During the latter part of her life Miss Sinclair devoted most of her time to the superintendence of a charitable institution at Edinburgh. She died 6 Aug., 1864.

SINCLAIR, or SINCLARE, GEORGE, professor of philosophy at Glasgow. Being a zealous covenanter, he lost his place at the Restoration, after which he acted as an engineer, and was employed in water-works and the draining of mines. At the Revolution he was restored to his professorship, which he held to his death in 1696. His works are, 'Tyrocinia Mathematica'; 'Ars nova et magna Gravitatis et Levitatis'; 'Hydrostatics'; 'Hydrostatical Experiments'; 'Principles of Astronomy and Navigation'; and 'Satan's Invisible World,' a treatise on witches and apparitions.

SINCLAIR, Sir JOHN, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., a political and agricultural writer, and general statistic, was born at Thurso Castle, Caithness-shire, 10 May, 1754, being the son of George Sinclair, Esq., of Ulbster, heritable sheriff of Caithness (descended from the ancient earls of that county), by the Hon. Janet Sutherland, youngest daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, and sister of William, sixteenth earl of Sutherland. He studied in the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates (1775), and was also called to the English bar (1782); but he preferred public life to following the profession of the law. At the general election of 1780 Mr. Sinclair was elected M.P. for the county of Caithness, and at first gave his support to the cabinet of Lord North, then assailed by a very strong opposition in Parliament. He was re-elected in 1790, 1802, and 1807; but, as the county of Caithness was, at that time, only alternately represented in Parliament with Bute, he was, in 1784, chosen for Lostwithiel, Cornwall, and in 1796 for Petersfield, Hampshire. With the exception of a brief interval, he continued a member of the House of Commons till July, 1811, being a space of more than thirty years. In 1782 he published two political tracts, one on Parliamentary Reform, the other 'On the Naval Strength of the British Empire.' From this period till his death there was scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, on which he did not

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issue from the press some pamphlet or other publication; and for nearly half a century he filled a very prominent place as a public man. In 1786 he undertook an extensive tour in the north of Europe, and in the same year he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. In 1791 he procured the establishment of a society in Scotland for the improvement of wool; and the very useful Board of Agriculture, the labours of which are so well known, in 1793: of both these he was appointed president. In 1810 he was honoured with a seat at the Privy Council board. His literary works were incessantly issuing from the press for more than half a century. The 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' which brought him into an extended correspondence with upwards of a thousand individuals, was an unexampled undertaking. His 'History of the Revenue of Great Britain,' 'Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies,' 'Addresses, &c., to the Landed Interest on various important Subjects,' 'Essays on Agriculture,' 'An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland,' 'The Code of Health and Longevity,' his publication of the originals of the Ossianic poems, with an accompanying Dissertation, the Agricultural Practice of Scotland, and Papers on the Bullion Question are among the most elaborate of his works. He died at his house in George Street, Edinburgh, 21 Dec., 1835.

SINGER, JOSEPH HENDERSON, D.D., an Irish prelate, was born about 1786, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became a fellow 1810. Subsequently he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and in 1852 was raised to the bishopric of Meath. Died 16 July, 1866. He amassed a large fortune out of the revenues of his see.

SINGH, RUNJEET. See **RUNJEET**.

SINGLETON, HENRY, a painter, born in London 1766; died 15 Sept., 1839.

SIONITA, GABRIEL, a Maronite, and professor of oriental languages at Rome and Paris, assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of 'Geographia Nubiensis.' Died 1648.

SIKMOND, JACQUES, a Jesuit, born at Riom 22 Oct., 1559. He became an eminent tutor in the college at Paris; but in 1590 Acquaviva, the general of his order, called him to Rome, and made him his secretary. On his return to Paris he devoted himself to literary researches, and published the works of several writers in the Middle Ages, particularly Sidonius Apollinaris. In 1637 he was appointed confessor to Louis XIII., on whose death he left the court, and resumed his favourite pursuits. His works amount to 15 vols. folio. Died 7 Oct., 1651. His nephew, *Jean Sirmond* (b. about 1589; d. 1649), was a member of the French Academy, and historiographer of France. He wrote a Life of Cardinal Amboise, &c.

SISINIUS, a Syrian, succeeded Pope John VII. 18 Jan., 708, and died suddenly 6 Feb. following.

SISMONDI, JEAN CHARLES LEONARD SIMONDE DE, the eminent historian, was born at Geneva 9 May, 1773. In 1792, on the subversion of the government of that republic, of which his father was a member, he and all his family took refuge in England. They returned to Geneva in the summer of 1794, and six weeks after their return their house was pillaged, and he and his father were arrested. They were condemned to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of two-fifths of

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their fortune. On his release *M. Sismondi* settled in Tuscany; but a revolution which broke out there again involved him in difficulties. The French imprisoned him as being an aristocrat, and the insurgents as being a Frenchman. In the autumn of 1800 he once more took up his residence in Geneva; and in 1801 he published his first work, 'A View of the Tuscan Agriculture.' From this period he was a fertile author, and acquired a high reputation. In all his writings he professed republican principles and during the first period of the reign of Napoleon M. Sismondi would neither take office under him nor even, as almost all other authors did, offer him the incense of his brain. During the reign of the Hundred Days, however, M. Sismondi, who considered that the cause of freedom was linked with that of the emperor, exerted his talents to induce the French to rally round the standard of Napoleon. At the same time he refused the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and declared that he would not accept any office or recompense. Besides several minor, but excellent works, he was the author of many historical works of great value, all written in French, particularly the 'History of the Italian Republics,' 16 vols., 1807-18; 'The Literature of the South of Europe,' 4 vols., 1813, translated into English by T. Roscoe; 'History of the French,' 31 vols., 1821 *et seq.* He wrote in English, for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, 'The Italian Republics,' 1832, and 'The Fall of the Roman Empire,' 1835. *M. Sismondi's* house at Geneva was the resort of every distinguished foreigner who visited that city. He died there 25 June, 1842.

SIXTUS I., a Roman, succeeded Pope Alexander I. 117; died 127.

SIXTUS II., an Athenian, elected Pope after Stephen 257. He suffered martyrdom, with his disciple St. Laurence, 6 Aug., 259.

SIXTUS III., a priest of the Roman church, succeeded Pope Celestine 432, and died 18 Aug., 440.

SIXTUS IV., *Francesco Albisola della Rovere*, succeeded Paul II. 9 Aug., 1471; died 13 Aug., 1484.

SIXTUS V., *Felice Peretti*, born 1521; succeeded Gregory XIII. 24 April, 1585; died 27 Aug. 1590.

SKELTON, JOHN, a poet, who was probably of an ancient Cumberland family, is said to have been born in Norfolk. He had his education in the university of Cambridge, as he himself expressly declares. In 1473 he was employed as an occasional clerk in the office of the receipt of the Exchequer. He graduated M.A. at Cambridge 1484, being then distinguished as a poet. He acquired great reputation for scholarship, and, in or before 1490, was laureated at Oxford. This was a degree in grammar, including rhetoric and verification. He was also laureated beyond seas, probably at Louvain, and in 1493 he was laureated by the university of Cambridge, having subsequently a special privilege to use there the habit granted him by the king. He took orders 1498, and soon afterwards became rector of Diss, Norfolk. He is styled the king's orator, and was tutor to Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. Skelton was originally patronised by Cardinal Wolsey; but, from some unexplained cause, became the bitterest enemy of that prelate, attacking him with remarkable boldness, and with a fierceness of invective which has never been surpassed. To screen himself from the cardinal he

was obliged to take sanctuary at Westminster, being kindly received and protected by Abbot Islip. In this asylum he appeared to have remained till his death on 21 June, 1520. He was secretly married, and had children. An excellent edition of his Poetical Works, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, was published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1843.

SKINNER, STEPHEN, M.D., was born in or near London about 1622, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. After graduating at Heidelberg he settled as a physician at Lincoln, where he died 5 Sept., 1667. His works on philology were published by Thomas Henshaw, under the title of 'Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae,' 1671.

SLATER, EDWARD, an English Benedictine monk, whose merits recommended him to the Holy See for the office of bishop in the English East India possessions. Cardinal Litta consecrated him by the title of Rusa (a town near Carthage) on 28 June, 1818, at Rome. His residence was chiefly in the Mauritius, which he quitted 14 June, 1832, and died at sea three days afterwards. He published 'Letters on Roman Catholic Tenets,' 1813.—*Oliver*.

SLATTERY, MICHAEL, Catholic archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland, and bishop of Emly, died at Thurles 4 Feb., 1857, aged 72.

SLAUGHTER, EDWARD, an English Jesuit, died at Liege 20 Jan., 1720, æt. 74. He wrote 'Grammatica Hebraica,' 12mo., Amsterdam, 1699, reprinted at Rome 1834; and 'Arithmetica,' 12mo., Liege, 1702, reprinted 1725.

SLIDAN, JOHN, a German historian, born 1505, at a place of the same name in the duchy of Juliers. He was, for some time, secretary to Cardinal du Bellay; but, having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he retired to Strasburg, where he was employed in public negotiations, and obtained a pension. Died 31 Oct., 1556. His principal work is a history of the Reformation, written in elegant Latin, and entitled 'De Statu Religionis et Republicæ Carolo Quinto Cæsare,' 1555. It has been translated into English.

SLEZER, Captain JOHN, a German, who visited Scotland 1660. In 1671 he was appointed chief engineer, and in 1677 lieutenant to the artillery. He was also surveyor of royal stores and magazines in the kingdom of Scotland. His 'Theatrum Scotiae' containing the Prospects of their Majesties' Castles and Palaces: together with those of the most considerable Towns and Colleges, &c., appeared originally in 1693. Died Nov., 1717.

SLINGELANDT, JOHN PETER VAN, a painter, born at Leyden 1640; died 7 Dec., 1691.

SLOANE, Sir HANS, a physician, born 16 April, 1660, at Killlicagh, co. Down, Ireland, where his father was collector of the taxes. He is supposed to have graduated at Montpellier, where he resided some time, and was esteemed by Tournefort, Chirac, and Magnol. In 1684 he settled in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, as well as a member of the College of Physicians. In 1697 he went to Jamaica, as physician to the duke of Albemarle; but his grace dying soon afterwards, Dr. Sloane did not continue there above fifteen months, when he returned to England with a rich store of plants. On being chosen secretary to the Royal Society (1693) he revived the publication of their Transactions, which had been suspended some years. This office he held till 1712. In 1701 he was created M.D. at Oxford, and he was also an associate of the Academy of

Sciences at Paris. In 1707 he published the first volume of his Voyage to Jamaica; but the second did not appear till 1725. He attended Queen Anne in her last illness, and, on the accession of George I., was created a baronet. He was also appointed physician-general to the army, which place he enjoyed till 1727, when he became physician to George II. In 1719 he was elected president of the College of Physicians, and, on the death of Newton, he was placed in the chair of the Royal Society. The first of these situations he resigned in 1733, and the latter in 1740. He died at Chelsea 11 Jan., 1752. His collection of curiosities he left to the public, on condition that £20,000 should be paid for it to his family, which was acceded to by Parliament; and thus commenced the British Museum, which was opened 1759. Sir Hans, in his lifetime, gave a freehold at Chelsea to the Company of Apothecaries, for a botanical garden.

SMALBROKE, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Birmingham 1672, and became a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1723 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's, and in 1730 was translated to Lichfield and Coventry. He distinguished himself as a controversialist on the Trinity, against Whiston, and also in answer to Woolston on the Miracles. The bishop likewise published some sermons and charges, in one of which he made an allusion to Warburton's Divine Legation, which drew a severe reply from that writer. Died 22 Dec., 1749.

SMALRIDGE, GEORGE, D.D., born at Lichfield 1663, and educated at Oxford, became bishop of Bristol 1714, and died 27 Sept., 1710. A volume containing sixty of his Sermons was published 1724.

SMARAGDUS. *See* ARDO.

SMART, CHRISTOPHER, a poet, born at Shipbourne, Kent, 11 April, 1722. He was educated first at Maidstone, and next at Durham, where he experienced the friendship of the duchess of Cleveland, who allowed him £40 a year till her death (1742). From Durham he went, in 1739, to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where, in 1745, he obtained a fellowship. In 1747 he took his master's degree, and became a candidate for the Scatman prize, which he gained four times. In 1753 he quitted college on his marriage with Miss Carnan, the daughter of Mrs. Newbery, wife of the bookseller, with whom he became associated in a periodical publication called 'The Midwife, or the Old Woman's Magazine,' which was soon dropped for want of encouragement. In 1752 he published a volume of poems, which being criticised by Dr. Hill, he retorted in a poem called 'The Hilliad.' After this Smart engaged in a monthly magazine named 'The Universal Visitor,' which also failed. He now became deranged, and was sent to a madhouse, where he composed a 'Song to David,' and, being debarred pen and ink, wrote it with a coal, or anything that came in his way, upon the wainscot. After his recovery he published a prose translation of Horace, and in 1764 produced 'Hannah,' an oratorio, which was followed by 'An Ode to the Earl of Northumberland.' The following year he published 'A poetical Translation of Phædrus,' with the original text, and in 1767 a metrical version of Horace. His last performance was entitled 'The Parables of our Saviour, done into familiar verse.' He died in the rules of the Bench 18 May, 1770. In 1791 the poetical works of Smart were published, with memoirs of his life.

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SMEATON, JOHN, an engineer, born 28 May, 1724, at Austerhorpe, near Leeds. He displayed his genius for mechanics at a very early age; and his father, who was an attorney, allowed him to follow the bent of his inclination. In 1750 he began business in Holborn, as a mathematical instrument maker, and in 1753 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1759 he received the gold medal, for a paper on the powers of wind and water to turn mills. In that year he completed the building of the Eddystone Lighthouse, upon new principles, the particulars of which he published 1791. In 1764 he was appointed one of the receivers of the Derwentwater estate, which he improved to the advantage of Greenwich Hospital. He also made the river Calder navigable, and superintended the execution of the great canal in Scotland. In 1771 he became a proprietor of the works for supplying Greenwich and Deptford with water. His last public employment was that of engineer for the improvement of Ramsgate Harbour. He died at Austerhorpe 28 Oct., 1792.

SMEDLEY, FRANCIS EDWARD, an English novelist, born 1819; died 1 May, 1864. His principal works are, 'Lewis Arundel, or the Railroad of Life,' 1852; 'Harry Coverdale's Courtship,' 1854-5; and 'The Fortunes of the Colville Family,' 1856.

SPELLIE, WILLIAM, M.D., a celebrated accoucheur, was a native of Scotland. He settled in London, where he read lectures, and had great practice. Died near Lanark 1763.

SPELLIE, WILLIAM, a printer of Edinburgh, born 1740; died 24 June, 1795. He obtained some eminence as a naturalist, and published a translation of Buffon, 1790; 'Philosophy of Natural History,' &c.

SMIRKE, ROBERT, R.A., a painter, born at Wighton, near Carlisle, 1752; died in London 5 Jan., 1845. His pictures were, for the most part, of an historical or imaginative character, his favourite subjects being from Scripture, Shakspeare, English history, the Arabian Nights, and Don Quixote.

SMIRKE, Sir ROBERT, an architect, son of the above, was born 1780. He studied for some time in the office of Sir John Soane, and subsequently spent several years in Italy, Sicily, and Greece, visiting at intervals the principal cities of Europe. He was elected R.A. 1813, and in 1823 was entrusted with the building of the British Museum, and shortly after with the new Post Office. Having been for many years architect to the old Board of Works, he was knighted, in recognition of his valuable services, when, in 1831, that board was reconstituted. For a long time he held the office of treasurer to the Royal Academy, but relinquished this appointment on going to reside at Cheltenham in 1850. Died 18 April, 1867.

SMITH, ADAM, LL.D., an eminent writer, born 5 June, 1723, at Kirkcaldy, where his father, who died a little time before the birth of this child, was comptroller of the Customs. He received his education at Kirkcaldy School, whence he removed to Glasgow, and, in 1740, to Balliol College, Oxford, which he left without a degree. In 1757 he was elected professor of logic at Glasgow; but the next year he removed to the chair of moral philosophy. In 1759 he published his 'Theory of Moral Sentiments,' to which was afterwards added 'A Dissertation on the Origin of Languages.' In 1763 he resigned his professorship to accompany the duke of Buccleuch on his travels. In 1776 he published his great work entitled 'An Inquiry into

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the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' 2 vols. For this he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Customs in Scotland; on which he settled at Edinburgh, where he died 8 July, 1790. Dr. Smith was the friend of Hume, whose memoir he published.

SMITH, ALBERT, an author and popular lecturer, born at Chertsey, 24 May, 1816. His father was a surgeon, in very good country practice; and the son was brought up to the same profession, but abandoned it for literature. Coming to London (1841) he became a contributor to various magazines, and wrote the following novels: 'The Was-sail Bowl,' 'The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury,' 'The Scattergood Family,' 'The Marchioness of Brinwilliers,' 'Christopher Tadpole,' and 'The Pottleton Legacy.' Afterwards he wrote many 'Physiologies' of the various classes of London society—'The Gent,' 'The Ballet Girl,' 'The Idler upon Town,' 'The Flirt,' 'Stuck-up People'—which had a great sale. In 1849 he visited the East, and, on his return, published the result of his observations in 'A Month at Constantinople.' He also brought out a public entertainment, 'The Overland Mail' (May, 1850). In 1851 he visited the Alps, and succeeded in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc. On 15 March, 1852, he produced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment of 'The Ascent of Mont Blanc,' in which he achieved an unprecedented success. Subsequently (1855) he visited China, and on his return gave a Chinese entertainment; but it was soon replaced by the more popular Story of Mont Blanc. This Mr. Smith continued to repeat till within two days of his death, which occurred at Fulham 23 May, 1860.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Fochabers, Morayshire, 1684, was consecrated bishop of Mosynopolis 1735, and nominated coadjutor to Bishop Gordon, whom he succeeded (1746) as sole Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District. Died at Edinburgh, 21 Aug., 1766. Another *Alexander Smith* was born at Cuttle-brace, in the Enzie, 24 Jan., 1813; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Murdoch, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, 1847, being consecrated bishop of Parium; and died at Glasgow 15 June, 1861.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, born in or about 1830. He was son of a pattern designer in Kilmarnock, and followed, in early life, his father's business. He was designer to a lace manufactory in Glasgow, where in 1853 he published his first volume, 'A Life Drama,' portions of which had appeared in the previous year, in the 'Critic.' In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the university of Edinburgh, and though that office was not quite a sinecure, it gave him leisure to pursue a literary career. Accordingly, in 1855, he, in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Dobell, published 'Sonnetts on the (Crimean) War;' and in 1857 he gave forth 'City Poems' and 'Edwin of Deira.' Subsequently he devoted his talents mainly to prose writing. In 1865 he published 'A Summer in Skye,' which contains some charming descriptions of Edinburgh and its people, and of Scottish scenery. His 'Dreamthorp' and 'Alfred Hagar's Household' were also very popular. He was likewise a frequent contributor to magazine and journalistic literature, and edited a beautiful edition of Burns. Mr. Smith died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, 5 Jan., 1867.

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SMITH, EDMUND, the son of Mr. Neale, a merchant, by a daughter of Baron Lechmere, was born 1668. He adopted the name of Smith out of gratitude to a relation, who placed him in Westminster School, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished by his talents; but, unfortunately, his manners did not correspond, and he was expelled the college. He then retired to London, where, in 1707, he produced a tragedy called 'Phædra and Hippolytus,' which was performed with applause. Smith died of intemperance July, 1710. His other works consist only of a few odes, a poem to the memory of John Philips, and a Latin oration in honour of Sir Thomas Bodley.

SMITH, Dr. GEORGE, of Trevor, died at Camborne, Cornwall, 30 Aug., 1868, aged 68. He was a distinguished member of the Wesleyan body, and married, at the age of 28, a daughter of Mr. W. Blackford, inventor of 'the miner's safety fuse,' which afterwards came into general use in the mining district, under the joint direction of the inventor and his son-in-law. Dr. Smith published a lecture on the Chronology of the Book of Genesis, which was followed by an Essay on 'The Origin and Antiquity of Alphabetical Characters.' His next effort was of a more pretentious character—a volume on 'The Religion of Ancient Britain Historically considered.' His chief literary work, however, was 'Sacred Annals; or the History and Religion of Mankind from the Creation to the Time of Christ.' Several other works, chiefly on theological subjects, issued from his pen, the most popular being his 'History of Wesleyan Methodism.'

SMITH, Sir HARRY GEORGE WAKELYN, Bart. G.C.B., lieutenant-general, was born at Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, 1788. Entering the army he distinguished himself in the Peninsula and in America. He was present at Waterloo, and afterwards served in Canada and the West Indies. In 1827 he was transferred to the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded a division throughout the Kafir war (1834). In 1839 he was appointed adjutant-general to the forces in India, and was present at the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore, for his gallantry in which action he was made a K.C.B. He took a leading part in the wars against the Sikhs in the Punjab, and was in command of a division at Moodkee, and of the reserve at Ferozepore. A few days later the Sikh forces crossed the river Sutlej, and took their position at Aliwal. Lord Gough immediately despatched Sir Harry Smith, with 7000 men and 24 guns, to relieve Loodianah. On 28 Jan., 1846, Sir Harry Smith led the main charge in the battle of Aliwal, carrying the village at the point of the bayonet, and capturing all the enemy's guns, to the number of sixty-seven—a success which enabled him to go to the assistance of the commander-in-chief, and to join in the final and crowning victory of Sobraon (10 Feb.), which crushed the last hopes of the Sikhs, and secured the possession of the Punjab to the British. For these services he received the special thanks of the duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, the two houses of Parliament, and the East India Company, and the freedom of the City of London, was made a baronet and G.C.B., and was soon afterwards appointed to the colony of the Rifle Brigade. In 1847 he was nominated to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, and, as commander-in-chief, he there attacked and de-

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feated the rebel boers at Boern Plat 29 Aug., 1848; but in 1851, while the Kafir war was raging, he was superseded. Died in London 12 Oct., 1860. He married Donna Maria Juana de los Dolores de Leon, who died in Oct., 1872.

SMITH, HENRY, an eloquent preacher, called *Silver-tongued Smith*, born at Withcote, Leicestershire, 1560, became a fellow-commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1573, and afterwards studied at Oxford, though he does not appear to have graduated in either university. Becoming a minister, he was elected (1587) lecturer of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, London, by the rector and congregation. Here he obtained unbounded popularity, being esteemed the miracle and wonder of his age for his prodigious memory and for his fluent, eloquent, and practical way of preaching. His contemporaries styled him *Silver-tongued Smith*, and the *Chrysostom* of England. Bishop Aylmer suspended him from the ministry for a time in 1588. Smith died 1591, and was buried at Husband's Bosworth, in his native county. Probably the prose writing of this, the richest period of English literature, contains nothing finer than some of his sermons, which were published in a collected form, 'together with other his learned treatises,' by Thomas Fuller, B.D., 1657 and 1675.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SMITH, HORACE and JAMES, two brothers who acquired fame in the literary world, were the sons of Robert Smith, F.R.S., F.S.A., solicitor to the Board of Ordnance. They were both born in London; James on 10 Feb., 1775; Horace on 31 Dec., 1779. The elder brother, James, followed the profession of his father, and succeeded to the office of solicitor of the Customs. Horace was a stockbroker. The first effusions of the celebrated brothers were contributed to the 'Pic Nic,' a newspaper founded by Col. Greville (1802), in connection with a society principally formed for the production of amateur theatricals; and they next wrote several of the prefaces to a new edition of 'Bell's British Theatre,' which was published under the sanction of Mr. Cumberland's name. From 1807 to 1810 they were contributors to the 'Monthly Mirror,' in which originally appeared the imitations entitled 'Horace in London,' which were subsequently collected in a volume. The celebrated 'Rejected Addresses,' put forth on the opening of Drury Lane Theatre, in Oct., 1812, were also their joint performance. Horace Smith was a successful novelist, his principal works of fiction being 'Brambletye House,' 'Tor Hill,' 'Reuben Apsley,' 'Zillah,' 'The New Forest,' 'Walter Colyton,' 'Jane Lomax,' 'The Moneyed Man,' 'Adam Brown,' and 'Arthur Arundel.' James Smith died in London 24 Dec., 1839. Horace survived till 12 July, 1849, when he died at Tunbridge Wells.

SMITH, JAMES, D.D., a Catholic prelate, was a native of Hampshire, and received his education in the English College at Douay, where he entered into the ecclesiastical state, was made professor of philosophy, and created D.D. (1680). He succeeded Dr. Gage as president of the college 1682. By the interest of the Queen Dowager Catharine he was nominated for the episcopal dignity; and he was consecrated in Somerset House 23 May, 1688, by the title of Bishop of Callipolis, the queen-dowager making him a present of two hundred guineas. There were now four bishops in England—Leyburn, Giffard, Ellis, and Smith. Each had £1000 a year settled upon him out of the

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Exchequer, and £500 apiece at their first setting out. To Smith was entrusted the superintendence of the Northern District. At the Revolution he retired to a gentleman's seat in the country, where he resided till his death, 20 May, 1711.

SMITH, JAMES, of Deanston, an eminent scientific agriculturist, was born at Glasgow 3 Jan., 1789, and died June, 1850.

SMITH, SIR JAMES EDWARD, M.D., an eminent physician and botanist, one of the founders and first president of the Linnæan Society, was born at Norwich 1759, and died 17 March, 1828.

SMITH, SIR JOHN, was the son of Sir Clement Smith, of Little Baddow, in Essex. He received his education at Oxford, after which he went abroad, and became distinguished as a soldier and statesman. In 1576, when the States of the Netherlands solicited assistance from Queen Elizabeth, she sent Smith to intercede with the king of Spain on their behalf. For his conduct in this mission he received the honour of knighthood; but no further particulars of him are recorded. He died about 1600. He wrote 'A Discourse on the Forms and Effects of divers Weapons, and other Matters military'; 'Instructions, Observations, and Orders military.'

SMITH, JOHN, an adventurer, born at Wiltoughby, Lincolnshire, 1579. In the wars of Hungary, about 1602, he served against the Turks with such valour that Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, gave him his picture set in gold, and a pension. After this he went to America, and had many engagements with the Spaniards. He contributed also to the settlement of New England and Virginia, and died in London 21 June, 1631. He wrote 'A History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles'; 'New England's Trials'; 'A Map of Virginia, with a Description of the country; Travels in Europe, &c.'

SMITH, JOHN PVE, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., an Independent minister, born 25 May, 1774, at Sheffield, where his father was a bookseller. In his twenty-second year he entered the Independent Academy at Rotherham. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in the labours of tuition in Homerton College. He became president of that institution, but resigned the post in 1850, partly on account of the arrangements consequent on the establishment of New College, St. John's Wood, but also in consideration of declining health. Upon that occasion the sum of £3000 was subscribed to provide an annuity for him during the remainder of his life. Died at Guildford, Surrey, 5 Feb., 1851. Dr. Smith was the author of several works on the divinity of Christ, the harmony of geology with revealed religion, and a large number of pamphlets and minor productions having reference to the vital truths of Christianity.

SMITH, JOSEPH, founder of the Mormons, was born at Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, 23 Dec., 1805. In his boyhood his parents removed to Palmyra, Wayne county, in the state of New York. From the testimony of their neighbours in Palmyra, the reputation of the Smiths was bad. They avoided honest labour, and occupied themselves chiefly in digging for hidden treasures, and in similar visionary pursuits. They were intemperate, and were commonly suspected of sheep-stealing and other offences. Upwards of sixty of the most respectable citizens of Wayne county testified in 1833, upon oath, that the Smith family were of immoral, false, and fraudulent character,

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and that Joseph was the worst of them. Soon after reaching the age of twenty Joseph began his imposture. He pretended to have received, on 22 Sept., 1827, golden plates from an angel, together with two transparent stones in silver bows, like spectacles, on looking through which the golden plates would become intelligible. The plates, he said, were neatly engraved on each side with hieroglyphics, in a language called the reformed Egyptian, not then known on the earth. From these plates Smith, sitting behind a blanket hung across the room to keep the sacred records from profane eyes, read off, with the aid of the stone spectacles, 'The Book of Mormon,' or 'Golden Bible,' as he sometimes called it, to Oliver Cowdery, who wrote it down at Smith's dictation. It was printed, 1830, in a volume of several hundred pages. The book is said to have been compiled from a manuscript story by a Mr. Spalding, written in 1809, which fell into Smith's hands. Smith and his associate, Rigdon, now began to preach the new religion, and soon gained a sufficient number of converts to found the Mormon sect, or 'Church of Latter Day Saints.' In Jan., 1831, Smith led the whole body of believers to Kirtland, Ohio, which was to be the seat of the New Jerusalem. Apostles were now sent out to convert the Gentiles, one of the most successful missionaries being Brigham Young. After suffering a good deal of persecution Smith received a revelation commanding the Saints to establish themselves at Commerce, and build a city, to be called Nauvoo. Here he raised an army, of which he constituted himself commander-in-chief; and he was also mayor of the city, and first president of the church. In 1838 Smith had persuaded a number of women to cohabit with him, calling them his spiritual wives, although he had a lawful wife, to whom he had been married in 1827. His wife became jealous of these rivals, and, to pacify her, Joseph received (12 July, 1843) a 'revelation' authorising polygamy. This caused great scandal at Nauvoo; and it is worthy of remark that polygamy was not openly avowed and advocated by the Mormon body until 1852. Several leading disciples renounced Mormonism, and started a paper, 'The Expositor,' for the purpose of denouncing Smith and his pretended revelations. Smith, with a party of his followers, attacked the newspaper office, and razed it to the ground, 6 May, 1844. Smith was committed to prison at Carthage Illinois, where the enraged mob broke into the prison, and shot him and his brother, Hiram, 24 June, 1844. Joseph Smith's successor was Brigham Young, under whom the Mormons migrated to Utah, and founded Salt Lake City.

SMITH, MILES, D.D., was born at Hereford and educated at Oxford. In 1612 he was consecrated bishop of Gloucester. He was one of the translators of the Bible, and wrote the preface to it. He died Nov., 1624. A volume of his sermons was printed 1632.

SMITH, RICHARD, D.D., a Catholic divine, born in Worcestershire 1509, received his education at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Merton College, and afterwards principal of St. Alban's Hall, and regius professor of divinity. In the reign of Edward VI., being obliged to give up his professorship to Peter Martyr, he retired to Louvain, but returned to Oxford in the reign of Queen Mary, who reinstated him in his chair, and appointed him one of her chaplains. On the accession of

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Elizabeth he again left the country, and became regius professor at Douay, and dean of St. Peter's there. Died 13 July, 1663. He wrote a large number of polemical works, some in Latin and others in English. Among the latter are a 'Defence of the Sacrifice of the Mass,' 1546, and 'A Buckler of the Catholic Faith of Christ's Church, containing divers matters now of late called into controversy by the new Gospellers,' 1552.

SMITH, RICHARD, D.D., bishop of Chalcedon, a Catholic prelate, born in Lincolnshire 1566. He studied for a time at Trinity College, Oxford, but afterwards repaired to Rome, and completed his theological studies in Spain. Afterwards he read a lesson of controversy in the English College at Douay, and next set out on the English mission (Jan., 1603). About 1607 his brethren appointed him their agent at Rome. After again spending some time in England he returned to Arras College, in Paris, a small community of English clergymen, who were occupied in writing controversial works. On the decease of William Bishop, bishop of Chalcedon, Dr. Smith was appointed his successor by the same title. He received his bulls 4 Feb., 1625, and in April following came to England to assume the government of the Catholics in this country. A dispute he had with the regular priests led to his retirement into France, where Cardinal Richelieu bestowed upon him the abbey of Charroux. After that statesman's death he retired to an apartment belonging to the English canonesses of St. Augustine, at Paris, whose founder he was jointly with Thomas Carr. There he died 18 March, 1655. Dr. Smith was an able controversialist, as appears from his writings and the personal conferences he had with Dr. Featley and others.

SMITH, ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., a mathematician born 1680, became master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1742, on the death of Dr. Bentley. He was mathematical preceptor to William, duke of Cumberland, and master of mechanics to the king. Dr. Smith was cousin to Roger Cotes, whose lectures he published. His own works are, 'A System of Optics,' 1728; and 'Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds,' 1760. He died in Aug., 1768. By his will he left the interest of £2000 for the annual repairs of Trinity College, and £2500 to the university, a portion of the interest to be given to the Plumian professorship, the remainder to form two prizes of £25 each, to two commencing bachelors of arts, the best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy, who are called 'Smith's Prizemen.'

SMITH, SYDNEY, an English clergyman, writer, and wit, born at Woodford, Essex, 3 June, 1768, and educated at Winchester School. He was elected to New College, Oxford, 1780, where, ten years afterwards, he obtained a fellowship; but it was not until 1796 that he attained his degree of M.A. He now took orders, and was ordained to the curacy of Netheravon, near Amesbury, Wilts, where he resided in almost perfect solitude for two years. Here he became acquainted with Mr. Hicks Beach, M.P. for Cirencester, who prevailed on him to undertake the education of his son. Accordingly, young Mr. Beach and his liberal-minded tutor, after failing in an attempt to reach the university of Weimar, which was then the seat of war, settled down at Edinburgh, where Mr. Smith remained nearly five years. Here his career as an author may be said to have commenced, and he

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soon found himself acquainted with Brougham, Jeffrey, and Murray. It was he who struck out the happy idea of establishing the 'Edinburgh Review'; but he remained in the Scotch capital only long enough to edit the first few numbers, as in 1803 he removed to London, and in his thirty-fifth year married the daughter of Mr. Pybus, the banker. Although Mr. Smith had now ceased to be the editor of the 'Edinburgh Review,' he continued to be one of its most active contributors, writing frequently on subjects of social and political interest, occasionally varying his contributions with a purely literary article. After settling in London he became an exceedingly popular preacher. At length the Royal Institution, attracted by his great reputation, invited him to deliver a course of lectures on Moral Philosophy. With this request he complied, and the series was read in the seasons of 1804-6 to overflowing audiences. They were privately printed at the time for circulation among his more intimate friends; but they were not published till 1850. On the return of the Whigs to power in 1806 he was presented, mainly through the efforts of Lord and Lady Holland, to the living of Foston-le-Clay, Yorkshire, worth about £500 per annum. In 1807 appeared anonymously 'Letters on the subject of the Catholics to my brother Abraham, who lives in the country. By Peter Plymley.' These letters abound in the happiest illustrations, and, though light, lively, and sparkling, these qualities abate nothing of their logical force and downright common sense. They were one of the powerful agents at work which eventually accomplished the Catholic Relief Act of 1829. Throughout his life Sydney Smith was a consistent Whig, and his party did not forget his services to the cause. In 1831 he was appointed canon residentiary of St. Paul's, having already obtained, in 1829, the rectory of Combe Florey, Somersetshire, worth £300 a year. Here it should be mentioned that Lord Lyndhurst, disregarding the political differences of his friend, had, in 1827, presented him to a canonry in Bristol Cathedral, and, as a dignity of the Established Church, he then ceased to write anonymously. He died in London 22 Feb., 1845. A collection of most of his works appeared in 1849, and his *Memoirs and Correspondence*, edited by his daughter, Lady Holland, in 1855.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, a statesman, born in 1514 at Saffron Waldon, Essex, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1533 he was elected to the Greek professorship, soon after which he and his friend Cheke attracted notice by introducing a new method of pronouncing that language, which gave such alarm to the zealous Catholics that they prevailed upon Gardiner, the chancellor of the university, to issue a decree against the innovation. To this mandate Smith replied in a Latin epistle, which was afterwards printed under this title, 'De recta et emendata Linguæ Græcæ Pronunciatione.' In 1636 he was appointed university orator, and in 1542 became professor of civil law. In the reign of Edward VI. he obtained the provostship of Eton, and the deanery of Carlisle. In 1548 he was knighted, and made secretary of state; but on the fall of his patron, the duke of Somerset, he was deprived of that place, and confined in the Tower. In 1551 he was employed to negotiate a match between the young king and the daughter of the French monarch, but without

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effect. During the reign of Mary he led a retired life; but in that of Elizabeth he was sent on various embassies, made secretary of state, and chancellor of the Garter. He died in 1577. He wrote, 'De Republica Anglorum'; 'A Treatise concerning the correct Writing and Pronunciation of the English Tongue; Four Orations for and against the Marriage of the Queen.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SMITH, THOMAS, D.D., was born in London 1638. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford; but afterwards he obtained a fellowship in Magdalen College. In 1668 he was appointed chaplain to the English embassy at Constantinople, whence he returned in 1671. The only preferment he enjoyed was a prebend in the church of Salisbury, which he lost, with his fellowship, at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths to the new government. He died in London 11 May, 1710. His works are, *Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrasis*; *Syntagma de Druidum moribus ac institutis*; *On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion*; *An Account of the Greek Church*; *The Causes and Remedies of the differences about Religion*; *Miscellanea*, a collection of tracts; *Life and Letters of Camden*, in Latin; *Catalogus Librorum MSS. Bibl. Cottonianæ*; *Lives of Dr. Huntington and Dr. Bernard*; *'Vitæ quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium virorum,' 1707.*

SMITH, THOMAS, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, and consecrated bishop of Bolina 11 March, 1810. He died at Ushaw College, near Durham, 30 July, 1831.

SMITH, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Worcester 1711, and educated at New College, Oxford. He became rector of Trinity Church, Chester, and dean of the cathedral. Died 12 Jan., 1787. Dr. Smith published translations of Longinus, Thucydides, and Xenophon's History of Greece. His original works are, 'Sermons on the Beatitudes,' and 'Poems.'

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D. the 'father of English geology,' was born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, 23 March, 1769. He was apprenticed to a land-surveyor and engineer at Stow-on-the-Wold, where he had opportunities for contrasting the lias and red marls of Worcestershire with the 'stonebrash' hills of his native county; and the distinctions thus brought under his notice, as early as 1789, were the germ of that systematic analysis of English strata which he commenced in 1791. From this last date till 1799 he was continually occupied in the vicinity of Bath as a land-surveyor and civil engineer. In this latter profession he was engaged in executing the Somersetshire Coal Canal. In 1794 he commenced a 'Map of the Strata in England and Wales,' and in 1799 he drew up, in tabular form, the 'Order of the Strata and their Organic Remains in the vicinity of Bath.' In 1804 he fixed his nominal residence in London; but his time was principally passed in Norfolk and Suffolk, where he accomplished a remarkable work—stopping out the sea from a vast extent of marsh land. In 1801 a small Geological Map of England was produced, and in 1815 a 'Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales,' on a new map engraved for the purpose by Messrs. Cary, of London. Between the appearance of the great general map in 1815 and the year 1821 Mr. Smith published no fewer than twenty geological maps of the English counties, coloured to represent the strata, and some works on organic remains. From

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1828 to 1834 he was agent to Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, of Hackness, near Scarborough, where, for the first time, geological principles were applied to the development of agriculture. In 1835 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Dublin. Died at Northampton 28 Aug., 1839.

SMITH, SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY, G.C.B., a British admiral, born at Midgham, Sussex, 1764. He became a midshipman in the British navy before he was twelve years of age; and after the close of the American war he took part in the war between Russia and Sweden as a captain in the navy of the latter power. He was present at the engagement between the duke of Sudermania and the prince of Nassau, and was, for his bravery in that action, honoured with the order of the Sword. From that time he was called Sir Sidney Smith. Afterwards he joined Lord Hood at Toulon, where he was employed in destroying such French ships of war as could not be carried off. On his return he was appointed to the command of the frigate 'Diamond,' and, with a small flotilla, did considerable mischief to the enemy. In April, 1796, however, he was captured, and detained in France as a prisoner for two years, at the end of which time he succeeded in effecting his escape. In 1798 he sailed in the 'Tigre,' of 80 guns, to the Mediterranean. He arrived at Constantinople, and then sailed, with a small squadron, to Egypt. Bonaparte had marched to Syria, and Sir Sidney repaired to Acre, and, by his astonishing exertions, he preserved the place. Bonaparte having quitted Egypt, Sir Sidney negotiated with General Kleber for the evacuation of the country; and a treaty to that effect was signed at Al Arish, which, however, was not ratified. In the battle which proved fatal to Abercromby he received a wound, and soon afterwards returned to England. On the renewal of the war he was appointed to an active command. His services were varied and important, and after peace had been concluded they were rewarded with a pension of £1000, and the rank of G.C.B. He attained the rank of admiral 1821, and was appointed lieutenant-general of marines 1830, succeeding therein King William IV. Died at Paris 26 May, 1840.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, was born at Cardross, in Scotland, 1721. He received his education at the school of Dumbarton, and next at Glasgow, where he studied medicine. In 1741 he became surgeon's mate on board a line-of-battle ship, and was present at the unfortunate attack upon Carthage. He quitted the service at Jamaica; and in 1746 returned to London, where he married a lady to whom he had formed an attachment in the West Indies. In 1748 appeared his novel of 'Roderick Random,' which was followed by the 'Ragicide,' a tragedy, written by him at Glasgow, but never acted. In 1751 he published 'Peregrine Pickle,' which was very successful, though disgraced by the memoirs of Lady Vane, for the insertion of which he was well paid. Smollett now took his doctor's degree, and endeavoured to establish himself at Bath; but failing in his object, he returned to London and the profession of an author. His next performance was the 'Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom,' to which succeeded, in 1755, a translation of 'Don Quixote.' He now undertook the 'Critical Review,' for a libellous paragraph in which, upon Admiral Knowles, Smollett was fined £100, and confined three months in the King's Bench, where he wrote his

novel of 'Sir Lancelot Greaves.' In 1758 he began the publication, in numbers, of his 'Complete History of England,' which had an uncommon sale, and was afterwards continued to the year 1764. At the accession of George III., Smollett enrolled himself among the writers for government, in a paper called 'The Briton,' which was answered by Wilkes in his celebrated 'North Briton.' In 1763 he went abroad for his health, and published, in 1766, his 'Travels through France and Italy.' In 1769 he printed 'The Adventures of an Atom,' in which living characters were satirised. Soon after this he set out again for Italy, where he amused himself with writing the novel entitled 'The Expedition of Humphry Clinker.' He died near Leghorn 21 Oct. 1771. As a poet the powers of Smollett appear to advantage in his 'Tears of Scotland,' and the 'Ode to Independence.'

SMYTH, ARTHUR, archbishop of Dublin, 1766; died 1771.

SMYTH, JOHN, called the 'Father of the English General Baptists,' matriculated as a sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge, 26 Nov. 1571; proceeded B.A. 1575-6; was elected a fellow of that society, and in 1579 commenced M.A. In a sermon, *ad clerum*, preached by him on Ash Wednesday, 1585-6, he advocated a judaical observance of the sabbath. He was cited for this sermon before the vice-chancellor and heads, and in the end undertook to interpret his opinion of such things as had been by him doubtfully and uncertainly delivered, more openly, largely, and plainly, in another sermon, *ad clerum*, first submitting the same to the vice-chancellor for his approval. It has been assumed that he was the Mr. Smith, a preacher, who appeared before the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes at Westminster 5 Dec., 1592, having been eleven months in prison, and who, refusing to conform, was remanded to the Marshalsea. A statement that he was at one period a preacher in the city of Lincoln appears questionable, although he certainly resided at Gainsborough, where he established a community of Separatists. In 1606 he and his congregation left Gainsborough and went to Amsterdam, where they joined Johnson and Ainsworth. This accession produced, in a very little time, another disension in the already-agitated English congregation at that place. Smyth imbued with avidity the doctrines held by the Dutch remonstrants, and his peculiar sentiments on baptism, with his practice, procured for him the application of the Sepabstist. His opinions, which seem to have been changed from time to time with marvellous rapidity, involved him in controversy with Joseph Hall (afterwards bishop), Henry Ainsworth (who had been his tutor), Richard Bernard, John Robinson, Richard Clifton, John Page, and Francis Jessop. He was a fearless and able, but far from courteous, disputant. Before he left England he had exhibited a tendency to consumption, and of that complaint he died at Amsterdam, about the end of 1610. The following is a list of his works: A True Description out of the word of God of the Visible Church, 1589, reprinted in Allison's Confutation, in Lawne's Brownism turned the inside outward, 1603, in Wall's More Work for the Dean, 1681, and separately 4to., 1641; 'A Letter to Mr. Richard Bernard'; 'The difference of the Churches of the separation; containing a description of the leiturgie and ministerie of the visible church,'

1608; Parallels, Censures, Observations, appertaining to Three several Writings: 1, A Letter to Mr. Ric. Bernard, by John Smyth; 2, A Book intituled, The Separatists' Schism, published by Mr. Bernard; 3, An Answer to the Separatists' Schism, by Mr. H. Ainsworth,' London, 4to. 1609; 'The Character of the beast; or the false constitution of the church discovered in certain passages betwixt Mr. R. Clifton and John Sm-th, concerning true Christian Baptism of new creatures, or new born babes in Christ; and False Baptism of infants born after the flesh. Referred to two propositions; That Infants are not to be baptized. 2. That Antichristians converted are to be admitted into the True Church by Baptism,' 4to., 1609; 'A Reply to Mr. R. Clyfton's Christian Plea,' 1610. In 1611 appeared, 'A Declaration of the Faith of the English People, remaining at Amsterdam, in Holland; being the remainder of Mr. Smyth's Company, with an Appendix, giving an account of his Sickness and Death.' It is supposed that he had a hand in composing this Declaration of Faith.—*Athen. Cantab.*, iii. 38.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Prescot, in Lancashire, about 1450, and educated at Oxford. In 1485 he was appointed clerk of the hanaper, with which he held the deanery of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and a seat in the Privy Council. In 1492 he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and about the same time made president of the council for the marches of Wales. In 1495 he was translated to Lincoln; and on the death of Archbishop Morton, succeeded him as chancellor of Oxford, where he founded Brasenose College. Died 2 Jan., 1514.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, was born 1766, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow and tutor. He filled the chair of modern history in that university from 1807 till his death on 26 June, 1849. He published 'Lectures on Modern History,' 2 vols., 1840; and 'Lectures on the French Revolution,' 3 vols., 1840.

SMYTH, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., F.S.A., a British admiral, distinguished as a hydrographer and author, was born in Westminster 21 Jan., 1788. Entering the navy in 1805, he served with much distinction throughout the war. Subsequently, through his own resources, and without any official instructions, he occupied himself in conducting a series of hydrographic operations in Barbary, Sicily, and Italy—a service in which he displayed so much talent that Admiral Penrose forwarded to the Admiralty the result of his labours, accompanied by a commendatory letter. Their lordships promoted him (1815) to the rank of commander, and expressed their intention of having a selection of his drawings engraved and published. Ultimately, however, it was determined that the 'Atlas of Sicily' should be engraved in the Admiralty Office, and that Captain Smyth should publish 'A Memoir descriptive of the Hydrography of that and the neighbouring Islands, interspersed with antiquarian and other notices.' In 1817 Captain Smyth, whose continued exertions in the surveying department had, by this time, gained him distinction in the scientific world, was appointed to the 'Aid' sloop; and in her he increased his reputation, by completing the grand survey of the shores of the Adriatic commenced by Napoleon Bonaparte. He afterwards accompanied Sir T. Maitland to the court of A'ali Pasha, to treat respecting the

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cession of Parga; and co-operated in suppressing an insurrection in Santa Maura. His next and last appointment was (1821) to the 'Adventure,' in which vessel he was again ordered to the Mediterranean, for the purpose of carrying out a plan of his own for perfecting the survey of that sea. The additions he then made to astronomy, geography, and hydrography, procured for him the congratulations of scientific Europe, and raised him to the first rank of maritime surveyors. He attained post rank in 1824, and accepted the retirement in 1846. From Jan., 1828, until June, 1842, a meteorological register was kept by Captain Smyth, in an observatory erected by him, first at Bedford, and then at Cardiff. Besides his work on Sicily, Captain Smyth published, in 1828, 'A Sketch of the present State of Sardinia;' in 1829, 'The Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, R.N.:' in 1830, 'An Account of a Private Observatory recently erected at Bedford,' and 'An Account of an Ancient Bath in the Island of Lipari;' in 1834, 'A Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Imperial large Brass Medals;' in 1836, 'Observations on Halley's Comet;' in 1840, 'Nautical Observations on the Port and Maritime Vicinity of Cardiff;' in 1844, 'A Cycle of Celestial Objects,' 2 vols., containing the results of all his astronomical observations—a production which procured him the gold Newtonian medal of the Astronomical Society; and in 1848, the 'Description of an Astrological Clock belonging to the Society of Antiquaries.' He also published a 'Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Imperial Medals' (1835); 'Descriptive Catalogue of Coins belonging to the Duke of Northumberland' (1850, privately printed); 'Ædes Hartwellianæ' (1851, privately printed, with appendix, 1864); 'Speculum Hartwellianum, or a Cycle of Celestial Objects,' 1860; and a work on 'Sidereal Chromatics,' 1864. To him, also, the public is indebted for the formation of the United Service Museum. He succeeded Admiral Beaufort as hydrographer to the Admiralty in 1857. He died at his residence near Aylesbury 9 Sept., 1865.

SHANE, ANDREW, D.D., was the son of Andrew Shane, serjeant-farrier to Charles II., and author of 'The Anatomy of the Horse.' He was born at Hampton Court, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1713 he was made canon of Windsor; and in 1717 he so distinguished himself by his answer to Hoadly, that he was struck out of the list of king's chaplains. In 1719 he was elected provost of King's College, with which he held the living of West Ildesley, Berkshire, till his death, 30 Dec., 1742. His sermons were published in 3 vols., 1745.

SNELL, RODOLPH, a mathematician, born at Oudewarde, in Holland, 1547. He became professor of mathematics, and afterwards of Hebrew, in the university of Leyden, where he died 1613. He published several treatises on the works of Ramus; also 'Apollonius Batavius, seu resuscitata Apollonii Pergei Geometria.' His son, *Willebrod Snell*, was born at Leyden in 1591. He succeeded his father in the mathematical chair, and died 31 Oct., 1626. He discovered the law of the refraction of the rays of light; and undertook the measurement of the earth, or a degree of the meridian, which Muschenbrock afterwards corrected. He published some of the works of the ancient mathematicians, and a few learned treatises of his own on mathematical subjects.

SOBIESKI.

SNEYDERS, or SNYDERS, FRANCIS, born at Antwerp 1570. He studied under Henry Van Balen; and after visiting Italy for improvement, settled at Brussels, under the patronage of the Archduke Ferdinand. He painted battles and hunting-pieces with admirable force; and no one ever excelled him in the representation of animals. Rubens used to assist him in his figures. Died 1657.

SNORRI STURLUSON, an Icelandic poet, born 1178; died 1241. His chief work is the 'Hemskringla,' a collection of Sagas.

SNYDERS. See SNEYDERS.

SOANE, SIR JOHN, F.R.S., P.S.A., an architect, born at Reading 10 Sept., 1752, being the son of a bricklayer. He was educated at a private school in his native town, and having manifested an early predilection for architecture, he was, when fifteen years old, placed as a pupil under Mr. Dance. Afterwards, he was placed in Mr. Holland's office to acquire practical experience. In 1772, being a student of the Royal Academy, he was awarded the silver medal for the best drawing of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. Four years afterwards he obtained the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. Soon after this he was sent to pursue his studies at Rome with the Academy pension. In 1788 he was appointed architect and surveyor to the Bank of England; in 1791 clerk of the works at St. James's Palace, the Houses of Parliament, and other public buildings; and in 1795 architect to the Royal Woods and Forests. In 1800 he commenced the task of enlarging the Bank of England, and of giving it, as far as the situation would admit, a symmetrical and architectural unity of character. In 1806 he was elected professor of architecture to the Royal Academy; and in 1807 nominated clerk of the works to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, where he erected the new infirmary, and other buildings. In 1808 he gratuitously furnished the plan for the Academical Institution, Belfast. About this time he was employed both at Cambridge and Oxford to make alterations and improvements in several of the colleges, particularly Brasenose. The Dulwich Gallery; the Masonic Hall, in Queen Street, London; the National Debt Redemption Office in the Old Jury; the new Law Courts in Westminster Hall, and the offices of the Board of Trade and Privy Council, at Whitehall, were erected from his designs. In 1831 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1833 he completed the new State-Paper Office in St. James's Park. This was his last professional work. He retired into private life the same year; and died 20 Jan., 1837. Sir John bequeathed to the nation his museum of works of art (valued at upwards of £50,000), together with his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

SOBIESKI, JOHN (John III.), King of Poland, was born 1629, being the youngest son of James Sobieski, castellan of Cracovia. His father died 1646, at which time John was in Paris, with his brother Mark, who afterwards signalized himself in combating the Turks, and was slain in the battle of Batow. John Sobieski was created grand-marshal of the crown 1665, general-in-chief, and grand-master of the royal household 1667. The same year he took Podhais from the Tartars; but his principal exploits were against the Ottomans. In 1671 he defeated them in Black Russia, and two years afterwards gained the celebrated battle

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of Choczim, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. In 1074 he was elected king of Poland, principally through the French interest. In 1083 the Turks, after overrunning Hungary, laid close siege to Vienna; whereupon Sobieski mustered his forces, and hastened to its relief. He marched with such celerity that the Turks were taken by surprise, and defeated, with the loss of all their baggage, and the grand standard of Mahomet, which the victor sent to the Pope, with this parody of the words of Cæsar, 'I have come, I have seen, and God hath conquered.' On his entry into Vienna a solemn thanksgiving took place in the cathedral, where, after *Te Deum* had been chanted, the archbishop preached a sermon on this remarkable text: 'There was a man sent from God, and his name was John.' This extraordinary man died at Warsaw 17 June, 1696. John Sobieski married the widow of James Radzivil, prince of Zamoski, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. James, the eldest, was the father of Maria Clementina, wife of the Chevalier de St. George, the son of James II., king of England.

SOCINUS, LÆLIUS, an Italian sectary, was born at Sienna 1525. He studied at Bologna; and in 1540 became member of a secret society formed in the territory of Venice, on the principle of free inquiry. This institution being soon broken up, Socinus quitted Italy to join the reformers in Switzerland; from whence he went to Poland; but returned to Zurich, and died there 16 May, 1562. His nephew, *Faustus Socinus*, was born at Sienna in 1539. On the death of his uncle he took possession of his papers, and from them drew those tenets which he afterwards propagated with such zeal as to become the founder of a sect called by his name. He resided some years at the court of Florence, where he held a civil employment; but in 1574 he went to Germany, and next to Poland, where the Unitarians refused to admit him to their communion on account of his doctrine respecting the simple humanity of Christ. He died at Cracow 3 March, 1604.

SOCRATES, a celebrated philosopher, was born in Attica 469 years B.C. His father was a statuary, and his mother a midwife. Socrates was also a sculptor, and after his father's death carried on the business some time; but employed his leisure hours in the study of philosophy, which procured him the patronage of Crito, a wealthy citizen of Athens, who took him from the shop, and made him tutor to his children. His first masters were Anaxagoras and Archelaus, with the latter of whom he travelled, and returned home accomplished in every branch of learning. He then served his country in the field, and displayed his valour on several occasions. At the age of sixty he became a member of the senate, where he resisted the oppressions of the thirty tyrants, and voted against the caprices of the populace. Socrates had no proper school, but imparted his instructions in all places, and to all persons. His method of teaching was by putting a chain of questions in such a manner as to produce in the mind of the person with whom he conversed a conviction of the truth of the proposition originally advanced. He maintained the existence of one Supreme Intelligence, whose providence is over all his works; and he was equally clear in the great article of a future state. His system of morals corresponded with these principles; and his invariable maxim was, that virtue and wisdom

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are inseparable. Socrates, however, while he taught these truths, could not altogether divest himself of the superstitious notions of his times. He affirmed that an invisible genius constantly attended upon his own person, warning him of danger, and directing him in the course of life he should pursue. This great man, though the glory of his age, fell at last by the malice of his enemies; at the head of whom was Anytus, an orator, who, with another sophist, named Melitus, engaged Aristophanes to expose him upon the public stage, which the poet did in his comedy of the 'Clouds.' Anytus and Melitus next proceeded to more atrocious measures; and having gained an influence among the judges, preferred an accusation against Socrates as a contemner of the gods. Though the philosopher defended himself with ability, he was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to take poison; which was carried into execution when he was above seventy years of age, B.C. 396. The Athenians were soon sensible of the injustice they had committed, and put Melitus to death, though Anytus was suffered to go into exile. In person Socrates was very ordinary; bald, and of a dark complexion, having a flat nose, projecting eyes, and a heavy look. He had two wives, one of whom, Xantippe, was such a scold as to render her name proverbial.

SOCRATES, an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century. He was born at Constantinople, and bred to the bar, whence he obtained the name of *Scholasticus*. He wrote the History of the Church from the period where Eusebius ended to the year 440.

SOLANDER, DANIEL CHARLES, M.D., F.R.S., a naturalist, born in Sweden 28 Feb., 1730. He studied at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus. In 1760 he came to England, where he obtained employment in the British Museum. In 1768 he accompanied Mr. Banks in his voyage with Captain Cook; and while exploring Terra del Fuego, Solander was instrumental, by his advice, in saving that gentleman from perishing by the severity of the frost. In 1771 he was created doctor of civil law at Oxford; and in 1773 was appointed one of the under-librarians of the British Museum. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions; and he drew up the catalogue of Mr. Brander's Museum. Died 16 May, 1782.

SOLARIO, ANTONIO DI, an Italian painter, born at Chivita, in the Abruzzi, 1382; died 1455. His principal work is a series of frescoes in the church of St. Severino at Naples, representing scenes in the life of St. Bernard.

SOLIMAN I., Sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Bajazet, 1402. After relieving the Ottoman empire by his courage, he fell into a debauched course of life, and was dethroned and assassinated by his brother, Musa, 1410.

SOLIMAN II., surnamed *The Magnificent*, succeeded his father, Selim I., 1520. Having concluded a truce with Ismael, sophy of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521 he took Belgrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1529 he made himself master of Buda, and then laid siege to Vienna, whence he was obliged to retreat with a loss of 80,000 men. In 1534 he marched into the East, and took Tauris from the Persians, but was soon afterwards defeated by the Shah. His forces were

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also repulsed before Malta, but he took the isle of Chios 1566. He died at the siege of Szigeth, in Hungary, 5 Sept., 1566.

SOLIMENA, FRANCESCO, Cavalieri, called *l'Abate Ciccio*, an Italian painter, born at Nocera dei Pagani (Naples) 1657. His father, who was a painter, placed him under Francesco di Maria for instructions, by which he profited so well, that while a boy he was employed to paint a chapel belonging to the Jesuits. Philip V. sent to him for his portrait; and the emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Solimena was also distinguished by his poetry. Died 1747.

SOLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a Roman writer, who probably lived in the third century, wrote a collection of miscellaneous curiosities, which he first called 'Polyhistor,' and afterwards 'Collectanea Rerum Memorabilium.' It consists chiefly of geographical accounts, and is taken almost entirely from the elder Pliny. The Latin text has been frequently printed. It was translated into English by Arthur Golding, London, 1587 and 1590.

SOLIS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish writer, born at Plasencia, in Old Castile, 18 July, 1610. At the age of seventeen he produced a comedy, which was acted with applause. Afterwards he applied himself to politics, and was made historiographer of the Indies; on which he wrote the 'History of the Conquest of Mexico,' which entitles its author to a place in the first rank of Spanish prose writers. It has been translated into English by Thomas Townsend. At the close of life, De Solis entered into orders; and died 19 April, 1686. His dramatic works were printed at Madrid in 1681; his poems in 1716; and his letters in 1737.

SOLOMON, ABRAHAM, a popular English painter, died at Biarritz 19 Dec., 1862, aged 39. Among his most celebrated pictures are 'Waiting for the Verdict;' the companion groups, 'Second Class,' and 'First Class,' in which the story of a sailor lad's departure from home, and return in the guise of a midshipman, is set forth by two scenes in the interior of railway carriages; the 'Lion in Love,' which represents a plethoric old general threading the needle of a laughing young lady; and the 'Lost Found.'

SOLOON, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born of Athenian parents, at Salamis, in the sixth century before the Christian era. He resided at Athens, where he carried on merchandize, till he acquired distinction by delivering, in conjunction with Pisistratus, his native place from the Megarensians. After this he was made archon, in virtue of which office he instituted a new code of laws, and then retired to Egypt; from whence he went to Cyprus, and next to Lydia, where Cræsus, the king of that country, treated him with great courtesy. Cræsus, whose wealth was prodigious, asked Solon what he thought of his condition; to whom he answered, 'The events of life are uncertain; he who is prosperous to-day, may be the reverse to-morrow; no man therefore can be said to be happy before his death.' This remark made a deep impression upon the mind of Cræsus, and when afterwards he was made prisoner by Cyrus, and was about to be put to death, he cried out, 'O Solon! Solon!' Cyrus, inquiring into the meaning of this exclamation, was informed of what had formerly passed; upon which he gave Cræsus his liberty. Solon died in Cyprus at the age of eighty.

SOMERSET.

SOMERS, JOHN, Lord Somers, was born at Worcester 4 March, 1650. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A.; after which he studied in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1688 he was one of the counsel for the seven bishops, and being chosen a member of the Convention Parliament, he distinguished himself at the conference of the two houses on the question about the abdication of the throne. When the new government was established, he became, successively, solicitor and attorney-general; and in 1693, lord-keeper of the great seal. He was next raised to the peerage, appointed lord-chancellor, and rewarded with lands in the county of Surrey. In 1700 he was deprived of the seals, and soon after impeached by the House of Commons; but a misunderstanding arising between the two houses, the lords pronounced a verdict of acquittal. Lord Somers projected the union between England and Scotland, and was one of the managers appointed to carry that measure into effect. In 1708 he was made president of the council; but went out of office again in 1710, after which he led a retired life, and died 26 April, 1716. Lord Somers wrote some poems, and translations from Greek and Latin authors. Several political pieces are also ascribed to him.

SOMERSET. See **BEAUFORT, DUKE OF.**

SOMERSET, EDWARD ADOLPHUS ST. MATTHEW, DUKE OF, K.G., was born 24 Feb., 1775, received his academical education at Christ Church, Oxford, and died in London 18 Aug., 1855. He was much devoted to scientific and mathematical pursuits, and published a treatise of the relative elementary properties of the ellipse and the circle.

SOMERSET, EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF, K.G., was the eldest son of Sir John Seymour, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth. In 1533 he accompanied the duke of Suffolk to France, and was knighted the same year. When his sister became the wife of Henry VIII., in 1536, he was created Viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford. In 1540 he was made knight of the Garter, and in 1542 lord chamberlain of England. In 1544 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the North, and commanded an expedition against the Scots. The same year he was at the siege of Boulogne, where he defeated the French, who lay encamped before the place. By the king's will, he was nominated one of his executors and governor of his son; but Seymour soon after was declared protector of the kingdom. In 1548 he was appointed lord-treasurer, created duke of Somerset, and made earl marshal of England. The same year he marched into Scotland, and gained the victory of Musselburgh; but though this raised his reputation, his fate was now fast approaching, to which the execution of his brother, the admiral, greatly contributed. His greatest enemy was the earl of Warwick, and though a marriage had been effected between their children, yet when that nobleman became duke of Northumberland he accused Seymour of treason, and he was executed on Tower Hill 22 Jan., 1551-2. He left three daughters, who wrote, in conjunction, a century of Latin distichs on the death of Margaret of Valois, queen of France.

SOMERSET, JOHN BEAUFORT, first DUKE OF, grandson of John, duke of Lancaster, was eminently conspicuous in most of the military campaigns in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., and by the latter

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was created duke of Somerset, and earl of Kendal, 1442. Died 1444.

SOMERSET, ROBERT CARR, EARL OF, was page to James VI. of Scotland, before his accession to the English throne, and was at his coronation made a knight of the Bath. This circumstance is contradictory to the story so confidently told by several historians, concerning his introduction to the king at a tilting about eight years afterwards. He was created Viscount Rochester 1611, and earl of Somerset 1613; being advanced in the following year to the office of lord-chamberlain. On the death of the earl of Salisbury he became prime minister, and dispenser of the king's favours. In the plenitude of his power he grew insolent, and visibly declined in the king's favour, especially upon the duke of Buckingham's appearance at court. In 1676 he was condemned for being accessory to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, a crime in which he was involved with his countess; but they both received the king's pardon. Died July, 1645.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Edston, Warwickshire, 1692. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford; but left the university without a degree, to live upon his estate, where he died 14 July, 1743. His principal poem is the 'Chase,' which, as a descriptive piece, possesses considerable merit.

SOMERVILLE, MARY, a lady of high scientific acquirements, was born in Scotland 26 Dec., 1780, being the daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Mr. Samuel Charters, solicitor of Customs for Scotland. Her girlhood was passed at a school at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. Early in life she became the wife of Mr. Samuel Greig, a captain and commissioner in the Russian navy. Her union with him became the means of developing her latent scientific powers, as he took great pleasure in mathematical inquiry, and carefully initiated her in both the theory of mathematics and their practical application. Her second husband was Dr. William Somerville, a member of a family of Scotch extraction. In 1826 she presented to the Royal Society a paper on 'The magnetizing power of the more refrangible solar rays,' in which she detailed her repetitions of the experiments made by Morichini of Rome, and Bérard of Montpellier. This being printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' led to much discussion on a difficult point of scientific inquiry, which was only set at rest some years later by the researches of two German electricians, Riess and Moser, who showed that the action upon the magnetic needle was not caused by the violet rays. In 1831 she published her 'Mechanism of the Heavens.' This book, her only strictly astronomical work, is based on the 'Mécanique Céleste' of Laplace. To it succeeded, in 1834, 'The Connection of the Physical Sciences,' which excellent work was thus characterised by the 'Quarterly Review': 'This volume, though unassuming in form and pretensions, is so original in design and perfect in execution, as fully to merit the success of eight editions, each carefully embodying all of augmentation that science had intermediately received. Her work, indeed, is a true Kosmos in the nature of its design, and in the multitude of materials collected and condensed into the history it affords of the physical phenomena of the universe.' The next work of this accomplished lady was her 'Physical Geo-

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graphy' (1848), comprising the history of the earth in its whole material organisation, and consequently embracing all those branches to which she had, at various times, directed her attention. These two works, in addition to their popularity in this country, as testified by the many editions through which they passed, were translated into several foreign languages; and their author's services to geographical science were recognised in 1869 by the award of the Victoria medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In the same year (1866) she gave to the world her 'Molecular and Microscopic Science,' a work which contains a complete conspectus of some of the most recent and most abstruse researches of modern science, and describes admirably not only the discoveries of our day in the field of physics and chemistry, but more especially the revelations of the microscope in the vegetable and animal worlds. Mrs. Somerville, who spent great part of her life in Italy, died in the neighbourhood of Naples 29 Nov., 1872.

SOMNER, WILLIAM, an antiquary, born in 1598, at Canterbury, where his father was registrar of the court. He received his education at the grammar-school of his native city, after which he became a clerk in his father's office, till Archbishop Laud gave him a higher appointment in the ecclesiastical court. In 1640 he published 'The Antiquities of Canterbury,' of which an enlarged edition by Bately was published 1703. In 1652 he added a Saxon Glossary to the 'Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptorum,' which was followed by the compilation of a Saxon dictionary. Sir Henry Spelman, having founded a lecture on that language at Cambridge, the salary was given to Somner to prosecute this undertaking, which was published at Oxford 1659. In 1660 he was made master of St. John's Hospital, and auditor of Christ Church, at Canterbury. The same year he published 'A Treatise of Gavelkind.' His other works are, 'Two elegiac Poems on Charles I.,' 1648; 'A treatise on the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent,' 1693; and 'Julii Cæsaris Portus Iccius illustratus,' 1694. Died 30 March, 1669.

SONNERAT, PIERRE, a French traveller and naturalist, born at Lyons 1745; died at Paris 12 April, 1814, leaving interesting accounts, illustrated with engravings from his own drawings, of his travels in New Guinea, the East Indies, and China.

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT, CHARLES NICOLAS SIGISBERT, a French naturalist and traveller, born at Lunéville 1 Feb., 1751; died at Paris 29 May, 1812.

SONTAG, HENRIETTA, Countess Rossi, a German singer, born at Coblenz 13 May, 1805. She appeared upon the stage in children's parts as early as her sixth year; at fifteen made her debut at Prague, in Boïeldieu's 'John of Paris,' and soon rose to a foremost place among European vocalists, distinguishing herself not less in the music of her countrymen Weber, Beethoven, and Spohr, than in that of Rossini. Her beauty and dramatic talents were hardly less conspicuous than her vocal accomplishments, and she competed with Malibran and Pasta for supremacy in the lyric drama until 1830, when she was married to Count Rossi, an Italian nobleman, and retired from the stage. After twenty years of private life she was induced, by the pecuniary misfortunes of her husband, to resume her profession, sang for several seasons in Europe, then made a successful tour in the United

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States, and died while on a professional visit to Mexico 18 June, 1854.

SOPHOCLES, a Greek tragic poet, born at Athens b.c. 495. He studied poetry under Æschylus, with whom he contended in tragedy, and gained the prize. His countrymen paid him extraordinary honours; and he was joined in a commission with Pericles, to reduce the revolted Samians. He continued writing for the stage to so late a period of life that his sons complained against him to the judges, as being incapable of managing his estate. Sophocles, upon this, appeared in court, and recited his tragedy of 'Oedipus of Colonus,' which he had just finished; and then asked whether that was the work of a dotard? No more evidence was necessary, and the sons were declared mad for bringing such a charge. Sophocles died b.c. 406, and his death is said to have been occasioned by the joy which he felt on having gained another poetical prize. Only seven of his plays exist; the best edition is that of Brunck (Strasburg, 1786). There are numerous English translations.

SORBIERE, SAMUEL, a French physician, born 1615. His parents were of the Protestant religion, but he turned Catholic, and went to Rome, expecting some preferment from Clement IX., who only bestowed upon him some marks of honour, which made Sorbier say, 'Holy Father, you give ruffles to a man who has got no shirt.' He next visited England, of which voyage he published an account in 1664; but having thrown out some scandalous reflections upon the country, he was answered by Sprat. Sorbier died 9 April, 1670. His other works are, 'Letters and Discourses'; Discourse upon the Comet; Discourse on the Transfusion of the Blood; 'Epistolæ illustrium et eruditiorum virorum.' He also translated some English books into French, particularly those of Hobbes, with whom he corresponded.

SORBONNE, ROBERT DE, the founder of the college called by his name at Paris, was born in 1201, at Sorbon, in the diocese of Rheims. He became chaplain and confessor to St. Louis, and in 1251 was made canon of Cambrai. Two years after this he began his college for the benefit of poor students, and he bequeathed all his property to it at his death, which happened 15 Aug., 1274.

SOREL, AGNES, a native of Fromenteau, in Touraine, born about 1409. She was maid of honour to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who became enamoured of her, and at last abandoned the cares of government for her loved society. Agnes urged her royal lover to deeds of glory, and roused him to attack the English forces, which depopulated his kingdom. She bore three children to Charles VII., and maintained her influence over him till her death, which occurred 9 Feb., 1450.

SOTO, DOMINIC, a Spanish Dominican, born at Segovia 1494. Though his origin was mean, he qualified himself for the university of Alcalá, from whence he proceeded to Paris, and, on his return, appeared with distinction at Salamanca. Charles V. sent him to the council of Trent, where he took an active part, and was much consulted. He refused the bishopric of Segovia, and died 17 Dec. 1560. His principal works are, 'On Nature and Grace,' 'De Justitia et Jure.' He is to be distinguished from Peter Soto, a Dominican of Salamanca, who came to England with Philip II., and became professor of divinity and Hebrew at Oxford.

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On the death of Mary, he returned to Spain, and was called to the council of Trent, where he died 1563. He published 'Institutiones Christianæ,' and other works.

SOUBISE, BENJAMIN DE ROHAN, Seigneur DE, son of René de Rohan, by the daughter of Jean de Parthenai, Seigneur de Soubise, was born at La Rochelle 1583. He distinguished himself on the side of the Protestants, and, with his brother, ably defended the town of La Rochelle against the arms of France. In 1621 he long maintained the independence of St. Jean d'Angely against Louis XIII., and, when he surrendered, he obtained honourable terms and a free pardon. The next year he took Oleron, and extended his conquests over Poitou; but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fly to England, and he died in London 9 Oct., 1642.

SOUBISE, CHARLES DE ROHAN, Prince DE, duke of Rohan and Ventadour, a peer and marshal of France, born 1715, was patronised by Louis XV., and became minister of state. He served Louis as aide-de-camp in all the campaigns of 1744 to 1748; and his services were rewarded by the appointment of field-marshal in 1748, and in 1751 with the government of Flanders and Hainault. He was defeated by the Prussians at Rosbach; but, in 1758, he defeated the Hessians, Hanoverians, and English, first at Sondershausen, July 13, and next at Sulzberg, October 10, by which he completed the conquest of the landgraviat of Hesse. When Louis XV. died, Soubise alone, of all the courtiers, followed the funeral procession, which consisted only of a few valets and pages, and never left the remains of his kind master till he saw them deposited in the tomb. Louis XVI. persuaded him to retain his place as minister. He died 4 July, 1787.

SOUBISE, JEAN DE PARTHENAI, Seigneur DE, born about 1512 of an illustrious house in Poitou, was one of the chief leaders of the Huguenots. He went from Ferrara, where he had enjoyed the favour of the duke, to France, and was sent by the prince of Conde, his new patron, to defend Lyons, where he behaved with such bravery that the duke of Nemours was obliged to raise the siege. Died 1566.

SOUFFLOT, JACQUES GERMAIN, an architect, was born at Irancy, near Auxerre, 1714. He studied at Rome, and, on his return, settled at Lyons, where he built an exchange and hospital, which gained him so much credit, that he was called to Paris, and made superintendent of the royal buildings. His principal work was the church of St. Genevieve. He was a knight of the order of St. Michael; and died 29 Aug., 1781.

SOULT, NICOLAS JEAN DE DIEU, duke of Dalmatia, and marshal-general of France, was born 29 March, 1769, at St. Amans-la-Bastide, in the department of Tarn, and joined the royal regiment of infantry 1785. In 1791 he was appointed to discipline a regiment of volunteers of the Upper Rhine, and his merit was so conspicuous that he received a commission of sous-lieutenant from Marshal Lukner. He served with distinguished ability under Custine, and passed rapidly through the intermediate grades, until he reached that of adjutant-general of staff, when General Lefebvre attached him to his own staff, with the grade of chief of brigade. In that quality he went through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 with the army of the Moselle, and owed to his talents, as well as to

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his republican principles, a rapid promotion. He particularly attracted notice by his conduct at the battle of Fleurus, where Marceau, deserted by his troops, turned to retreat. Soult, however, arrested the panic, and turned defeat into victory. Successively raised to the rank of general of brigade, and then to that of general of division, he took part in all the campaigns of Germany, won the battle at Ratte Eig, and served in the battle of Freiberg. In 1799 he served under Massena in the dreadful campaign in Switzerland, and had a share in the victory at Zurich, so destructive to the Austrians. He commanded under the same officer at the terrible siege of Genoa, and was highly distinguished in the numerous combats which took place around its walls. He was, however, defeated and wounded in the combat at Montenotte, and driven back into Genoa, and was taken prisoner in another *sortie*. Set at liberty after the battle of Marengo, and raised to the command of Piedmont, he returned to France at the peace of Amiens, and was named one of the four colonels of the guard of the consuls. Napoleon had detected his talents, and from this period the name of Soult is rarely absent from the history of Europe. He fought in every war, almost in every field, if not with invariable fortune, at any rate with unchangeable skill. Though not personally a favourite of the emperor, he was among the first of the generals selected for the dignity of marshal in 1804, and the first of the marshals advanced to the dignity of peers. Marshal Soult organised that immense levy which was held on the heights of Boulogne, and proudly denominated the 'Army of England'; and when, in 1805, the invasion of England was commuted for the conquest of Austria, he led the main column of the grand army which gained on Mack's rear, captured Memingen, and rendered necessary the disgraceful capitulation of Ulm; and, on the field of Austerlitz, he was charged with the execution of that mighty manœuvre which decided the fate of the campaign. His share in the battle of Jena was scarcely less distinguished. Soult followed up that success with the rapidity which characterised Napoleon's victories; defeated Kalkreuth, captured Magdeburg, and put to flight Blücher and Lestocq. His ardour secured the semblance of victory at Eylau, and his judgment was permitted to influence the wavering resolution of Napoleon. In 1808 he was sent to secure the French conquest of Spain, and defeated the Spaniards at Reynosa; and when Napoleon gave up the pursuit of Sir John Moore's army, Soult was entrusted with the corps which was to drive the English into the sea. The English, however, stood firm at Corunna: Soult hazarded an attack, which was repulsed with a loss which might have ended in an entire defeat, had not the English general and his second in command been struck down in the heat of the action. The English army being withdrawn, Soult overran and subdued Galicia and the north of Portugal; stormed and took Oporto, when the French troops perpetrated a horrible massacre, and so firmly established the French dominion in those parts, that he aspired to change his marshal's bâton for the crown of a sovereign. His intrigues brought upon him the displeasure of the emperor, and his ambition might have been severely punished—when Wellington landed in Portugal, and these visions of royalty were dissipated. Wellington marched by the Douro, passed that river by a

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masterly movement, and Soult took to flight, and reached Spain in a miserable condition. Having drawn together his forces, he was in sufficient strength to march upon Wellington's rear, after the fruitless victory at Talavera, and compelled him to withdraw into Portugal. In 1809 he was appointed major-general of the French forces in Spain, and being thus virtually a commander-in-chief, he gained the great victory of Ocaña, which resulted in the subjugation of Andalusia. In 1811 he captured Olivenza and Badajoz; but the British forces laying siege to the latter place, Soult marched to relieve it, attacked the British forces under Beresford at Albuera, and received a bloody defeat. He nevertheless bravely defended the south of Spain; but, in 1812, Wellington commenced his offensive movements, and captured Badajoz, under his very eyes. In 1813 the great battle of Salamanca loosened the French hold on Spain, and Soult was compelled to abandon the province of Andalusia, and was recalled to aid the emperor in his great struggle in Germany after the catastrophe of Moscow, and he was the chief of the staff of Napoleon at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. The dreadful defeat at Vittoria cleared the Spanish peninsula of the French armies, and laid open the soil of France herself to the invader. Soult was despatched to defend the frontier against the allied forces. By well-combined movements he marched his troops through the passes of the Pyrenees, fell upon the British divisions, isolated and unprepared, and was only repulsed after dreadful losses. His incursion to secure Pampeluna led to a defeat at Soraoren, after which the marshal and his army barely escaped capture. His attempts to relieve St. Sebastian were equally brave and equally unsuccessful. Wellington now invaded France, and Soult defended his native land with gallant tenacity; but his dispirited troops suffered dreadful defeats on the Nivelle, the Nive, and at Orthes. Soult, finding all his efforts useless, withdrew to Toulouse, where he occupied a most formidable position. Wellington attacked him, and a terrible battle ensued. Soult, after a most obstinate resistance, which cost the allies upwards of 5,000 men, evacuated Toulouse, and further sacrifices were rendered unnecessary by the capture of Paris, which had taken place more than a fortnight before, but of which neither commander had received information. Shortly after the evacuation of Toulouse, Soult signed a suspension of arms, and adhered to the re-establishment of Louis XVIII., who presented him with the cross of St. Louis, and called him to the command of the 13th military division, and then to the ministry of war (3 Dec., 1814). On 8 March following, hearing of the landing from Elba, he published his well-known order of the day, in which Napoleon is treated more than severely. Three days later he resigned his portfolio as minister of war, and declared for the emperor, who, passing over the famous proclamation, raised him to the dignity of peer of France, and major-general of the army. After Waterloo, where he was chief of the staff to the emperor, and where he fought most energetically, the marshal took refuge at Malzèze (Lozère), but, being set down in the list of the proscribed, he withdrew to Düsseldorf, on the banks of the Rhine, until 1819, when a royal ordinance allowed him to return to France. He then went to live with his family at his native place and his

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marshal's bâton was restored to him. Charles X. treated Soutl with favour, creating him knight of his orders, and afterwards making him peer of France. After the revolution of July, 1830, the declaration of the chamber of deputies of August 9 excluded him from that rank, but he was restored to it four days later, by a special nomination of Louis Philippe, who soon after appointed him minister of war. In that capacity he devoted his talents as an administrator to the reorganisation of the army. As president of the council of ministers (a post he held at two distinct periods) he was one of the firmest supporters of that throne to which France owed eighteen years of repose and order. He was selected to represent the French monarchy at the coronation of Queen Victoria (1838). In 1847 he resigned the office of president of the council, and retired into private life, on which occasion the king revived for him the ancient dignity of marshal-general of France. Died 26 Nov., 1852.

SOUTH, Sir JAMES, F.R.S., an eminent astronomer, was born 1785, being the son of a dispensing druggist who, towards the close of the last century, carried on business in Blackman Street, Borough; but James South entered upon a higher branch of the medical profession, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. For some years he practised his profession in Southwark, and in the intervals of business pursued the study of astronomy, in connection with which he made some extremely valuable observations. In 1822 and 1823, in conjunction with Sir John Herschel, he compiled a catalogue of 380 double stars. After this he removed to Campden Hill, Kensington, where he constructed an observatory, to which he devoted the closest attention during the remainder of his life, and which achieved a European fame. He was one of the founders of the Royal Astronomical Society, and was for a time its president. In 1830, on the recommendation of the duke of Wellington, who was then prime minister, he received the honour of knighthood, and for several years before his death he enjoyed a pension of £300 a year on the civil list, for his contributions to astronomical science. The account of Sir James South's astronomical observations during his residence in Southwark is published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1825, and is accompanied by an interesting description of the five-foot and seven-foot equatorials with which they were made. Sir James died 19 Oct., 1869.

SOUTH, ROBERT, D.D., was born at Hackney 1633, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to a student's place at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and the year following appointed chaplain to the earl of Clarendon, who gave him a prebend in the church of Westminster. In 1670 he was made canon of Christchurch, and in 1676 went with the English ambassador to Poland, of which journey he wrote a narrative. In 1678 he was presented to the rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire. In 1693 he had a controversy with Sherlock, on the doctrine of the Trinity, when both disputants were charged with heresy, for attempting to explain an indefinable mystery. Dr. South was distinguished by his wit, and his sermons, eleven volumes of which have been published, possess great merit in this respect. He died 8 July, 1716, and was interred in West-

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minster Abbey. His 'Opera posthuma Latina' and his 'English Miscellaneous Works,' were printed in 2 vols. 8vo.

SOUTHAMPTON, HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, third EARL OF, K.G., received his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and succeeded to the title on his father's death 1581. He was an intimate friend of the earl of Essex, who made him general of the horse in Ireland. Having united in that earl's insurrection, he was sent to the Tower 1598, but one of the first events after James I.'s accession was his release. Soon afterwards he was honoured with the Garter and the captaincy of the Isle of Wight. It was not, however, till 1619 that he was called to the council board, and when there his independent opinions proved rather troublesome than serviceable. In the House of Lords, also, his patriotism induced him to be free in speech, and he was for some time under restraint after the parliament of 1621. In 1624 he was colonel of one of the four regiments sent for the defence of the Palatinate; and there, after having first lost his son, Lord Wriothesley, his own life was sacrificed, he dying at Bergen-op-Zoom 10 Nov., 1624. This noble-spirited peer is memorable as a patron of Shakspeare, and as one of the founders of Virginia, where Southampton River and other local names are derived from him.

SOUTHAMPTON, THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF, K.G., son of Wm. Wriothesley, York herald, was a native of London, and after receiving an academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Gray's Inn; after which he became master of the Crown Office in the court of King's Bench. He was also secretary to Thomas Cromwell, and one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber. In 1538 he was one of the principal secretaries of state, and a member of the House of Commons; and about this period he was employed in several embassies. On the fall of his old master, Cromwell, he, being then a knight, became the king's principal adviser. He had extensive grants of abbey-lands; and on 1 Jan., 1543-4, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Wriothesley of Titchfield. On 22 April, 1544, he was constituted lord-keeper during the illness of Lord-chancellor Audley, on whose death, soon afterwards, he became lord-chancellor. On 16 Feb., 1546-7, he was created earl of Southampton, but was soon afterwards removed from the wooolsack, on a charge of unduly affixing the great seal to a commission for hearing causes in chancery. For a time he was excluded from the privy-council, but, being reinstated, he took a prominent part in the proceedings against the protector Somerset, from whose fall he expected great things. However, he was completely outwitted and disappointed; and dropped into utter insignificance. He died in London 31 July, 1550.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SOUTHAMPTON, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, EARL OF, was the son of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Aldwarke, Yorkshire. In 1512 he sailed in the fleet against France, and was wounded in an engagement off Brest. Shortly afterwards he was at the siege of Tournay, and, for his bravery, received the honour of knighthood. In 1520 he was vice-admiral of England, and the next year obtained a grant of the minor of Navesby, at which time he was ambassador in France. Soon after this he was recalled; and, on a rupture between the two countries, had the command of a

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fleet, with which he assisted in the taking of Morlaix. In 1523 he was sent to conclude a treaty of peace; and in 1529 he was one of those who subscribed articles of impeachment against Wolsey. He attended his royal master in his interview with the king of France at Boulogne; and in 1537 was made earl of Southampton, and lord privy seal. In Oct., 1542, he was sent to Scotland, but died on his way thither, at Newcastle, the same year.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a religious fanatic, born in Devonshire about 1750, of humble parents, was employed chiefly at Exeter, as a domestic servant; but having joined the Methodists, and become acquainted with a man of the name of Sanderson, who laid claim to the spirit of prophesy, she advanced a like pretension, and wrote and dictated prophecies, sometimes in prose, and sometimes in rhymed doggerel. She announced herself as the woman spoken of in the 12th chapter of Revelation, and obtained considerable sums by the sale of seals which were to secure the salvation of those who purchased them. She then came to London, on the invitation and at the expense of Sharp, the engraver. She was very illiterate, but wrote numerous letters and pamphlets; and her prophecies, nearly unintelligible as they were, had a large sale. Of the Prince of Peace she announced that she was to be delivered on 19 Oct., 1814, at midnight, being then upwards of sixty years of age. A costly cradle was made, and considerable sums were contributed, in order to have other things prepared in a style worthy of the expected Shiloh. On 27 Dec., 1814, she expired. Her body was opened after her decease, and the appearance of pregnancy which had deceived her followers, and perhaps herself, was found to have arisen from dropsy. The number of her followers continued to be very great for many years after her death; they believed that there would be a resurrection of her body, and that she was still to be the mother of the promised Shiloh.

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, a dramatist, born at Oxmantown, co. Dublin, 1660. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and then removed to the Middle Temple, London (1678), where he studied poetry, instead of law. He published plays, and acquired a comfortable subsistence. His first production, 'The Persian Prince, or Loyal Brother' (1682), was intended to compliment the duke of York, who, after ascending the throne, gave the author a captain's commission in the army. In 1721 he obtained for his 'Spartan Dame' £100, a high price at that time. The most affecting of his plays is his 'Innocent Adultery'; and the most finished is 'Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave.' He wrote besides, 'Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage'; also, 'The Disappointment,' and 'The Rambling Lady,' comedies. During the latter years of his life he resided in Westminster. Died 26 May, 1746.

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, LL.D., was born at Bristol 13 Aug., 1774, his father being a linendraper of that city. He was sent to school when six years of age, to Mr. Foote, a Baptist minister; was subsequently taught by a Mr. Flower, at Corston, near Newton St. Loe, and by Mr. Williams, a Welshman, from whom little scholarship was to be got; was subsequently placed at Westminster School (1788) by his maternal uncle, and finally at Balliol College, Oxford (1792), with the design

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of his entering the Church; but Southey's academical career closed in 1794. In the same year he published his first poems, in conjunction with Mr. Lovell, the two friends assuming the names of Moschus and Bion. About this time, too, he took part in the famous Pantisocracy scheme, to which all the eager contributors brought golden theories, but of more tangible coin so little, that the Utopian project was necessarily relinquished. In Nov., 1795, he married Miss Fricker, of Bristol, the sister of Mrs. Coleridge. In the winter of the same year, while the author was on his way to Lisbon, 'Joan of Arc' was published. He returned to Bristol in the following summer; and in the subsequent year he removed to London, and entered Gray's Inn. He passed part of the years 1800-1 in Portugal, and was for a short time resident in Ireland. His final establishment at Greta, near Keswick, in the lake country, took place in 1804. On the decease of Mr. Pye (1813), Southey was appointed poet-laureate; he received his doctor's degree from the university of Oxford 1821; and in 1839 contracted a second marriage with Caroline Anne, daughter of Charles Bowles, esq., one of the most pathetic and natural among contemporary authoresses. The rest of his career is to be traced in the works which he poured forth with unrivalled versatility, care, and felicity. We have not the space to give a complete list of his publications. The principal poems are, 'Wat Tyler,' 'Joan of Arc,' 'Thalaba,' 'Metrical Tales,' 'Madoc,' 'The Curse of Kehama,' 'Carmen Triumpnale,' 'Roderick,' 'The Vision of Judgment'—to say nothing of fugitive pieces. His prose works comprise translations of the poems of the 'Cid,' 'Amadis,' and 'Palmerin of England'; Essays, allowing the letters of 'Espriella,' 'Sir Thomas More's Colloquies,' and the slighter 'Ormiana,' to bear his name; histories, among which are, 'The Book of the Church,' 'The History of the Peninsular War,' 'The History of the Brazils'; criticism, including his voluminous and important contributions to the 'Quarterly Review'; and biography. Foremost in this last department were 'The Life of Nelson,' one of the most popular and perfect specimens of its class which our language possesses, noble in feeling and faultless in style; 'The Life of Chatterton,' 'The Life of Kirke White,' 'The Life of Wesley,' and 'The Life of Cowper,' all of which are, in different degrees, valuable contributions to our literature. Mr. Southey, who for three years previous to his death had been in a state of mental darkness, died 21 March, 1843. His curious erudition is happily shown in 'The Doctor' (1834-7), and in his 'Commonplace Book,' published in 4 vols., after his decease. His life, written by his son, the Rev. C. C. Southey, appeared in 6 vols., 1849-50. Mr. Southey's widow survived till 20 July, 1854.

SOUTHWELL, NATHANIEL, a Jesuit, was a native of Norfolk, and was admitted into the English College at Rome 1617, by the name of *Nathaniel Bacon*. In 1637 he was appointed confessor of the house. From this employment he was removed to become secretary to Father Vincent Caraffa, who was elected the seventh general of the society; and he was retained in the same important and confidential situation by the four next generals of the society. Died at Rome 4 Dec., 1676. His great biographical repository, 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu,' was published at Rome, folio, 1676. He was also

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the author of 'A Journal of Meditations for every Day in the Year,' London, 8vo., 1660.—*Oliver*.

SOUTHWELL, ROBERT, an English poet, descended of a good family in Norfolk, was born about 1562, at Horsham, St. Faith's, in that county. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Paris for education, and afterwards he became, for a short time, an *alumnus* of the English College at Douay. He then proceeded to Rome, where, on 17 Oct., 1578, he was received into the Society of Jesus. A considerable portion of his novitiate was spent at Tournay; and on his return to Rome he entered upon a course of philosophy and theology, in which he acquitted himself so brilliantly that, after completing his studies, he was appointed prefect of the English College there. In 1584 he was ordained priest. His earnest wish to be sent upon the English mission was complied with, and in company with the celebrated Father Garnet, he arrived in this country 7 July, 1586. For several years he was confessor to Anne, countess of Arundel, whose husband was confined in the Tower; and it was during his residence in this pious lady's household that all his writings were composed. At length, in 1592, he was betrayed into the hands of the officers of justice, who subjected him to the most excruciating tortures. After three years' close detention in the Tower, he was put upon his trial at Westminster 21 Feb., 1594-5. He pleaded Not Guilty to the charge of treason, but fully and distinctly admitted (his only crime) that he was a priest, and had returned to his own country simply to administer the sacraments to those of his religion who might desire them, and to perform the ordinary duties of a clergyman of the Church of Rome. As a matter of course he was found guilty, and on the following day, 22 Feb., 1594-5, was dragged on a hurdle to Tyburn, and there hanged, drawn, and quartered. It is related that the executioner performed his task so badly that his victim made the sign of the cross several times while suspended from the gallows. Father Southwell wrote several works in verse and prose, all of which exhibit a correct taste and vivid imagination. The best and most complete edition of his 'Poetical Works' is that published under the superintendence of William B. Turnbull, 8vo., London, 1856. His 'Complete Works,' edited by Alexander B. Grosart, appeared in 1872.

SOUTHWELL, or BACON, THOMAS, a Jesuit, was a native of Norfolk, and died at Rome 11 Dec., 1631. He wrote a learned work entitled 'Regula Viva, seu Analysis Fidei in Dei per Ecclesiam nos docentis Auctoritatem,' 4to., Antwerp, 1638.

SOWERBY, JAMES DE CARLE, eldest son of James Sowerby, F.L.S., the naturalist, was born 5 June, 1787; and in 1830 received the appointment of secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, which he held till 1870, when the council granted him a small pension. He published many lists of fossil shells, &c., in the Transactions of the Geological Society; and assisted in writing 'Mineral Conchology,' 1841, and 'The British Mineralogy,' 1850. Mr. Sowerby, who was a skilful practical artist, engraved many plates of fossil shells and English plants, and drew the figures for Loudon's 'Encyclopaedia of Plants.' Died 26 Aug., 1871.

SOZOMEN, HERMIAS, an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century. He was a native of Palestine, and became a pleader of causes at Constantinople, where also he studied church history, a compendium of which he wrote in a florid style, from

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the ascension to the year 440. It has been translated into English by E. Walford.

SPAGNOLETTO, JOSÉ, whose real name was *Ribera*, a painter, born at San Felipe de Xátiva, in Spain, 8 Jan., 1588. After studying in his own country he went to Italy, where he imitated the works of Correggio. He next altered his style for that of Caravaggio, to whom he became superior. His favourite subjects were old saints and martyrs, particularly St. Jerome. He died at Naples 1626.

SPAGNOLI, BAPTIST. See MANTUAN.

SPALDING, MARTIN JOHN, D.D., an American Catholic prelate, born near Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, 23 May, 1810; was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, in his native county; at St. Joseph's College and Seminary, in Bardonia, Kentucky; and at the Urban College of the Propaganda at Rome. He was consecrated coadjutor bishop to the bishop of Louisville 1848; succeeded Bishop Flaget in that see; and in 1863 was appointed archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the United States. Died 8 Feb., 1872. His principal works are, 'Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky;' 'The Life and Times of Bishop Flaget;' 'Review of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation;' 'History of the Protestant Reformation in all Countries;' 'Miscellanea,' 2 vols.; and 'Lectures on the Evidences of Catholicity.'

SPALDING, SAMUEL, an antiquary, was for many years town clerk of Cambridge, where he died 19 Dec., 1669, aged about 79.

SPALLANZANI, LAZARO, a naturalist, born at Scandiano, in Italy, 12 Jan., 1729. He studied at Modena, and next at Bologna, where his cousin, Laura Bassi, was at that time one of the most distinguished professors in Italy. Under her instructions he acquired a considerable knowledge of philosophy and polite literature; but being destined for the law, he removed to Padua, where he was dissuaded from following that pursuit, and, in 1754, was chosen professor of Greek at Reggio. In 1760 he accepted the chair of natural philosophy at Modena, and published there some works, which occasioned his removal to the university of Padua, where he enriched the cabinet of natural history by his contributions, as he did the world of science by his discoveries. He travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia, and was enrolled among the associates of numerous societies. He died 17 Feb., 1799. His works, which are very numerous and valuable, include treatises on the circulation of the blood, and the functions of respiration, digestion, and generation.

SPANHEIM, EZERIEL, eldest son of Frederick Spanheim, professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Geneva 7 Dec., 1629. At an early age he wrote a dissertation on the form of the ancient Hebrew letters against Capellus. In 1649 he was chosen professor of eloquence at Geneva, but relinquished it on becoming tutor to the son of the elector palatine, whose favour he gained by asserting his right to the post of vicar of the empire. That prince sent him to Rome, where he gained the esteem of Christina of Sweden, and the Princess Sophia of Hanover, mother of George I., with the latter of whom he returned into Germany. He was afterwards employed on several negotiations by the elector of Brandenburg, who, on assuming the regal title, created him a baron, and in 1702 sent him as his minister to England. Died 7 Nov., 1710, he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

SPARRMANN.

His principal works are, a French translation of the Emperor Julian's 'Caesars,' illustrated by medals and other ancient monuments; an enlarged edition, in two folio volumes, of his Treatise on the Use of Medals, printed at London and Amsterdam; 'Juliani Opera Græcè et Latine,' and Notes on Callimachus and Aristophanes.

SPARRMANN, ANDREW, an eminent naturalist, born in the province of Upland, in Sweden, about 1747. After visiting China and the Cape of Good Hope, he accompanied Capt. Cook in his voyage round the world, and on his return (1775) explored the interior of Africa. Subsequently he was nominated conservator of the museum at Stockholm, where he died 20 July, 1820. His travels have been translated into English.

SPARROW, ANTHONY, a learned bishop, born at Depden, Suffolk, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, but was deprived of it by the Presbyterians 1643. He was also ejected from the rectory of Hawkedon, Suffolk; but after the Restoration he recovered it, and was made archdeacon of Sudbury, with which he held a prebend of Ely. He was also elected master of his college, and in 1667 consecrated bishop of Exeter, whence, in 1678, he was translated to Norwich, where he died 19 May, 1685. He published 'The Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer,' and a Collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, Orders, &c., of the Church of England.

SPARTIANUS, ÆLIUS, a Latin historian, who lived in the reign of Diocletian, and wrote the lives of all the emperors from Julius Cæsar to that monarch. Of this work there only remain the articles of Adrian and his adopted son, Ælius Verus Cæsar, Didier Julian, Septimus Severus, Caracalla, and Geta.

SPEED, JOHN, an historian, born at Farrington, Cheshire, about 1555. He was a tailor by trade, and became a member of that company in London; but Sir Fulk Greville took him from the shop-board, and enabled him to pursue the study of antiquities. In 1606 he published a work, entitled 'The Theatre of the empire of Great Britain,' folio; which was followed, in 1614, by 'The History of Great Britain under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans,' folio. Speed also published a popular work, called 'The Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture,' which was formerly prefixed to the large Bibles. Died 28 July, 1629.

SPELMAN, Sir HENRY, an antiquary, born at Congham, Norfolk, 1562. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and next in Lincoln's Inn. When very young, he wrote a Latin treatise on coats of arms, which procured him admission into the first society of antiquaries. In 1604 he served the office of high-sheriff of Norfolk; soon after which he was sent to Ireland as one of the commissioners for settling the titles of lands in that country. He was next appointed a commissioner to inquire into the exaction of fees in the courts and offices of England, for which he received the honour of knighthood. He now fixed his residence in London, where he employed himself in searching records, and studying the Saxon language, the difficulty of acquiring which led him to compile his 'Archæologus,' as he called it, or, as it was afterwards entitled, the 'Glossarium.' This great work, however, he did not complete, but published a part of it in 1625; and the rest

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was made up from his papers by Dugdale in 1664. In 1627 Sir Henry compiled a history of the civil affairs of the kingdom, from the Conquest to Magna Charta. His next undertaking was the 'Collection of the Councils of the English Church,' of which he lived to publish only one volume, in 1639, folio; and the second was edited, in 1664, by Dugdale. The last labour of Sir Henry was a 'History of the Tenures by Knights' Service in England.' He died in 1641. Among his other works are, 'A Treatise concerning Tithes,' and 'A History of Sacrilege.' Sir Henry Spelman, by his will, founded a Saxon lecture at Cambridge, but it was not carried into effect. His son, Sir John Spelman, was knighted by Charles I., and made master of Sutton's Hospital. He died at Oxford 1643. He published the Saxon psalter, and wrote 'The Life of Alfred the Great,' which was published by Hearne 1709. A Latin translation, by Wise, was printed 1678. *Clement Spelman*, the youngest son of Sir Henry, became one of the barons of the exchequer at the Restoration, and died 1679. *Edward Spelman*, who wrote a treatise on the Greek accents, and translated Xenophon, Cyropædia, and Dionysius Halicarnassensis, was a descendant of the great antiquary. He died 1767.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, an English divine and scholar, born 1698. He was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He published, in 1727, 'An Essay on Pope's Odyssey,' which produced a friendship between him and the poet. The year after this he was chosen professor of poetry at Oxford. In 1731 he published an account of Stephen Duck, for whom he procured the living of Byfleet. About this time he travelled with the earl of Lincoln, and on his return was presented to the rectory of Great Horwood, Bucks. He was also appointed professor of modern history. In 1747 he published his 'Polymetis, or Enquiry into the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of Ancient Artists.' In 1754 he was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, and the same year drew the public attention to the circumstances of Blacklock, the blind poet; as he afterwards did to Robert Hill, the learned tailor. His last publication was entitled, 'Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil, with some other Classical Observations, by the late Mr. Holdsworth. Published with Notes and additional Remarks, by Mr. Spence.' He was accidentally drowned in a canal in his garden 20 August, 1768. Several of his pieces are in Dodsley's and other collections; and his 'Anecdotes concerning eminent Literary Characters' were published 1820. There is an admirable edition of this last work by S. W. Singer, 1858.

SPENCE, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an English naturalist, born 1783, was in early life engaged in business at Hull. In 1805 he became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Kirby, in collaboration with whom he wrote an 'Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects,' 4 vols., 1815-26, which has perhaps done more than any other work to diffuse a taste for entomology in England. Mr. Spence died in London 6 Jan., 1860.

SPENCER, JOHN, D.D., was born at Bocton, Kent, 1630. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and next at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1665 he took his doctor's degree, and two years

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afterwards was elected master of his college. About the same time he was made archdeacon of Sudbury; in 1672 prebendary of Ely; and in 1677 dean of that church. Died 27 May, 1695. His works are, A Discourse concerning Prodiges; with another concerning vulgar Prophecies; Latin Dissertation on the Urin and Thummm; 'De Legibus Hebræorum ritualibus et earum rationibus.'

SPENCER, JOHN CHARLES, third earl, long known in the political world as *Viscount Althorp*, was born 30 May, 1782, and educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge. At an early age he entered Parliament, and during the Fox and Grenville administration (1806-7) he held office as a junior lord of the treasury. In the long interval of Tory ascendancy which followed he was a leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, where for a quarter of a century he represented the county of Northampton. On the return of the Liberals to office shortly after the accession of William IV. he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and selected as leader of the Lower House, through which he was instrumental in carrying the Reform Bill and the Poor Law Amendment Bill. His father's death in 1834 transferred him to the House of Lords; and from this period he ceased to engage in political warfare, but turned his mind to agricultural pursuits, especially the breeding and fattening of cattle. His lordship was for many years president of the Smithfield Cattle Club; and he was the founder and first president of the Royal Agricultural Society. Died 1 Oct., 1845.

SPENCER, WILLIAM ROBERT, second son of Lord Charles Spencer, and cousin-german to the duke of Marlborough, was born 1769. Being the younger son of a younger son he found it prudent in early life to accept the appointment of commissioner of stamps. For many years Mr. Spencer occupied a prominent position in London society as a wit and man of fashion; and he was unequalled by any of his contemporaries as a writer of *vers de société*. In consequence of pecuniary embarrassment he spent the latter part of his life in Paris, where he died 23 Oct., 1834. A collected edition of his poems, including his translation of 'Lenore,' from the German of Bürger, was published 1835.

SPENER, PHILIPP JAKOB, a Lutheran divine, born at Ribeauville, in Alsace, 13 Jan., 1635. He became minister of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where about 1680 he founded the sect of Pietists. He pretended that the Lutheran doctrine needed reformation, and that he was spiritually illuminated for the purpose, particularly in regard to the Millenarian revelation. The fundamental point of the Pietists is, that the Scriptures cannot be understood without supernatural light, and that the study of languages and sciences is fruitless where the divine Spirit is wanting. Spener died at Berlin 5 Feb., 1705. He wrote some religious works in German; and some on genealogy, in Latin.

SPENSER, EDMUND, one of the greatest of English poets, was a native of London, and is generally said to have been born in 1553, though there are circumstances which suggest the supposition that his birth may be referred to a somewhat earlier date. He was matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 20 May, 1569; proceeded B.A. 1572-3; and commenced M.A. 1576. On leaving the university he went to reside with his friends in the north of England, where he formed an

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unrequited attachment to a lady of great accomplishments, whom he has immortalised as Rosalind. About 1578 he came to London, and at the close of the following year appeared his 'Shepherd's Calendar,' with a commentary by his friend Edward Kirke, and a dedication to Sir Philip Sidney. This was the earliest, and remains the greatest, of English pastoral poems. Its popularity was great, but the author's name not being disclosed in the book itself, a considerable period elapsed before it became generally known. In 1580 he was appointed secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, lord-deputy of Ireland; and in 1591 he obtained a grant of lands in the county of Cork, including the castle of Killozman, where it is, with good reason, supposed he had fixed his residence some years previously. Here he was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1589, and they proceeded together to England before the close of that year. Raleigh introduced him to Queen Elizabeth; and early in 1590 appeared the first three books of his 'Faerie Queene.' Mr. Hallam remarks that 'the admiration of this great poem was unanimous and enthusiastic. No academy had been trained to carp at his genius with minute cavilling; no recent popularity, no traditional fame (for Chaucer was rather venerated than much in the hands of the reader) intertered with the immediate recognition of his supremacy. The Faery Queen became at once the delight of every accomplished gentleman, the model of every poet, the solace of every scholar.' In Feb., 1590-1, the queen granted him a pension of £50 a year; and it seems to have been understood that this grant conferred upon him the post of poet-laureate. In 1595 he published his pastoral of 'Colin Clout's come home againe;' and the year following the fourth, fifth, and sixth books of 'The Faerie Queene;' but the poem, according to the original plan, was never completed. About this time Spenser presented to the queen his 'View of the State of Ireland;' being then clerk of the council of the province of Munster. In 1597 he returned to Ireland; but when the rebellion of Tyrone broke out he was obliged to fly with such precipitancy as to leave behind his infant child, who was burnt with the house. Spenser came to England, with a broken heart, and died in Westminster 16 Jan., 1598-9. His remains were interred at the expense of the earl of Essex in Westminster Abbey, where the countess of Dossset raised a monument to his memory. The 'Faerie Queene' has been often printed in a separate form, and there have been several editions of the entire works in this elegant poet. The poem entitled 'Brittain's Ida,' though commonly ascribed to Spenser, was in reality written by Phineas Fletcher. — *Athen. Cantab.*

SPIERS, ALEXANDER, Ph. D., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, professor at the Lycée Impérial Bonaparte and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, died in that city 27 Aug., 1860, aged 61. He was the author of a Universal Dictionary, English and French, first published in 1839, and of works in French for the study of the English language; also of a Manual of English and French Commercial Terms. Dr. Spiers resided constantly in the neighbourhood of Paris.

SPIGELIUS, or VANDEN SPIEGHEL, ADRIAN, a physician and anatomist, born at Brussels 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, in which last university he became professor of anatomy and

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surgery; which office he discharged with such reputation that the Venetian government made him a knight of St. Mark, and gave him a chain of gold. Died 1625.

SPINELLO, ARETINO, an Italian painter, born at Arezzo 1328. His Madonnas and portraits are very fine. He died 1420. His son, *Paris Spinello*, painted gloomy subjects, and having worked up a dreadful picture of Lucifer, it frightened him so afterwards, that he died at the age of 56, about the year 1426.

SPINOLA, AMBROSE, Marquis, a famous general, born in Spain, of a noble Genoese family, 1569. He commanded an army in Flanders, and in 1604 took Ostend; for which he was made general of all the Spanish troops in the Low Countries; where he was opposed by Maurice of Nassau. During a cessation of operations, Spinola went to Paris, and in an interview with Henry IV., the monarch asked him, what were his plans for the ensuing campaign? The general, without hesitation, entered into a detail of his projects; and Henry communicated to Maurice the very contrary, as he could not believe that Spinola had revealed to him his real intentions. That general, however, performed exactly what he had stated, and succeeded: upon which Henry said, 'Others have deceived me by falsehoods, but this man has imposed upon me by speaking truth.' In the war occasioned by the disputed succession to the duchy of Cleves and Juliers, Spinola took Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda. Afterwards he was employed in Italy, where he made himself master of the city of Casal; but not being able to subdue the citadel owing to the imprudent orders sent to him from Madrid, he exclaimed, 'They have taken from me my honour;' and died soon after, of chagrin, 25 Sept., 1630.

SPINOZA, BENEDICT, a celebrated sceptic, born at Amsterdam 24 Nov., 1632. His parents were Portuguese Jews, who gave him the name of Baruch; which, on renouncing his religion, he altered to Benedict. He was for some time a Calvinist, and afterwards a Mennonist, but at last fell into atheism. He died 21 Feb., 1677. He published a work in Latin, entitled 'Tractatus-theologico-politicus;' which was reprinted in London in 1765, by Hume, though without his name or that of the author. The posthumous pieces of Spinoza were published soon after his death, in one volume. An edition of Spinoza's works, by Paulus, appeared at Jena in a vols. 1803.

SPOHN, FRIEDRICH AUGUST WILHELM, a German philologist, born at Dortmund 16 May, 1792, became professor of ancient literature at Leipsic 1819, and died 17 Jan., 1824. He published several learned works, including an edition of the *Odyssey* with valuable dissertations. His work on Egyptian hieroglyphics was completed and edited by Seyffarth.

SPOHR, LUNWIG, a German violinist and composer, born at Brunswick 5 April, 1784. His father, a physician, soon perceived his son's taste for music, and caused him to be so well instructed that at a very early age he had attained considerable professional reputation as a violinist. About 1804 he was appointed chapel-master at Gotha, and at this period he married a lady who was reputed the best harpist in Germany. Being on a musical tour with his wife, he was induced to accept the musical direction of the theatre 'An der Wien' at

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Vienna, for which he wrote his finest dramatic works. In 1822 he became chapel-master to the electoral court of Hesse-Cassel, which office he retained until age compelled his retirement. Died at Brunswick 22 Oct., 1859. His principal works are the following operas: 'The Mountain Spirit,' 'The Alchemist,' 'The Crusaders,' 'Jessonda,' 'Faust,' 'Zemira and Azor,' 'Pietro of Albano;' and his oratorios, 'The Last Judgment,' 'The Crucifixion,' and 'The Fall of Babylon.'

SPONTINI, GASPARO, a musical composer, born at Jesi, in the State of the Church, 17 Nov., 1778; died at Majolati, near Jesi, 14 Jan., 1851. He resided for several years in Paris and Berlin, being director of the opera in the latter city. His principal productions are the operas of 'La Vestale' (1807), 'Fernand Cortés' (1809), and 'Olympic' (1819).

SPOTSWOOD, JOHN, archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, was the son of one of the reformers, and born 1565, at Mid-Caldor, in the county of Edinburgh. He was educated at Glasgow, and in 1601 went as chaplain to the duke of Lennox in his embassy to France. On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England he accompanied him; and the same year was raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow, whence, in 1615, he was translated to St. Andrew's. He crowned Charles I. at Holyrood House in 1633, and two years afterwards was made chancellor of Scotland. On the breaking out of the rebellion he retired to London, where he died in 1639, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He wrote the 'History of the Church of Scotland,' folio, London, 1655.

SPRANGHER, BARTHOLOMEW, a painter, born at Antwerp 1546. On going to Rome, he was patronized by Cardinal Farnese, who recommended him to Pope Pius V., for whom he executed several pictures. After his return to Germany he was taken into the imperial service, rewarded with a pension, and honoured with a patent of nobility. He died at Prague about 1625.

SPRAT, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born at Tallaton, Devonshire, 1635. He became fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; and, on the death of Cromwell, wrote an elegiac poem to his honour. He also printed a poem on the 'Plague of Athens;' to which he afterwards added another in honour of his friend Cowley, whose life he wrote. At the Restoration he became chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, whom he assisted in writing the 'Rehearsal.' He was also made chaplain to the king, and a fellow of the Royal Society; of which institution he wrote the history. He was also the author of *Observations on Sorbière's Voyage into England*. In 1668 he became prebendary of Westminster; in 1680 canon of Windsor; and in 1684 bishop of Rochester, with which he held the deanery of Westminster. In 1685 he published a 'History of the Rye-House Plot,' for which he was made clerk of the closet, and dean of the chapel royal. In the reign of James II. he was appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs; but acted with such caution as to keep his preferences at the Revolution. In 1692 two villains, named Blackhead and Young, contrived to lay a reasonable paper in the bishop's house, and then gave information against him to the privy council, where the conspiracy was soon detected. The bishop died 20 May, 1713.

SPRENGEL, CURT, a German physician and botanist, born at Bolderkow, in Pomerania, 3 Aug., 1766; died at Halle 15 March, 1833.

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SPURZHEIM, JOHANN GASPAR, M.D., a phrenologist, born 1776, at Longwich, near Treves, and educated in the university of Treves. In 1799 he went to study medicine at Vienna, where he became acquainted with Dr. Gall, whose lectures on phrenology he attended for four years, and then accompanied him (1805) as a joint promulgator of their common doctrine through Germany, France, Prussia and Denmark. In 1807 they settled in Paris, where they pursued their subject together till 1813, when they separated. Spurzheim afterwards travelled through England, delivering lectures on phrenology, and in 1832 proceeded to the United States, but, soon after his arrival, died at Boston 10 Nov., 1832. His works are extremely numerous.

SQUARCIONE, FRANCESCO, a painter, born at Padua 1594; died at Venice 1474.

SQUIRE, SAMUEL, a bishop, born at Warminster, Wiltshire, 1714, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Dr. Wynn, bishop of Bath and Wells, to whom he was chaplain, made him chancellor of his diocese, canon of the cathedral, and archdeacon of Bath. In 1750 he was presented to the rectory of St. Anne, Westminster, and soon afterwards to the vicarage of Greenwich. He was also appointed clerk of the closet to the prince of Wales; and in 1760 advanced to the deanery of Bristol. In 1761 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's. Died 6 May, 1766. His works are, 'An Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution;' 'The Ancient History of the Hebrews vindicated;' 'Two Essays, one in defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology, and the other on the Origin of the Greek Language;' 'Plutarchi de Iside et Osiride, Græcè et Anglicè;' 'Essay on the Balance of Civil Power in England;' 'Indifference for Religion inexcusable;' and 'Remarks upon Mr. Carte's Specimen of the General History of England.'

STAAL, MARGUERITE JEANNE CORDIER DE LAUNAY, Baroness DE, born at Paris 1693, was the daughter of a painter at Paris, who abandoned her when a child, and she was taken into the priory of St. Louis at Rouen. After this she became waiting-woman to the duchess of Maine; in which situation her talents were discovered by an ingenious letter which she wrote on a pretended case of possession. From that time the duchess reposed an entire confidence in her; and Mademoiselle de Launay shared in her misfortunes, by being committed to the Bastille. After her release, she married M. de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guards. She died 15 June, 1750. Her memoirs, written by herself, were published in 3 vols., to which another volume was afterwards added, containing two comedies.

STACKHOUSE, JOHN, a botanist, son of the Rev. Dr. William Stackhouse, rector of St. Erme, Cornwall, and nephew of the author of the History of the Bible. He for some time held a fellowship in Exeter College, Oxford, but resigned it in 1763, on succeeding to the estate of Pendarves, Cornwall, which he held till 1804, when he gave it up to his eldest son, and retired to Bath, where he died 22 Nov., 1819, aged 78. He published, 'Nercis Britannica,' 1801, 2nd edit. 1816, containing coloured figures of all the British fungi, with descriptions in Latin and English; an edition of Theophrastus on Plants; and 'Catalogue of the Plants of Theophrastus, arranged according to the System of Linnæus,' 1811.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a divine, born 1680. In 1733 he was presented to the vicarage of Beenh-

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ham-Valence, Berkshire, where he died 11 Oct., 1752. His works are, 'The Miseries and Hardships of the inferior Clergy;' 'Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury;' 'A complete Body of Divinity;' 'State of the Controversy between Woolston and his Adversaries;' 'A Defence of the Christian Religion;' 'A History of the Bible,' 2 vols. folio; 'Exposition of the Creed.' There was another Thomas Stackhouse, who published 'A Greek Grammar;' a 'General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography;' and an 'Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography,' 1785.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ANNE LOUISE GERMAIN NECKER, Baroness DE, was the daughter of the celebrated M. Necker, and born at Paris 22 April, 1766. She received a liberal education, and early displayed extraordinary talents; but the new philosophy, as it was called, gave a masculine tone to her mind. In 1786 she married Baron de Stael, a Swede, by whom she had four children, two of whom only survived her. In 1789 Madame de Stael began her literary career, in 'Letters on the Writings and Character of Rousseau;' and soon afterwards she took an active part in the French Revolution. In 1793, her husband being appointed ambassador to the new republic, gave Madame de Stael an opportunity of exerting herself in those political intrigues to which she had a great propensity. Bonaparte, however, had no esteem for female politicians, and in 1803 banished her from the capital. Upon this she went to Germany, next to Italy, and twice visited England. She died 15 July, 1817. Her principal works are, 'On the Influence of the Passions upon Individuals and Nations;' 'On the Influence of Literature upon Society;' 'Delphine,' a novel; 'Corinne, or Italy,' a novel; 'Germany,' or observations on that country.

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STAFFORD, ANTHONY, a native of Northamptonshire, received his education at Oriel College, Oxford (M.A. 1623), and died in the time of the civil wars. His works are, 'Staffords Niobe: or his Age of Teares, a Treatise no lesse profitable and comfortable than the Times damnable,' 1621; 'Staffords Heauenly Dogge: or, the Life and Death of the great Cynick Diogenes,' 1615; 'The Guide of Honour,' 1634; 'The Day of Salvation, or a Homily on the Bloody Sacrifice of Christ,' 1635; 'The Femall Glory: or the Life and Death of our Blessed Lady, the Holy Virgin Mary, Gods owne Immaculate Mother,' 1635, reprinted 1804, with introduction by Mr. Shipley; and a Life of his kinsman, Henry, Lord Stafford, 1640.

STAFFORD, WILLIAM HOWARD, VISCOUNT, second son of Thomas Howard, twentieth earl of Arundel, was born 30 Nov., 1612. On the death, without issue, of his brother-in-law, Henry, fourth Baron Stafford, that dignity was conferred upon him in right of his wife, who was at the same time created Baroness Stafford. In 1640 he was created Viscount Stafford. Being a staunch royalist, and an adherent of the Church of Rome, he was singled out by Titus Oates, the author of the pretended Popish Plot, as one of his chief victims. After lying two years in prison, he was arraigned before his peers 30 Nov., 1680. His trial lasted seven days, and, on the evidence of the perjured Oates and other flagitious wretches, he was convicted of high treason, fifty-five peers pronouncing him guilty, and thirty-one voting him not guilty. His lordship being brought to the scaffold 29 Dec.,

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1680, averred his innocence to the last, and submitted to the axe with great composure and devotion. In 1685 a Bill passed the House of Lords, entitled 'An Act for reversing the attainder of William, late Viscount Stafford,' in the preamble to which it was asserted 'That it is now manifest, that William, late Viscount Stafford, died innocent, and that the testimony, on which he was convicted, was false; as also that it appears by record of the King's Bench, that one of the witnesses was convicted of perjury.'

STAHL, GEORGE ERNEST, a chemist, born at Anspach 1660. He became professor of medicine at Halle; but in 1716 he removed to Berlin, where he was made physician to the king, and councillor of state. He died 1734. Stahl was the inventor of the doctrine of phlogiston; and as a physician he held that every muscular action proceeds from an impulse of the mind. He wrote or edited as many as 250 medical works.

STAIR, JAMES DALRYMPLE, seventh BARON, and first VISCOUNT, was born 1609. In the Rebellion he took up arms for the Parliament, but soon relinquished that service, and became professor of philosophy at Glasgow. Afterwards he was called to the bar, and at the Restoration received the honour of knighthood; was appointed a member of the College of Justice, and, in 1671, president of the Court of Session; but in 1682 he was dismissed from his employments. He thereupon retired to Holland, where he became a favourite with the prince of Orange, who, after the Revolution, restored him to his place, and raised him to the dignity of viscount. Died 25 Nov., 1695. He wrote *The Institutions of the Laws of Scotland*; *Decisions of the Court of Session*, 2 vols. folio; *Philosophia nova experimentalis*; *Vindication of the Divine Perfections*; *An Apology for his own Conduct*.

STAIR, JOHN DALRYMPLE, first EARL OF, long known as the Master of Stair, was the eldest son of Viscount Stair, and was born about 1648. He was admitted an advocate, and in 1681 was one of the counsel for the earl of Argyll on his trial for treason. On his father's retirement to Holland, in consequence of the tyrannical measures of the administration, he was subjected to many vexatious proceedings on the part of the government. He contrived, however, by his talents and address, to make his peace with the king, and even had influence enough to procure a pardon for his father, who had been prosecuted and outlawed for his alleged concern in the Rye House Plot. In 1686 he was appointed lord-advocate, and two years later a lord of Session and lord-justice-clerk. He gave his support to the Revolution, and was a member of the convention Parliament held in Edinburgh in March, 1689. Sir John Dalrymple was one of the three commissioners sent to London to offer the Scotch crown to William and Mary. In 1690 he was reappointed lord-advocate, and in 1691 was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state. His conduct in regard to the massacre of Glencoe has stamped his name with lasting infamy. Previous to the massacre, in his letters to the military officers, on 3 Dec., 1691, he exulted that the winter was the only season in which Highlanders could not escape, and could easily be destroyed 'in the cold, long nights.' Again, in sending Livingston the instructions (7 Jan., 1691-2), he says: 'Just now my Lord Argyll tells me that Glencoe hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice. It is a great work of

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charity to be exact in rooting out that damnable sect—the worst of the Highlands; and 'for a just example of vengeance I treat the thieving tribe of Glencoe may be rooted out to purpose.' The odium against the government that arose in the nation when the facts of the massacre were known alarmed the king, who, in order to pacify the people, dismissed Dalrymple from office, and from his counsels. A commission of inquiry on the subject issued a report, afterwards adopted by Parliament, throwing the whole blame on the Master of Stair; but no legal proceedings were instituted against him. In 1695 he succeeded his father as Viscount Stair, and on the accession of Queen Anne he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was created earl of Stair 1703. Two years later he was named one of the commissioners for the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, and was mainly instrumental in passing that measure through Parliament. Died 8 Jan., 1707.—Anderson.

STAIR, JOHN DALRYMPLE, second EARL OF, was born at Edinburgh 20 July, 1673, and, in early youth, had the misfortune to kill his elder brother by the accidental discharge of a pistol. In 1692 he entered as a volunteer under the earl of Angus, commander of the Cameronian Regiment at the battle of Steinkirk. In 1702 he served as aide-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough at the taking of Venloo and Liege, and the attack on Peer; and in 1706 he successively obtained the command of the Cameronian Regiment and the Scots Greys. On his father's death (1707) he succeeded to the earldom of Stair, and was soon afterwards chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland in the United Parliament. In the subsequent victories of Oudenard, Malplaquet, and Ramillies, he held high command and obtained great distinction; but on the accession of the new ministry (1711) he retired from the army. After the accession of George I. he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and in 1715 was sent on a diplomatic mission to France. He was recalled in 1720, and for the next twenty-two years lived in retirement at his seat in New Liston, where he turned his attention to agriculture, being the first in Scotland to plant turnips and cabbages in the open fields. On the dissolution of the Walpole administration (1742) he was recalled to public life, and served in a military capacity on different important occasions till his death, which happened at Edinburgh 9 May, 1747.

STANFIELD, CLARKSON, R.A., an eminent English painter, was born 1793, at Sunderland. In his youth he was a sailor; and the numerous voyages he made contributed to his success as a marine painter. Having, in 1824, joined the Society of English Artists, he devoted three years to the study of painting; and at first he applied himself to landscape painting. He came before the public in 1837, at one of the exhibitions of the British Institution, through a painting of large size, representing 'Wreckers off Port Ronge.' In the same year he sent to the Royal Academy the fine production, 'A Calm at Sea.' These were soon followed by the 'Neighbourhood of Châlons-sur-Saône,' in 1829; 'Mount St. Michael,' in 1830; a series of 'Views of Venice,' painted for the Marquis of Lansdowne in the same year; and other views of the same city in 1834, executed for the Duchess of Sutherland; and the 'Battle of Trafalgar,' in 1836. Mr. Stanfield occupied a long

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time the post of decorator at Drury Lane Theatre. The Royal Academy made him an associate in 1832, and elected him an honorary member in 1835. He made frequent visits to the Continent. France, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland supplied him with numerous subjects of landscape study, varied by him to such a degree that it is sometimes difficult to recognize the hand of the painter. Among his later productions were 'The Battle of Ischia,' 'The Day after the Wreck,' 'French Troops crossing the Magra,' an episode of the first campaign in Italy; 'The Battle of Roveredo,' 'The Abandoned,' 'Wind against Tide,' 'The Victory towed into Gibraltar after the Battle of Trafalgar,' 'The Siege of St. Sebastian,' and 'The Bass Rock.' The stage was deeply indebted to the deceased artist for many beautiful works. It is said that he created, and afterwards painted out with his own brush, more scenic masterpieces than any other man, his industry throughout his career having been as remarkable as his genius. He died at Hampstead 18 May, 1867, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Kensal Green.

STANHOPE, CHARLES, the third Earl Stanhope, grandson of the first earl, was born 3 Aug., 1753. He received the early part of his education at Eton, and completed it at Geneva, where he applied himself chiefly to mathematics, in which he made so great a progress as to obtain a prize from the society of Stockholm, for a memoir on the construction of the pendulum. In 1774 he stood candidate for Westminster, but without success. By the interest of the earl of Shelburne, however, he was brought into Parliament for the borough of Wycombe, which he represented till the death of his father, in 1786, called him to the Upper House. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French Revolution by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the external ornaments of the peerage. He was also a frequent speaker, and on some occasions was left single in a minority. As a man of science he ranked high, and was the author of many inventions, particularly of a method of securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing-press, a monochord for tuning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. He was twice married; first to Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. He died 16 Dec., 1816. He published some philosophical pieces, and a few political tracts. His daughter, *Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope*, quitting her family and connexions in Europe, retired to Syria, and died at her villa of d'Joun, on Mount Lebanon, 23 June, 1839, aged 63.

STANHOPE, GEORGE, D.D., was born 5 March, 1660, at Hertishorn, Derbyshire, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Eton, and elected from thence to King's College, Cambridge. In 1689 he was presented to the vicarage of Lewisham, Kent; and soon after appointed chaplain to William and Mary. In 1701 he preached the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle. In 1703 he was presented to the vicarage of Deptford, and made dean of Canterbury. He died at Bath 18 March, 1728. Dean Stanhope published translations of the Imitation of Christ; Charron on Wisdom; the Meditations of Antoninus; Epictetus; St. Augustine's Meditations; Rochefoucault's Maxims; and Bishop Andrews's Devotions.

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His own works are, Sermons at Boyle's Lectures; Practical Discourses; Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols.

STANHOPE, JAMES, the first Earl Stanhope, was born in Herefordshire 1673. He went with his father to Spain, where he resided several years, and thereby became a master of the language. Afterwards he obtained a commission in the army; and in 1705 was made brigadier-general, in which capacity he acted at the siege of Barcelona. In 1708 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and appointed commander-in-chief in Spain. The same year he reduced the island of Minorca; but in 1711 he was made prisoner. On the accession of George I. he was appointed secretary of state; and in 1716 became first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. He was soon afterwards created Viscount Mahon; and in 1718 advanced to the rank of Earl Stanhope. He died suddenly 5 Feb., 1720-1.

STANHOPE, PHILIP DORMER, earl of Chesterfield. See CHESTERFIELD.

STANISLAUS LECCZINSKI, king of Poland, was born at Leopold 1677, being son of the grand treasurer of the kingdom. To an elegant person he joined an insinuating address, which prevailed so much with Charles XII. of Sweden, to whom he was deputed in 1704, that he determined to make him master of the kingdom. Stanislaus was crowned at Warsaw 1705, in the room of the deposed Augustus, agreeably to the will of the victorious Swede; and he continued attached to his benefactor, till his defeat at Pultowa, when he was obliged to fly from the kingdom. Augustus was restored, but on his death, in 1733, Stanislaus, though supported by Louis XV., who had married his daughter, was unable to reascend the throne, and remained satisfied with the humbler title of duke of Lorraine and Bar. He died 23 Feb., 1766, in consequence of being burnt by his nightgown catching fire. Stanislaus was author of '*Œuvres du Philosophe Bienfaisant*.'

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKY, king of Poland, was son of a private gentleman in Lithuania, by the Princess Czartorinski, and born 1732. He travelled to Paris, but his expenses were so extravagant that he was liberated from prison only by an act of generosity on the part of the wife of a rich merchant. From Paris he came to London, and became acquainted with Sir William Hanbury, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Russia. The elegant person of Poniatowsky captivated the heart of the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II., which gave so much offence to the Empress Elizabeth, that the favourite was recalled by order of Augustus III. of Poland. The death of Augustus, in 1763, interested Catharine in the fortunes of her favourite, and by her influence he was elected king of Poland 1764. He gained all hearts by his moderation and prudence; but religious disputes disturbed the peace of the kingdom; the dissenters, or Protestants, who had been excluded by the Catholics, laid claim to new indulgences, and were supported in their petition by England, Prussia, and Russia. Stanislaus favoured their cause, and thus rendered the Catholics his enemies, so that they formed the plan of taking him prisoner or destroying him. Three conspirators, at the head of forty dragoons, disguised like peasants, entered Warsaw 3 Nov., 1771, and seized the king, and mounting him on a horse rode away from the town; but during the darkness of

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the night these assassins lost their road, and on the return of light, Stanislaus found himself in the custody of only one of the conspirators, on whom he prevailed to conduct him back to Warsaw. In 1787 Stanislaus, after an absence of twenty-three years, had an interview with Catharine, whom he accompanied in her tour through Tauris and Caucasus. Though loaded with honours by this ambitious princess, the Polish king soon saw his dominions invaded by her armies, and in 1792 all his efforts were unable to arrest the career of her arms. Wilna and Warsaw were taken, and Catharine, after having frequently declared herself the protectress of Poland, shared its provinces with Germany and Prussia. In 1795 Keppin delivered a letter to Stanislaus, which commanded him to descend from the throne, and his people from the rank of nations. Stanislaus retired to Grodno, and forgot royalty in private life, and afterwards, on the accession of Paul to the Russian throne, he was sent for to St. Petersburg, where he died 11 April, 1798.

STANLEY, EDWARD D.D., F.R.S., a prelate of the Anglican communion, born in London 1 Jan., 1779, was a younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, the sixth baronet of Alderley, Cheshire, and brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley, who was raised to the peerage in 1839. He was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1805 was presented by his father to the rectory of Alderley, which he retained till his elevation to the bishopric of Norwich 1837. As an author he published some theological treatises, sermons, and charges; but his chief works were on ornithology, a pursuit which he cultivated with great zeal and success. His most popular publication was the 'Familiar History of Birds,' 2 vols., 1835. Died 6 Sept., 1849.

STANLEY, EDWARD JOHN, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, was born 13 Nov., 1802, and educated at Bton, and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1823). In 1831 he was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Hindon, and he afterwards sat for North Cheshire. In 1833-4 he was under-secretary for the colonies, and for some months in the latter year under-secretary for the Home Department. On the return of the Liberal party to office in 1835 he was appointed to the patronage secretaryship of the treasury, which he held till 1841, when he was made paymaster-general of the forces. To this latter post he was appointed only three months before the resignation of the ministry, when he retired with his friends. The Whigs returned to office in 1846, on the break-up of that party which looked upon Sir Robert Peel as their leader; and Lord John Russell, on forming his administration in July of that year, appointed Mr. Stanley under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, the seals of that office being held by Lord Palmerston. He held the conjoint office of paymaster of the forces and vice-president of the Board of Trade for a few weeks before the break-up of the Russell administration in Feb., 1852; and again on the return of the Liberal party to power, under Lord Aberdeen, from 1853 to the beginning of 1855, when he became president of the Board of Trade—a post which he held for three years. In 1860 he was appointed by Lord Palmerston postmaster-general, with a seat in the cabinet. He continued in that office under Lord John Russell's second administration, and only retired from official life on the tempo-

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rary break-up of the Liberal party in 1866. He was raised to the peerage in 1848, during his father's lifetime, but succeeded to the superior title of Lord Stanley of Alderley in 1850. Died 16 June, 1869.

STANLEY, JAMES, earl of Derby. See DERBY.
STANLEY, JOHN, a musician, born in London 1713. At the age of two years he was deprived of his sight by an accident. Before he had attained his twelfth year he was chosen organist of All-hallows, Bread Street; and when he was sixteen the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of bachelor of music. He was then organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn; and in 1734 was elected to the same situation at the Temple. He succeeded Handel in conducting the oratorios; and in 1779 was appointed master of the royal band of musicians. Died 1786.

STANLEY, THOMAS, was born at Leytonstone, Essex, 1625. He received a domestic education; after which he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (M.A. 1641). On leaving the university he went abroad, and at his return settled in the Temple. Died 12 April, 1678. His poems and translations were printed 1649, and republished 1814. He was also the editor of *Æschylus*; but he is best known by his 'History of Philosophy,' published first in 1655, again in 1687, folio; and more correctly, in quarto, 1743.

STANSER, ROBERT. See CROKE, SIR ALEXANDER.

STANYHURST, RICHARD, a Catholic divine, born in Dublin about 1546, and educated at University College, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn; after which he returned to Ireland, married, and changed his religion. He then went abroad, and, on the death of his wife, entered into orders, and was appointed chaplain to Albert, archduke of Austria, governor of the Spanish Netherlands. He died at Brussels 1618. Stanyhurst was maternal uncle to Archbishop Usher, and published, *Harmonia seu catena dialectica in Porphyrium; Descriptio Hiberniæ; De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis; De vita S. Patricii; Hebdomada Mariana; The Principles of the Catholic Religion*; the four first books of Virgil's *Æneis* in English hexameters.

STAPLEDON, WALTER, was born at Monkleigh, Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1307 he was made bishop of Exeter; after which he became a member of the privy council, and lord-treasurer. In 1326 he fell a victim to popular fury, on account of his fidelity to Edward II.; for while taking measures to secure London against the queen's adherents, the mob seized the bishop and his brother, and beheaded them. This prelate founded Exeter College, Oxford.

STAPLETON, GREGORY, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was born 1748, at Carlton, Yorkshire, and educated at the English college at Douay. The Rev. Alban Butler, who was president of the English college at St. Omer, dying in 1773, Dr. Stapleton succeeded him in the presidency of that college. When the French Revolution broke out, he was made prisoner with the whole college, who remained close prisoners in three places in succession at Arras. While there, Dr. Stapleton found means to procure a large and timely remittance of money from his friends, and he sent it by a trustworthy person to his old fellow-collegians of Douay, who were then suffering severe privations in the citadel of Dou-

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lens. On 15 May, 1794, Dr. Stapleton and the members of his college were removed to Dourlens, and imprisoned in the citadel with those of the college of Douay. In the following October they were permitted to return to St. Omer, and were confined in the French college there, which adjoined their own. In the beginning of 1795 Dr. Stapleton obtained leave to go to Paris, to present a petition for the release of both colleges. He eventually succeeded in gaining his point, and on the 1st of March he left St. Omer with all the members of both colleges, being thirty-two from Douay, and sixty-two from St. Omer. They were conveyed to England in an American vessel, and landed at Dover 2 March, 1795. Soon after his arrival in England, Dr. Stapleton, in company with Bishop Douglass, the Vicar Apostolic of the London District, waited upon the duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt to solicit their approval of a plan for converting the school at Old Hall Green, near Ware, into a regular college. The duke had previously known Dr. Stapleton, and both he and Mr. Pitt promised them favour and encouragement. Dr. Stapleton then conducted his students to Old Hall Green, arriving there 15 Aug., 1795. The house, with the addition of a building close by, was fitted up for the reception of the students, and Dr. Stapleton was appointed president. A few days after—the 19th—the first stone was laid of the new college of St. Edmund. Dr. Stapleton presided over it till the autumn of 1800; when, having accompanied the Rev. Mr. Nassau to Rome on important business, he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District 7 Nov., 1800. He was consecrated bishop of Hierocæsarea *in partibus*, by Bishop Douglass, at Old Hall Green, 8 March, 1801; and soon after took up his residence at Long Birch, near Wolverhampton. In the following year he paid a visit to St. Omer, and died there 23 May, 1802.

STAPLETON, or STAPYLTON, Sir ROBERT, a poet, was born at Carleton, Yorkshire, of a Catholic family, but after his return from Douay he turned Protestant, and became gentleman-usher to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and was with him at the battle of Edgehill. After the Restoration his services were rewarded. He died 11 July, 1669. He published a translation of Juvenal, and some plays.

STAPLETON, THOMAS, D.D., a Catholic divine, of the same family as the above-mentioned Sir Robert Stapleton, was born at Henfield, Sussex, 1536. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at new College, Oxford. In the reign of Mary he was made prebendary of Chichester; but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, and afterwards became professor of divinity at Douay. He was also appointed dean of Hillerbeck. Died at Louvain 12 Oct., 1598. Dr. Stapleton was avowedly one of the ablest writers of his time, especially in controversies of religion. These subjects, as Dr. Whitaker, his chief antagonist, owns, are handled by Stapleton in a masterly manner: 'Stapletonus hanc causam omnium acutissime et accuratissime tractavit.' His numerous works were collected and published in 4 vols. folio, Paris, 1620.

STATIUS, or ESTAÇO, ACHILLES, a Portuguese scholar, born at Vidigueira 15 June, 1524. After studying at Louvain and Rome he was appointed librarian to Cardinal Siorza, secretary of the

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Council of Trent in the pontificates of Pius IV. and Pius V., and Latin Secretary to the Pope. Died 28 Sept., 1581. He wrote commentaries on Cicero 'De Fato,' Horace's 'Ars Poetica,' and Suetonius 'De claris grammaticis,' Latin notes on Catullus and Tibullus.

STATIUS, PUBLIUS PAPINIUS, a Latin poet, born at Naples A.D. 61. He was educated by his father, who was a rhetorician and poet. Statius finished his 'Thebaid' at Naples, and dedicated it to Domitian, with whom he was a favourite. He then began another poem on the story of Achilles, but never finished it. He died at Naples A.D. 96. His Thebaid, Achilles, and Siliæ are extant.

STAUNTON, Sir GEORGE LEONARD, Bart., was born in Galway early in the seventeenth century. He studied medicine at Montpellier, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty. Afterwards he settled in London, where he translated several of the medical essays of Dr. Storck, of Vienna. About 1762 he went to the island of Grenada, where he acquired a considerable fortune, and, having studied the law, became attorney-general of the island. He subsequently went to the East Indies as secretary to Lord Macartney, in which capacity he displayed great abilities, particularly in the treaty with Tippoo Sultan, for which he received a pension from the India Company, and was created a baronet. In 1792 he accompanied Lord Macartney, as secretary of legation, on the famous embassy to China, of which he published a highly interesting account, in 2 vols. 4to. Sir George died in London 1801.

STEELE, Sir RICHARD, was born at Dublin 1671. His father, who was secretary to the duke of Ormond, sent him to the Charterhouse, whence he removed to Merton College, Oxford, after which he became an ensign in the Guards. While in the army he printed a book called 'The Christian Hero,' which he dedicated to Lord Cutts, who made him his secretary, and obtained for him a captain's commission. His next performance was 'The Funeral, or Grief a-la-Mode,' a comedy, performed in 1702. Through the interest of Addison he was made gazette writer; and afterwards a commissioner of the stamp-office. In 1703 he brought out his comedy of 'The Tender Husband,' which was followed by 'The Lying Lover.' In 1709 he began, in conjunction with Addison, a periodical paper called the 'Tatler,' on laying down which he commenced 'The Spectator,' which was succeeded by the 'Guardian,' and this last by another entitled the 'Englishman.' In 1713 he was elected into Parliament for Stockbridge; but soon after he was expelled the House for an alleged libel in the last number of the 'Englishman,' and another called the 'Crisis.' On the accession of George I. he was made surveyor of the royal stables, governor of the king's company of comedians, and knighted. He was also returned in the first Parliament of that reign for Boreghenbridge, and, after the suppression of the Rebellion, was appointed one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722 his play of the 'Conscious Lovers' was acted with great success, and, when published, was dedicated to the king, who gave the author £500. He died 1 Sept., 1729, at Llanguon, in Carmarthenshire, a seat which he possessed in right of his second wife. Besides the works already mentioned he published two periodical papers, called 'The Lover,' and 'Reader,' and several political pieces.

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STEEN, CORNELIUS VAN DEN. See LAPIDE, CORNELIUS A.

STEEN, JAN, a painter, born at Leyden 1636. One of his misters was Van Goyen, who gave him his daughter in marriage; but Steen, though an excellent artist, proved a dissipated character, and totally neglected his family. Died 1689. His pictures fetch very high prices.

STENWYCK, HENRY, a painter, called *The Old*, was born at Steenwyck, in Holland, 1550. His subjects consisted of night views of the interior of churches and convents, lighted up with tapers. He died 1603. His son, *Henry*, called *The Young*, was born about 1589. He painted in the same style with his father, and became the friend of Vandyke, for whom he executed the backgrounds of his pictures. He died in London; after which his widow, who also painted perspective, went back to Amsterdam.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, a commentator on Shakspeare, born at Stepney 1736. He became a student of King's College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree. In 1766 he published twenty of Shakspeare's plays in 4 vols.; and in 1770 his notes on the great dramatist were incorporated with those of Johnson, in 10 vols; but the best edition of the united commentary is that of 1793, in 15 vols. Mr. Steevens was an elegant scholar, and well versed in old English literature, but sarcastic and cynical. He died at Hampstead 22 Jan., 1800.

STEFFANI, AGOSTINO, a musical composer and ecclesiastic, born at Castello Franco about 1650. In his youth he was a chorister of St. Mark's at Venice, where a German nobleman took notice of him, and carried him to Munich. At that court he received a liberal education, after which he entered into orders, and at last became bishop of Spiga. He died at Frankfort 1739. His duets are the most esteemed of his works. He also wrote 'Della certezza dei principii della Musica.'

STENO, NICHOLAS, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Copenhagen 1638. He was a pupil of Bartholin, and afterwards travelled into Italy, where he abjured the Protestant faith. On his return home he was made professor of anatomy; but, the change of his religion having raised him enemies, he went to Rome, and became an ecclesiastic, on which the Pope appointed him apostolical vicar for the North, with the title of bishop. He died at Schwerin 1686. Steno made some discoveries in anatomy, and published 'Elementorum Myologiae,' and a Treatise on the Brain.

STEPHEN I. (St.) succeeded Pope Lucius 254; died during the persecution under Valerian 257.

STEPHEN II., a Roman, was elected Pope 752, and died 26 April, 757.

STEPHEN III. was elected Pope 758, and died 772.

STEPHEN IV., a Roman, elected Pope 22 June, 816; died 22 Jan., 817.

STEPHEN V. was elected 885, and died 891.

STEPHEN VI. was elected Pope after the Anti-Pope Boniface had been driven out: 896; died 897.

STEPHEN VII. succeeded Leo VI., and died at the end of two years 931.

STEPHEN VIII. was elected Pope 939, and died 943.

STEPHEN IX. was elected Pope 2 Aug., 1057, and died at Florence, in great reputation for sanctity, 29 March, 1058.

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STEPHEN, king of England, 3rd son of Stephen, count of Blois, by Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, was born 1105. He usurped the throne from Matilda, the lawful sovereign, who opposed him with varying success; and, after distracting the kingdom with civil wars for a long time, he made an agreement by which he reigned peaceably for the remainder of his life, and left the crown to Henry, the son of Matilda, to the exclusion of his own son. Died 25 Oct., 1154.

STEPHEN-BATHORY, king of Poland. See BATHORY.

STEPHEN, HENRY JOHN, a learned writer on English law, died 28 Nov., 1864, aged 77. He is chiefly known by his 'Commentaries on the Laws of England, partly founded on Blackstone.'

STEPHEN, JAMES, a lawyer and political writer, born at Poole, Dorsetshire, 1759, and educated at Winchester. He became a parliamentary reporter for the 'Morning Chronicle;' and afterwards obtained an appointment in the prize court at the island of St. Christopher's, where he acquired an intimate knowledge of colonial law. On his return to England he was much employed as an advocate in prize causes before the privy council. The violation of neutrality by the masters of American vessels subjected them to frequent capture and subsequent condemnation; and Mr. Stephen, having his attention particularly directed to this circumstance, published a pamphlet, entitled 'War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags,' which led to his being introduced into Parliament as member for Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of the continental blockade, which for many years occasioned the greatest embarrassment to Bonaparte. He was afterwards appointed a master in Chancery, and held the office for twenty years. Mr. Stephens distinguished himself by his zealous denunciation of negro slavery. He died 10 October, 1832. He published a tract entitled 'The Dangers of the Country,' 1807; and the 'History of Toussaint L'Ouverture,' 1814, &c.

STEPHEN, Sir JAMES, K.C.B., son of the preceding, was born in London 1789, and after an academical training at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and obtained a lucrative practice in the courts of equity. On retiring from the bar, he became counsel to the Colonial Office and to the Board of Trade. Both these offices he retained till 1834, when, during the Whig government which succeeded the Reform Bill, he was appointed under-secretary for the colonies. Afterwards he was made permanent under-secretary, and he held the two offices 14 years. In 1847 he was created a K.C.B., and two years later appointed regius professor of modern history, Cambridge. A man of general thought and culture, Sir James Stephen contributed extensively to the 'Edinburgh Review' on subjects relating to the history of the church, and the development of religious opinions. A collection of his articles was republished under the title of 'Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography.' He also published 'Lectures on the History of France,' 1851. Died at Coblenz 12 Sept., 1859.

STEPHENS, EDWARD BELL, a man of science and letters, was born in Dublin 1797, and appointed in 1824 by the Royal Dublin Society (then receiving parliamentary grants) assistant to the professor of chemistry, viz.: in succession to Sir Charles L. Guisecke, Professor Edmund Davey, Sir Richard

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Griffith, Dr. Lardner, and others. Some writings of his—'The influence of Chemistry on the affairs of life'; 'Suggestions for the improvement of the British system of chemical instruction'; 'Dangerous adulterations in materia medica'; 'Review of Dubrunfaut's *Traité complet de l'art de la distillation*'—are preserved in the 'Dublin Philosophical Journal,' and 'Literary Gazette,' for this period (1824-31). He competed (1834) for the professorship of natural philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society with Mr. Kane (now Sir Robert Kane, president of the Queen's College, Galway), in a series of lectures publicly delivered. Turning his attention to general literature, Mr. Stephens became a frequent contributor to the 'Metropolitan' (established by Thomas Campbell), 'Fraser,' the 'New Monthly,' and other magazines. He was among the earliest of the 'special correspondents,' and, at the close of the Carlist war, his letters (1837) were republished in two volumes, entitled, 'The Basque Provinces: their political state, scenery, and inhabitants: with adventures among the Carlists and Christianos.' Mr. Stephens returned to Madrid as special correspondent of the 'Times,' and there died 10 Oct., 1844.

STEPHENS, STEPHANUS, or ÉTIENNE, HENRY, a learned printer, was born at Paris 1470. He began business about 1503; and the first production of his press was the arithmetic of Boethius. He died 1520.—Robert Stephens, the second son of Henry, was born at Paris 1503. After his father's death he carried on the business with De Colines, who married his mother. During that connexion, Robert published, in 1522, an edition of the Greek Testament, which drew upon him the enmity of the doctors of the Sorbonne. In 1530 he printed a more elegant edition, in folio, and afterwards another in a miniature form, with a preface beginning 'O Mirrincam!' by which name it is usually called. Robert Stephens married the daughter of Badius, the printer. She was a learned woman, and would not suffer any language to be spoken in her house but Latin. In 1526 Stephens dissolved partnership with De Colines, and set up a printing-office for himself, from whence he issued, in 1532, an edition of the Latin Bible; and next his 'Thesaurus Linguae Latinae.' In 1539 he was appointed king's printer of Latin and Hebrew; but on the death of his royal protector, Robert removed to Geneva, where he died 1559.—Charles Stephens, brother of Robert, was brought up to medicine, in which faculty he took his doctor's degree at Paris; but in 1551 he also set up as a printer; and his first work was an edition of Apian. His speculations, particularly the 'Thesaurus Ciceronis,' proved his ruin, and he died in prison 1564. He wrote some works on medical subjects, and made discoveries in anatomy.—Henry Stephens, eldest son of Robert, was born at Paris 1528. He learnt Greek previous to Latin; and at twenty, published notes on Horace. In 1554 he published Anacreon; and the same year went to Italy, where he collated some Greek manuscripts. In 1557 he printed, at Paris, several works, the expense of which was borne by Ulric Fugger; and Henry, out of gratitude, subscribed himself his printer. He now began the Greek Thesaurus, which great work was completed by him in twelve years, but proved his ruin; and after leading a wandering life, he died in a hospital at Lyons 1598. The editions of ancient authors published by this eminent scholar were

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numerous and valuable, particularly the Greek poets. Of his own works the principal are, *Ciceronianum Lexicon Graeco-Latinum*; and *Traité de la conformité du langage François avec le Grec*; *Schediasmatum*. His son, Paul Stephens, was born 1566, and died 1627. He established a printing-office at Geneva, and published several correct editions of Greek and Latin authors; also some works of his own, entitled 'Juvenilia.' His son, Anthony, turned Catholic, and settled at Paris, where he obtained the title of king's printer. He also became unfortunate, and died in the *Hôtel Dieu* 1674, aged 80.—Robert Stephens, brother of the second Henry, adhered to the Catholic religion, for which his father disinherited him. He became king's printer, and died 1571. He had a son of both his names, who was also king's printer. He translated into French, Aristotle's *Rhetoric*, and died 1629.—Francis Stephens, another son of the first Robert, went with his father to Geneva, where he carried on business with Perrin. He published, *Traité des Danes*; 'De la puissance legitime du Prince sur le Peuple, et du Peuple sur le Prince,' translated from the Latin of Hubert Languet; and 'Remonstrance aux Dames de France sur leurs ornemens dissolus.'

STEPHENS, JOHN, an English military officer, who was a captain in the army of James II. when that monarch made his last attempt in Ireland. On the defeat of his master, Stephens removed to London, and subsisted here by writing for the booksellers. He was well acquainted with the modern languages, and published a Spanish and English dictionary; a translation of Marian's *History of Spain*; a continuation of Dugdale's *Monasticon*; and a *History of Taxes*. Died 1729.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE, F.R.S., the founder of the railway system of England, was born 9 June, 1781, of the most humble parentage, at a cottage on the Tyne, between Wylam and Cloosehouse, Northumberland, about eight miles west of Newcastle. His father was engine tender at a colliery, and he himself began life as a pit engine boy at twopence a day wages, and afterwards acted as a stoker and as a breaksman in the employment of Lord Ravensworth and partners, where his mechanical talent first forced itself into notice in the amateur repair and improvement of a condensing pump-engine where some engineers had failed. He was then promoted to the office of engine-man, and it was at this critical period of his history that he declared to a confidant that, having risen from 2d. a day to the independent sum of 12s. a week, he was now a man for life. Subsequently he was employed in improving the waggon way, and next in forming railway planes and engines under-ground. In 1814 he completed a locomotive steam-engine, which was successfully tried on the Killingworth railway. The competitors of Mr. Stephenson for the premium of £500 offered in 1825 by the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive engine were Mr. Burstall (or Burstall and Hill), Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson, and Mr. Hackworth. Burstall's locomotive, the 'Perseverance,' was withdrawn; the other two locomotives, the 'Novelty' and the 'Sanspareil,' broke down; while the 'Rocket,' constructed by George Stephenson and his son Robert, outran the requirements of the directors, averaged 14 miles an hour in speed, and ushered in the greatest mechanical revolution effected since the invention of the steam-engine by Watt. The subsequent career of George

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Stephenson was as rapid and smooth as the railway locomotion which he had done so much to realise. He took the lead at once in railway engineering, became an extensive locomotive manufacturer at Newcastle, and a railway contractor and great colliery and ironwork owner, particularly at Claycross, and acquired enormous wealth. The claims of Mr. Stephenson to the original idea of the safety lamp at one time excited a good deal of discussion, but the committee which investigated the subject ascribed to Sir Humphry Davy the priority of invention. Mr. Stephenson died at Tapton House, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, 12 Aug., 1848.

STEPHENSON, ROBERT, son of the above, was born at Willington Quay, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 16 Dec., 1803. George Stephenson resolved that his son should not suffer like himself for lack of education, and, accordingly, sent him to several schools, and, for half a year, to the university of Edinburgh. In 1822 Robert was apprenticed to his father, who had started a locomotive manufactory at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but his health giving way after a couple of years' exertion, he accepted a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America. On his return to England (1827) he assisted his father in the arrangements of the Liverpool and Manchester railway by placing himself at the head of the factory at Newcastle. The triumph gained by the locomotive the 'Rocket' has been stated above in the memoir of the elder Stephenson. Notwithstanding its success, Robert saw where the machine was defective, and designed the 'Planet,' which is the type of the locomotive engines employed up to the present day. The next great work in which he engaged was the survey of the London and Birmingham railway. Among his subsequent undertakings may be mentioned the high level bridge at Newcastle, the Victoria bridge at Berwick, and a stupendous bridge over the Nile at Kairé Azzavat. Robert Stephenson was also the inventor of the tubular bridge system, on which he constructed, first that at Conway, next the Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits, and lastly that masterpiece, the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence. He was, besides, the constructor of the Midland, Blackwall, Northern and Eastern, Norfolk and Chester, and Holyhead railways, and of many branch lines of railway in England; and the designer, or at least consulting engineer, of the national railway systems of Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Tuscany, Canada, Egypt and India. Mr. Stephenson entered into rivalry with Mr. Brunel as the champion of the narrow gauge against the broad gauge, of rigid tubular bridges against tension and suspended bridges, and of locomotive engines *versus* stationary engines. During the last twelve years of his life he represented Whitley in the House of Commons. He died in London 12 Oct., 1859, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

STEPNEY, GEORGE, a poet and statesman, born in London 1663, was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1689). Through the friendship of the marquis of Halifax, he was employed on several embassies; and in 1697 was appointed a commissioner of trade. Died 1707. His poems do not rise above mediocrity.

STERLING, JOHN, a critic and essayist, born at Kames Castle, in the isle of Bute, 20 July, 1806,

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being the son of Edward Sterling, one of the principal writers in the 'Times' newspaper. He was educated at Glasgow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, being a frequent speaker at the Union Debating Society in the latter university. In 1828 he and his friend F. D. Maurice became proprietor and editor of the 'Athenæum,' which, however, soon passed out of their hands. Sterling continued to reside in London, where he became the intimate friend and enthusiastic admirer of Coleridge. In 1833 he published 'Arthur Coningsby,' a novel, the hero of which foreshadowed his career by passing through Radicalism up to faith in the State Church, of which he becomes a minister. In 1834 Mr. Sterling took orders, and officiated as curate to his friend Julius Charles Hare, incumbent of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex. At the end of eight months, however, ill-health compelled him to retire from the ministry. On removing to London he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and became more and more influenced by the infidel writings of German philosophers. He contributed essays to 'Blackwood's Magazine' and the 'Westminster Review'; published a collection of minor poems 1839; 'The Election,' a poem, 1841; and 'Strafford,' a drama, 1843. After travelling a great deal on the Continent in search of health, he died at Ventnor, I. W., 18 Sept., 1844. Archdeacon Hare published in 1848 a collection of his former curate's 'Essays and Tales,' accompanied with a memoir, which, by dwelling somewhat too exclusively on his brief clerical career, induced Mr. Thomas Carlyle to compose his well-known 'Life of John Sterling,' published in 1851.

STERNE, LAURENCE, a descendant of Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, was born 24 Nov., 1713, at Clonmel, in Ireland, where his father was a lieutenant in the army. He received his education at a school near Halifax, Yorkshire, whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1740). By the interest of his uncle, who was prebendary of Durham, he obtained the living of Sutton, and a prebend in the cathedral of York. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Stillington, to which was added, on the presentation of Lord Falconbridge, the curacy of Coxwold. He died in London 18 March, 1768, and was buried in the new cemetery belonging to the parish of St George, Hanover Square. As a writer he is well known; but though his works, the principal of which are 'Tristram Shandy' and the 'Sentimental Journey,' exhibit many pathetic and humorous scenes, they abound also in the grossest indelicacies; and some of the best passages in them are literally stolen from old writers.

STERNE, RICHARD, archbishop of York, was born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1596. He took his degrees in arts at Trinity College, Cambridge; after which he obtained a fellowship in Corpus Christi College; and in 1633 was appointed master of Jesus College. He also became chaplain to Archbishop Laud, whom he attended on the scaffold. After this he suffered many hardships, and kept a school for his support till the Restoration, when he was made bishop of Carlisle, and translated thence to York. Died 18 Jan., 1683. This archbishop had a share in the Polyglott, and was concerned in the revival of the Book of Common Prayer. He published also a Treatise on Logic &c.

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, a poet, born in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he

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became groom of the robes to Henry VIII., who left him a legacy. He continued in the same employment under Edward VI., and died 1549. Sternhold versified fifty-one of the Psalms, which were printed, first, in 1549. The rest were translated by John Hopkins, William Whittingham, Thomas Norton, and others. Sternhold was also the author of 'Certain Chapters of the Proverbs of Solomon drawn into Metre,' 1551.

STEUART, SIR JAMES DENHAM, a writer on political economy, born at Edinburgh 10 Oct., 1713. His father, Sir James Steuart, baronet, was solicitor-general for Scotland, and his mother was the daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, president of the college of justice. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh; after which he became an advocate. In 1740 he married the daughter of the earl of Wemyss, and great expectations were entertained of his rising in his profession; which were disappointed by the part he took in the Rebellion of 1745. In that last struggle of the house of Stuart, Sir James co-operated so zealously as to be obliged to go into exile. In 1757 he published, at Frankfort, his 'Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le chevalier Newton, sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs.' Ten years after this he was restored to his native country and the estate of his ancestors, where he died 26 Nov., 1780. His most valuable work is entitled 'An Enquiry into the Principles of Political Economy.'

STEVENS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, a native of London, was brought up to some mechanical business, which he quitted to become a strolling-player. In 1751 he published a poem, called 'Religion, or the Libertine Repentant;' and in 1754 another, entitled 'The Birth-Day of Folly.' In 1760 he brought out a novel called 'Tom Fool;' which was followed by 'The Dramatic History of Master Edward and Mrs. Anne' i. e. Ned Shuter and Anne Catley. Stevens now exhibited his entertainment called 'A Lecture upon Heads,' which was at one time very popular. He died at Baldock, in Hertfordshire, 6 Sept., 1784. His songs possess poetic merit.

STEVENSON, SIR JOHN ANDREW, M. D., a native of Ireland, was born 1760, became vicar-choral at St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1783, and received the honour of knighthood 1802. He composed the music for O'Keefe's farces called the 'Son-in-law,' and the 'Agreeable Surprise.' He also composed for the Irish stage the music for the opera entitled 'The Contract,' written by Dr. Holton, and for 'Love in a Blaze,' by Mrs. Atkinson. His most popular work is the arrangement of the Irish Melodies, adapted to words composed by Mr. Thomas Moore. He also composed a fine oratorio entitled 'The Thanksgiving,' and other pieces of sacred music; besides operas, glees, &c. Died at the seat of his daughter, the marchioness of Headfort, in the county of Meath, 14 Sept., 1833.

STEVENSON, ROBERT, a civil engineer, born at Glasgow 8 June, 1772; became engineer to the board of commissioners for the northern light-houses 1797; died at Edinburgh 12 July, 1850. His principal work is the celebrated Bell-Rock Lighthouse, in the German Ocean, about twelve miles from Arbroath, on the east coast of Scotland.

STEVIN, SIMON, a mathematician, who was a native of Bruges. He became master of mathematics to Prince Maurice of Nassau; and also inspector of the dykes of Holland. He died about

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1633. In Dr. Hutton's Dictionary, art. 'Algebra,' there is an account of Stevin's inventions and improvements, which were many and important. A statue of Stevin, from the chisel of Simon, was placed in the Place Verte, at Bruges, 1847.

STEUART, CHARLES, a rear-admiral in the United States navy, died at Bordentown, New Jersey, 6 Nov., 1869, aged 92. He was one of the foremost men of the early days of the American navy, and gained great celebrity during the war of 1812-14 between England and America. He commanded the frigate 'Constitution' in her contest with and victory over the 'Guerriere,' and was familiarly known as 'Old Ironsides.' He was a native of Philadelphia.

STEUART, DUGALD, F.R.S., a metaphysician, son of Dr. Matthew Stewart, was born at Edinburgh 22 Nov., 1753. After a previous course of education at the high school and university of his native city, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, and in 1772 he returned to the former to become his father's deputy in the mathematical class. In 1774 he was elected conjoint professor of mathematics with his father. During the absence of Dr. Adam Ferguson in 1778-9 he supplied his place in the chair of moral philosophy, and in 1785 succeeded him in the professorship. For the next twenty-four years he enjoyed the highest reputation as a lecturer. In 1792 appeared the first volume of his 'Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind,' and three other volumes appeared respectively in 1814, 1827, and 1828. In the meantime he had published several pieces which obtained for him no small estimation as an elegant and forcible writer, his biographies of Dr. Adam Smith, and Dr. Robertson, the historian, being particularly admired. In 1806 he accompanied Lord Lauderdale to Paris, and after his return the Fox and Grenville administration bestowed on him the sinecure office of gazette writer for Scotland. He now accepted the assistance of Dr. Thomas Brown in the duties of his professorship, and on his coadjutor's death he resigned the chair of moral philosophy altogether, and retired to a country-house about twenty miles from Edinburgh. Died 11 June, 1828. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mr. Stewart published 'Philosophical Essays;' 'A Dissertation on the Progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy,' for the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; 'Outlines of Moral Philosophy;' and 'Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers.' Sir William Hamilton collected and edited his works in 10 vols., 1854-8.

STEUART, FRANCIS, earl of Bothwell. See BOTHWELL.

STEUART, MATTHEW, D.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Rothesay, in the isle of Bute, 1717. He studied at Glasgow, and next at Edinburgh, and after officiating for some time as minister of the parish of Rosencath, he succeeded to the mathematical chair at Edinburgh, where he continued till 1772, when his place was occupied by his son, Dugald Stewart. Dr. Stewart died 23 Jan., 1785. His works are, 'General Theorems,' 1746; 'Tracts, physical and mathematical, 1761; Essay on the Distance of the Sun, 1763; 'Propositiones more Veterum demonstratæ.'

STEUART, ROBERT, Lord Castlereagh and marquis of Londonderry. See LONDONDERRY.

STEUART-DENHAM, SIR JAMES. See STEUART.

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STEWART-VANE, CHARLES WILLIAM, marquis of Londonderry. See LONDONDERRY.

STIEGLITZ, CHRISTIAN LUDWIG, a German poet, archaeologist, and writer on architecture, born at Leipsic 12 Dec., 1756; died 17 July, 1836.

STIFEL, or **STIFELIUS, MICHAEL**, a Lutheran divine and mathematician, born at Eslingen, in Saxony, 1509; died at Jena 1567. He published a treatise on Algebra; another on the Calendar; and a very curious one, entitled 'Arithmetica Integra.' Stifelius frightened the people of Germany by predicting that the end of the world would be in 1553.

STIGLMAYER, JOHANN BAPTIST, a Bavarian sculptor, born near Munich 18 Oct., 1791; died 2 March, 1844.

STILICHO, a Vandalic general in the service of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, whose niece, Serena, he married. Some time afterwards Theodosius conferred the imperial title on his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius: the former being made emperor of the east, under the care of Rufinus, and the latter of the west, under the guardianship of Stilicho. On the death of Theodosius (A.D. 395) Rufinus stirred up the Goths to invade the empire, that he might by that means gain the sole government. Stilicho, however, caused him to be assassinated, and then, after suppressing a revolt in Africa, marched against Alaric, whom he defeated at Pollentia 29 March 403. After this he checked the ravages of Rhadagaisus, and put him to death. Stilicho, however, having formed the design of dethroning Honorius, in order to place his son Eucherius in the imperial seat, an insurrection occurred among the soldiers, and he sought refuge at Ravenna, where he was beheaded in 408. Eucherius sought an asylum in a church, but was dragged from it by order of the emperor, and conveyed to Rome, where he was soon afterwards executed.

STILL, JOHN, D.D., an English prelate, born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, in or about 1543, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and became Margaret professor of divinity in that university, and master first of St. John's (1574), and then of Trinity College (1577). He was elected bishop of Bath and Wells 16 Jan., 1592-3, and died at the latter place 26 Feb., 1607-8. Bishop Still wrote the old comedy called 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' printed 1575, and acted not long before at Christ's College, Cambridge. It is a piece of low humour, turning upon the loss and recovery of the needle with which Gammer Gurton was to repair the breeches of her man Hodge.—*Athen. Cantab.*

STILLINGFLEET, BENJAMIN, a grandson of Bishop Stillingfleet. His father, who died in 1708, was a physician, and afterwards a clergyman, in Norfolk, where this son was born 1702. He was educated at the grammar-school of Norwich, after which he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, but left the university to live in the family of Mr. Windham, of Felbrig, as tutor to his son, whom he accompanied in his travels. On his return to England he settled in Herefordshire, but in 1760 he obtained the appointment of barrack-master at Kensington. Died 15 Dec., 1771. He published 'Miscellaneous Tracts in Natural History;' a 'Poem on Earthquakes;' and a 'Treatise on the Principles and Power of Harmony;' which have been all col-

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lected, and printed with other pieces, and the life of the author, by Archdeacon Cox, 3 vols., 1811.

STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD, a learned prelate, descended from a Yorkshire family, was born at Cranbourne, Dorsetshire, 17 April, 1635. He became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, but left the university to live with Sir Roger Burgoyne, who gave him the living of Sutton, Bedfordshire. In 1569 he printed his 'Irenicum, or Weapon Salve for the Church's Wounds,' intended to reconcile the Episcopalians and Nonconformists, though it failed to please either party. This was followed by his 'Origines Sacrae.' In 1664 came out his 'Rational Account of the Protestant Religion,' for which he was made preacher at the Rolls, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, and prebendary of St. Paul's; upon which he took his degree of D.D. In 1677 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of London, and the next year to the deanery of St. Paul's. About this time he defended the right of bishops to vote in Parliament in capital cases, and his argument put an end to the controversy. In 1685 he published his 'Origines Britannicae; or the Antiquities of the British Churches.' At the Revolution he was made bishop of Worcester. At the close of life he embarked in a controversy with Locke, on some points in that writer's Essay concerning Human Understanding. The bishop died in Westminster 27 March, 1699. His works were printed uniformly in 6 vols. folio, 1710. Many of them were ably answered by divines of the Roman communion.

STILPO, a philosopher of Megara, lived about 306 B.C. He acquired so great a reputation for knowledge and virtue that when Demetrius took Megara he forbade any one to injure the philosopher in his person or property. He was one of the chiefs of the Stoic sect; and several states submitted their disputes to his judgment.

STIRLING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EARL OF, a Scotch poet, born at Menstrie 1580. He published his poem entitled 'Aurora' in 1604, and in 1611 a collection of tragedies. In 1613 he became gentleman-usher to Prince Charles, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1621 James I. gave him a grant of Nova Scotia, which he intended to colonise; and Charles I. patronised the scheme by appointing him lieutenant of that country, and founding an order of knights-baronet in Scotland, each member of which was to contribute towards the settlement. In 1630 he was created Viscount Canada, and in 1633 earl of Stirling. Died Feb., 1640. His poetical works make one volume folio.

STOBÆUS, JOHN, a Greek compiler of the fifth century. He made a large collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, which 'Extracta' were first printed at Venice 1536.

STOCK, SIMON (ST.). See SIMON.

STOCKDALE, PERCIVAL, was born 26 Oct., 1736, at Branxton, Northumberland. He studied at St. Andrew's, after which he obtained a commission in the army, and served in the island of Minorca; but in 1759 he took orders, and officiated some time in London, where he also wrote for the booksellers. He next became chaplain of a man-of-war, and in 1783 was presented to the livings of Lesbury and Long Houghton, Northumberland, where he died 11 Sept., 1811. He wrote a 'Life of Waller;' 'Essay on the Genius of Pope;' 'Treatise on Education;' 'Lectures on the Poets;' his own 'Memoirs,' &c.

STOCKWOOD, JOHN, a native of Kent, was a

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pensioner of St. John's College, when Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, in Aug., 1564, being matriculated on 4 Oct. in that year, and admitted a scholar on the Lady Margaret's foundation 10 Nov. following. It is supposed that he soon afterwards proceeded to Oxford, and that he there proceeded to the degree of B.A. He occurs in 1571 as minister of Battel, Sussex. He was admitted to the degree of M.A., at Oxford, 9 July, 1575; but we have not been able to ascertain the college or hall in that university to which he belonged. In or before 1578 he was appointed head-master of the free grammar-school at Tunbridge, Kent. He was also vicar of Tunbridge. This able school-master and industrious writer fell into poverty. The records of the corporation of Gravesend show that on 30 Aug., 1594, he received a contribution of forty shillings out of the stock of the chamber of that town, in compliance with a written request from Sir Robert Sidney. He had ceased to be master of Tunbridge School in 1597, when his 'Progymnasma Scholasticum' was published. In the dedication of that work to the earl of Essex he acknowledges the kindness of that princely nobleman in relieving his poverty and protecting him from malevolent antagonists. It is probable he retained the vicarage of Tunbridge till his death. He was buried there 27 July, 1610. His works, nineteen in number, are enumerated in 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' iii. 24.

STODDART, Sir JOHN, the son of a naval officer, was born 1772, and after passing through Christ Church, Oxford, was admitted an advocate 1801. In 1803 he was appointed King's Advocate and Admiralty Advocate at Malta, whence he returned in 1807, and resumed his practice in Doctor's Commons. Dr. Stoddart, who had already had some concern in literary matters, now became connected with the 'Times' newspaper, which he edited from 1812 to 1816. In Feb., 1817, in consequence of some differences with one of the proprietors of the 'Times,' he established a new morning paper called 'The New Times,' which, though never very successful, continued to exist till 1828. In the political satires and caricatures of that day Dr. Stoddart was continually introduced as 'Dr. Slop.' In 1826 he was appointed chief-justice and judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Malta, and on that occasion received the honour of knighthood. He resigned the office 1839, and died in London 16 Feb., 1856.

STOLBERG, FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD, Count von, a distinguished German writer, born at Bramstedt, in Holstein, 7 Nov., 1750, received his early education in Denmark, and continued it at Halle and Göttingen. On leaving the latter university he produced his translation of the Iliad. A tour in Switzerland and Italy, with Goethe and Lavater, doubtless furnished him with new inspirations, which influenced the development of his natural talent. On his return to Copenhagen he was accredited to the court of Denmark as minister-plenipotentiary of the duke of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of Lubeck; and in 1782 he married. His translations from Æschylus, several dramas, and a great number of poems, date from this period. He afterwards undertook a mission to Russia, on behalf of the duke of Oldenburg, in whose territory he settled in 1785. Three years later he lost his wife, whom he passionately loved, and in 1790 he contracted a second marriage at Berlin, whither he had been sent, in a diplomatic

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capacity, by the crown prince of Denmark. He next visited most parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and subsequently published a highly interesting narrative of his travels. On being placed at the head of the government of the prince-bishop of Lubeck he found leisure to prosecute his favourite studies, and published a German translation of the last discourses of Socrates and of the most sublime dialogues of Plato. In 1800, after long and anxious deliberation, he was reconciled to the Roman Catholic Church. This event created great excitement in Germany, and estranged from the count many of his former friends. 'I do not like men who change their religion,' remarked a German prince to him. 'Neither do I,' replied the noble convert, 'for they oblige their descendants, after the lapse of three hundred years, to change back again.' He now fixed his residence at Münster, where he wrote his great work, the 'History of the Christian Religion,' 15 vols., 1806. He died at Sondermühlen, near Osnaburg, 5 Dec., 1819.

STONE, EDMUND, a mathematician, was a native of Scotland, where his father was gardener to the duke of Argyll. At the age of eighteen he was discovered by that nobleman reading Newton's Principia; whereupon he entered into conversation with him, and learnt, with astonishment, that Stone had taught himself arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and French, without any other assistance than books. The duke placed him in a situation to pursue his favourite studies. In 1725 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He died in indigent circumstances, about 1767. His works are, A Mathematical Dictionary; Fluxions; The Elements of Euclid, with the Life of that Mathematician; and a translation of Bion on the Construction of Mathematical Instruments.

STONE, FRANK, A.R.A., an English painter, born 23 Aug., 1800; died 16 Nov., 1859. His companion pieces entitled 'The First Appeal' and 'The Last Appeal' are well known.

STONOR, JOHN TALBOT, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Thespiz, and nominated Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District, 1716. He died 29 March, 1756.

STORACE, STEFANO, a musical composer, of Italian extraction, born in London 1763. His father sent him to study in Italy, where he produced his celebrated finale to the first act of the 'Pirates,' and some others of his most finished compositions. On his return to England he resided at Bath till the friendship of the well-known Michael Kelly procured him the appointment of composer to Drury Lane Theatre. Died 19 March, 1796. His sister, *Anna Selina Storace*, an excellent comic actress and accomplished singer, was a pupil of Sacchini, and, after singing at Florence, Vienna, &c. (1780-7), with great reputation, came to London, and soon rose to be a first-rate favourite in her profession, a station which she maintained till her death in 1814.

STORY, JOSEPH, an American judge and jurist, born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, 18 Sept., 1779. He graduated at Harvard 1798; became a member of the legislature of Massachusetts 1805, and was elected speaker. He was also a member of Congress. Mr. Madison appointed him, in 1817, a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, an office he held till his death. In 1830 he was appointed Dane professor in the law school at Cambridge, where he died 10 Sept., 1845. His

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work on the 'Conflict of Laws,' and 'Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence,' are well known in this country.

STOTHARD, CHARLES ALFRED, F.S.A., son of Thomas Stothard, R.A., was born in London 5 July, 1787. On becoming a student at the Royal Academy, he attracted notice for the chaste feeling and accuracy with which he drew from the antique sculptures. In 1811 he exhibited a picture representing the murder of Richard II. in Pontefract Castle. About the same time he published the first number of the 'Monumental Effigies of Great Britain,' the object of which was to give the historical painter a thorough knowledge of the ancient costume of England down to the reign of Henry VIII. To this pursuit he now devoted himself; and in 1816 he was employed by the Society of Antiquaries to take drawings of the famous tapestry deposited at Bayeux. While in France he visited the abbey of Fontevraud, where he discovered the effigies of the Plantagenets, the existence of which had previously been doubted. Of these he made drawings, and, prosecuting his inquiries further, found the effigy of Berengaria, queen of Richard I., in the ruined abbey of L'Espau. At Le Mans he discovered an enamelled tablet, representing Geoffrey Plantagenet. In 1818 he married the daughter of Mr. John Kempe, who accompanied him in a tour of investigation through Normandy and Brittany, of which she published an account. Having been solicited to make some drawings in Devonshire for the 'Magna Britannia' of Mr. Lysons, he traversed a great part of that county on foot. While engaged in tracing some stained glass on the east window of the church of Bere Ferrers, the ladder broke, and he was killed on the spot, 28 May, 1821. His Life has been written by his widow, now Mrs. Bray.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, R.A., was born in London 19 Aug., 1755. He was bound apprentice to a pattern drawer for brocaded silks; and during the period of his service he exercised himself diligently in the study of nature from flowers and other subjects of still life. He afterwards gained high repute by his compositions for Bell's British Poets, the *Novelist's Magazine*, and other works requiring pictorial ornament. During this period he diligently studied at the Royal Academy. In 1785 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy; and he was advanced to the rank of royal academician in 1794. His principal works are his designs for *Boydell's Shakspeare*, his *Canterbury Pilgrims*, the *Fitch of Bacon*, and the *Wellington Shield*, of the last of which he made an etching. His largest performance is the fresco painting of the staircase at *Burleigh*, the seat of the *marquis of Exeter*. He also designed the ceiling of the *Advocate's Library* at *Edinburgh*. He died 17 April, 1834. A great number of his works have been engraved by *Collins*, *Heath*, *Parker*, *Cromek*, and *Medland*. His Life, accompanied by numerous illustrations from his works, was written by Mrs. Bray, the widow of his son, *Charles Alfred Stothard*.

STOW, JOHN, was born in *Cornhill* about 1525. He was bred a tailor, but began early to study the antiquities of his country, in which he was encouraged by *Archbishop Parker* and the earl of *Leicester*. His first work was the 'Summary of the *Chronicles of England*,' which he enlarged in 1600 and published under the title of '*Flores Historiarum*, or *Annals of this Kingdom from the*

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time of the *Ancient Britons*.' In 1598 appeared the first edition of his 'Survey of London,' 4to., which was reprinted in the same size 1603. The first folio edition is that of 1633, and the last that of 1754, 2 vols. folio, improved from the one of *Strype*, in 1720. It is to be regretted that a man to whom the world of letters is so much indebted should have been reduced to such poverty as to solicit support by a brief in his old age. In this state of penury, however, he died 5 April, 1655, and was buried in the church of *St. Andrew Undershaft*. Stow was the author of a considerable part of *Holinshed's Chronicles*.

STOWELL, WILLIAM SCOTT, LORD, was born at *Heworth*, co. *Durham*, 17 Oct., 1745, being the son of *William Scott*, a coal-fitter and merchant of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. After a preliminary training at *Newcastle* he proceeded to *Corpus Christi College, Oxford*, whence he migrated to *University College*. From 1773 to 1785 he was *Camden reader* of ancient history. He took his degree of *D.C.L.* 1779, and soon afterwards commenced his career as an advocate in the civil law courts, where he rose to the highest eminence with a rapidity almost unexampled. In 1787 he was appointed king's advocate-general; shortly after judge of the consistory court of London, vicar-general of the province of *Canterbury*, and master of the faculties. He was knighted 1788, and in 1798 became judge of the high court of admiralty, and was sworn of the privy council. In 1799 he was chosen *M.P.* for *Downton*, and in 1801 unanimously elected one of the parliamentary representatives of the university of *Oxford*. This office he continued to fill until called to the *House of Lords* (1821), at the same time that his brother, *Lord Eldon*, was advanced to an earldom. He retired from the court of admiralty 1828; and died 28 Jan., 1836. Lord Stowell's judgments, reported by *Dr. Dodson*, were revised by himself, and, in the opinion of *Lord Brougham*, they 'ought to form part of every classical library of English eloquence, or even of national history.'

STRABO, a Greek geographer, was a native of *Amasia*. He travelled into several countries in quest of knowledge, and died about A.D. 25. All his works are lost, except his 'Geography,' which was published, with a Latin version by *Xylander*, and notes by *Casaubon*, at *Paris*, in 1620; again at *Amsterdam*, in 1707, 2 vols. folio; and, lastly, by *Falconer*, at *Oxford*, in 2 vols. folio, 1807.

STRADA, FAMIANUS, a Jesuit, born at *Rome* 1572. He taught rhetoric in the college of his order, and died there 6 Sept., 1649. His best work is entitled '*Prolusiones Academicæ*;' in which he has given some very happy imitations of the ancients, particularly in a poetical tale of the contest between a musician and nightingale. Strada also wrote '*Historia de Bello Belgico*,' which has been translated into English.

STRADA, or STRADANUS, JOHN, a painter, born of a noble family at *Bruges* 1536; died at *Florence* 1604.

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF, K.G., was the eldest son of *Sir William Wentworth*, of *Yorkshire*, and born in *Chancery Lane, London*, 13 April, 1593. He was educated at *St. John's College, Cambridge*, on leaving which he travelled abroad, and at his return received the honour of knighthood. In 1614 he succeeded to the baronetcy, and the following year was nominated

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keeper of the archives for the West Riding, in the room of Sir John Savile. Soon after this, the duke of Buckingham, by interesting himself in favour of Savile, laid the foundation of that animosity which arose between him and Wentworth. The latter, on being returned to Parliament for the county of York, acted with determined opposition to the court, and was a principal advocate of the famous petition of right. But this blaze of patriotism was of short duration, and he was gained over to the royal side by a barony, with the promise of higher advancement. Accordingly, he was made president of the council of York, and next lord-deputy of Ireland. In 1639 he was created earl of Strafford, made knight of the Garter, and appointed lord-lieutenant. All this increased the number and malignity of his enemies in the House of Commons, who, when the earl returned to take his seat in the House of Lords, carried up an impeachment against him, and he was sent to the Tower. But, though the prosecutors took four months to prepare their case, and pursued it with virulence, no evidence could be found to support the charges. Determined, however, not to let their victim escape, Pym and his associates brought in a bill of attainder, which, by exciting the mob to acts of outrage, they forced the peers to pass. The king likewise yielded to his fears, against his conscience, and gave the royal assent to this illegal measure.

When the earl was apprised of what had been done, he said, 'Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men, for in them there is no salvation.' He suffered on Tower Hill 12 May, 1641. His 'Letters' were published in 1739, in 2 vols. folio. STRAHAN, WILLIAM, a printer, born at Edinburgh 1715. He served his apprenticeship in his native city, and, on the expiration of his time, removed to London, where he worked as a journeyman in the same office as Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He next set up for himself, and had great success in the purchase of copyrights. In 1770 he became king's printer, and in 1775 was elected into Parliament, whence he retired, in 1784, and died the year following.

STRANGE, Sir JOHN, a lawyer, born in London 1696. He became solicitor-general in 1736, and in 1739 recorder of London, which office he resigned in 1742, and some years afterwards was made master of the rolls. Died 18 May, 1754. His 'Reports' were published 1755, and again 1795. His son, *Sir John Strange*, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards became the British minister at Venice. He was an able antiquary, and collected a fine library and museum, which were sold at his death, in 1799.

STRANGE, Sir ROBERT, an engraver, was born in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, 14 July, 1721. While studying under Cooper, at Edinburgh, the Rebellion broke out, in which he engaged, and was present at the battle of Culloden; after which he lived concealed some time, and then went to France, where he profited by the instructions of Le Bas. In 1751 he settled in London, but, after a few years, went to Italy. On his return to England he executed several excellent works, but had a quarrel with Lord Bute for refusing to engrave the portrait of George III. from a picture painted by Ramsay, which Strange thought degraded his talents. The king himself was of the same opinion, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died 5 July, 1792.

STROZZI.

STRATFORD. See ALDBOROUGH, EARL OF.

STRATHMORE, MARY ELEANOR BOWES, COUNTESS OF, was daughter of George Bowes, esq., of the county of Durham, and in 1707 married John, earl of Strathmore, who took the name of Bowes, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the same year. By him she had five children. The earl died 1776, and in the following year she married Andrew Robinson Stoney, esq., who also took the name of Bowes, and had by her two children. After much domestic unhappiness, a separation took place, soon after which he attempted to carry off the countess from her lodgings in Oxford Street, but she succeeded in regaining her liberty. Mr. Bowes was apprehended, and a suit was commenced against him, and in 1789 Lady Strathmore was restored to her property, and obtained a divorce. Mr. Bowes, being unable to pay the costs incurred by the suit in the spiritual court, was ordered in 1790 to remain in the King's Bench till they were paid, and he continued there till his death on 16 Jan., 1810. Lady Strathmore died at Christchurch, Hampshire, 28 April, 1800, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. She was the author of a tragedy entitled 'The Siege of Jerusalem,' 8vo., 1774.

STREATER, ROBERT, an English painter, born 1624; died 1680. He was serjeant-painter to King Charles II.

STROZZI, FILIPPO, a native of Florence, who, after the death of Pope Clement VII., undertook the daring enterprise of restoring the liberties of his country and the expulsion of Alexander de' Medici. For this purpose he drew over to his party Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Younger, who, on 6 Jan., 1537, assassinated his relative, and then escaped to Venice. The perpetration of this crime did not answer the object of those who contrived it, for Cosmo de' Medici succeeded to the government, and the authority of that family became fully established. Filippo Strozzi put himself at the head of 2000 partisans, and took possession of a castle, which was defended for some time with great bravery. At length the place was taken, and Strozzi made prisoner. He was put to the torture, which he endured with undaunted resolution, and soon after finding a sword belonging to one of the guards, he ran himself through the body. This happened in 1538. The family of Strozzi after this took refuge in France, where *Pietro Strozzi*, the son of the preceding, rose to the rank of field-marshal, and signalized himself by his services both by land and sea. In 1548 he was sent to Scotland, with a body of Italians, to act against the English. In 1554 he commanded an army in Italy, but was defeated and wounded at Marciano the same year. This did not, however, tarnish his reputation or impede his advancement to the highest honours of his profession. In 1558 he contributed to the capture of Calais; but on 30 June the same year he received a mortal wound at the siege of Thionville. The marshal was learned in Greek and Latin, and, according to Brantôme, he translated from the latter into the former language Caesar's Commentaries. His son, *Filippo Strozzi*, was as valorous as the rest of his family, but his end was unfortunate; for when wounded in a fight with the Spanish fleet off the island of St. Michael, he was thrown overboard alive, by order of the admiral, and perished, in 1582.

STRUENSEE.

STRUENSEE, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, COUNT, a Danish statesman, born at Halle 5 Aug., 1737. He was educated as a physician, and on going to Copenhagen became the favourite of Christian VII., who took him as the companion of his travels, and on his return made him prime minister, with the title of count. In this situation he created a number of enemies by endeavouring to check the exorbitant power of the nobles over their vassals, reforming the public offices, and reducing the military establishment. In these salutary, but unpopular and dangerous measures, he was countenanced by Queen Caroline Matilda; but the queen dowager, who hated both the king and his wife, conspired with the discontented nobles, and, taking advantage of the imbecility of the monarch, caused Struensee, and his friend Brandt, to be imprisoned and tried on the most preposterous charges. Being, however, impeached before a prejudiced and corrupt tribunal, they were found guilty, and most barbarously executed 28 July, 1772. The queen would have suffered the same fate had not her brother, the king of England, sent a fleet into the Baltic, which conveyed her to Zell, where she died in 1776.

STRUTT, JOSEPH, an engraver and antiquary, born at Springfield, Essex, 27 Oct., 1749. He served his time to William Wynne Ryland, and in 1770 became a student at the Royal Academy. He was afterwards employed to make drawings in the British Museum. In 1773 he published 'The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England,' which was followed by a 'View of the Manners, Customs, Arms, and Habits, of the Inhabitants of England,' 2 vols. In 1777 he printed his 'Chronicle of England,' but never completed the work, for want of encouragement. In 1785 he published the first volume of his 'Dictionary of Engravers,' and the second, the year following. His other works, printed in his lifetime, were, 'A complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England,' 2 vols.; and 'The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.' Mr. Strutt died 16 Oct., 1802; after which came out 'Queen Hoo Hall, a Romance,' and 'Ancient Times, a Drama,' in 4 vols.; also 'The Test of Guilt, a dramatic Tale,' in verse.

STRUVE, FRIEDRICH GEORG WILHELM VON, an astronomer, born at Altona, in Denmark, 15 April, 1793. In 1813 he entered the university of Dorpat, in the government of Livonia, where he devoted his attention to philology and astronomy; and in 1817 became director of the observatory in that city. After rendering the name of Dorpat illustrious in the annals of astronomy, a wider sphere of usefulness was opened before him by the emperor of Russia. The observatory at Pulkowa, near St. Petersburg, was projected, and Struve was the master-spirit who superintended its erection. The work done at Pulkowa principally relates to sidereal astronomy, and each contribution to science which emanated from that observatory was the result of 25 years of arduous study on his part. Besides the observations and reductions of northern stars, determinations of the parallaxes of 1830, observations of comets, nebulae, and Saturn's ring, etc., were undertaken, and a large amount of geographical work. The name of Struve is associated with all the great works of triangulation and geodesy carried out in Russia and Eastern Europe. His most important works are 'Observations at Dorpat,' 8 vols.; New Catalogue

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of Double Stars; 'Studies in Stellar Astronomy, upon the Milky Way, and the Distance of the Fixed Stars;' 'Medial Positions of the Double and Multiple Fixed Stars for the epoch 1830.' Died at Pulkowa 23 Nov., 1864.

STRUVE, GEORGE ADAM, Struvius, a learned jurist, was born at Magdeburg 1619; died 1692. He became professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the dukes of Saxony. His works are, *Syntagma Juris Feudalis*; *Syntagma Juris Civilis*. His son, *Burchard Gotthelf Struvius*, was born at Weimar 1671. After filling the chair of history at Jena, he became counsellor to the court of Saxony, and ordinary professor of public and feudal law. He died 1692. He published, *Bibliotheca numismatum antiquiorum*; *Antiquitatum Romanorum Syntagma*; *Bibliotheca Philosophica*; *Bibliotheca Historica*; *Bibliotheca Librorum variorum*; *Introductio ad Notitiam Rei Literariae*, in usum Bibliothecarum.

STRYPPE, JOHN, a divine and historian, born at Stepney 1 Nov., 1643. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Jesus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1669). His first preferment was the donative of Theydon Bois, Essex, which he quitted for the living of Low Lavton, in the same county, where, however, though he enjoyed it sixty-six years, he was never inducted. During his residence at this place he applied diligently to the study of English history, and, by procuring access to numerous collections of manuscripts, was enabled to throw more light upon the period of the Reformation than any writer who went before him. He afterwards obtained the sinecure of Terring, and the lectureship of Hackney, where he died 11 Dec., 1737. His works are, the *Lives of the Archbishops, Cranmer, Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift*, all in folio; *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, 8vo.; *Life of Bishop Aylmer*, 8vo.; *Life of Sir John Cheke*, 8vo.; *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, 3 vols. folio; *Annals of the Reformation*, 4 vols. folio; and an enlarged edition of *Stow's London*, 3 vols. folio. All his works, except the last, were printed collectively in 27 8vo. vols., Oxford, 1812-28. There is a general index to this edition.

STUART, ARABELLA, commonly called the Lady Arabella, was the daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the younger brother of Henry Lord Darnley, father of James VI., king of Scotland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish. She was born in 1577 at Hampstead, and received a very liberal education under the care of her grandmother, the countess of Lennox. At the age of two years she lost her father, and thereby became heiress to a large estate. As the English succession was then doubtful, many persons looked to the prospect of a union with Lady Arabella, and Thuanus says that she was betrothed privately to a son of the earl of Northumberland. This, however, rests upon no evidence, though it is certain that Elizabeth regarded the young lady with a jealous eye. On the death of that queen, some malcontents formed the design of setting up Arabella Stuart in opposition to her cousin James, but this conspiracy only ended in the ruin of its contrivers. Lady Arabella herself was not concerned in it, but in 1610 she fell under the royal displeasure for marrying Mr. William Seymour, grandson of the earl of Hertford; in consequence of which she was placed under confinement at Lambeth, while her husband was sent to the Tower. Shortly afterwards they both made their

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escape, but by different ways; and though Mr. Seymour got safe to the Continent, the lady was overtaken and shut up in the Tower, where she died 27 Sept., 1615.

STUART, CHARLES EDWARD, the Young Pretender. See CHARLES EDWARD.

STUART, DANIEL, an English journalist, born 1766, was the brother of Peter Stuart, who started the first daily evening paper, the 'Star,' in 1788. The same gentleman, in 1795, purchased, for £80, the copyright of the 'Oracle,' newspaper, then selling 800 copies daily; and Mr. Daniel Stuart soon afterwards joined with his brother in purchasing the 'Morning Post,' which, under his able management, became the leading journal of the metropolis. Subsequently he became the proprietor of the 'Courier.' From these successful ventures Mr. Stuart retired into private life with an ample fortune; and died in London 25 August, 1846. He is to be distinguished from Mr. James Stuart, of Duncan (born 1776), who also became editor of the 'Courier,' and who died 3 Nov., 1849.

STUART, LORD DUDLEY COURTS, eighth son of John, first marquis of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Courts, the banker, was born 1803. In early life he passed a considerable time in the south of Europe, where, in 1824, he married Christina Alexandrina Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino. He sat in the House of Commons for Arundel from 1830 to 1837, and for Marylebone from 1847 till his death, which happened at Stockholm 17 Nov. 1854. Lord Dudley Stuart was earnest, liberal, and greatly distinguished himself by his advocacy of the cause of the oppressed Poles. It was in great measure owing to his impassioned appeals that parliament was induced to grant £10,000 for the relief of the Polish exiles in this country.

STUART, GILBERT, LL.D., was born in 1742 at Edinburgh, in which university his father, *George Stuart*, who died in 1793, was professor of humanity. Gilbert, after leaving the high school, studied jurisprudence; but never followed that or any profession. In his twenty-second year, he published 'An historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution,' which procured him a doctor's degree from the university of Edinburgh. This work was followed by 'A View of Society in Europe;' but being disappointed of a professorship, he removed to London, where he became a writer in the 'Monthly Review.' In 1773 he returned to his native place, and commenced a publication, called 'The Edinburgh Magazine and Review;' which was discontinued in 1776. In 1779 Dr. Stuart published 'Observations concerning the Public Law and constitutional History of Scotland;' and the year following, a 'History of the Establishment of the Reformation in Scotland.' His next publication was 'The History of Scotland from the establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary.' His object in this was to defend that unfortunate princess against Dr. Robertson and others. In 1782 our author went to London, where, by his intemperance, he contracted a dropsy, of which he died in Scotland 13 Aug., 1786.

STUART, GILBERT CHARLES, a portrait painter, sometimes called *American Stuart*, was born at Narraganset, Rhode Island, 1756. He studied in London under Benjamin West, and about 1781

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commenced practice here on his own account. A large number of distinguished personages sat to him, including George III., the prince of Wales, the earl of St. Vincent, the duke of Northumberland, Sir Joshua Reynolds, John Kemble, and Col. Barré. About 1793 he returned to his native country, residing chiefly at Philadelphia and Washington, till 1806, when he removed to Boston, where he died 9 July, 1828. His portrait of Washington presents a head of calm and majestic wisdom, familiar to all Americans. His pictures of Madison and Jefferson are in the gallery of Bowdoin College.

STUART, HENRY, earl of Darnley. See DARNLEY.

STUART, HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENS, Cardinal, titular duke of York. See YORK.

STUART, JAMES, F.R.S., F.S.A., an architect, often called *Athenian Stuart*, was born in London, of mean parentage, 1713. He lost his father early in life, but, having a taste for drawing, he contributed not only to his own support, but to that of his family, by painting fans. He also made himself master of mathematics, and acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek. On the death of his mother, he travelled to Italy on foot; and, at Rome, became acquainted with Mr. Revett, from whom he learned the principles of architecture. In 1751 these two friends arrived at Athens; but, after staying there some time, Stuart accepted the place of engineer in the Hungarian service; on leaving which he returned to Greece, where he made a number of drawings. The result of these labours appeared in 1672, in 1 vol. folio, under the title of 'The Antiquities of Athens, delineated by James Stuart, and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects.' At Athens, Mr. Stuart met Mr. Wood and Mr. Dawkins; and the latter, on his return to England, procured for him the appointment of surveyor to Greenwich Hospital. He was also employed as an architect by several persons of distinction. He died 2 Feb., 1788; and three more volumes of his 'Antiquities of Athens' were afterwards published.

STUART, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, call the Old Pretender, son of James I., king of England, was born 1688. On the death of his father, in 1701, he was acknowledged king of Great Britain by Louis XIV. (contrary to his promise to William III., and by the king of Spain, the Pope, and the duke of Savoy. In 1708, at the instance of Louis, he made a futile attempt to invade England from Dunkirk. Of this proceeding Queen Anne is said to have been cognizant; and upon her death he asserted his claim to the throne; and in Sept., 1715, his standard was set up by the earl of Mar, at Brae-Mar; and a wide-spread spirit of disaffection to the house of Hanover prevailed in several parts of England. On 22 Dec. the Pretender landed at Peterhead, in Scotland; but seeing his case hopeless, he fled back to France, whence he was obliged to remove to Italy, and thence to Spain. In 1719 he married Maria Clementina Sobieski (granddaughter of John Sobieski, king of Poland), by whom he had two sons, Charles Edward, the Young Pretender; and Henry, who is known as Cardinal York. She died in 1735. In 1722 he published at Lucca his famous Declaration, signed 'James Rex,' which was burnt at the Royal Exchange. He died at Rome 30 Dec., 1765.

STUART, JOHN, earl of Bute. See BUTE.

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STUART-WORTLEY, LADY EMMELINE. See WORTLEY.

STUBBE, JOHN, a political writer, born in or about 1543, probably in Norfolk, where his father had a good estate; and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1560-1). Subsequently he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and was probably called to the bar. When the duke of Anjou became a suitor to Queen Elizabeth, Stubbe published a pamphlet against the alliance, entitled 'The discovery of a gaping gulph wherein England is likely to be swallowed up by another French marriage,' 1579. For this the author was condemned to have his right hand cut off; and when the barbarous sentence was executed, Stubbe, with amazing fortitude, took off his cap with his left hand, and cried 'God save the queen.' In Feb., 1588-9, he was elected M.P. for Great Yarmouth; but about 1591 he went to France, where he died, his body being buried in the sea-sand, towards England, near the town of Havre de Grace.—*Athen. Cantab.*

STUBBS, GEORGE, A.R.A., was born at Liverpool 1724, and settled in London, where he distinguished himself as a painter of animals, particularly horses. He also published some anatomical works. Died 10 July, 1806.

STUKELEY, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, 7 Nov., 1687. He became a student of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to physic; and in 1709 took his bachelor's degree in that faculty. He then settled at Boston, from whence he removed to London 1717. In 1720 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1726 he went to reside at Grantham, but three years afterwards he took orders, and was presented to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. In 1747 the duke of Montague gave him the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, where he died 3 March, 1765. Dr. Stukeley published a variety of works, chiefly on subjects of British antiquity, which procured him the title among his friends of the 'Arch Druid of his age.' His principal publications are, *Itinerarium Curiosum*; or an account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain, 2 vols.; *Palæographia Sacra*; or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History; *An Account of Stonehenge*; *Palæographia Britannica*; *The History of Carausius*. He also communicated many papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and published some sermons and miscellaneous tracts. Though possessed of considerable learning, Dr. Stukeley was excessively credulous, and many of his antiquarian conjectures are fanciful and absurd.

STURGESS, CHARLES, an English divine, was educated at King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1762; M.A. 1765), and for nearly forty-two years held the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. Died 22 April, 1805. Besides Latin verses in the 'Musæ Etonenses,' and in the university collection, on the death of George II., Mr. Sturges was author of some papers on Confirmation, and of 'Religion and Loyalty,' a sermon, 1702.

STURM, CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN, a German divine of the Protestant persuasion, born at Augsburg 25 Jan., 1740; became pastor of the parish of St. Peter, at Naumburg; and died 26 Aug., 1786. His 'Reflections on the Works of God,' and 'Contemplations on the Sufferings of Jesus Christ,' have been translated into English.

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STURM, JACQUES CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a French mathematician, the discoverer of 'Sturm's Theorem,' was born at Geneva 29 Sept., 1803; and died at Paris 18 Dec., 1855.

STURM, JOHANN, *Sturmius*, a celebrated humanist, called the Cicero of Germany, was born at Sleidan, near Cologne, 1 Oct., 1507. He studied at Louvain, where he set up a printing-press, for the publication of Greek authors. He next went to Paris, and there taught Greek, Latin, and logic; till he was obliged to remove to Strasburg, in consequence of his embracing Protestant opinions. At that city he opened a seminary, which acquired so much celebrity as to be raised to the rank of a college, of which Sturmius was appointed perpetual rector; but lost that office on turning Calvinist. Died 3 March, 1589. He published editions of Galen, and Cicero, and Aristotle's Rhetoric. His own works are, 'De Literarum ludis recte aperiendis liber'; 'In partitiones Orationis Ciceronis libri duo'; 'Beati Rhenani vita'; and some controversial tracts against Pappus. The Letters of Ascham and Sturmius have been published with the works of the former.

STURM, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, a mathematician, born at Hippelstein, in Germany, 3 Nov., 1635. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altdorf, where he died 26 Sept., 1703. His works have been rendered obsolete by the progress made in the various sciences to which they relate.

STURT, CHARLES, sometime captain of H.M. 39th Foot, one of the earliest explorers of the Australian continent, and subsequently colonial secretary for the province of South Australia, died at Cheltenham 16 June, 1860. Capt. Sturt made his first journey into the interior in 1827, then discovering the River Darling, 500 miles from Sydney. In 1830 he descended the Murrumbidgee to the point where its waters merge in the larger stream, the Murray. Pursuing its course he came to the confluence of the Darling with it, and finally to its own discharge into the great lake which received the name of Alexandrina, gazing from its southern shore upon the ocean at Encounter Bay. In 1844-5, under the auspices of the government, an attempt was made to raise the veil from the mysterious central region of Australia. Capt. Sturt was appointed to the command of a party of seventeen assistants and followers. Starting from Adelaide, his object was to strike through the country from south to north; and though he did not accomplish half the distance during an absence of eighteen months, the journey threw great light upon the condition of the interior, and is one of the most remarkable upon record. Sturt advanced to within two degrees of the tropic of Capricorn, but no rain falling from 17 July to 9 Sept., with another summer setting in, he deemed it absolutely necessary to return, and entered Adelaide 19 Jan., 1846. Sturt, justly regarded as the father of South Australia, became blind soon after this exploration, and was liberally provided for by the colony.

STURT, JOHN, an engraver, born in London 1668; died 1730. The most curious of his works is the Book of Common Prayer, which he executed on silver plates. The top of each page has a vignette. Prefixed to the book is a portrait of George I., the lines of the face being expressed by writing so small as hardly to be read without a magnifying-glass. This writing consists of the

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Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, the prayers for the royal family, and the 21st Psalm.

STYLES, HENRY, an English Benedictine monk, author of a 'History of the Martyrs of the Order,' died 13 Jan., 1640.

SUAREZ, FRANCIS, a Jesuit, born at Grenada 5 Jan., 1548. He became professor of divinity at Coimbra, in Portugal; and died at Lisbon 25 Sept., 1617. His works amount to twenty-three folio volumes. One of them, written in obedience to the papal command, against the English reformation, was burnt at St. Paul's by order of James I. The Jesuits regard Suarez as one of their best divines.

SUCHET, LOUIS GABRIEL, duke of Albuféra, marshal of France, was born at Lyons 1772. He became a volunteer 1792; covered himself with glory in Italy; undertook several diplomatic missions; largely contributed to the success of the German campaigns (1805 and 1807); and was sent to Spain, where he was appointed (1809) commander-in-chief of the army of Aragon. He gained the victory of Margalef, took Lerida and Tarragona—for which he received his marshal's bâton—and made himself master of Oropeza, Murviedro, and Valencia. He did not retire towards the Pyrenees until he had offered a gallant resistance to the Spanish insurgents. Suchet was made a peer of France at the Restoration (1814). He also obtained the reputation of being a skillful administrator; and Napoleon professed the highest esteem for his talents and character. Died at Marseilles 7 Jan., 1826.

SUCKLING, SIR JOHN, a poet, born at Whitton, Middlesex, 1609. He received his education under his father, who was member of Parliament for Norwich, and comptroller of the royal household. Afterwards, he went abroad, and served under Gustavus Adolphus in the wars of Germany; and on his return became associated with the principal wits of the age. He also wrote some plays, which were acted with applause, but did not retain popularity. At the beginning of the Scotch rebellion, Sir John raised a troop of horse; but though he spared no expense in the equipment, his men behaved very ill, and their conduct brought disgrace upon their commander. After this he obtained a seat in Parliament; but having engaged in a scheme to deliver the earl of Strafford from the Tower, the plan was discovered, and he and his coadjutors were ordered to appear before the House of Commons. Instead of obeying this mandate, Suckling went to France, where he died 7 May, 1641. His works were printed together, in 1646, and several times afterwards.

SUE, EUGÈNE, a French novelist, born at Paris 10 Dec., 1804. He was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of distinguished physicians, and was educated for the medical profession. Having entered the medical department of the army, he accompanied the expedition to Spain in 1823; he subsequently entered the medical service of the navy, and visited Asia and America; he was also present at the battle of Navarino. The death of his father in 1829 having placed him in possession of a large fortune, he determined to follow a calling more congenial to his taste than that of physic, and for a time he studied painting under Gudin; but, despairing of success, he abandoned it for literature. After producing some insignificant *vaudevilles*, he wrote a novel called 'Plick et Plock,' and followed it by others called 'Atar-

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Gull,' 'La Coucaratcha,' and the 'Salamandre.' These works gained for him a fair circulating-library reputation; and he extended and consolidated it by contributions to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' the 'Revue de Paris,' by a 'Histoire de la Marine Française,' and by various novels, and other works. At length, in 1841, he produced his novel of 'Mathilde, ou Mémoires d'une Jeune Femme,' which was remarkable alike as a tale of great dramatic interest, told with much literary power, and as an effective picture of French, and especially Parisian life. Before the sensation created by 'Mathilde' had passed away, he produced, in the *feuilleton* of the 'Journal des Débats,' his 'Mystères de Paris.' All France literally devoured this singular work; and its fame rapidly extending to foreign countries, it was translated into every European language, and gave rise to a host of imitations. The tendency of this book is both morally and politically bad, but it abounds in scenes of deep emotion. It was followed by a novel called 'Le Juif Errant' ('The Wandering Jew'), written with the base purpose of maligning the illustrious Society of Jesus; by a socialist romance, entitled 'Martin, l'Enfant Trouvé,' and 'Les Sept Péchés Capitaux,' a series of seven tales, corresponding to the seven deadly sins, and being, in fact, neither more nor less than an apology for each and all of them. His latter works, though not devoid of talent, presented nothing remarkable. In addition to his novels, Sue wrote several pieces for the stage, and dramatized his 'Mystères de Paris.' Eugene Sue cast in his lot with the political sect called Socialists, who elected him one of the representatives of the city of Paris (1850). As a representative he played only a modest part, but his literary renown rendered him so extraordinarily popular with the working classes, and cast such lustre on the Socialist cause, that he was universally regarded as one of the chiefs of the Socialists. Accordingly, when Louis Napoleon destroyed the republic, the name of Sue was one of the very first inscribed on the lists of proscription. The brilliant writer went into exile, and died at Annecy, in Savoy, 3 Aug., 1857.

SUENO, FILIUS AGONIS. See AGESEN.

SUETONIUS, *Caus Suetonius Tranquillus*, a Roman historian, born about A.D. 70. He was brought up to the bar, and was made tribune, for which he was indebted to the friendship of the younger Pliny, who also obtained for him the 'Jus trium liberorum.' He was afterwards secretary to Adrian, but lost that place for want of paying court to the empress. His works are all lost, except his 'Lives of the first twelve Emperors,' of which there is an English translation, by Alexander Thomson, M.D.

SUEUR. See LESUEUR.

SUFFOLK, HENRY BRANDON, DUKE OF, eldest son of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, was born in London, and on his father's death, in 1545, succeeded to the dukedom. He and his younger brother, Lord Charles Brandon, were admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where they both died of the sweating sickness 10 July, 1551. Their lives were written by Mr. Wilson, and verses to their memory were published by the leading scholars of both universities.—*Alben. Cantab.*

SUGER, the Abbé, a celebrated minister of state, was born at Touri, in Beauce, 1082. He became the confidential counsellor to Louis le Gros; and in 1122 was made abbot of St. Denis, though he

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still continued to act in his political character; and that much to the advantage of the nation. Died 1152.

SUICER, JOHN GASPARD, a Protestant divine, born at Zurich 1619; became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Heidelberg; and died there 29 Dec., 1684. He compiled 'Lexicon, sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum.' His son, *Henry Suicer*, became also a professor at Heidelberg, and died 1705.

SUIDAS, a Greek lexicographer, of whom no particulars are recorded; but he is supposed by some to have lived between the years 975 and 1025. His Lexicon is particularly valuable, on account of the excellent passages which it contains, taken from authors whose works are now lost. It was first printed at Milan, in 1499; but the best edition is that of Gaisford, 3 vols. folio, 1834.

SULLIVAN, DANIEL, an Irish priest, pastor of Inniskeen, co. Cork, died 25 Aug., 1858. He published a translation into Irish of the Imitation of Christ, and left a number of MSS. in the same language.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an American general, born at Berwick (Maine) 17 Feb., 1740. During the period of the revolution he rendered numerous important services as a military officer. Afterwards he became a member of Congress and a judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire. Died 23 Jan., 1795. His brother, *James Sullivan, LL.D.*, born 22 April, 1744, was an eminent lawyer and a judge in the State Court of Massachusetts. Subsequently he became a member of Congress and governor of that state. Died at Boston 10 Dec., 1808.

SULLY, MAXIMILIEN DE BETHUNE, DUC DE, was born at the castle of Rosny 13 Dec., 1560. At the age of eleven, the baron, his father, presented him to the queen of Navarre, who gave him an appointment about the person of her son, Henry, with whom Sully was educated. Soon after this, the queen, on the invitation of Charles IX., went to Paris, and died there, not without suspicion of poison; which opinion received confirmation when the massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred soon afterwards. In that carnage Sully escaped by passing through the crowd, as a student, to the college of Burgundy, where the principal locked him up in a closet for three days. In 1576 the king of Navarre eluded the vigilance of his guards, and arrived at Tours, accompanied by Sully, who, in the war that ensued, carried his valour almost to excess; which made Henry say to him one day, 'I admire your courage; but wish you to reserve it for better occasions.' In all the battles and sieges that followed he bore a prominent part, and after the victory at Arques, where he had two horses shot under him, and was severely wounded, Henry fell upon his neck, and kissed him in the presence of his officers. When his royal master was declared successor to Henry III. of France, Sully advised him to embrace the Catholic religion, though he continued himself attached to the Protestant faith. If this illustrious man shone in the field as a warrior, he gained far greater glory as a statesman. In his negotiations with foreign powers he strengthened the interests of his sovereign with extraordinary address; while at home, by his prudent management, he raised the kingdom, in a few years, from an impoverished state to a flourishing condition. Henry was not insensible of the virtue of his minister, in whom he

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placed an entire confidence, and gave him the sole direction of public affairs. He made him governor of Poitou, grand master of the ports and harbours of France, and erected, in his favour, the lands of Sully upon the Loire into a duchy. On the murder of that great monarch, in 1610, the duke retired from court, and employed himself in writing his memoirs. He died at his castle at Villabon 22 Dec., 1641. The best edition of his Memoirs is that of Paris, in 3 vols. 4to.; or 8 vols. 12mo. They were translated into English by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, 3 vols. 4to., 1756.

SULZER, JOHANN GEORG, was born in the canton of Zurich 1720. He became an ecclesiastic, but in 1747 he was appointed mathematical professor at Berlin, where also he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. He died 25 Feb., 1779. His principal works are, *Moral Contemplations of the Works of Nature; Account of a Journey in the Alps; Universal Theory, or Dictionary of the Fine Arts,* 2 vols. 4to.; and *Remarks on the Philosophy of Hume.*

SUMNER, JOHN BIRD, D.D., archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 1780, being the son of a clergyman, and received his education at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1803). Having been successively assistant-master and fellow of Eton College, he became rector of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, and was appointed a canon of Durham 1820. In 1828 he was consecrated bishop of Chester, and during the twenty years he held that see he gave a remarkable impulse to the building of churches and the promotion of education. In 1848 he was translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth 6 Sept., 1862. Dr. Sumner was a prolific theological writer. His first work, 'Apostolic Preaching,' appeared in 1815, and was followed soon after by the 'Records of Creation,' which obtained the second Burnett prize of £400. He was also the author of 'Chester Charges;' 'Evidences of Christianity;' 'Expository Lectures' on the whole of the New Testament except the Apocalypse, in 9 separate vols., and several vols. of sermons. He belonged to the 'Evangelical' school in the Established Church, and his tenure of office will be memorable in the ecclesiastical history of this country by the revival of the synodical powers of the two convocations of Canterbury and York, and the violent controversy arising out of the publication of 'Essays and Reviews.'

SUNDERLAND, CHARLES SPENCER, THIRD EARL OF, son of the second earl, was born 1674. He was returned member for Tiverton 1695, and continued to represent that borough till he was called to the House of Lords on his father's death 1702. In 1705 he was diplomatically employed at the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Hanover. In 1706 he was nominated one of the commissioners to treat for a union with Scotland, and at the close of that year he was not only made a privy-councillor, but the Whig leaders, perceiving that the queen favoured the Tories, he was forced by them into the office of secretary of state. In 1709-10, on account of the conduct of Sunderland with regard to Sacheverell and his supporters, the whole influence of the high church party was exercised to procure his dismissal from office, and the queen commanded him to deliver up the seals, at the same time offering him a pension of £3000 per annum, which he indignantly refused. On the death of Queen Anne, Sunderland, who was accounted the

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great leader of the Whigs, expected, in return for the zeal he had displayed on behalf of the House of Hanover, to be placed at the head of the new administration; but although the king treated him with great attention, and several places of dignity were conferred upon him, some years elapsed before he could attain the exalted station to which he aspired. Shortly after George I.'s arrival in this country, the earl was sworn of the privy-council, and appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1715, ill-health having compelled him to resign his vice-regal office, he was constituted lord privy seal; and in 1716 he became vice-treasurer of Ireland. In Sept. the same year he went to Hanover with the king, over whom his influence now rapidly increased. In April, 1717, he achieved a political victory over Walpole and Townshend; on whose resignation he was appointed, in the first place, chief secretary of state; shortly afterwards, first president of the council; and finally, first lord of the treasury. At this period Sunderland brought forward a Peerage Bill, with the object of checking the authority of the prince of Wales when he should become king, and of extending the duration of his own authority by the elevation of a number of his adherents to the House of Lords. This unpopular measure was passed by the Lords, but rejected by the Commons. In 1718-19 he resigned the presidency of the council, but was on the same day appointed groom of the stole and first gentleman of the bedchamber. The year 1721 was rendered remarkable by the celebrated South Sea Bubble, the bursting of which proved fatal to the political supremacy of Sunderland. He was implicated in the criminal transactions charged upon the directors of the scheme, and although he was acquitted by a vote of 233 to 172 of his peers, he was obliged to give up office. He continued, however, to exercise considerable influence over the king, and during the remainder of his life he was busily engaged in intrigues to effect the downfall of Walpole. Died 19 April, 1722.

SUNDERLAND, ROBERT SPENCER, second EARL OF, only son of the first earl, was born about 1641, and, after being engaged in diplomatic missions to Spain and France, was appointed secretary of state in Feb., 1678-9. He soon showed himself to be a most crafty, supple, and unscrupulous politician. In 1681 he went out of office, but being recalled the following year, he exercised great influence over Charles II. and his successor, James II., who not only retained him in the secretaryship, but bestowed on him in addition the post of president of the council (1685). To obtain greater favour with his royal master, he pretended, in 1687, to be a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When, however, he perceived that a revolution was unavoidable, he clandestinely intrigued with the prince of Orange, and in Oct., 1688, was dismissed from office by James. After an absence of two years in Holland he returned to this country, having in the meantime renounced Catholicism. King William took him into favour, often consulted him on weighty affairs of state, and in April, 1697, appointed him lord chamberlain in the place of the earl of Dorset; but the 26th of the following December Sunderland resigned the office, and from that time lived in retirement. He died at Althorp 28 Sept., 1702.

SURREY, HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF, K.G., eldest son of Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards earl of Surrey, and ultimately duke of Norfolk, is supposed to have been born about 1516, and was

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styled earl of Surrey from 1524, when his father succeeded to the dukedom of Norfolk. He probably received his education at Cambridge. In 1532 he went to Paris, thence to Germany, and next to Florence, where he fell in love with a lady whom he has celebrated in his sonnets by the name of Geraldine; and in honour of her he published challenges to fight all who should dispute her beauty. Who this fair object of his affections was cannot now be ascertained, though the general conjecture is that she was one of the Kildare family. Let this be as it will, Surrey did not espouse her; for, after his return to England, he married a daughter of the earl of Oxford, by whom he had several children. In 1542 he served in the army, under his father, in Scotland; and in 1544 he went as field-marshal to Boulogne, where, being then knight of the Garter, he was constituted king's lieutenant and captain-general. Happening, however, to prove unfortunate in an attempt upon the enemy's convoys of provisions, he incurred the king's displeasure, which hastened his ruin. Some intemperate language used by him was caught hold of; charges were brought against him on the loosest ground, and being found guilty, he was beheaded on Tower Hill 21 Jan., 1546-7. His poems were first printed in 1557, 4to., with the title of 'Sonnetes and Sonnettes, by the Right Honourable Henry Howard, late Earle of Surrey, and others.' Editions of his works have been published by Dr. Nott (1815-16), Sir Harris Nicolas (1831), and R. Gillilan (1856).—*Athen. Cantab.*

SURREY, THOMAS HOLLAND, DUKE OF, son and heir of Thomas, earl of Kent, by Alice, sister of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, was created duke of Surrey by Richard III. 1398; but in the early part of the reign of Henry IV. (1401) he forfeited his life and honours by conspiring with the dukes of Arundel and Exeter, earl of Salisbury, &c., against the life of the king.

SURTEES, ROBERT, F.S.A., a topographer, born at Durham 1 April, 1779, graduated M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, 1803, and, being the fortunate possessor of an ample fortune, passed his life in investigating the history and antiquities of his native county. His 'History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham' appeared in 4 folio vols., 1816-40. After his death, which occurred at his family seat of Mainsforth, co. Durham, 11 Feb., 1834, the 'Surtees Society' was formed; its object being the publication of inedited MSS. relating to the region which constituted the ancient kingdom of Northumberland.

SUSA, HENRY OF. See HENRY.

SUSSEX, DUKE OF. See AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

SUSSEX, THOMAS RADCLIFFE, EARL OF, eldest son of Henry, the second earl, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, was born about 1526. He went ambassador to Charles V. to negotiate the marriage between Queen Mary and Philip of Spain. On his return he was made lord deputy of Ireland, chief-justice of the forests north of Trent, a knight of the Garter, and captain of the band of pensioners. In the next reign he was appointed president of the North, and afterwards lord chamberlain. Died 9 June, 1583. Many of his letters have been printed.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SUTCLIFFE, MATTHEW, an English divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was admitted a civilian

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1582, but afterwards took orders, and in 1586 was made archdeacon of Taunton, and in 1588 dean of Exeter. He founded the college at Chelsea, the fellows of which institution were to be employed in writing the annals of their times and in combating the doctrines of the Catholic Church and the errors of Pelagianism. Sutcliffe was himself the first provost; but the establishment fell to decay, and became at last an asylum for invalid soldiers. He published some books against the Catholics and Presbyterians. Died 1629.

SUTTON, THOMAS, founder of the Charterhouse, was born at Knaith, Lincolnshire, about 1532. He was educated at Eton, and next at Cambridge, after which he studied law in Lincoln's Inn. On becoming secretary to the earl of Warwick he was made master of the ordnance at Berwick, where he signalled himself during the rebellion raised by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. On account of his services at that period he obtained a patent for the office of master-general of the ordnance in the North for life. In 1573 he commanded one of the batteries which compelled the castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English. While thus employed he made an accession to his fortune by the purchase of lands and mines in the bishopric of Durham. He afterwards increased his property by marriage, and, on turning merchant, prospered in all his undertakings. In 1611 he purchased the dissolved Charterhouse for £13,000., and began the hospital as it now stands, with an intention of being the first master, but died before its completion, 12 Dec., the same year. At his death he was the richest commoner in the kingdom.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 49-53.

SUWARKOW. *Suwarrow-Rymniskski, Alexander Fasiljevich, Count, Prince Italinski*, a Russian general, was born in Finland 13 Nov., 1730. He made his first campaign in the Seven Years' War, and distinguished himself so much that in 1762 he was appointed colonel of infantry. In 1768 he was made brigadier, soon after which he was raised to the rank of major-general, and for his services in Poland received the orders of St. Anne, St. George, and Alexander. In 1773 he had a command against the Turks, whom he defeated at Turtukey; on which occasion he wrote to Marshal Romanzow as follows: 'Honour and glory to God! Glory to you, Romanzow! We are in possession of Turtukey, and I am in it.' On the renewal of the war in 1787 Suwarrow defended Kinburn, and was wounded at the siege of Oczakow. Sept. 22, 1789, he gained, in conjunction with the Austrian general, Saxe Cobourg, the victory of Rymnik, though the Turks mustered four to one against the allies. This achievement was followed by the taking of Bender and Belgrade, for his share in which Suwarrow was created by the Emperor Joseph a count of the Roman empire, and by his own sovereign a count of the empire of Russia, with the title of Rymniskski. In 1790 he took Ismailow, where, though the plunder was immense, Suwarrow would not take a single article for himself. On this conquest he wrote to Prince Potemkin the following letter: 'The Russian colours wave on the ramparts of Ismailow.' After this Suwarrow had a principal concern in the operations which produced the partition of Poland, for which he was made a field-marshal and presented with an estate. When the Emperor Paul embarked in the confederacy against France,

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Suwarrow was appointed commander of the combined army in Italy, where he gained many advantages, particularly the battle of Novi. After this he crossed the Alps, and marched into Switzerland; but, being disappointed of reinforcements, he was obliged to retreat towards the lake of Constance. He was then recalled, and died of chagrin 18 Nov., 1800.

SWAMMERDAM, JOHN, a naturalist, was the son of an apothecary at Amsterdam, and born there 1637. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden 1667; after which he applied himself chiefly to entomology, and formed a very valuable cabinet of natural history. He invented the method of injecting the vessels of dissected bodies with wax. At the close of life he fell into the mystical reveries of Madame de Bourignon, and died of hypochondriacism 1681. His works are, 'Tractatus de Respiratione;' General History of Insects, 4to., and in Latin, in 2 vols. folio. There is an English translation by Hill.

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL, an enthusiast, born at Stockholm 29 Jan., 1689. His father, who was bishop of West Gotha, gave him an excellent education, the fruits of which appeared in the publication of a volume of Latin poems when Swedenborg was no more than twenty. In 1716 he was appointed assessor of the Metallic College, and in 1719 was honoured with a patent of nobility. In 1734 he published, at Dresden, his 'Opera Philosophica et Mineralia,' in 3 vols.; but his mind after this took a different turn, and he fancied that the spiritual world was opened to him, which disengaged his thoughts from scientific objects. Accordingly his publications, from this time, were all of the wonderful cast, as 'De Nova Hierosolyma;' 'De Cælo et Inferno;' 'Sapientia angelica de Divina Providentia.' Baron Swedenborg died in London 29 March, 1772, and was buried in the Swedish church, near Ratcliffe Highway. Swedenborg did not form a sect in his lifetime; but his writings have had the effect of organising one since, called by the name of the 'New Jerusalem Church.'

SWIFT, JONATHAN, a famous writer, was the grandson of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, Herefordshire, who married Elizabeth Dryden, aunt of the poet, and by her had six sons. Jonathan, the father of the subject of this article, was bred an attorney, and married a lady of Leicestershire, but in two years left her a widow, with one child, and pregnant with another. In this state she went to live with her brother-in-law, Godwin Swift, an attorney at Dublin, where, 30 Nov., 1667, she was delivered of a son, who was baptized Jonathan. When Mrs. Swift returned to her friends in Leicestershire she left this child to the care of his uncle, who sent him first to the school of Kilkenny, and next to Trinity College, Dublin, where he so far neglected his academical learning as to be refused his bachelor's degree for insufficiency. However, he at last obtained it as a mark of favour, and in 1692 took that of master of arts, at Oxford. In 1688 Swift lost his uncle, and being left without support, he came to England, where he waited on Sir William Temple, who made him his companion. During his residence with that celebrated statesman he had frequent interviews with King William, who offered him a troop of horse, which he declined, as his thoughts were directed to the church. After some time, Swift quarrelled with his patron, and

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went to Ireland, where he took orders, and obtained a prebend in the diocese of Connor. But Sir William, finding he could not do without his company, requested him to return; with which Swift complied, and lived with him till his death, when he received a legacy, and the posthumous works of that eminent writer, which he published, with a dedication to the king. He also petitioned for the first vacant prebend of Canterbury or Westminster; but no regard being paid to his request, he accepted an invitation from the earl of Berkeley, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to accompany him as chaplain and secretary. Here again he met with another disappointment, for, instead of the deanery of Derry, which he expected, he was put off with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin, in the diocese of Meath. At the former of these places he resided some time, and, while there, invited from England the lady whom he has celebrated by the name of Stella. She was the daughter of Mr. Johnson, steward of Sir William Temple, who left her one thousand pounds. Though Swift married her after his advancement to the deanery, he never would acknowledge her as his wife, and refused to do so when she was on her deathbed. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and, on the accession of Queen Anne, visited England, where he lived a great part of that reign, and distinguished himself as a powerful writer on the side of the Tories. His principal friends were Harley and St. John, but he obtained no preferment till 1713, when he was made dean of St. Patrick's. Before this advancement he had formed a remarkable intimacy with Miss Vanhomrigh, the daughter of a Dutch merchant at Dublin; and matters went so far on both sides that the lady, on coming into the possession of her fortune, pressed Swift to marry her, which he declined, and she died soon after of a broken heart, after cancelling the will she had made in his favour. In 1724 Swift wrote his 'Draper's Letters'; occasioned by the patent granted to one Wood to coin copper money for the use of Ireland, which would have enriched him and impoverished the nation. The dean, however, under the character of a draper, succeeded in exposing the fraudulent job, and Wood and his coin soon disappeared. In 1727 Stella died, after which Swift led a more retired life; and his mental faculties gradually declined, till he sunk into that state of idiocy which he had long anticipated. He died 29 October, 1745, and was buried in his cathedral. He left the bulk of his fortune to erect an hospital for lunatics. Swift's excellence lies in his prose writings, the style of which is simple, clear, and forcible. His poetical productions are lively, but coarse. His two principal works are 'The Tale of a Tub,' and 'Gulliver's Travels.'

SWINBURNE, HENRY, a traveller, was born of a Catholic family in Northumberland. After going through a preparatory course of education at Scorton School, in Yorkshire, he went to Paris, Bordeaux, and Turin for improvement. In 1774 he again made a tour on the Continent, where he spent six years, and on his return retired to his seat in the bishopric of Durham; but, owing to a failure in his circumstances, was obliged to go to the island of Trinidad, where he died 1 April, 1803. Mr. Swinburne published 'Travels in Spain;' and 'Travels in the Two Sicilies.'

SWINFIELD, RICHARD DE, consecrated bishop
1098

SYLLA.

of Hereford 7 March, 1283-3, died 13 March, 1376-17. The roll of his household expenses during part of the years 1289 and 1290 was printed by the Camden Society 1855, 2 vols., with valuable annotations by the editor, the Rev. John Webb.

SYDENHAM, CHARLES WILLIAM POULETT THOMSON, LORD, was born at Wimbledon 1793, and in early life was engaged in commercial pursuits. He entered the House of Commons in the liberal interest, and became successively vice-president and (1834) president of the Board of Trade, his efforts being chiefly directed to the amendment of the customs laws, and the extension of our foreign trade by a more liberal policy. He succeeded the earl of Durham as governor-general of Canada 1835, was raised to the peerage 1840, and died at Kingston, Canada, from the effects of an accident 19 Sept., 1841.

SYDENHAM, FLOVER, a learned but unfortunate gentleman, was born 1710. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford (M.A. 1734). He published translations of several of Plato's works, but died in great indigence, under arrest for debt, 1 April, 1787. The melancholy case of this scholar gave rise to that valuable institution the Literary Fund.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS, M.D., an eminent physician, born 1624, at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire. He became a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, where, in 1648, he took the degree of bachelor of medicine, and about the same time became fellow of All Souls' College. After studying some time at Montpellier, he returned and settled in Westminster, where, on completing his degrees, he commenced practice, and attained a high reputation. He died in Pall Mall 29 Dec., 1680, and was buried in St. James's Church. His works were written by himself in English, and translated into Latin by Dr. Mapletoft. They were edited in Latin by Dr. Greenhill, 1844, for the 'Sydenham Society,' which was instituted in London, 1843, for reprinting standard English works in medical literature, and translations of foreign authors. A 'New Sydenham Society' was established in 1858.

SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated Roman, was born of a noble but reduced family. Nicopolis, a courtesan, left him all her property, which was increased by the wealth of his mother-in-law. He first bore arms under Marius, whom he accompanied to Numidia as quaestor, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as excited the jealousy of his commander. Upon this they separated, and Sylla served under Catulus; soon after which he obtained the praetorship, and was commissioned to place Anobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, in opposition to Mithridates, king of Pontus. This he accomplished, and on his return to Rome was appointed to conduct the war with the Marsi. In this also he was successful, and was rewarded with the consulship B.C. 88. He now wished to have the whole management of the war with Mithridates, but being thwarted in that object by Marius, he entered the city at the head of an army, put Sulpicius to death, and obliged Marius to fly. Sylla upon this went into Greece, made himself master of Athens and the Piræus, and plundered the temples of the gods, to gratify his soldiers. He next gained the two battles of Cheronæa and Orchomenus; then crossed the Hellespont, and compelled Mithridates to sue for peace. Sylla now

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hastened to Italy, where he found Marius at the head of a powerful army. By bribery, however, he contrived to draw over the soldiers of his enemy; and being thus left without opposition, he entered the city, the streets of which he filled with blood. After committing the most horrible enormities, he abdicated the authority of perpetual dictator, and retired to his seat at Puteoli, where he spent the rest of his life in debauchery. He died *B.C.* 78.

SYLVESTER, JOSHUA, an English poet, was born in 1563, and died at Middleburg, in Holland, in 1618. He translated *Du Bartas* into English verse, which was once a very popular book, and was praised by Ben Jonson. Sylvester also wrote a piece entitled 'Tobacco battered, and the Pipes shattered, about their Ears that idly idolize so base and barbarous a Weed; or at leastwise over-love so loathsome a Vant'y.'

SYLVIVS, or DUBOIS, JAMES, a French physician, born at Amiens, in Picardy, 1478. He studied under his brother, Francis Sylvius, who was principal of the college of Tournay, in Paris, where he became an accomplished scholar. Having adopted medicine as a profession, he became an eminent teacher in that faculty, and read lectures both upon anatomy and botany some years before his election to the professorship of physic in the Royal College. He died 1555. Sylvius was a man of great abilities, but excessively avaricious. His medical works were published by Moreau 1630. He is to be distinguished from *Francis Sylvius*, a native of Hanau, who died at the age of 58 in 1672. He was professor of physic at Leyden, and the first who espoused and demonstrated there the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

SYMMONS, CHARLES, D.D., was born 1749, and from Westminster School proceeded to the university of Glasgow, and next to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded *B.D.* 1776, though he obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford. He became rector of Naberth and Llampeter Velfry, and prebendary of Clyday, Pembrokeshire. Dr. Symmons published several poetical poems, but is best known by a *Life of Milton* prenexed to an edition (1806) of that writer's '*Prose Works*,' of which, however, he was not the editor. Died at Bath 27 April, 1826.

SYMONDS, RICHARD, an English antiquary, born at Black Notley, Essex. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the royal standard, but during the time he was engaged in military pursuits he never lost sight of his ruling passion, the love of topography, with its handmaids, genealogy and heraldry, but on all occasions jotted down in his note-book whatever in churches or country mansions might elucidate his favourite study. He was alive in 1660, but the date of his death is unrecorded. His '*Diary of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War*' was printed by the Camden Society 1839, under the editorship of Charles Edward Long. Several of his MSS. are in the British Museum.

SYNGE, EDWARD, the son of Edward Synge, bishop of Cork, was born 1650. He received his education at the grammar-school of Cork, and next at Christchurch, Oxford, but completed his studies in Trinity College, Dublin. After officiating as a parish priest twenty years at Cork he became chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, with which situation he held the living of St. Werburgh's, in that city. In 1714 he was made

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bishop of Raphoe; and in 1716 was translated to the archbishopric of Tuam, where he died 24 July, 1741. His tracts were published in 4 vols. 1740. One of these, '*The Gentleman's Religion*,' was reprinted 1830.

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TABOR, Sir RICHARD, probably a native of Cambridge, discovered the method of administering the Jesuits' Bark in smaller quantities and at less intervals than had hitherto been practised in the treatment of ague. He acquired such a reputation, that Louis XIV. sent for him to Paris, where he succeeded in curing the Dauphin. He was afterwards knighted. Died 1 Oct., 1681.

TABOUROT, ETIENNE, called the *Sieur des Accords*, was born 1549. He was proctor for the king in the baillage of Dijon; and died there 1590. He wrote '*Les Bigarrures et Touches du Seigneur des Accords*,' a collection of whimsical poems.

TACCA, PIETRO JACOPO, an Italian sculptor, was a native of Carrara, and died at Florence 1640. He was a pupil of John of Bologna. Two of his greatest works are the statue of Ferdinand III., grand duke of Tuscany, with four slaves chained at his feet, at Leghorn; and the equestrian figure of Philip IV. at Madrid.

TACHARD, GUI, a French Jesuit, who went as a missionary with Chaumont and Choisi, ambassadors to Siam. In 1688 he returned to Europe after an absence of two years, but went again to India, and died in Bengal about 1711. His *Voyages* were printed at Paris 1686-9.

TACITUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, was the son of Cornelius Tacitus, procurator and governor of one of the provinces in Belgic Gaul, and born about *A.D.* 56. He distinguished himself at the bar, and such was his reputation, that at the age of twenty he was chosen by Agricola for his son-in-law. In the seventh year of Domitian he became praetor, and member of the quinqudecimviral college; but soon after he left Rome, and during his absence Agricola died, whose life he wrote with affection and elegance. In the short reign of Nerva, he succeeded Virginius Rufus as consul, and delivered the funeral oration in honour of his predecessor. Under Trajan, Tacitus enjoyed great distinction, and lived on terms of friendship with the younger Pliny, in conjunction with whom he pleaded against Priscus, the pro-consul of Africa. It was at this period that he published the *History of Rome*, from Galba to the death of Domitian, part of which only has escaped the ravages of time. This work was followed by the '*Annals*,' from the year of Rome 767 to the death of Nero in 821. Tacitus intended also to have written the history of Augustus; but it does not appear to have been ever executed. Besides the *Dialogue on Oratory*, the *Life of Agricola*, and portions of the *History and Annals of Rome*, we have remaining of this great writer, a treatise on '*The Manners of the Germans*.' When Tacitus died is uncertain. There are translations of Tacitus by Thomas Gordon and Murphy.

TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, emperor of Rome, was elected by the senate after the death of Aurelian 275; and died 276.

TACQUET, ANDREW, a Jesuit of Antwerp, author of several mathematical works, collected

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in one volume 1707. Born 1611; died 23 Dec., 1660.

TAPPI, ANDREA, an artist, born at Florence 1213; died there 1294. He introduced into Italy the art of designing in mosaic, which he learnt from a Greek at Venice.

TAGLIACOTZI. See **TALICOTIUS**.

TALBOT, earl and duke of Shrewsbury. See **SHREWSBURY**.

TALBOT, CATHARINE, the only child of Edward Talbot, second son of the bishop of Durham, was born 1720. She and her mother lived constantly with Archbishop Secker, who owed his promotion to Mr. Talbot, and requested it by the care of his family. Miss Talbot received an elegant education, which she improved by her own application to the languages and sciences. She died 9 Jan., 1770. Her works are, Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week; essays; letters; dialogues; and poems. Miss Talbot was the bosom friend and correspondent of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

TALBOT, CHARLES, LORD, son of Dr. Talbot (afterwards bishop of Durham), was born 1684. He became a commoner of Oriel College, and afterwards fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. He next entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar; after which he obtained a seat in Parliament; and in 1726 was made solicitor-general. In 1733 he was constituted lord chancellor, and created a baron. Died 14 Feb., 1737.

TALBOT, PETER, a Catholic prelate, son of Sir Wm. Talbot, and brother of Colonel Talbot, afterwards duke of Tyrconnell and viceroy of Ireland. He was born about 1620, and early in life entered the Society of Jesus, though at a subsequent period he was released from his vows. The statement that he converted Charles II. to the Catholic faith at Cologne, in 1656, is incorrect. On 2 May, 1669, Clement IX. nominated him to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. He was a zealous supporter of the interests of his church, and wrote many works in its defence. Being apprehended on a charge of complicity in Oates's plot, he was confined in Newgate, Dublin, for two years, and died there 1680.

TALBOT, RICHARD, brother of John, earl of Shrewsbury, was consecrated archbishop of Dublin 1417, and died 15 Aug., 1449. He wrote 'De abusu regiminis Jacobi comitis Ormoniae, dum esset Locum-tenens Hiberniae.'

TALBOT, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, 1659, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1691 he was made dean of Worcester; in 1699 bishop of Oxford; in 1715 bishop of Salisbury; and in 1722 translated to Durham. Died 1730.

TALFOURD, Sir THOMAS NOON, was born at Reading 26 May, 1795, and received his education first at a dissenting school at Mill Hill, and next at the grammar-school, Reading, under Dr. Valpy. In 1813 he became a pupil of the celebrated special pleader, Mr. Chitty, in whose office he first met with his friend of after years, the tragedian Macready. In 1817 he began to practise special pleading on his own account, but during this period he depended in great measure for his support on his literary exertions. Called to the bar 1821, he chose the Oxford circuit, got into good practice, and obtained the serjeant's cof. For some years (1835-41 and 1847-8) he represented his native town in the House of Commons, in the

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Liberal interest. He was nominated a justice of the Common Pleas, and knighted 1848; and died suddenly, while in the act of addressing the grand jury at Stafford, 13 March, 1858. His warmer sympathies at every period of his life were with literature, art, and the drama. The first of his dramatic productions, both in order of time and merit, was 'Ion,' a tragedy, printed 1835, and acted in the following year with great success, under the direction of Mr. Macready, although it has not kept its place on the stage. This was followed by 'The Athenian Captive'; 'Glencoe'; and 'The Castilian.' Mr. Justice Talfourd was also the author of 'Vacation Rambles and Thoughts'; 'Memorials of Charles Lamb'; and the History of Greek Literature in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.' His son, *Frank Talfourd*, wrote several travesties and burlesques; and died at Mentone, in France, 9 March, 1862, aged 54.

TALICOTIUS, or TAGLIACOTZI, GASPAR, was born at Bologna in 1546; he was professor of anatomy at his native place, where he acquired great celebrity as an operator, but is chiefly remembered by his skill in restoring lost parts of the face, particularly the nose. He wrote some works on the subject in Latin. Died 7 Nov., 1599.

TALIESIN, the most celebrated of the Welsh bards who flourished in the sixth century. Many of his compositions are printed in the *Archæology of Wales*.

TALLART, CAMILLE D'HOSTUN, DUC DE, marshal of France, was born 1652 in Dauphine. He served under Louis XIV. in Holland 1672. In 1693 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1697 sent ambassador to England. The war being renewed, he assumed the command on the Rhine in 1702, and the year following made himself master of Landau, after defeating the prince of Hesse; but in 1704 he lost the battle of Hochstet, and was taken prisoner by Marlborough, to whom he said, 'Your Grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe.' The duke replied, 'You will except, I hope, those who defeated them.' Marshal Tallart remained in England till 1712, when he returned to Paris, and was created a duke. In 1726 he was made secretary of state. Died 20 Mar., 1728.

TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD, CHARLES MATRICE DE, prince de Bénévent, a diplomatist, born at Paris 13 Jan., 1754. Although a cripple, he was brought up to the church, and at the age of 25 he was consecrated bishop of Autun. He adopted the principles of the French revolution, became acquainted with Mirabeau, and on the 'feast of the federation' (14 July, 1790) celebrated the Mass in the Champ de Mars. He drew up a civil constitution for the clergy, and consecrated as bishops such priests as were shameless enough to take the oath to it. For this he was excommunicated by the Pope. He was sent to London by Louis XVI. (1792) to assist the ambassador Chauvelin; but in 1793 he received from the British government an order to quit the country, whereupon he withdrew to America, where he engaged in business. Returning to France in 1796 he was, through the influence of Madame de Staël, appointed minister for foreign affairs. He came to an understanding with Bonaparte on his return from Egypt, and on the 18th Brumaire signed the treaties of Lunéville, Amiens, Pressburg, and Tilsit; took a leading part in the murder of the duke d'Enghien; was nominated

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grand-chamberlain on the establishment of the empire; and was created, in 1800, prince of Benevent. Having disapproved the war with Spain, or rather, having recommended an alliance with England, he was deprived of the portfolio of foreign affairs in 1808, but in recompense he received the title of grand-electeur, with a salary of 500,000 francs. From this period he took an active part in the intrigues which had for their object the overthrow of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons; and in 1814 he was appointed a member of the provisional government. He succeeded in making the emperor Alexander favourable to France; was nominated minister for foreign affairs by Louis XVIII.; and was present at the congress of Vienna; but after the Hundred Days he was suspected, not without reason, by the ultra-royalists, and withdrew, and he was thus dispensed from signing the peace of Paris. Being now simply a peer, he joined the Opposition, and was privy to the revolution of 1830. Louis Philippe, on his accession, sent M. de Talleyrand as ambassador to England, where he succeeded in bringing about that alliance between the two countries which had been the dominant thought of his life. He signed the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance (1834), and took part in the long conferences which terminated the disputes between Belgium and Holland. Then, perceiving that peace was assured, and that his task was accomplished, he withdrew from public life. He preserved his mental faculties unimpaired to the last, and pretended to die like a Christian. His death took place at Paris 20 May, 1838. M. de Talleyrand was, beyond all doubt, the first diplomatist of his time. He was extremely witty, and hundreds of his *bons mots* have been preserved. He left his 'Mémoires,' with instructions that they should not see the light till thirty years after his death. Talleyrand obtained from Pope Pius VII. permission to return to worldly pursuits; and he afterwards married, although he never received a dispensation for so doing, as has frequently been asserted.

TALLIEN, JEAN LAMBERT, a French revolutionist, born at Paris 1769. He was the son of the house steward of the marquis de Bercy, and had been an attorney's clerk, and a printer's reader, when the States-General assembled. He joined the Jacobin Club, took an active part on 10 Aug., 1792, became clerk of the commune of Paris, was returned as a deputy to the Convention by the department of Seine-et-Oise, signalized himself by his violence against Louis XVI. and the Girondists, and gave his support to Marat and Robespierre. Being sent to establish the reign of terror at Bordeaux, he there became acquainted with the beautiful Madame de Fontenay, whom he afterwards married, and who, exercising a salutary influence over him, rendered him somewhat more moderate; but the result was that he was recalled to Paris by the Terrorist party, and he soon perceived that his only chance of saving his life was by getting Robespierre condemned to death. He accordingly united against the monster all who were in a similar position to himself, accused him on the 9th Thermidor, and procured his condemnation. He then supported the movement against the Terrorists. After the dissolution of the Convention he was one of the council of the Five Hundred, and took part in the 18th Fructidor. Here his political career terminated. He accompanied

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Bonaparte to Egypt, was captured by the English on his return, and was afterwards appointed consul at Alicante. Died at Paris 20 Nov., 1820.

TALLIS, THOMAS, an English musician, born about 1529. He was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and his salary is said to have been sevenpence-halfpenny a day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal in conjunction with Bird, with whom he published a collection of hymns for church service. Died 23 Nov., 1585.

TALMA, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, the greatest of French tragedians, born in Paris 15 Jan., 1763. In 1779 his father, who had settled in London as a dentist, sent for him to this country, and after a few years spent at a boarding-school in Lambeth, articed him to a surgeon. His fondness for theatrical amusements having introduced him to Sir John Gallini, an amateur manager, under his auspices he appeared in several comedies; whilst the performances of Kemble and Mrs. Siddons decided his vocation as well as formed his taste. Returning to Paris, he obtained an engagement and made his *début* at the Théâtre Français in the part of Seide, in Voltaire's tragedy of 'Mahomet;' but his first original creation was the principal part in Chenier's 'Charles IX.' He increased his reputation by his masterly acting in Ducis' 'Hamlet,' 'Othello,' and 'Albuzar.' From this period he continued at the head of his profession. Talma substituted contemporary historical dresses for the fanciful and ridiculous costumes previously worn on the stage; and published 'Reflections' on his art. Died at Paris 19 Oct., 1826.

TALMASH, or TOLLEMACHE, THOMAS, a brave English officer, son of Sir Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham, Suffolk, was, on the accession of William III., appointed colonel of the Coldstream regiment, and was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1691 he exerted himself with uncommon bravery in the passage over the river Shannon, at the taking of Athlone, and in the battle of Aughrim. In 1693 he attended King William to Flanders; and at the battle of Landen against the French, commanded by Marshal Luxembourg, when the king himself was obliged to retire, the lieutenant-general brought off the English foot with great prudence, resolution, and success; but he fell in the unfortunate attempt for destroying the harbour of Brest 12 June, 1694.

TAMERLANE, or TIMUR-BEG, or TIMUR-THE-LAME, was, according to some historians, the son of a shepherd, and to others, of royal descent. He was born in 1335, at Kesh, in the ancient Sogdiana. He gave early proofs of his courage, and having gained a number of followers, made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorasan; after which he conquered the province of Candahar. He next subdued Persia, and took Bagdad; flushed with which success, he marched to India, where he entered Delhi, and gained possession of immense treasures. While engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted; on which Timur hastened back, delivered the city to pillage, and put to death thousands of the inhabitants. After this he turned his arms against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, whom he defeated, and took prisoner in 1402. Timur is said to have confined Bajazet in an iron cage; but this story is apocryphal. He next vanquished Egypt, and died, in the midst of glory, 19 Feb., 1405.

TANNAHILL, ROBERT, a Scotch song-writer,

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born at Paisley 3 June, 1774, followed the occupation of a weaver there, and in a fit of despondency committed suicide 17 May, 1810. The most popular of his ballads are, 'Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane,' 'The Braes o' Balquithier,' 'Gloomy Winter's now awa', and 'Loudon's Bonnie Woods and Braes.' His works were published collectively 1838.

TANNER, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born 25 Jan., 1674, at Market Lavington, Wiltshire, of which parish his father was vicar. He became a student of Queen's College, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of All Souls. In 1701 he was presented to the rectory of Thorpe, in Norfolk, and the chancellorship of that diocese. In 1713 he was installed prebendary of Ely; in 1721 archdeacon of Norfolk; and in 1724 canon of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1732 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. He died at Oxford 14 Dec., 1735. Bishop Tanner had a considerable hand in the second edition of Wood's *Athenæ*; and his own works are, 'Notitia Monastica, or a History of the Religious Houses in England and Wales,' which was enlarged, in 1744, by the author's brother, John; and a new edition of it was printed in 1787 by Mr. Nasmith. Bishop Tanner's 'Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica,' published in folio 1748, contains biographical accounts of all British writers down to the end of the sixteenth century.

TANSILLO, LUIGI, an Italian poet, born at Nola about 1510, lived in the service of the vicerey of Naples, and was judge of Gaeta at the time of his death in 1568. His poem entitled 'The Nurse' was translated into English by William Roscoe 1798.

TARLETON, RICHARD, a celebrated actor and jester, was a native of Conover, Shropshire. Stowe says, he was constituted one of the queen's players 1583. He died about 1589. He was the author of a dramatic performance, called the Seven Deadly Sins. His 'Jests and News out of Purgatory' were edited by J. O. Halliwell, for the Shakspeare Society, 1844.

TARTINI, GIUSEPPE, a musician, born 12 April, 1692, at Pirano, in Istria. He was sent to study the law at Padua; but having married without the consent of his parents, they discarded him, and he became a player on the violin. In 1721 he was appointed master of the band in the church of St. Anthony of Padua, where he formed an excellent school. Died 26 Feb., 1770. His 'Trattato di Musica, secondo la vera scienza dell' Armonia,' 1754, was translated and explained in 1771 by Edward Stillingfleet, under the title of 'Principles and Powers of Harmony.'

TASKER, WILLIAM, a poet, born in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He obtained the living of Idlesleigh in his native county; which, however, was put under sequestration; and he died poor in 1800. He published translations of some of the odes of Pindar and Horace; an Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain; Letters on the Wounds mentioned by Homer and Virgil, &c.

TASMAN, ABEL JANSSEN, a Dutch navigator, born at Hoorn about 1600, discovered New Holland and New Zealand 1642.

TASSIE, JAMES, an artist, born near Glasgow, was brought up to the business of a stonemason. On going to Dublin in search of employment, his talents for drawing recommended him to the

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notice of Dr. Quin, a physician, who amused himself with endeavouring to imitate gems in colours pastes, and to take impressions of the engraving from them. The doctor took Tassie into his confidence, and succeeded to the utmost of his wish. After this the latter came to London, where, by perseverance, he attained celebrity and competence by his gems. He also modelled likenesses in wax with great taste and accuracy. Died 1799.

TASSO, BERNARDO, an Italian poet, born at Bergamo 1493. He was secretary to the prince of Salerno, whom he accompanied to Vienna to prevent the establishment of the Inquisition at Naples. This so irritated the vicerey, who was bent upon the measure, that he caused the prince and Bernardo to be prosecuted, which obliged them to seek an asylum at Rome, where Tasso died in 1575. His poem entitled 'Aminta' was printed at Venice in 1560, and his letters in 1574.

TASSO, TORQUATO, son of the preceding, was born at Sorrento 11 March, 1544. He wrote verses at the age of seven years, and, before he was eighteen, published at Padua, where he was a student, a poem entitled 'Rinaldo.' This performance procured him the patronage of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, in whose palace he wrote his pastoral of 'Aminta,' and his great work 'Jerusalem Delivered,' which last he dedicated to his illustrious protector. It is said, however, that while Tasso was favoured by the duke he had the temerity to address his sister, the princess Leonora of Este, and that her brother, on discovering it, sent him to prison, whence he effected his escape, and went to his sister at Sorrento. He had not been long there before he was prevailed upon to return to Ferrara, where he applied for his manuscripts, which were in the duke's possession, and being refused, he fled to Urbino, where the duke persuaded him to go back and be reconciled to his patron. Tasso followed this counsel; but Alfonso was so irritated that he sent him to the hospital for lunatics. He remained there seven years, and then, at the intercession of the prince of Mantua, obtained his liberty, on which he returned to Naples, and next went to reside with his friend Manso, at Bisaccio, where he affirmed that he was attended by a familiar spirit. Tasso now published his 'Jerusalem Conquered,' which he preferred to his former poem, though the world has not adopted his opinion. When Cardinal Aldobrandini ascended the papal chair, by the name of Clement VIII., he invited Tasso to Rome, and resolved to confer upon him the crown of laurel in the Capitol. While, however, the preparations were going on for this ceremony, the poet was seized with a disorder, which carried him off 25 April, 1566. His remains were interred in the church of St. Onuphrius, where a monument was erected to his memory. The best edition of his works is that of Venice, in 12 vols. 4to. The 'Aminta' was first translated into English in 1591; and there are English versions of the 'Jerusalem Delivered,' by Fairfax, Hoole, Broadhead, Hunt, Wiffen, C. L. Smith, Robertson, and Bent.

TASSONI, ALLESSANDRO, an Italian poet, born at Modena 1665. He became secretary to Cardinal Colonna, and afterwards entered into the service of the duke of Savoy, whose court he left for that of Modena, where he died 1635. His works are, 'Secchia Rapita,' or Rape of the Bucket, a mock heroic; 'Considerazione sopra il Petrarca,'

'Pensieri diversi'; 'La Tenda rossa, risposta di Gioramo Nomisenti.'

TATE, NAHUM, a poet, was the son of Dr. Faithful Tate, and born in Dublin 1652. He was educated in the college of his native city, after which he visited London, where he assisted Dryden in some of his works. He succeeded Shadwell as poet laureate, and held that office till his death on 12 Aug., 1715. He altered Shakspeare's play of Lear, and wrote several poems; besides which he published 'Memorials for the Learned;' but he is best known by the metrical version of the Psalms, which he executed in conjunction with Brady.

TATIAN, a Christian writer of the second century, was born in Syria, and flourished about A.D. 170. He taught rhetoric with great reputation before his conversion, after which he became the scholar of Justin Martyr, and attended him to Rome. On the death of his master he fell into errors respecting the Logos, and the operation of demons. His 'Oratio ad Græcos' was printed at Oxford in 1700.

TATIUS, ACHILLES, a Greek writer, of Alexandria, is supposed to have lived in the third century. Suidas says that at the close of his life he became a convert to Christianity, and was made a bishop. He wrote a Treatise on the Sphere, or rather, a Commentary on Aratus, part of which only is extant; but his romance, entitled 'The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe,' has been often printed.

TATTAM, HENRY, D.D., F.R.S., was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded LL.D. The degree of D.D. he obtained from Göttingen, and that of Ph. D. from Leyden. In 1822 he was presented to the rectory of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, and in 1831 to the rectory of Great Woolstone, near Newport Pagnel, and both of these benefices he held up to 1849, when he was presented to the crown living of Stanford Rivers, Essex. In 1844 he obtained the archdeaconry of Bedford, which he resigned 1866. Died Jan., 1868. He was author of several theological works in Coptic and English, Coptic and Latin, and Coptic and Arabic.

TAUBMANN, FREDERICK, a critic, born at Wonssee, in Franconia, 1665. He became professor of poetry and the belles lettres at Wittemberg, where he died 24 March, 1613. He published editions of Plautus and Virgil, and a Dissertation on the Latin Language.

TAULEK, JOHN, a German mystical divine of the Dominican order. He resided principally at Cologne and Strasburg, where he was greatly admired as a preacher, and obtained the title of 'The Illuminated Doctor.' He died 17 May, 1361. His 'Theologia Germanica' was praised by Luther and Dr. Henry More.

TAVERNER, RICHARD, a Protestant writer, born at Brisley, Norfolk, 1505. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Cardinal College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree 1527. He afterwards studied the law in the Inner Temple, and became clerk of the signet. In 1539 he published an edition of the English Bible, for which he was sent to the Tower, but was soon released. Edward VI. gave him a licence to preach, though he was only a layman; and when high sheriff of Oxfordshire, in the reign of Elizabeth, he delivered a curious discourse before the university. He died 14 July,

1575. Taverner published some religious pieces and translations, which are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a traveller, born 1605 at Paris, where his father dealt in maps, which created in the son an inclination to visit foreign countries. In the course of forty years he went six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies as a trader in jewels, by which means he gained a great estate, and received letters of nobility from Louis XIV. At the latter end of life, his affairs becoming embarrassed through the misconduct of a nephew, he undertook a seventh journey to the East, but died at Moscow in July, 1689. He was a Protestant, and offended the Jesuits by some observations in his travels, the first edition of which appeared at Paris in 1676, in 3 vols.

TAYLOR, BROOK, LL.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, was the son of John Taylor, Esq., of Bifrons, in Kent, and born at Edmonton, Middlesex, 18 Aug., 1685. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of bachelor and doctor of laws. He also became a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, but resigned the latter office in 1717. He was a frequent contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, besides which he published 'Methodus Incrementorum,' and a work entitled 'New Principles of Linear Perspective.' He died 29 Dec., 1731, and was buried at St. Anne's, Soho. Dr. Taylor left several manuscripts, one of which, entitled 'Complément Philosophica,' was printed 1793, with the life of the author, by his grandson, Sir William Young, Bart. He was the inventor of the famous formula which mathematicians term 'Taylor's Theorem,' and which Lagrange adopted as the basis of his theory of analytical functions.

TAYLOR, ISAAC, author and inventor, born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1788, was trained as an artist, but early in life adopted literature as a profession. His family were remarkable for their literary talent, his mother, brother, and sister having all written works which attained a wide popularity. In 1818 he became a contributor to the 'Eclectic Review;' but his first independent literary venture was a small volume entitled 'Elements of Thought,' 1822. This was succeeded by a translation of the 'Characters of Theophrastus,' with original illustrations etched by himself; 'History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times;' 'The Process of Historic Proof;' 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Jane Taylor;' and a new translation of Herodotus. In 1829 his 'History of Enthusiasm' was published anonymously, and rapidly passed through eight or nine editions. This was followed by 'Fanciticism,' 'Spiritual Despotism,' 'Saturday Evening,' and 'Physical Theory of Another Life.' In 1838 he published 'Home Education,' and, in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Traill, took part in bringing out a new translation of Josephus. The latter work was accompanied by numerous illustrations, engraved by some ingenious and most elaborate machinery, the invention of which had been the amusement of Mr. Taylor's leisure hours. After an interval of seven years he published 'Loyola and Jesuitism;' 'Wesley and Methodism;' 'Ancient Christianity;' 'Four Lectures on Spiritual Christianity;' 'The Restoration of Belief;' 'The World of Mind;' 'Essays,' 2 vols.; 'Logic and Theology;' 'Ultimate Civilisation;' 'The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry;' and a series of autobiographical papers in 'Good Words.' His machine for engraving pat-

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terns upon rollers for calico printing is a most complicated and beautiful piece of mechanism. Mr. Taylor died at Stanford Rivers, Essex, 28 June, 1865.

TAYLOR, JEREMY, an eminent prelate, born about 1613, at Cambridge, where his father was a barber. He received his education in the free school of his native place, after which he became a sizar of Caius College, where, in 1631, he obtained a fellowship. At the age of twenty-one he took his master's degree, and on being admitted to orders became so excellent a preacher that Archbishop Laud made him his chaplain, and nominated him to a fellowship in All Souls' College, Oxford. He was also appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1638 was presented to the rectory of Uppingham, in the county of Rutland, from whence he was obliged to remove in the Rebellion. In 1642 he published a Vindication of Episcopacy, for which he was honoured with a doctor's degree at Oxford; and he continued to employ his pen in the same cause till about 1646, when the state of public affairs obliged him to retire into Wales, where he kept a school at Newton, in Caermarthenshire, till the zealots, whom he had provoked, interdicted him from teaching. The earl of Carberry, who admired his learning, and pitied his misfortunes, admitted him into his house as his chaplain, at Golden Grove, near Landilo, where he wrote his 'Liberty of Prophesying,' in behalf of toleration. His next production was 'The Great Exemplar, or the Life of Christ;' and in 1650 he published the most popular of all his works, 'The Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.' The same year he suffered a great loss in the death of the countess of Carberry, whose funeral sermon he preached and printed. About this time he wrote his 'Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying,' which was followed by several books of devotion and sermons. In 1655 he printed his 'Unum Necessarium, or the Doctrine and Practice of Repentance,' which involved him in a controversy with Bishop Warner and Dr. Sanderson, who considered the chapter on original sin as heterodox. While this dispute was going on Dr. Taylor was confined in Chepstow Castle, on the charge of being privy to an insurrection of the Royalists. On recovering his liberty he went to London, where he was sent to the Tower because his publisher had prefixed a frontispiece to one of his books representing the Virgin and Child. His imprisonment, however, was not long, and he appears to have been indebted for his deliverance to Mr. Evelyn, with whom he kept up a constant correspondence. In 1657 he collected several of his works into one volume folio, under the title of 'Polemical and Moral Discourses.' This year he accompanied Lord Conway to Ireland, where he completed his 'Ductor Dubitantium, or the Rule of Conscience,' which was printed in London in 1660. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Down and Connor, with which he held the see of Dromore and the vice-chancellorship of Trinity College, Dublin. He died at Lisburn, 13 Aug., 1667, and was interred in the cathedral of Dromore. His 'Works,' edited by Bishop Heber, were published collectively in 15 vols. 1822.

TAYLOR, JOHN. See CARDBAKER.

TAYLOR, JOHN, called the *Water Poet*, was born in Gloucestershire about 1580. He received his education at Gloucester, after which he became apprentice to a waterman; but in 1596 he served

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in the fleet under the earl of Essex, and was present at the attack upon Cadiz. After his return he plied on the Thames, and collected the lieutenant of the Tower's demand on wines imported into London. He also styled himself the 'King's Water Poet,' and the 'Queen's Waterman;' but when the Rebellion began he retired to Oxford, where he kept a public-house; as he afterwards did near Long Acre. On the death of the king, he put up the sign of the Mourning Crown, which, being obliged to take down, he hung up his own portrait, with some doggerel verses underneath. He died 1654. His works were published in 1634, folio; besides which he wrote 'The Life of Old Parr;' and satires against the Roundheads.

TAYLOR, JOHN, D.D., a dissenting divine, born in Lancashire 1694. He was educated at Whitehaven, and obtained a doctor's degree in Scotland. After officiating some years to a congregation at Norwich, he went to Warrington as tutor in the academy. He died there 5 March, 1761. His works are, *The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin; A Paraphrase on the Romans; The Scripture Doctrine of Atonement; An Hebrew and English Concordance, 2 vols. folio; and A Sketch of Moral Philosophy.*

TAYLOR, JOHN, LL.D., the son of a barber at Shrewsbury, was born there 1704. From the grammar-school of his native town he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1742 he became a member of Doctors' Commons; and two years afterwards was appointed chancellor of Lincoln; but in 1751 he took orders, and was presented to the rectory of Lawford, Essex. In 1753 he was made archdeacon of Buckingham; and in 1757 canon residentiary of St. Paul's. Died 14 April, 1766. Dr. Taylor published an edition of *Lysias; an Explanation of the Marmor Sandvicense; two orations of Demosthenes and Lycurgus; an edition of Demosthenes; and 'Elements of Civil Law.'*

TAYLOR, PHILIP, an inventor, one of the pioneers of gas-lighting, was, in early life, a manufacturing chemist at Norwich. He patented a process of manufacturing oil-gas, said to be far superior in illuminating power to coal-gas, and lighted up Covent Garden Theatre with it. This brilliant substitute for the old-fashioned wax candles attracted crowds to the theatre. Subsequently the Mile End Road was lighted by Mr. Taylor, who also undertook to light Bristol; but the supply of material for making the gas was found to be inadequate, and coal-gas carried the day. Mr. Taylor eventually established himself as the head of a great engineering firm at Marseilles, where he died 1 July, 1870.

TAYLOR, ROWLAND, LL.D., a native of Rethbury, in Northumberland, graduated at Cambridge, and became domestic chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, who conferred on him the rectory of Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1544. He also became archdeacon of Exeter, a canon of Rochester, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. In the reign of Queen Mary he was found guilty of heresy, and burnt at Oldham Common, near Hadleigh, 8 Feb., 1554-5.—*Antiq. Cantab.*

TAYLOR, THOMAS, the *Platonist*, was born in London 1758, received his early education at St. Paul's School, and next studied under a dissenting minister named Worthington. He afterwards became a clerk in Messrs. Lubbock's bank,

and devoted his leisure hours to the study of Plato and Aristotle, and their commentators. Towards the close of his life he was appointed assistant-secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He died at Walworth, Surrey, 1 Nov., 1836. Taylor's publications extend to twenty-three 4to. and forty 8vo. volumes. His greatest works, complete translations of Plato and Aristotle, are copiously illustrated from the ancient commentators, and form a rich storehouse of information for those who desire to study the philosophy of ancient Greece.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, an English author, born 1765, at Norwich, where he died 5 March, 1836. He was the friend and biographer of Dr. Sayers, and the associate of Southey, and other eminent men of letters. Mr. Taylor, who excelled in a critical knowledge of the great writers of Germany, published translations of Bürger's 'Lenore,' and Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise;' a 'Survey of German Poetry,' &c. His works, including his correspondence with Southey, were published collectively in 1843.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, president of the United States, was the son of Col. Richard Taylor, and was born in Orange County, Virginia, 24 Sept., 1784. In 1808 he entered the army. In the war of 1812 he served at the west, and in 1816 he commanded at Green Bay. He served under Scott in the Black Hawk war; he was also in the Florida war, and was entrusted with the command of all the troops. At the close of the war he purchased an estate, and settled at Baton Rouge. General Taylor distinguished himself greatly in the Mexican war; and among other victories, gained (23 Feb., 1847) the memorable one of the Buena Vista, over Santa Anna. The Whig convention of 1848 nominated him for the presidency of the United States, and he was inaugurated 4 March, 1849. He held office only sixteen months, dying at Washington 9 July, 1850.

TAYLOR, CHARLES. See KEEPE, HENRY.

TEGNER, ESAIS, a Swedish poet, born at Kirkerud, Wernmland, 13 Nov., 1782; died at Wexiö 2 Nov., 1846.

TEIGNMOUTH, JOHN SHORE, LORD, son of Mr. Thomas Shore, sometime M.P. for Melton, Suffolk, was born in Devonshire 8 Oct., 1751. In 1769 he went to India in the civil service of the Company, and was ultimately appointed by the court of directors to a seat in the Supreme Council as an acknowledgment of his distinguished talents and integrity. He took a prominent part in the formation of the revenue and judicial systems of India; and to his influence in the Council the judicial and fiscal reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis were in a great measure attributable; more especially his lordship's great measure of making the zemindar the proprietor of the soil. Mr. Shore was also mainly instrumental in the fabrication of that code of laws which was published in Bengal in 1793, shortly after he had succeeded the Marquis Cornwallis as governor-general of India. On succeeding to the government-general of India, Mr. Shore was created a baronet, and previously to his retirement he was raised to a peerage of Ireland (Oct. 1797). He was the bosom friend of Sir William Jones, whom he succeeded as president of the Asiatic Society. In 1804 his lordship published 'Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir Wm.

Jones' (new edition 1837); and in 1807 he edited 'The Works of Sir Wm. Jones, with the life of the author,' 13 vols. 8vo. Lord Teignmouth was appointed a commissioner for the affairs of India 1807. After his return to England he became a prominent member of the pious party known as the 'Clapham Sect,' and was the first president of the Bible Society. He died in London 14 Feb., 1834. Memoirs of his Life and Correspondence were published in 2 vols. 1843, by Charles John, Lord Teignmouth.

TEISSIER, ANTOINE, a French writer, born at Montpelier 28 Jan., 1632. He became a counsellor at Nîmes and a member of the Protestant consistory; but on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he went to Berlin, where he was appointed historiographer to the court, and died 7 Sept., 1715. He wrote the lives of Calvin, Beza, and Spira; but his best work is 'Catalogus auctorum qui librorum catalogos, indices, bibliothecas, virorum literatorum elogia, vitas, aut orationes funebres scriptis consignarunt,' 1686.

TEKELLI, EMERIC, a noble Hungarian, distinguished for his brave and continued opposition to the encroachments of Austria, was born 1658, and died 13 Sept., 1705.

TELESIIUS, BERNARD, a philosopher, born at Naples 1508. He studied at Milan, Rome, and Padua; after which he established an academy in his native city, where he opposed the Aristotelian system, and thereby incurred the resentment of the clergy. He died 1588. Though his works were put into the Index Expurgatorius, they were republished at Venice 1590.

TELFORD, THOMAS, F.R.S., a civil engineer, was born of parents in humble life in the pastoral valley of Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, 1757. He received a limited education in the parish school of Westerkirck, and afterwards taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the trade of a mason, and he continued to be employed in house and bridge building in his native district till 1783, when, having been taught architectural drawing at Edinburgh, he came to London, and was for some time employed at the great square of public buildings at Somerset House. Afterwards he superintended public buildings at Portsmouth Dockyard previously to acting generally as an architect and engineer. His gradual rise from the stonemason's and builder's yards to the summit of his profession is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consummate ability, and persevering industry, than to his plain, honest, straightforward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character through life. His works are so numerous all over the country that there is hardly a county in England, Wales, or Scotland, in which they may not be pointed out. The Menai and Conway bridges, the Caledonian Canal, the St. Katherine's Docks, the Holyhead roads and bridges, the Chirk and Pont-y-cysille aqueducts and canals in Salop, and great works in that county, of which he was surveyor for more than half a century, are some of the great undertakings which will immortalize his name. Among the works he executed abroad are the Götha canal in Sweden, and an immense tunnel at Harecastle, on the Grand Trunk Canal. He also made extensive surveys of the mail-coach roads by direction of the Post Office. Mr. Telford was president of the Society of Civil Engineers at the time of his death,

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which took place in Abingdon Street, Westminster, 2 Sept., 1834.

TELL, WILLIAM, a mythical Swiss patriot, was, according to a legend long regarded as authentic history, an inhabitant of Burgelin, in Uri. In 1307, Herman Gesler, the Austrian governor of that province, set his cap on a pole, to which all who passed were required to pay obeisance. This order Tell disobeyed, for which Gesler commanded him, on pain of death, to shoot an arrow at an apple placed upon the head of his own son. Tell, who was an excellent marksman, cleft the apple without hurting the child. After which he declared that if he had missed his aim, it was his intention to have directed another arrow through the heart of the tyrant. Gesler then caused Tell to be taken in a boat, for the purpose of conveying him out of the province; but in crossing the lake a storm arose, and as the prisoner was an experienced steersman, he was entrusted with the helm, of which he was no sooner possessed than he steered close to a rock, leapt on shore, and soon afterwards shot Gesler near Kusnacht. He then retired to Stauffacher, and on new year's day following the Austrian government was overthrown. Tell perished in an inundation in 1354. A similar story to this is related of Tocco in the Danish History. The investigations which were set on foot by the Archæological Society of Geneva, and the results of which were published in 1872, conclusively prove that the romantic story of William Tell is a fiction from beginning to end.

TEMANZA, TOMMASO, an Italian architect and biographer, born 9 March, 1705, at Venice, where he died 14 June, 1789.

TEMPESTA, ANTONIO, a painter, born at Florence 1555, was a disciple of Strada, and excelled in landscapes, animals, and battles. He died 1630. He is to be distinguished from *Peter Tempesta*, called likewise *Molyn* and *Peter Mulier*. He was a native of Haerlem, and painted storms and shipwrecks, which procured him the name of Tempesta. He went to Rome, and on changing his religion was made a chevalier; but was condemned to death for the murder of his wife, which sentence was changed to perpetual imprisonment; and he remained in confinement sixteen years, when he effected his escape, and settled at Milan. He died 1701.

TEMPLE, SIR JOHN, son of Sir William Temple, the provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was born in London, and educated under his father at Dublin. He studied the law, and became master of the rolls, and a privy councillor in Ireland, in the reign of Charles II. Sir John wrote, from his own observations, 'A History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641,' printed in 1646, and again in 1746 and 1812. Sir John Temple married a sister of Dr. Hammond, by whom he had a son, the celebrated Sir William Temple, and a daughter.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where, and at Oxford, he was admitted to the degree of M.A. He became master of the school at Lincoln, which he left to be secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, who died in his arms. On his return he accompanied the earl of Essex to Ireland, and in 1609 accepted the provostship of Dublin University. He was also knighted, and made a master in chancery. Died 1626. He wrote, *Pro Máldepetti de unica methodo defensi-*

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onis contra Diplodophilum commentatio; Nennularum et Physicis et Ethicis quaestionum explicatio Petro Ramo; Epist. de Rami dialectica; Analysis Anglica tringinta Psalmorum, &c.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated statesman, the son of Sir John Temple, mentioned above, was born in London 1628. He was educated at Peaburghurst, Kent, under the observation of his maternal uncle, the learned Dr. Hammond; after which he was sent to the school of Bishop Stortford, and next to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he had Dr. Cudworth for a tutor. On leaving the university he went abroad, and at the Restoration was chosen a member of the Irish Parliament. In 1665 he went on a secret mission to Munster, after which he was employed in forming the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland. He next became the resident minister at the Hague, and in that capacity promoted the marriage of the prince of Orange and the Princess Mary. In 1679 he was appointed secretary of state; but the next year he resigned that situation, and retired to his country seat in Surrey, where he was often visited by Charles II., James II., and William III. He died 27 Jan., 1698-9. His works have been published in 2 vols. folio, and 4 vols. 8vo. One of these, on 'Ancient and Modern Learning,' occasioned considerable controversy. His son, *John Temple*, was made secretary at war by King William in 1689; but within a week after the appointment he drowned himself in the Thames.

TEMPLEMAN, PETER, M.D., was born at Dorchester 1711, and educated at the Charterhouse, whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, but took his degree at Leyden. In 1753 he was appointed keeper of the reading-room in the British Museum, which situation he resigned in 1760, on being chosen secretary to the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Died 23 Sept., 1769. He published, *Remarks and Observations extracted from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, 2 vols.*; a translation of *Norden's Travels*; and *Select Cases and Consultations in Physic*, by Dr. Woodward.

TENERANI, PIETRO, a sculptor, born at Torano, near Carrara, about 1800. He was the favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen, in collaboration with whom he executed several important works, including the monument of Eugene Beauharnais at Munich, in which the figures of History and of the Genii of Life and Death are by Tenerani. After Thorwaldsen's death he took a high position among the sculptors of Rome, and eventually became professor of sculpture in the Academy of St. Luke. Gibson himself modestly spoke of his rival as 'the first of modern sculptors.' Among Tenerani's works are the 'Venus Wounded,' the 'Swooning Psyche,' the 'Descent from the Cross: a bas-relief of the 'Martyrdom of Eudorus and Cymodoce,' from Chateaubriand; a statue of Count Rossi, who fell a victim in Rome to the revolution of 1848; the monumental group on the tomb of Pius VIII. at St. Peter's; and various *pietas* and religious monuments of grand and noble character. He died at Rome 14 Dec., 1869.

TENIERS, DAVID, a painter, born at Antwerp 1582. He studied under Rubens, and afterwards at Rome. On his return home he employed himself in painting small pictures of carousals, fairs, and rural scenes, which he executed in an admirable manner. He died 1649. He had two

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sons, *Abraham* and *David*, who were both artists; the former excelled in the chiaroscuro, and expression of character. The younger, *David*, born at Antwerp 1610, was called 'the Ape of Painting,' from his facility in imitating any style. He was esteemed by several sovereigns, and the king of Spain erected a gallery on purpose for his pictures. His chief talent lay in landscape and conversations. He died at Brussels 1694.

TENISON, THOMAS, a learned prelate, born at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 1030. His father was deprived of the living of Topcroft, Norfolk, during the Rebellion, and died in 1071. The son was educated at Norwich, and next at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship 1062, and about the same time became minister of St. Andrew the Great, in that town. In 1074 he was chosen minister of St. Peter's Manecroft, Norwich; and in 1080, being then doctor in divinity, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where he founded a parochial school and library. He distinguished himself so much by his attacks on the Catholic religion in the reign of James II., that in 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, whence he was raised to the see of Canterbury 1694. He died at Lambeth 14 Dec., 1715. He published a piece against Hobbes; a 'Discourse of Idolatry;' the 'Remains of Lord Bacon;' some 'Tracts of Sir Thomas Brown;' and several sermons.

TENNANT, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a linguist and poet, born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, 1754. The humble circumstances of his parents, and the misfortune of his losing the use of his feet in early childhood, pointed out the path of study on which he early entered as that in which he might overcome the disadvantages of poverty and physical defects. He became a zealous and successful student of languages. For a time he prosecuted his studies in the university of St. Andrew's, but he had only been two years at college when he was called away to fill the situation of clerk to his brother, who was a corn-merchant. However, he still went on studying in his spare hours, and in 1812 first became known as a poet by the publication of 'Anster Fair,' the best and most successful of his writings, which was followed by two dramas of inferior merit—'Cardinal Beaton' and 'John Balliol'—and by various small poems. After acting as a schoolmaster in various localities, he was appointed professor of Oriental languages at St. Andrew's, and continued to occupy that chair till his death on 15 Feb., 1848. In addition to the works mentioned above he published a 'Synopsis of Syriac and Chaldee Grammar,' 1840; and a volume of 'Hebrew Dramas,' 1845.

TENNENT, SIR JAMES EMERSON, Bart., son of Mr. William Emerson, an opulent merchant of Belfast, was born in that city 7 April, 1794, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and ultimately proceeded LL.D. Soon after this he travelled abroad, and among other countries, visited Greece; he was enthusiastic in the cause of Greek freedom, and while there made the acquaintance of Lord Byron. In 1831 he was called to the bar, but he never practised that profession, as in June the same year he married the only daughter and heiress of Mr. William Tennent, a wealthy banker at Belfast, whose name and arms he assumed by royal license, in addition to his own. He was first elected member for Belfast 1832, and was

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thought a man of promise on his first appearance in the House of Commons. He was a supporter of Earl Grey's government up to the time that Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham retired from the administration, he being among the very few Irish members who fell in with the Derby 'dilly.' Ever afterwards he followed Sir Robert Peel, and became a consistent supporter of Liberal-Conservative opinions. Previously, however, he had strenuously opposed and voted against the Irish Municipal Bill and the Irish Tithe Act, which rendered his popularity in his native city less general. From 1832 till 1835 he was member for Belfast, and at the general election of 1837 was defeated, but subsequently, on petition, was seated. At the general election of 1841 he was elected, but on that occasion matters were reversed, and he was unseated on petition. In 1842 he regained his seat, and sat in the House of Commons until July, 1845; and subsequently, in 1852, was returned as representative for Lisburn. He had during his official career held the office of secretary to the Indian Board from September, 1841, to July, 1845, and was civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon from July, 1845, to December, 1850. After his return home he was appointed permanent secretary to the Poor-Law Board, a post which he held only a few months, namely, from February to November, 1852, when he was appointed secretary to the Board of Trade. On his retirement, 5 Feb., 1867, from official life, he was rewarded with a baronetcy. He died suddenly at a house in Lupus Street, Piccadilly, 6 March, 1869. His works are, 'A Picture of Greece in 1825,' 2 vols., 1826; 'Letters from the Ægean,' 2 vols., 1829; 'History of Modern Greece,' 2 vols., 1830; 'Travels in Belgium,' 1841; 'Christianity in Ceylon,' 1850; 'Wine, its use and taxation,' 1855; 'Ceylon: an account of the island, physical, historical, and topographical, with notices of its natural history, antiquities, and productions,' 2 vols., 1859, in which year it went through three editions—the fifth edition appeared in 1860; 'Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon,' 1861; 'The Story of the Guns,' 1861; 'The Wild Elephant, and the mode of capturing and taming him in Ceylon,' 1867; and many contributions to 'Notes and Queries,' and 'Land and Water.'

TENTERDEN, CHARLES ABBOTT, LORD, was the son of a barber at Canterbury, where he was born 7 Oct., 1762. He received his academic education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was called to the bar 1795; chose the Oxford circuit; speedily obtained an extensive practice, and was engaged in numerous state trials. In Feb. 1816, he was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, but three months later was transferred to the King's Bench; and in 1818 he succeeded Lord Ellenborough as lord-chief-justice of England. He was raised to the peerage 1827, and died 4 Nov., 1832. His 'Treatise on the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen' originally appeared in 1802, and went through many editions. In politics Lord Tenterden was a staunch Tory, opposing Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, and other progressive measures.

TERAMO, JAMES DE. See PALLADINO.

TERBURGH, GERAARD, a painter, was born 1608, at Zwol, in Holland. He studied under his father; after which he went to Italy, and next to Spain, where the king conferred on him the honour of knighthood. On his return to his own country he

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settled at Deventer, and became a burgomaster. His pictures are chiefly of the humorous cast. Died 1681.

TERENCE (PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER), a comic poet, born at Carthage B.C. 186. Being taken captive by the Numidians, he was carried to Rome, and purchased by Terentius Lucanus, who gave him an education and afterwards his liberty. His poetical talents procured him the friendship of Scipio and Lælius, who, it is supposed, assisted him in his plays, of which we have six remaining. For one of these, 'The Eunuch,' he received eight thousand sesterces; and it was acted twice in one day. Terence was a great admirer of Menander, and went to Greece to collect his works, but died on his passage home, either at sea or at Stymphalis, in Arcadia. The best edition of Terence is that of Bentley, 1727. There is a translation into English blank verse by George Colman.

TERILL, ANTHONY, an English Jesuit, born in Dorsetshire 1623, taught scholastic divinity for four years at Parma, and was for some time rector of the college of his order at Liège, where he died 11 Oct., 1670, leaving the following works: 'Conclusiones Philosophicæ,' 12mo., Parma, 1657; 'Problema Mathematico-Philosophicum tripartitum,' 12mo., Parma, 1660; 'Fundamentum totius Theologiæ Moralis, seu Tractatus de Conscientiâ Probabilibus,' 4to., Liège, 1668.

TERRASSON, ANDRÉ, a priest of the Oratory, was the son of Pierre Terrasson, a counsellor of Lyons. He became celebrated as a preacher at Lorraine, and afterwards at Paris, where he died 1723. His sermons were printed in 4 vols.

TERRASSON, GASPARD, brother of the above, was born 1680, at Lyons. He likewise was brought up in the congregation of the Oratory, and became a popular preacher till he joined the Jansenists. He was then placed under confinement, but after some time recovered his liberty, and died at Paris 1752. His sermons were published in 4 vols.

TERRASSON, JEAN, brother of the preceding, was born at Lyons 1670. He was educated among the fathers of the Oratory, but quitted that society to become a professor in the Royal College. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and died 1750. His works are, A Dissertation on the Hind; Scythos, a romance; and a translation of Diodorus Siculus.

TERRASSON, MATTHIEU, an advocate to the Parliament of Paris, born 1669. He was a writer in the Journal des Savans, and censor royal of works of law. He died 1734. His works were published by his son, Antoine Terrasson, who was also an advocate and the author of 'L'Histoire de la Jurisprudence Romaine.' He died 1782.

TERTULLIAN, QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS, a Christian writer in the second century, was born at Carthage, where his father was centurion in the army under the pro-consul of Africa. He was intended for the bar; but the constancy of the martyrs made such an impression on him that he embraced the Christian religion, and became a priest. During the persecution in the time of Severus he published an eloquent apology for the Christians; but towards the close of life he joined the Montanists, from whom also he separated, and formed a sect of his own, which subsisted till the time of St. Augustine. Rhenanus first published the works of Tertullian in 1521; and subsequent editions are that of Pamelius, in 1579; of Rigidius, in 1634; and Semler, in 1770, 2 vols. 8vo. Havercamp

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printed the Apology at Leyden, in 1718, Fro. There is a translation of this in English by Keever, 1700.

TESIMOND, OSWALD, a Jesuit, sometimes called *Greenway* and *Philip Beaumont*, was born in Northumberland 1665. After studying at Rome and Madrid, he came to England on the mission, and served here nearly eight years under Father O'corne. He was accused of being an accessary in the Gunpowder Plot, but contrived to escape from the country, and survived that event thirty years, dying at Naples 1635. This Jesuit translated into Italian the greater part of Father John Gerard's English treatise on the Gunpowder Plot.

TESTA, PIETRO, an Italian artist, born at Lucca 1611. He went to Rome, where he became a disciple of Domenichino, and was patronised by the Prince Giustiniani. He was unfortunately drowned in the Tiber 1650.

TESTI, FULVIO, an Italian poet, was a native of Ferrara. He became minister of state to the duke of Modena, who created him a count, but afterwards withdrew his favour, and threw him into prison, where he died 28 Aug., 1646. His poems were printed at Venice in 2 vols., 1656.

TETZEL, JOHN, a Dominican, was born at Piern, upon the Elbe. Being appointed, in 1517, to vend, in Germany the indulgences issued by Pope Leo X., for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome, he is said to have represented them as possessing the virtue of pardoning all sins, past, present, and future. This provoked Luther to write against Tetzal, which produced the Reformation. The papal nuncio censured the conduct of the Dominican so severely, that he died of vexation 1519.

TEXIER, CHARLES FELIX MARIE, a French archaeologist, born at Versailles 20 Aug., 1802. He early applied himself to archaeological studies. In 1833 he received a mission from the French government to investigate Asia Minor. During four expeditions, undertaken within the space of ten years, he acquired many valuable antiquæ remains now in the Paris museums. Two important works of his deserve especial mention, viz., the 'Description of Armenia, Persia, and Mesopotamia,' and the 'Description of Asia Minor,' edited jointly by him and Mr. Pullen, in both French and English. Died at Paris 1 July, 1871.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, one of the greatest of English writers of fiction, was born at Calcutta 1811. In early childhood he lost his father, a civil officer in the service of the East India Company, and when about seven years of age was brought to England. A vivid recollection of the country of his birth remained with him through life; and traits and reminiscences of Anglo-Indian society often occur in his novels. In London he was sent to the Charterhouse School, and thence went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, however, he left without taking a degree. Inheriting, upon coming of age, a property of about £20,000, he went abroad, with the idea of making art his profession, and for several years pursued his studies and travels in Germany, France, and Italy. Finally he decided that literature rather than art was his proper vocation, and that the latter, if followed at all, should be made subordinate to his literary labours. The loss of a considerable portion of his property by unlucky speculations induced him to rely upon his pen for support, and returning to England at the age of twenty-five or there-

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abouts, he commenced the long struggle towards fame and publicity which was at last crowned with success. His first essays were in the 'Times,' and were on subjects connected with art and general literature. He then became a regular contributor to 'Fraser's Magazine,' under the pseudonyms of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, and George Fitz-Boodle, Esq., and produced a variety of tales, criticisms, descriptive sketches, and verses, which, though lively, and often showing originality of thought, had more in them of the trifle than of the worker with a purpose. Then came travelling sketches of men and manners, of which the 'Paris Sketch Book' (2 vols., 1840) was his earliest separate publication, followed by the 'Irish Sketch Book' and an amusing and highly characteristic account of a voyage to the East entitled 'From Cornhill to Cairo.' During this period of gradually growing reputation his hand could be frequently traced in the pages of 'Fraser,' where his 'Men's Wives,' his 'Yellow-plush Papers,' his 'Shabby-Genteel Story,' his 'Great Hoggarty Diamond,' and his 'Luck of Barry Lyndon,' successively appeared. None of these obtained popularity, though the last is one of the most vigorous and dramatic tales in English literature. They are all marked by exaggerated humour, banter, and indifference, characteristic of the periodical they appeared in, which was at that time sarcastic and unscrupulous; but the germs of that delicate irony, and playful, yet chaste and vigorous style, for which he afterwards became famous, are also clearly indicated. The establishment of 'Punch' in 1841 opened to Thackeray a new and congenial field of labour, in which some of his happiest efforts were achieved. With his connection with this periodical his contributions also became more tempered by feeling and taste, and he evidently discovered a purpose worthy of guiding and influencing his pen. In 'Punch' appeared his 'Snob Papers,' his 'Prize Novelists,' his 'Jeames's Diary,' &c., besides many excellent lyrics and ludicrous ballads, all illustrated by quaint designs from his own pencil. It was the publication of 'Vanity Fair' (1846-8), however—a work declined by many publishers—that gave Thackeray his place among the chief novelists of modern times. It was succeeded by three other novels of modern society, 'Pendennis,' 'The Newcomes,' and 'Philip,' and by two other tales illustrating an elder world of manners, 'Esmond' and 'The Virginians,' of which the former is considered the most artistically complete and scholarly of any of his larger works. A prominent feature of these, and indeed of most of Thackeray's works, is the characteristic illustrations by himself. Among his numerous minor works may be mentioned a series of Christmas books, including 'Mrs. Perkins's Ball,' 'Our Street,' 'Dr. Birch,' 'The Kickleburys on the Rhine,' 'The Rose and the Ring,' and 'Rebecca and Rowena,' all reflecting, with equal force, though on a lesser scale, the qualities of his novels. In 1851-2 he lectured to large audiences in England and America on the 'English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century,' and also, in 1852-6, on 'The Four Georges.' Both series of lectures were published in a book form, and added not a little to his reputation as an author. In 1857 he contested the city of Oxford on Liberal principles, but was defeated by Mr. Cardwell, who obtained a majority of sixty-seven votes. This was the first and only time that Thackeray strayed

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into the thorny path of politics. In 1860 the 'Cornhill Magazine' was commenced under his editorship; and during the two years that he remained in that capacity he published in the magazine 'Love the Widower' and 'The Adventures of Philip.' Here also appeared a number of charming essays by him, afterwards published collectively under the title of 'The Roundabout Papers.' Shortly before his death he had commenced a new serial tale, respecting which we have the statement of Charles Dickens that 'in respect of earnest feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident, and a certain picturesque blending of the whole, it was much the best of all his works.' He was found dead in his bed, at his house in Kensington Palace Green, 24 Dec., 1863. Thackeray's domestic happiness was saddened by the insanity of his wife, brought on many years before his death by a fit of illness. Of his private character it is sufficient to say that the death of no author, during the present century, called forth more universal and genuine expressions of regret from all classes of the community.

THALBERG, SIGISMUND, a famous pianist, born at Geneva 7 Jan., 1812, repaired in his youth to Vienna, where he received instruction from Hummel in 1827. He played for the first time in public in 1830, made his *début* in Paris in 1835, and from that moment attained great celebrity. Thalberg was the founder of the school of which Chopin, Döhler, Liszt, and other modern composers were followers. He married (1845) one of the daughters of Lablache, and, after going the round of the world with his pianoforte tours, settled in Naples, and turned wine-grower and merchant. His compositions consist of concertos, fantasias, variations, études, &c., for the pianoforte. As an opera composer he was not successful, his two works, 'Florida; or the Moors in Spain,' and 'Cristina di Suezin,' being now forgotten. Thalberg died at Naples 27 April, 1871.

THALES, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionian sect of philosophers, was born at Miletus B.C. 640. He travelled into Egypt, and while there obtained favour from the king, Amasis, till he offended him by the freedom of his remarks. Thales then returned to Greece, where he had Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Pythagoras for his disciples. He taught that water is the principle of all things, and that the universe is the work of an Infinite Being. He made discoveries in geometry, particularly in triangles; and when in Egypt he took the heights of the pyramids by the shadow. He was also an excellent astronomer, and divided the sphere into zones, arctic and antarctic circles, the two tropics, and equator. He observed the apparent diameter of the sun, and calculated eclipses. He died at the age of 90, at the Olympic Games.

THELUSSON, PETER, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, and acquired an immense fortune. He died at his seat at Plastow, Kent, 21 July, 1707. To his widow and children (three sons and three daughters) he bequeathed about £100,000, and the remainder, amounting to more than £600,000, he left to trustees to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulating fund to be conveyed to the eldest male descendant of his three sons, with benefit of survivorship. This singular will occasioned the passing of the

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Act of Parliament, 39 & 40 George III., ch. 9—usually called the Thellusson Act—restraining the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation to twenty-one years after the death of the testator.

THELWALL, JOHN, was born in London 27 July, 1764, and after studying law in an attorney's office, embraced literature as a profession, attracting some notice in 1787 by the publication of two volumes of 'Poems.' He then took a house near the Borough hospitals, and studied anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. Mr. Thelwall began his career as an orator before he was out of his teens, at the Society of Free Debate, held at Coachmakers' Hall; and he joined in the political struggles of the period by becoming a member of the Corresponding Society, where his boldness and fluency of speech attracted the notice of the leading men of the day. With Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke he was tried for high treason, and acquitted (1794). He next lectured on politics and political history; and after an itinerant course of several years he settled in London as a lecturer and tutor in elocution, taking pupils afflicted with impediments of speech, in the cure of which he was eminently successful. He was making a lecturing tour in the West of England, when he was attacked at Bath with some affection of the heart, which terminated his existence 17 Feb., 1834. Besides the 'Poems' already referred to, Mr. Thelwall wrote 'The Peripatetic, a Series of Politico-Sentimental Journals, in verse and prose,' 3 vols., 1791; 'The Tribune,' 3 vols., 1796, containing his political lectures; 'Letter to Clive on Imperfect Developements, and treatment of Impediments of Speech,' 1810; 'Vestibule of Eloquence,' 1810; 'Essay on Rhythmus, and the Utterance of the English Language,' 1812; 'Results of Experience in the Treatment of Deficiency in the Roof of the Mouth and other Malconformations,' 1814; and articles in the 'Medical and Physical Journal,' on defective and difficult utterance. His son, the Rev. *Algernon Sydney Thelwall, M.A.*, born 1796, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge; became lecturer on public reading at King's College, London; and died 30 Nov., 1863, leaving numerous works, chiefly polemical, and 'Lectures and Exercises in Elocution,' 1820.

THEMISTIUS, a Greek orator and philosopher, who, for his eloquence, was called Euphrades. He flourished in the fourth century, at Constantinople, where Constantius elected him into the senate, and ordered a statue to be set up in honour of him in 361. Succeeding emperors showed him equal respect; and Theodosius made him prefect of the city. Though Themistius was a heathen, he kept up a correspondence with the Christians, particularly Nazianzen. His orations have been published by Petavius and Hardouin. Themistius also wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle.

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian, born about 530 B.C. He persuaded his countrymen to make war upon Ægina; and by his management raised Athens to a great naval power. He gained the battle of Marathon 490; and ten years afterwards defeated the fleet of Xerxes off Salamis. Notwithstanding these and other brilliant services, Themistocles experienced the ingratitude common in democratic states, and was banished. He died in Persia about 405.

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THÉNARD, LOUIS JACQUES, a French chemist, born at La Louptière (Aube) 4 May, 1777; became professor at the Polytechnic School, at the College of France, and at the Sorbonne; and was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. On the accession of Charles X. he was created a baron, and in 1827 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies. In the reign of Louis Philippe he became a member of the Council of Public Instruction, a peer of France, grand-officer of the Legion of Honour, and chancellor of the university. His most popular work is an 'Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Chemistry,' Died at Paris 21 June, 1857.

THEOBALD, LEWIS, a dramatic writer and Shaksperian critic, was born at Sittingbourne, Kent, where his father was an attorney. He was educated at Isleworth, Middlesex, after which he studied the law; but relinquished that profession for literature. His first production was a play, which, however, he is said to have surreptitiously obtained from another person, and got it performed as his own. In 1720 he brought out a tragedy called 'Double Falsehood,' which he pretended was one of Shakspeare's; but the fraud was exposed by Pope, who made Theobald the original hero of the 'Dunciad.' As a critic on 'Shakspeare,' he is far from contemptible. Indeed, his edition of Shakspeare's Works (7 vols. 8vo., London, 1733) entirely destroyed the value of Pope's edition. Died Sept. 1744.

THEOCRITUS, a Greek poet, was born at Syracuse. He was the scholar of Philetas and Sicelidas; the one a writer of elegies, and the other of epigrams. Theocritus lived in the reign of Hiero, about 285 years B.C.; but, having incurred the resentment of that prince by his satires, he went to Alexandria, where he was well received by Ptolemy Philadelphus. He lived on terms of intimacy with Aratus, to whom he inscribed one of his pieces. Nothing more is known of his personal history than that he suffered a violent death. As a pastoral poet he stands unrivalled; and all succeeding writers in that line have copied his imagery. The first edition of Theocritus was that of Milan in 1493; and one of the best is that of Wüstemann, 8vo., Gotha, 1830. There is an English translation by Francis Fawkes (1767). The Idylls have also been translated into English verse by the Rev. R. Polwhele (1768), and J. M. Chapman (1830).

THEODORE I., a native of Jerusalem, succeeded Pope John IV. 642; and died 13 May, 649.

THEODORE II. succeeded Pope Romanus 848; and died twenty days after his election.

THEODORE, bishop of Mopsuestia, in Cilicia, was a disciple of Nestorius; and died A.D. 430. He left a commentary on the Psalms; another on the Minor Prophets; and other works, containing opinions on the distinction of persons in Christ, which were condemned in a council held in 553.

THEODORE, king of Abyssinia, was born of humble parentage in Quard, on the borders of Western Amahara, and was educated in a convent, in which he was placed under restraint by his mother. Thence Dejamatch Kassa—that being the name of the king—escaped to his uncle, Dejamatch Comfa, a noted rebel, with whom he imbibed a taste for warlike pursuits; and eventually became ruler of a large territory. Naturally ambitious and politic, he succeeded in pacifying

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for a time several of the chiefs who had aided him in obtaining authority. Some of the more powerful chiefs, however, were not so easily brought under his rule. After numerous struggles with Kaisers Menin, mother of Ras Ali, a treaty was concluded between Ras Ali and the king; the former receiving the title 'Dejateh,' or duke, and the provinces which he had subdued. In 1853 this treaty was broken, and the contracting parties became deadly enemies. Kassai at last defeated his father-in-law, and took him prisoner. The ambition of Kassai grew with his power; and having subdued the western part of the kingdom, he desired the possession of Tigre and Shoa. The governor of the first-named place, a man of some ability, did his utmost to frustrate the designs of the king; but after being vanquished in a battle, was compelled to submit. Shortly after Kassai made himself master of the Amber Hai, where lay concealed a large quantity of treasure and munitions of war; and on 5 Feb., 1855, he was crowned at the church of Marian Deresgie, by the Abuna Salama. King Theodore's name was brought prominently before the British public in 1865 by his cruel imprisonment of the English consul and missionaries without just cause. As he persistently refused to release his captives, this country eventually declared war against him, and the British troops, under Sir Robert Napier (now Lord Napier of Magdala), captured Magdala 13 April, 1868, when Theodore, seeing escape hopeless, fell by his own hands.

THEODORE, ANTHONY, an adventurer, who called himself Baron Neuhoff and king of Corsica. He was a native of Prussia, and served as a military officer with reputation in the armies of several European powers. In 1736 he went to Corsica, where the insurgents acknowledged him their chief, and afterwards crowned him king of the island. His reign, however, was short, and he was compelled to leave his kingdom in quest of succour, which he could not obtain. His last retreat was to England, where he lay many years in the King's Bench; but was at length released, and supported by a subscription, till his death on 11 Dec., 1755. He was interred in the churchyard of Soho, where a monument was erected to his memory. His son, *Frederic*, became an officer in some foreign service; but fell into misery, and shot himself in 1797. He wrote '*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse*.'

THEODORET, an ecclesiastical writer, born at Antioch about the year 386. He was brought up under Theodore, bishop of Mopsuestia and Chrysostom. In 420 he was made bishop of Cyrus, in Syria, where he laboured assiduously in converting a rude people, and opposing the errors of Nestorius. He died 457. His works are '*Commentaries on the Scriptures*;' an '*Ecclesiastical History*;' and the '*Lives of Monks*.'

THEODORIC, the first king of the Goths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodimir, second king of the Ostrogoths, and given as a hostage to Leo I. in 461. He rendered great services to the Emperor Zeno, who honoured him with the consulate in 484. He was afterwards sent against Odoacer, whom he put to death, and made himself master of all Italy. In 509 he espoused a sister of Clovis, king of France. Theodoric displayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the administration of justice, allayed religious disputes, revised the laws, and encouraged commerce. Died 526.

THEODOSIUS I., *The Great*, a Roman emperor, born in 346, at Cauca, a city in Spain, of a noble family. His father, Count Theodosius, was beheaded by order of Valens in 376. The son was called to court by Gratian, who associated him in the empire, and appointed him to govern Thrace, and those provinces which Valentinian had possessed in the East. He defeated the Goths in several actions, and compelled them to sue for peace. His fame spread into Persia, and Sapor III. solicited his alliance. In 385 a conspiracy was formed against him, but it was discovered, and Theodosius displayed the magnanimity of his disposition by pardoning the criminals; but in 390 he committed a cruel action in causing the inhabitants of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, on account of a sedition and riot in their city. St. Ambrose was so struck with horror by this transaction that he refused to admit Theodosius into the Church till he had given proofs of repentance. The emperor, having defeated Maximus, marched to Rome, where he received the honours of a triumph, after which he returned to Constantinople and defeated the barbarians who had ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then turned his arms against the usurper Eugenius, who had been placed on the throne after the murder of Valentinian. Having defeated him at Aquileia, he caused him to be beheaded in 395. Theodosius died the year following at Milan.

THEODOSIUS II. succeeded his father Arcadius, son of the preceding, in 408, under the guardianship of his sister Pulcheria. She caused him to marry Athenais, daughter of Leontius the philosopher, who, being baptized, took the name of Eudocia. Theodosius defeated the Persians with great slaughter near the Euphrates, but he was less fortunate against the Huns, who overran the empire, so that the emperor was obliged to purchase a peace. Theodosius, who was a good-natured prince, but weak and timid, died in 450.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, born about 550 B.C. He was a native of Megara, in Achaia, and wrote a moral poem, which was printed by Blackwell 1700.

THEON, a Greek philosopher and mathematician, who flourished about the year 380. He became president of the school at Alexandria, where he was succeeded by his learned daughter, Hypatia. His commentary on Euclid was printed at Basle in 1533; and that on Aratus at Oxford in 1672; besides which he wrote a rhetorical work called '*Progymnasmata*,' printed at Leyden 1626.

THEOPHANES, PROKOPOVITCH, a Russian prelate, born at Kiof 1681. He studied in the convent of his native place, and in 1698 went to Rome, where he improved himself in polite literature. On his return home he entered into the monastic state, and became professor of philosophy. Peter the Great made him his chaplain; and in 1720 archbishop of Novogorod. Died 8 Sept., 1736. He wrote the life of the Czar Peter, down to the battle of Pultowa, and other works.

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated philosopher, born at Eresium, in Lesbos, B.C. 371. He was the disciple of Plato, and afterwards of Aristotle, under whom he made such progress in philosophy and eloquence that he obtained the name of Theophrastus, instead of the original one of Tyrtamus. He became master of the Peripatetic school, and had two thousand scholars. He is said

to have delivered his country twice from the oppression of tyrants; but though he attained the age of eighty-five, he complained of the shortness of life. Several of his works are extant, and have been printed together by Heinsius in folio. The principal are, the History of Plants; the Treatise on Stones; and the Moral Characters of Men.

THEOPHYLACT, an ecclesiastical writer of the eleventh century, was born at Constantinople. He became archbishop of Achrida and metropolitan of Bulgaria, where he laboured with great zeal in converting the heathen. His works are, Commentaries on Four of the minor Prophets; the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles. Died about 1100.

THERESA, Sr., was born 28 March, 1515, at Avila, in Old Castile, youngest of the three daughters of Alfonso Sanchez de Cepeda and Beatrice de Ahumada, both illustrious for their piety and rank. The lives of the saints being daily read in Alfonso's family, Theresa contracted from her childhood such an attachment to that kind of study, that she frequently continued it for several hours together with a brother, of whom she was extremely fond. The history of the martyrs so pleased these two children that they determined to die, like them, for Jesus Christ, and had actually quitted their father's house to go among the Moors, when they were met by a relative, who carried them home again. Finding that they could not be martyrs, they determined to live like hermits, and made little cells for themselves in the garden, into which they retired frequently to pray. This fervour lasted till Theresa was twelve years old, at which time she lost her mother; and being afterwards drawn into the vanities and dissipation of the world, would have entirely lost the spirit of fervour and devotion had not her father placed her as a boarder in an Augustine nunnery, where she stayed a year and a half, and was much improved by the good examples she saw there. Theresa retired after this to the monastery of the Incarnation in the Carmelite order at Avila, and there took the religious habit, 2 Nov., 1536, at the age of twenty-one. She practised all the duties of her station with incredible zeal and ardour, undertook to reform her order, and founded the first monastery on that plan 1562. This reform succeeded so well, notwithstanding all opposition, foreign and domestic, that Theresa introduced it into sixteen convents of nuns. Nor was her zeal confined to the nuns of her order; she undertook to reform the monks also, and being assisted by St. John of the Cross, became the reformer of the Barefooted Carmelites, fourteen monasteries of whom she saw reformed before her death, which happened at Alva 4 Oct., 1582. Gregory XV. canonized her 11 March, 1622. St. Theresa left several works in Spanish, which are much valued in the Roman Catholic Church. They discover great genius, piety, and unction, a lively imagination, and an uncommon degree of fervour, which led her frequently to say, 'Lord, let me suffer, or die.' St. Theresa's works have been translated into English.

THESPIS, a Greek poet, was a native of Attica, and flourished in the sixth century before the Christian era. He first introduced actors into his tragedies; and according to Horace these performers went about from place to place in an open cart, having their faces smeared with the lees of

wine; but Suidas says that they used white lead and vermilion.

THÉVENOT, MELCHISEDECH, a French writer, born at Paris 6 June, 1633. He had a strong passion for visiting foreign countries; and in the course of his travels made a large collection of curious books. He also took great pains in obtaining information respecting distant parts of the globe, which enabled him to compose his 'Voyages and Travels,' which were published at Paris in 1693, folio, and have been translated into English. He also wrote a book on the Art of Swimming. Thévenot was appointed keeper of the royal library; and died 20 Oct., 1692. He is to be distinguished from his nephew, *Jean de Thévenot*, a traveller, who first brought coffee into France, and died 1667. His travels in Asia were published at Amsterdam in 5 vols. 1727.

THIBAUT, ANTON FRIEDRICH JUSTUS, a celebrated jurist, descended from a family of French Protestant refugees, was born at Hameln, in Hanover, 4 Jan., 1774; became successively professor of law at Kiel (1798), Jena (1802), and Heidelberg (1805), where he died 29 March, 1840. Professor Ribaut, who was no less remarkable for the kindness of his disposition than for his profound acquaintance with Roman law, left several valuable works, both on jurisprudence and on music, of which he was passionately fond. His great work, the 'System des Pandekterechts,' was originally published in 2 vols. 1803, and has been frequently reprinted.

THICKNESSE, ANNE, was the daughter of John Ford, clerk of the arraigns, and an eminent solicitor in London, where she was born 22 Feb., 1737. Her literary attainments were early displayed, and in music she excelled to such a degree that her Sunday concerts for sacred music were frequented by the fashionable world. To avoid a hated marriage she eloped from her father's mansion, and hired the Opera House for three nights, by which means she realized £1,500. After this she went to reside with Lady Elizabeth Thicknesse, wife to the eccentric governor of that name, who, on becoming a widower in 1762, married Miss Ford. He was at this time governor of Landguard Fort; but soon after this union he and his wife went abroad, where they remained till the death of Mr. Ford, when a small estate in Wales came to his daughter, who settled there for some time. From Wales she and her husband removed to Bath, where Mrs. Thicknesse sung in a chapel for the benefit of a poor labourer who had broken his leg. By this worthy action she not only gained a sufficient sum for the immediate object of her benevolence, but became the instrument of establishing the Casualty Hospital. Having now a large family to provide for, Governor Thicknesse thought proper to go abroad. Accordingly, he passed through France, and went to Barcelona; but in a short time revisited his native country. In 1792 he again set out, with the intention of settling in Italy, but died in his carriage the day after he left Boulogne, whither Mrs. Thicknesse then returned, and soon after was arrested and confined in the convent of the Ursulines. The day was even appointed for conveying her to the prison, from whence she would have been transferred to the guillotine, when the death of Robespierre saved her life, and she was enabled to return to England. She died at Paddington 20 Jan., 1824. Mrs. Thicknesse was the author of 'Bio-

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graphical Sketches of the most eminent Literary Females of the French Nation,' 3 vols., 1778; and of 'The School for Fashion,' a novel, 1800.

THICKNESSE, PHILIP, son of John Thicknesse, a clergyman of Brasenose College, Oxford, was born 1720. His brother was bred to the Church, and became master of St. Paul's School; but Philip preferred the army, and when young went to Georgia with General Oglethorpe. Afterwards he served in Jamaica; and on his return to England obtained a company. He also married a lady of French family, with whom he expected a fortune, but was disappointed. On her death he obtained the hand of Lady Elizabeth Touchet, daughter of the earl of Castichaven. She brought him about £5,000, with part of which he purchased the lieutenant-governorship of Landguard Fort. By this lady he had one son, who became Lord Audley, with whom, on his coming to the title, his father quarrelled, as he did with everybody else. About 1761 Lady Elizabeth died, and the governor married, the year following, Miss Anne Ford, by whom he had a numerous family. After travelling through France, Italy, and Spain, Mr. Thicknesse settled in Wales, and next at Bath; but at the commencement of the French revolution he went abroad again, and died of an apoplectic stroke in his carriage, near Boulogne, 19 Nov., 1792. He published several works, the most curious of which is an account of his own life, with the following title, 'Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately father to George Touchet, Baron Audley,' 2 vols., 1789.

THIERRY, JACQUES NICOLAS AUGUSTIN, a French historian, born at Blois 20 May, 1795, passed through his studies with marked success in the college of his native town, and then, after passing two years in the Normal School at Paris, was appointed professor in a provincial college. In 1814 he returned to Paris, and became attached to St. Simon, the political economist, as secretary and disciple; but the connection was not of long duration, for in 1817 the pupil quitted the society of that great and original genius, and thenceforth for several years gave himself up to journalism. Subsequently he devoted himself to historical studies, and produced his 'History of the Conquest of England by the Normans' (1825), and 'Letters on the History of France,' described by Wm. Hazlitt, the translator of the former, as 'two masterpieces of literature, in which the erudition of the Benedictine is combined with the glowing style of a poet.' But the reputation he gained was dearly purchased by a temporary loss of health, and a loss of sight which unhappily proved permanent. Armand Carrel, however, became his secretary, and, in the intervals of repose stolen from a life of suffering, M. Thierry from time to time resumed the pen of an historian with unabated ardour. He was also entrusted by M. Guizot, minister of public instruction, with the direction and control of the large publication entitled 'Documents Inédits de l'Histoire du Tiers État.' Died at Paris 22 May, 1856.

THIERSCH, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a German philologist and historian, born at Kirschheidungen, Bavaria, 17 June, 1784. He received at Friburg the rudiments of his education, which he completed at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen. He then entered the professional career, his first post being in the Lyceum of the last-named city.

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In 1812 he founded the Philological Institute of Munich, commencing in the same year a publication entitled 'Acta Philologorum Monacensium.' In 1813 he took an active part in the German struggle for independence, and subsequently adopted with great energy the cause of the oppressed nationality of Greece, publishing, in 1833, 'The Present Condition of Greece, and the Means for its Restoration.' After the triumph of the national cause he visited that country, and influenced considerably, by his personal weight, the choice of a Bavarian prince for its future sovereign. At a later period Herr Thiersch turned all his energies to the introduction of reforms in the system of education in Bavaria, publishing, in 1837, and the three following years, several works on that subject. The 'Fine Arts and Literature of Greece' were also the subject of his pen; a 'Greek Grammar, especially on the Dialect of Homer,' a 'Grammar for Schools,' and 'The Periods of Sculpture in Greece,' being the fruits of his labours in those subjects. Herr Thiersch, who held the post of privy-councillor in Bavaria, died at Munich 25 Feb., 1860.

THIRLBY, STYAN, LL.D., was born at Leicester about 1692. He was educated at the free school of his native town, and next at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and had several pupils, among whom was Dr. Jortin. Thirlby, however, was but an indifferent tutor, and of very irregular habits. He first studied divinity, on which he wrote some pieces of merit; next he applied himself to medicine, and afterwards to civil law, in which faculty he took a doctor's degree, but never followed that or any profession. He had a place in the custom-house, and died 19 Dec., 1753. His valuable edition of Justin Martyr was printed 1723.

THIRRIA, EDOUARD, was born at Beauvais 1796, became inspector-general of mines in France, and died 1868. He was the author of numerous geological and mineralogical papers. A life of him, by M. Levallois, appeared in 1870.

THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR, was the son of a farmer in Lincolnshire, and was born 1772. He obtained a lieutenant's commission in the supplementary militia in 1797, and shortly afterwards married a young lady with a considerable fortune. He then resided at Bawtry, Yorkshire; but his wife dying in about eighteen months, he went to Lincoln, where he abandoned himself to dissipation, and having squandered his property at the gaming-table, he was obliged at length to take refuge in London. Here he remained for some time, making, however, occasional voyages to America and France, where he connected himself with the partisans of anarchy and revolution. After the peace of Amiens he returned to England, and improved his circumstances by a second marriage, but again dissipated his fortune by gaming. When the riots in Spa Fields took place he was arrested with Watson and others; and on his liberation he became the principal agent in the memorable 'Cato Street Conspiracy,' the object of which was to murder several members of the administration at a cabinet dinner, and excite an insurrection in the city of London. This scheme was betrayed by a man employed as a spy by the ministry, and being tried and condemned as a traitor, Thistlewood and his coadjutors suffered the sentence of the law 1 May, 1820.

THOM, JAMES, a self-taught sculptor, of great

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genius, well-known by his groups of 'Tam o' Shanter' and 'Old Mortality,' was born in Ayrshire 1799, and died in New York 17 April, 1850.

THOMAS AQUINAS (ST.). See AQUINAS.
THOMAS OF CANTERBURY (ST.). See BECKET.

THOMAS DE JESU. See ANDRADA.

THOMAS, ELIZABETH, to whom Dryden gave the appellation of Corinna, was born 1075, and died 3 Feb., 1730. She was the friend of Henry Cromwell, whose correspondence with Pope she gave to Curll, by whom it was published; for which the poet honoured her with a place in the 'Dunciad.' Her poems and letters were printed after her death, with a memoir written by herself, but so full of romance as not to be depended upon.

THOMAS, GEORGE HOUSMAN, an artist, born in London 7 Dec., 1824. He was educated at Dr. Lord's, Trowbridge, near Bath, and apprenticed at an early age to G. Bonner, the wood engraver. As soon as he had learnt his art he went to Paris, and set up there as a wood engraver. At the same time he commenced work as an illustrator of books, and his productions attracted the notice of some Americans, by whom he was engaged to go to New York to illustrate a newspaper. He remained there two years (1846-7), and obtained employment also as a designer of American bank-notes. Ill-health obliged him to return to England, where he found employment as one of the principal draughtsmen on the 'Illustrated London News.' In 1848 he visited Italy, and furnished that journal with vivid sketches of the principal episodes of the siege of Rome. These drawings attracted the attention of her majesty to the artist; and, from about the year 1854, he was continually employed by the queen to commemorate the principal events of the time, in which her majesty or the royal family were the chief actors; and this not only by the production of many important oil paintings, such as 'The Queen distributing Crime on medals to the soldiers in St. James's Park,' and 'The Queen and Prince Consort at Aldershot,' but by a series of sketches in pencil and water-colours, which form an album of great value, belonging to her majesty. As a designer of illustrated books he had few rivals. His *chef-d'œuvre* of this class was Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' A fall from his horse, by which he suffered concussion of the brain, produced disastrous results, from which he never recovered, and which finally, though indirectly, led to his early death at Boulogne 21 July, 1868. The best works he executed in oil were, 'The Ball at the Camp of Boulogne,' 'Rotterdam Row,' 'The Review at the Champ de Mars, Paris, by Her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor Napoleon,' 'The Coronation of the King of Prussia,' 'The Marriage of the Prince of Wales,' 'The Queen and Prince Consort at Aldershot,' 'The Queen giving medals to the Crimean Heroes,' and 'The Queen bestowing the order of the Garter on the Sultan,' all painted for her majesty.

THOMAS, JOHN, an English sculptor, died at his residence, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, 9 April, 1862, aged 49.

THOMAS, JOHN WESLEY, a Methodist minister, known in literature by his translation of Dante, died at Dumfries 7 Feb., 1872. Of his version, the 'Inferno' was published in 1859, the 'Purgatorio' in 1862, and the 'Paradiso' in 1866.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, D.D., born at Bristol 1613; was educated at Oxford; became bishop of St.

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David's 1677; was translated to Worcester 1655; died 25 June, 1689. He published some tracts and sermons.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, grandson of the preceding, was born 1670. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge. After taking his master's degree he obtained the living of Exal, in Warwickshire, where he continued till 1723, and soon after was presented to the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Worcester. Died 26 July, 1738. Dr. Thomas published 'Antiquitates Prioratus majoris Malverne;' an enlarged edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire; and 'A Survey of Worcester Cathedral.' He had made collections for a History of Worcestershire, which were of great service to Dr. Nash, who wrote a memoir of him.

THOMASIIUS, CHRISTIAN, a German philosopher and critic, born at Leipsic 12 Jan., 1655. He was educated first in the university of that city, and then went to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, for the study of law, in which faculty he was created doctor 1679. Returning to Leipsic he attended the bar, and wrote some legal treatises. He was a friend of Puffendorf, and an opponent of the scholastic philosophy, which he severely satirized in a German journal commenced by him in 1688. This raised him many enemies, the number of whom was increased by his having written a letter in defence of the marriage of the duke of Zeitz to a sister of the king of Prussia, and at length, through fear of persecution, he withdrew to Berlin and the king of Prussia offered him an asylum at Halle, where he intended to found a university. Thomasius taught philosophy in that place four years before the university was opened, having sometimes two hundred pupils, among whom were some of the first of the nobility. He was afterwards placed in the second chair of law in that institution, and in 1710 succeeded to the first chair, on the death of Stryckius. He rose to the posts of privy councillor to the king, and director of the university of Halle; and died 23 Sept., 1728. This author, besides the controversial writings above mentioned, published in Latin several works on philosophy and jurisprudence, and theses sustained at Halle, as well as different treatises in the German language.

THOMPSON, SIR BENJAMIN, Count Rumford. See RUMFORD.

THOMPSON, EDWARD, a poet, born at Hull 1738. He went to sea in the mercantile service, but afterwards entered the navy, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and, by the interest of Garrick, was appointed in 1778 to the command of the 'Hyæna.' In 1785 he became captain of the 'Grampus,' and was sent to the coast of Africa, where he died 17 Jan., 1786. He wrote some licentious poems; an entertainment called 'Tanculo's Trip to the Jubilee;' 'The Sailor's Letters;' and several songs. He also published editions of the works of Paul Whitehead, Oldham the poet, and Andrew Marvell.

THOMPSON, THOMAS PERRONET, F.R.S., a political reformer and author, was born at Hull 1783, and was first educated in the grammar-school there, which was at the time conducted by Joseph Milner, the Church historian. He afterwards went to Queen's College, Cambridge. After serving about four years in the navy, he became a soldier, and saw a good deal of active service. Ultimately he rose to the grade of lieutenant-

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general. On his return to England he began to take a great interest in politics, and in connection with the Anti-Corn-Law League, took a very active part in the promotion of Free Trade. He was first returned to Parliament in 1835 for Hull. General Thompson was for many years the editor and proprietor of the 'Westminster Review,' and a very industrious political economist and scientific writer. His 'Corn-Law Catechism' (1827) was most effective in undermining the Protectionist system of commercial policy. Died 6 Sept., 1869.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, an Irish naturalist, born at Belfast 2 Nov., 1805, was for some time engaged in commercial pursuits in his native town, but in 1832 retired from business, and devoted himself to scientific studies. For a long period his name was constantly before the world of science in connection with arduous researches on the natural history of Ireland. The numerous memoirs published by him in scientific periodicals, especially the 'Annals of Natural History,' extend in their subjects over all departments of zoology, and several are devoted to botanical investigations. Of his great work on 'The Natural History of Ireland,' three volumes, devoted to birds, appeared in 1849-50, and the fourth, edited by Professor Dickie, in 1856. Mr. Thompson died in London 17 Feb., 1852.

THOMPSON, ANTHONY TODD, M.D., was born at Edinburgh 7 Jan., 1778, and studied medicine in the university there. He was the intimate friend of the great Edinburgh galaxy of his college time—of Jeffrey, Cockburn, Brougham, Horner, &c.—and throughout his long and useful life maintained the friendships of his youthful days. In 1800 he settled in London as a general practitioner. He was appointed in 1828 professor of *Materia Medica* in London University (now University College), and subsequently professor of medical jurisprudence in the same institution. His death occurred at Ealing Common, Middlesex, 3 July, 1849. In every branch of inquiry connected with medicine Dr. Thomson was an indefatigable experimentalist and profoundly informed. His medical works are held in the highest repute, and have passed through many editions. Among them the chief are, 'Conceptus of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias;' 'The London Dispensary;' 'Elements of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics;' 'Commentaries on Diseases of the Skin.' His wife, Mrs. Katherine Thomson, is noticed below.

THOMPSON, JAMES, a poet, was the son of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and born at Ednam, Roxburghshire, 11 Sept., 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh, and next at Edinburgh, with a view to the church; but having no inclination to that profession, he left college in 1725, and proceeded to London, where he published his poem entitled 'Winter.' This piece procured him the friendship of Dr. Kunitz, who introduced him to the lord-chancellor Talbot, with whose son he afterwards travelled. In 1727 came out the poem on 'Summer,' which was followed the year after by 'Spring;' and in 1730 the 'Autumn' appeared in an edition of the author's works. In the course of these publications Thomson produced 'Sophonisba,' a tragedy; and a 'Poem on Sir Isaac Newton.' It was at this period that he went to Italy with Mr. Talbot, whose loss he severely felt and feelingly lamented. His talents, however, raised him other friends, particularly Lord Lyttelton, by whose interest he obtained the place of

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surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, which, with the secretaryship of the briefs, given him by the chancellor, made him easy for life. He was also patronised by the prince of Wales, who settled on him a pension. In 1738 his tragedy of 'Agamemnon' was performed with applause; but the year following he was refused a licence for 'Edward and Eleonora.' His next dramatic piece, the masque of 'Alfred,' was exhibited at Cliefden, the seat of the prince of Wales. In 1745 he brought out his tragedy of 'Tancred and Sigismunda;' and his last publication was the 'Castle of Indolence,' a poem in Spenser's manner. Thomson died, unmarried, at Richmond, 27 Aug., 1748, and the same year his posthumous play of 'Coriolanus' was acted to great advantage. In 1762 a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, the expense of which was defrayed by the publication of a splendid edition of his works.

THOMPSON, KATHERINE, wife of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Byerley, of Etruria, in Staffordshire. She was well known to the public as the author of several works, chiefly biography or fiction; and during a long residence in London she assembled at her house all who were eminent in science, letters, and the arts, numbering among her friends Mackintosh, Jeffrey, Cockburn, L. E. L., Campbell, and Bulwer. Her principal biographical works were, 'Lives of Wolsey, Raleigh, and Villiers, duke of Buckingham;' 'Memoirs of the Court of Henry VIII.;' 'Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough;' and 'Lives of the Jacobites.' Among her novels may be mentioned, 'Anne Boleyn,' 'Ragland Castle,' and 'Widows and Widowers.' The most popular of her later works, 'The Queens of Society' and 'Wits and Beauux,' were written in collaboration with her son, John Cockburn Thomson (who was drowned at Tenby 1860), and published under the pseudonyms of Grace and Philip Wharton. Mrs. Thomson died at Dover 17 Dec., 1862.

THOMPSON, RICHARD, for many years librarian of the London Institution, wrote several useful antiquarian works, the most important being 'Chronicles of London Bridge,' and 'Illustrations of British History.' Died 2 Jan., 1865, aged 70.

THOMPSON, RICHARD DUNDAS, M.D., F.R.S., was born 1811, and educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He afterwards practised medicine in London, and was appointed professor of chemistry to St. Thomas's Hospital. He died 17 Aug., 1864. Dr. Thomson was an elaborate writer on scientific subjects. One of his most elaborate works is the 'Encyclopædia of Chemistry.'

THOMPSON, THOMAS, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent chemist, born at Crieff, Perthshire, 12 April, 1773. After spending three years at the university of St. Andrews he studied medicine at Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of Dr. Black, whose instructions first awoke his latent taste for the science of chemistry. He succeeded his brother as editor of the Supplement to the third edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and the first outlines of his 'System of Chemistry' (1802) appeared in that work. It was in the article on Mineralogy, written about 1798, that he first introduced into chemical science the use of symbols, universally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable improvements in modern times. He graduated in 1799, and continued to lecture till 1811, during which time he opened a laboratory for pupils—the first of the kind, it is believed, in Great Britain. Dr. Thomson

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was the earliest exponent of the atomic theory of Dalton (1807). A large number of his discoveries and inventions are described in his 'System of Chemistry,' a work which produced results to chemical science similar to those which the systems of Ray, Linnæus, and Jussieu effected for botany. In 1810 he published his 'Elements of Chemistry;' in 1812 his 'History of the Royal Society,' a most important book, showing the influence exercised by that society on the progress of science; and in 1813 'Travels in Sweden,' which country he had visited in the summer of the previous year. In 1813 Dr. Thomson removed to London, and started the 'Annals of Philosophy,' a periodical which he continued to conduct till 1822, and which was afterwards merged in the 'Philosophical Magazine.' He was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow 1817, and professor, with a small salary, in the following year. As soon after his appointment as he was enabled to obtain a laboratory, he commenced his researches into the atomic constitution of chemical bodies, and produced an amount of work unparalleled in the whole range of the science by the publication of his 'Attempt to establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment.' His subsequent works were, a 'History of Chemistry,' 2 vols., 1830-1, and 'Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology,' 2 vols., 1836. He died at Kilmun, Argyshire, 2 Aug., 1852.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, was born 1746, at Burnside, Perthshire. He was educated at St. Andrew's for the church, after which he became librarian to the earl of Kinnoull, and minister of Monivard; but, being dissatisfied with that situation, he left Scotland, and settled in London, where he kept an academy, and exercised his pen as an author by profession. His compilations were numerous, and he was also the editor of several periodical publications, as the 'English Review;' the 'Political Magazine;' the 'Whitehall Evening Post;' and the 'Annual Register.' His original works are, 'The Man in the Moon,' a novel; 'Memoirs of the War in Asia,' 2 vols.; 'Mammuth, or Human Nature displayed,' a romance, &c. He obtained a doctor's degree at St. Andrew's, and died at Kensington 16 March, 1817.

THOESBY, RALPH, a topographer, was born at Leeds 16 Aug., 1658. He was educated at the school of his native place, after which he went to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages, to qualify him for mercantile pursuits. He carried on an extensive trade at Leeds, but cultivated his taste for antiquarian studies, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He died 1725. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published 'Ducatus Leodiensis, or the Topography of Leeds,' folio, of which there is a new edition by Dr. Whitaker 1816; 'Museum Thoresbianum, or a Collection of Antiquities in the Possession of Ralph Thoresby;' and 'Vicaria Leodiensis, or the History of the Church of Leeds,' 1724. His 'Diary' was published by Joseph Hunter, in 2 vols., 1830; and 'Letters of Eminent Men addressed to him' appeared in 2 vols., 1832.

THORNDIKE, HERBERT, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, after which he became rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire. In 1643 he was chosen master of Sidney College, but the election was set aside; and he was also deprived of his living by the usurpers, but recovered it at the Restoration, and

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was made prebendary of Westminster. He died in July, 1672. His principal works are, A Discourse on Church Government; A Discourse of Religious Assemblies; Just Weights and Measures, or the present State of Religion weighed in the Balance; Origines Ecclesiae; Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England. His 'Theological Works' were published at Oxford, in 6 vols., 1842-56, forming part of the Series of Anglo-Catholic Theology. Thorndike assisted Walton in his Polyglot.

THORNHILL, SIR JAMES, a painter, was born at Weymouth, Dorsetshire, 1676. He was brought up by his uncle, Dr. Sydenham, who placed him under an indifferent artist; after which he went to France and Holland, but did not visit Italy. He was employed by Queen Anne to paint the history of St. Paul in the dome of that cathedral; and he also ornamented the refectory and school of Greenwich Hospital. George II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died 4 May, 1734. Hogarth married his daughter; and his son became serjeant-painter to the king.

THORNTON, BONNELL, a humorous writer, the son of an apothecary, was born in London 1724. He was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded, in 1754, to the degree of bachelor of medicine, but never followed that profession. He and Colman conducted a periodical paper, called 'The Connoisseur.' Thornton also projected an exhibition of sign paintings; and brought out a burlesque 'Ode for St. Cecilia's Day,' which afforded much amusement. In 1756 he published a translation of Plautus; and the year following a poem, entitled 'The Battle of the Wigs,' on the dispute in the College of Physicians. Died 9 May, 1768.

THORNTON, THOMAS, long a resident in the British factory at Constantinople, and afterwards at Odessa; author of a valuable work entitled 'The Present State of Turkey;' died 28 March, 1814.

THOROLD, THOMAS. See CARWELL.

THORPE, JOHN, M.D., was born at Penshurst, in Kent, in 1682. He graduated at University College, Oxford; and in 1705 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a contributor. After practising as a physician in London, he settled at Rochester, where he died in Nov. 1750. He printed some historical pieces relative to Rochester, and a volume of Scheuchzer's 'Itinera Alpina.' His son, John Thorpe, born 1714, took a master's degree at University College, Oxford, and devoted the greater part of his life to the study of antiquities; the fruits of which appeared in 1769, in a volume entitled 'Regium Rolense, or a collection of Ancient Records, necessary for illustrating the History of the Diocese and Cathedral of Rochester.' In 1788 he published the 'Customale Rolense, from the Original in the archives of the church of Rochester.' He died at Chippenham 2 Aug., 1792.

THORWALDSEN, ALBERT BERTEL, a Danish sculptor, was the son of an Icelandic sailor, who carried on the humble trade of a carver of wooden figure-heads for merchant vessels. He was born at sea, while his mother was making a voyage to Copenhagen, 19 Nov., 1770. Admitted as an exhibitor into the drawing-class of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Copenhagen, he won (1794) the grand prize, which enabled him to pursue his studies at Rome, where he spent up-

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wards of two years in contemplating the masterpieces of ancient and modern art, undecided whether to apply himself to painting or sculpture. It was during a visit to the Vatican Museum that he suddenly felt a vocation for the sculptor's art, and from that time he devoted himself to it with extraordinary enthusiasm. His first work was a model of a colossal statue of 'Jason,' which produced a profound sensation in artistic circles, and the copy of which in marble was ordered by Mr. Thomas Hope. The sum he received from that gentleman enabled him to prolong his stay in Rome, where he resided nearly the whole of his life. Among his works, nearly all of which acquired a European reputation, may be mentioned 'Mars,' an 'Adonis,' 'The Three Graces,' 'The Muses,' an 'Achilles,' and a 'Mercury,' all of which were executed twice, thrice, or even four times, in marble; a 'Madonna and Child,' for Naples; 'Christ and the twelve Apostles,' for the cathedral of Copenhagen; a frieze representing in bas-relief 'The Personification of Day and Night,' for the Quirinal Palace; the monument of Pope Pius VII.; that of Prince Poniatowski, for Warsaw; that of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, for Munich; that of Guttenberg, for Mayence; and lastly, the immense series of bas-reliefs representing 'The Entry of Alexander into Babylon,' which he began to model by order of Napoleon, and which now adorn the grand reception-hall of the palace of Christianburg. His best-known work in this country is the beautiful statue of Lord Byron, in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. He died suddenly at Copenhagen 25 March, 1844, and was buried with extraordinary pomp in the cathedral there.

THOU, JACQUES AUGUSTE DE, *Thuanus*, a French historian, was son of the president of the Parliament of Paris, and born there 9 Oct., 1553. He studied under Lanbinus and Pellerinus; after which he went to Orleans, where he applied himself to the law, but left that university to profit by the instructions of Cujacius at Valence. Here he contracted an intimacy with Joseph Scaliger, which friendship lasted through life. On the return of De Thou to Paris, his uncle, Nicholas, bishop of Chartres, resigned to him the canonry of Notre Dame; but he relinquished the ecclesiastical state on being made clerk to the parliament. In 1584 he was appointed master of the requests, and afterwards a councillor of state. He served Henry IV. with great fidelity; and in 1593 was made his principal librarian. He also became president *à mortier*; and was very instrumental in forwarding the Edict of Nantes. He died 7 May, 1617. De Thou left a history of his own times, written in excellent Latin; part of which was printed at Paris in 1604, with a masterly dedication to Henry IV.; but it was never published correctly till 1733, when it appeared in London, in 7 vols. folio. He also wrote Latin poems on sacred subjects; and a work entitled 'De re accipitraria.' His son, Francis Augustus, was beheaded in 1642, for concealing his knowledge of a plot against Richelieu.

THRUPP, FRANCIS JOSEPH, a divine, born about 1827, was educated first at Winchester School, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Having taken orders, he was presented to the vicarage of Barrington, Cambridgeshire, which he held till his death on 24 Sept., 1867. He wrote 'An Introduction to the Study and Use of the Psalms;' 'A Revised Translation

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of the Song of Songs;' 'Ancient Jerusalem;' and some articles in Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible.'

THUANUS. See THOU.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, was descended from the Thracian kings, and born at Athens, B.C. 471. It is said that when very young he shed tears on hearing Herodotus read his history in public, which being noticed by that writer, he congratulated the father of Thucydides on having a son who showed such an attention to the Muses. On the commencement of the Peloponnesian war he began to write its history; but he fell into disgrace as a military commander, and was exiled for not relieving Amphipolis when besieged by the Lacedæmonians. After his banishment he went to Thrace, where he enjoyed great riches; but the remainder of his history is involved in obscurity; for, while the general opinion is that he died in exile, other accounts say he returned to Athens, and was put to death, about 400 B.C. As an historian, Thucydides excelled in truth and eloquence. His style is close and consecutive, luminous and vigorous. There are English translations of Thucydides by Hobbes, Smith, Bloomfield, and Dale.

THULDEN, THEODORE VAN, a painter and engraver, one of the most distinguished of Rubens' pupils, was born at Bois-le-Duc 1607, and died 1676.

THUNBERG, CARL PETER, a Swedish physician and traveller, born at Jönköping 11 Nov., 1743, was the pupil of Linnæus at the university of Upsal. In 1770 he visited France, and afterwards went to Amsterdam, where he formed an intimacy with Burmann, professor of botany, through whose means he was employed in 1775 by the Dutch East India Company to go in a medical capacity to Japan. After continuing some time at the Cape of Good Hope, where he made many interesting observations, he proceeded to the place of his destination; and notwithstanding the jealousy of the Japanese government, was permitted, on account of his reputation as a physician, to explore the curiosities of that interesting country. Thence he went to Ceylon; and, on his return to Europe, succeeded Linnæus in the professorship of botany at Upsal, where he died 8 Aug., 1828. Thunberg enriched the memoirs of Upsal with many valuable communications; besides which he published 'Flora Japonica,' 1784. The narrative of his voyage has been translated into English.

THURLOE, JOHN, a statesman, born at Abbot's Roding, in Essex, 1616. He became secretary to the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge; and in 1651 attended the embassy to Holland; on his return from whence he was appointed secretary to the council of state, as he afterwards was to Cromwell. In 1658 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Glasgow. At the Restoration he was some time in custody; but soon obtained his release, and died at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, 21 Feb., 1668. His State Papers, in 7 vols. folio, were published 1742.

THURLOW, EDWARD, Lord Thurlow, was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, rector of Ashfield, Suffolk, and born there about 1732. He became a student at Caius College, Cambridge; on leaving which he entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1758 was called to the bar, where he gained

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such credit in the Douglas cause as to be made king's counsel. In 1770 he was appointed solicitor-general, and the year following attorney-general, on which he was returned to Parliament for Tamworth. In 1778 he became chancellor, and was raised to the peerage. He resigned the seals in April, 1783, but resumed them again on the dissolution of the coalition administration, a few months afterwards, and held them till 1792, when he retired from office, and received a new patent of peerage, extending the title to his nephews. Died 12 Sept., 1806. Lord Thurlow was a man of stern manners, but of inflexible integrity.

THWAITES, EDWARD, was born 1667. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. He taught the Saxon language; and in 1708 was appointed regius professor of Greek. His death, in 1711, was hastened by the amputation of his leg, which operation he underwent for a white swelling in the knee. He assisted Dr. Hickee in the compilation of his Thesaurus; and published, 'Dionysii Orbis Descriptio,' 'Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemii Anglo-Saxonice.' Hist. Judith, fragmentum Dano-Saxonice.'

THYNNE, FRANCIS, a herald and antiquary, was born about 1545 at Erith, Kent; being the son of William Thynne, the editor of Chaucer, and master of the household to Henry VIII. According to his own statement he did not study in any university. He was admitted an attorney, but probably did not practise to any extent. Indeed, he was devoted at the outset of his life to poetry and general literature, and eventually he pursued with ardour the study of the history and antiquities of his native land. He was made Lancaster herald 1602; and died in or about Nov. 1608. Hearne published 'A Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms,' written by Thynne, who also continued Holinshed's Chronicle, and wrote a History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports, which remain in manuscript. He also intended to have published an edition of Chaucer; but relinquished that design to Speght; on whose edition he wrote, in 1599, 'Animadversions and Corrections,' addressed to Sir Thomas Egerton. This work lay in manuscript till 1810, when Mr. Todd published it in his valuable 'Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer.' An exhaustive memoir of Thynne, by Charles Henry Cooper and Thompson Cooper, is printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' for July 1865.

TIBALDI, PELLEGRINO, a painter, also called *Pellegrino Pellegrini*, was born at Bologna 1527. He studied in the school of Bagnacavallo, and afterwards improved himself at Rome, where he was patronised by Cardinal Poggi. He was next employed at Loretto; and went from thence to Ancona, where he superintended the fortifications as a military architect. In 1562 he built the palace of the Sapienza at Pavia; and in 1570 was appointed architect of the cathedral at Milan. Such was his reputation in this science, that he was sent for to Spain to build the Escorial, which he also ornamented with his paintings. Having completed this work, he returned to Milan, and died there about 1598. His brother, *Domenico Tibaldi*, was an architect and engraver at Bologna, where he died 1583.

TIBULLIUS, ALBIUS, a Latin poet, was born at Rome, of an equestrian family, which suffered considerably in the civil wars. He was attached

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to Messala Corvinus, whom he accompanied to Gaul, and shared with him in his triumph. He afterwards went with the same commander to Syria, but died on the passage, at Phœacia, or Corcyra. Tibullus was the friend of Horace, who gives him a fine character in one of his epistles. Ovid also wrote a poem in his praise; and Quintilian sets him at the head of elegiac writers. His works are usually printed with those of Catullus and Propertius.

TICKELL, THOMAS, a poet, born in 1686, at Bridekirk, Cumberland. He became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, but declined entering into orders; and through the friendship of Addison was made under-secretary of state. That great writer, also, bequeathed his works to Tickell, who prefixed to them a pathetic elegy. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the lords justices of Ireland. He died at Bath 25 April, 1740. Some of his pieces are in the 'Spectator;' besides which he wrote 'The Prospect of Peace,' a poem; and translated the first book of the Iliad; the publication of which occasioned a breach between Pope and Addison.

TIECK, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, a German sculptor, born 14 Aug, 1776, at Berlin, where he died 14 May, 1851.

TIECK, LUDWIG, brother of the preceding, was a distinguished German author, and one of the founders of the romantic school. He was born at Berlin 31 May, 1775, and educated at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen, where he became deeply impressed with the spirit of historical and poetic literature. Having convinced himself that classic art, as raised in the Renaissance Age, was worn threadbare, he sought to direct public attention to the romantic literature of the Middle Ages. In this undertaking, assisted by the two Schlegels and Novalis, he met with triumphant success, and, fostered by the influence of Schelling's philosophy, this school gained, in a short time, a considerable influence in the literature of every European language. The version of Shakspeare by Tieck and the Schlegels is the best hitherto made. As a story-teller Tieck was unrivalled. There is a genial glow in all his tales and legends which inspires the imaginative reader to an extraordinary pitch of delight. Died at Berlin 28 April, 1853.

TIEDEMANN, DIETERICH, a German writer, was born at Bremervorde, in Bremen, 3 April, 1748. He was intended for the Church; but declined entering into orders on becoming professor of Greek and Latin at Cassel; from whence he removed to Marburg, where he taught philosophy, and died 24 May, 1803. He wrote, *Essay on the Origin of Languages; System of the Stoic Philosophy; Investigation of Man; The first Philosophers of Greece; The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy; and a translation of Denon's Travels in Egypt.*

TIEDGE, CHRISTOPH AUGUST, a German poet, born at Gardelegen, in Altmärk, 14 Dec., 1752, and studied the law at Halle; but he soon abandoned that profession, and, in 1776, accepted the situation of private teacher in the Arnstadt family at Elich, in Hohenstein. Here he made the acquaintance of Götzking, Gleim, and other literary persons, including the Baroness von der Recke, in whose house he continued to reside till his death on 8 March, 1841. His principal poems are, his 'Urania;' his 'Wanderungen durch den

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Markt des Lebens; his Poetical Epistles, Elegies, and 'Frauenspiegel.'

TIERNEY, GEORGE, an English statesman, of Irish descent, was the son of a merchant of London, and was born at Gibraltar 20 March, 1761. He received his education at Eton, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge (L.L.B. 1784). His destination in life was the bar, to which he was called, but the decease of his three brothers enabled him early to relinquish the legal profession for the arena of the senate. In 1787 he published 'The real Situation of the East India Company, considered with reference to their Rights and Privileges.' In 1796 he became M.P. for Southwark, which he continued to represent till 1806, when he resigned; he afterwards represented successively Athlone, Bandonbridge, Appleby, and Knaresborough. He soon acquired high reputation as a debater, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Mr. Pitt, with whom he fought a duel in 1798. Though he was a steadfast opponent of the war with France, he joined in the vote of thanks, in the House of Commons, to Nelson, on account of his victory of the Nile. His opposition to the war rendered him likewise an opponent of the financial system of Mr. Pitt. He had made the science of finance his great study; and for several years it was his almost uniform custom to bring forward a series of resolutions in opposition to those of the chancellor of the exchequer. On the change of administration, previous to the peace of Amiens, he was appointed treasurer of the navy. During the administration of Fox and Grenville he was Irish secretary, and afterwards president of the Board of Control; but when his party quitted office he also retired; and, on the death of Mr. Ponsonby, he became leader of the opposition in the House of Commons. On the formation of the Canning ministry he was made master of the Mint; but he went out of office with Lord Goderich. He died suddenly at his house in Savile Row, London, 25 Jan., 1830.

TIERNEY, MARK ALOYSIUS, F.R.S., P.S.A., a Catholic historian, born at Brighton, Sept. 1795. He received his education under the Franciscan fathers at Baddesley Green, Warwickshire, and at the college of St. Edmund, near Ware, being ordained priest 1818. His first appointment was as assistant chaplain at Warwick Street, London, whence he was removed to Lincoln's Inn Fields; but ill-health rendering it necessary that he should be transferred to a country mission, he was appointed to Slindon, Sussex, where he remained two or three years. In 1824 he became chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, and from that time resided at Arundel, where he died 19 Feb., 1862. He wrote 'The History and Antiquities of the Castle and Town of Arundel, including the biography of its Earls,' 1834; brought out five volumes of a new edition of Dodd's 'Church History of England,' 1839-43; and wrote a memoir of his friend Dr. Lingard, prefixed to the tenth volume of that writer's 'History of England,' 1854.

TIGHE, MARY, a poetess, whose maiden name was *Blackford*, was born at Dublin 1774. She became the wife of Mr. Henry Tighe, M.P., and died at Woodstock, co. Kilkenny, 24 March, 1810. Her charming poem of 'Psyche,' printed first in 1805, reached its fifth edition in 1816.

TILDEN. See GODDEN.

TILENUS, DANIEL, a Protestant divine, was born at Goldberg, in Silesia, 1503. He settled in

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France in the reign of Henry IV., and at first opposed the Arminians; but afterwards joined them, and thereby lost his professorship in the college of Sedan. He then went to Paris, where he wrote against the Calvinists, and defended episcopacy; which so pleased James I. that he invited him to England, and gave him a pension. Died 1 August, 1633.

TILLEMANS, PETER, a painter of landscape, born at Antwerp about 1684. He came to England in 1708, and painted a number of pictures for the nobility. He died at Norton, Suffolk, 5 Dec., 1734.

TILLEMONT, SÉBASTIEN LE NAIN DE, an ecclesiastical writer, born at Paris 30 Nov., 1637. His father, Jean le Nain, who was master of the requests, placed him for education in the Port Royal. On entering into the priesthood he took the name of Tillemont. In 1690 he began the 'History of the Emperors,' which he completed in 5 vols. 4to., 1701. This was followed by his 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire ecclésiastique des six premiers siècles,' 16 vols. 4to. He died 10 Jan., 1698. His brother, *Pierre le Nain de Tillemont*, was born at Paris 1640. He became a member of the society of La Trappe, and died 1713. His works are, 'Essai de l'Histoire de l'Ordre de Cîteaux,' 9 vols.; 'Life of M. de Rance, abbat of La Trappe,' and 'Relation de la Vie et de la Mort de plusieurs Religieux de la Trappe,' 6 vols.

TILLI, MICHAEL ANGELO, an Italian botanist and physician, born at Castelfiorentino 1665, became professor at Pisa, superintendent of the botanic garden there, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. His 'Catalogus Plantarum Horti Pisani' appeared in 1723. Died 1740.

TILLOCH, ALEXANDER, LL.D., was born at Glasgow 28 Feb., 1759, and after receiving an ordinary education was employed in mechanical labour. At length he conceived an inclination for printing, and, among other improvements, though totally un instructed, formed the idea of stereotype. He began his experiments in 1781, and, having succeeded, laid his plan before Mr. Foulis, who took him into partnership. Patents were obtained for the invention, but in a little time Tilloch joined in the tobacco business with his brothers. Finding that this trade did not answer he resumed printing; but in 1787 he quitted Scotland for London, and soon afterwards purchased 'The Star,' an evening paper, of which he became the editor, carrying it on with credit till within four years of his death. In 1790 he formed a scheme for the prevention of forgery, which idea occupied him seven years, when he submitted to the Bank a note which, he supposed, could not be imitated. His invention, however, did not meet with sufficient encouragement, and in 1820 he petitioned Parliament on the subject with as little effect. In 1797 he set up the 'Philosophical Magazine,' which he conducted with great reputation for many years. Amidst these avocations he found time for theological studies, and published some religious works. The last undertaking in which he was engaged was the 'Mechanic's Oracle,' a periodical of great merit. Some years before his death the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the sect called Sandemianians, or Glasites, among whom he officiated as a minister. Died at Islington 26 Jan., 1825.

TILLOTSON, JOHN, a celebrated prelate, was

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the son of a clothier at Sowerby, Yorkshire, and born there Oct. 1630. Going to Clare Hall, Cambridge, he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree 1654. Two years after this he became tutor to the son of Edmund Prideaux, esq., at Ford Abbey, Devonshire. At the Restoration he conformed to the Established Church, and in 1662 was elected minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, but declined accepting it, and was presented to the rectory of Keddington, Suffolk, which he resigned on being chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1664 he was elected Tuesday lecturer at St. Laurence, Jewry, and in 1666 he took his doctor's degree. In 1668 he preached the sermon at the consecration of Bishop Wilkins, whose daughter-in-law he married. In 1670 he was made prebendary of Canterbury, and two years afterwards dean of that church. He attended Lord Russell previous to his execution; and it is remarkable that both the dean and Dr. Burnet endeavoured to convince that unfortunate nobleman of the sin of resisting the supreme powers. After the Revolution, Dr. Tillotson was appointed clerk of the closet, and, on the deprivation of Sancroft, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury 31 May, 1691. This promotion created him several enemies, and he was by many considered as the author of a schism in the Church of England. He died at Lambeth 24 Nov., 1694. The archbishop printed some sermons and controversial tracts against the Catholic religion; and his posthumous works were published for the benefit of his family. The best edition is that by Birch, 3 vols. fol., 1752.

TILLY, JOHN Tserclas, Count de, a celebrated general, born at the castle of Tilly, in South Brabant, 1559, was originally a Jesuit, which order he quitted for the army. He commanded the Bavarian troops under Duke Maximilian, and had a great share in the battle of Prague, 8 Nov., 1620. At that of Lutter, in Lunenburg, in 1626, he defeated the king of Denmark, with whom he afterwards concluded a treaty. In 1631 he took the city of Magdeburg, where he committed a horrible massacre. The same year he was routed by Gustavus Adolphus; and while defending the passage of the Lech against the Swedes he received a mortal wound 6 April, 1632.

TIMEUS, called the Locrian, from the place of his birth, was a philosopher of the Italic school. Plato, who was instructed by him in the doctrine of Pythagoras, gave his name to one of his dialogues. A treatise of Timeus, on the Soul of the World, has been preserved by Proclus.

TIMANTHES, a Grecian painter, born, according to some writers, at Sicyon, and according to others, at Cithnus, one of the Cyclades. He lived in the time of Alexander, and the ancients celebrate a picture, painted by him, representing the sacrifice of Iphigenia, whose father, Agamemnon, was drawn with a veil over his face, as most expressive of his agony.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian, of noble birth, who slew his brother, Timophanes, for attempting to usurp the sovereignty. The people of Syracuse being oppressed by the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, and the Carthaginians, applied for succour to the Corinthians, who, in the year 323 B.C., sent Timoleon to their aid with ten galleys and a thousand soldiers. Although this force was disproportionate to that with which Timoleon had to contend, he took the citadel of Dionysius,

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and gained a great victory over the Carthaginians. A peace was the consequence of these exploits, and the Syracusans loaded their deliverer with benefits. Timoleon settled among them, and at his death in 337 B.C. was honoured with a public funeral.

TIMON, a philosopher, and the disciple of Pyrrho, flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He had a school at Athens, but led so debauched a life that he once held a contest with several hard drinkers, and came off victorious. He wrote a satirical poem against the whole body of philosophers, fragments of which are extant. He is to be distinguished from the misanthrope of this name, who took a great pleasure in Alcibiades; and, being asked the reason, said, 'Because I foresee that he will one day be the ruin of the Athenians.' He lived 420 B.C.

TIMUR BEG. See TAMERLANE.

TINDAL, MATTHEW, LL.D., a deistical writer, born at Beer Ferrers, Devonshire, about 1657. He became a student of Lincoln College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Exeter College, and next to a fellowship in All Souls. In 1685 he took the degree of doctor of laws, and in the reign of James II. professed himself a member of the Roman Church; but at the Revolution he turned again, and kept his fellowship. He wrote some tracts against the nonjurors, but became first an object of notice by his work entitled 'The Rights of the Christian Church asserted;' the object of which was to vilify the priesthood. In 1730 he published, without his name, a treatise, with the title of 'Christianity as old as the Creation,' in which he attacked the authority of the Scriptures. He left a second volume of this work, but the publication of it was prevented. He died 16 Aug., 1733. Eustace Budgell was charged with forging the will of Tindal, to the injury of the doctor's nephew.

TINDAL, NICHOLAS, nephew of Dr. Matthew Tindal, was born in Devonshire 1687. He took the degree of master of arts at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1713, after which he was chosen fellow of Trinity College. His first preferment was the vicarage of Great Waltham, Essex, to which the bishop of Winchester added the rectory of Alverstone. He resigned the former living in 1740, on being presented to that of Colbourne, in the Isle of Wight. He was also made chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, where he died 27 June, 1774. He published a translation of Calmet on the History of the Hebrews, and wrote part of a History of Essex, but left that undertaking for a translation and continuation of Rapin's History of England. Mr. Tindal also translated 'Cantemir's History of the Ottoman Empire.'

TINTORETTO, IL, a celebrated painter, whose real name was *Jacopo Robusti*, was born at Venice 1512, being the son of a dyer (*tintore*), from which circumstance he acquired the name of Tintoretto. He was placed as a disciple with Titian, and made such rapid progress that his master, jealous of him as a future rival, dismissed him from his school. It was impossible, however, to keep down one who to natural genius united indefatigable industry. During his residence with Titian he had penetrated into the principles of colouring adopted by that great artist; and he afterwards studied those of design from the works of Michael Angelo and the antique. Thus qualified, he boldly wrote over the door of his apart-

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ment, 'The design of Michael Angelo and the colouring of Titian.' Nothing could surpass the fertility of Tintoretto's conception, and the quickness of his execution. His style of design was rather masculine and robust than select or characteristic, his male forms appearing to be formed from the brawny gondoliers of Venice. In his female figures he rather aimed at an ideal lightness and agility. The greater number of his grand performances are in the palaces, churches, and convents of Venice, which city was his almost constant residence. The Doge and Senate gave him the preference over Titian and Salviati in decorating the great council-hall, where he painted the victory gained by the Venetians over the Turks in 1571, a vast piece full of figures, which he finished in one year. Among his most esteemed works are the 'Miracle of the Slave,' formerly in the School of St. Mark, but now removed to the Louvre, and the 'Resurrection,' in the School of St. Roch. His paintings are numerous, and are met with in all great collections. At least sixty of them have been engraved. Tintoretto died at Venice 1594.

TIPPOO SAHIB, or TIPPOO SULTAN, the last independent sovereign of Mysore, was born 1749, being the son of Hyder Ali, whom he succeeded in the government of his states, the independence of which he maintained, with the assistance of the French, against the Great Mogul during the war in America; but when the Revolution in France deprived him of his allies Tipppo had to contend with the English, who defeated him in several battles. At length the Marquis Cornwallis, in 1792, compelled Tipppo to sue for a peace, which was granted on his paying a large sum of money, ceding part of his territory, and giving up his two sons to the English as hostages. Seven years later, however, the war was rekindled, and Tipppo fell 4 May, 1799, in the defence of his capital city, Seringapatam.

TIRABOSCHI, GIROLAMO, an Italian historian, born at Bergamo 1731. He was a Jesuit, and became teacher of grammar and rhetoric in the college of Brera, in Milan. While in that situation he was appointed assistant-keeper of the library of his college, where he compiled his 'Vetera Humiliatorum monumenta annotationibus ac dissertationibus prodromis illustrata,' 3 vols., 1766. Soon after this he was made keeper of the Ducal Library at Modena, where, in 1771, he printed the first volume of his celebrated 'History of Italian Literature,' which extended in the last edition to fifteen volumes quarto. Previous to this he published the 'Memoirs of Modenese writers,' in 6 vols. He also compiled a 'History of the Abbey of Nonantula,' 2 vols. folio, and 'Memorie Storiche Modenesi,' 3 vols. Tiraboschi was likewise the editor of a review entitled 'Nuovo Giornale dei Letterati d'Italia.' In 1780 the duke of Modena appointed him superintendent of his cabinet of medals, gave him the order of knighthood, and letters of nobility. Died 3 June, 1794.

TISCHBEIN, JOHANN HEINRICH, a German painter, born at Haina, near Frankenburg, 3 Oct., 1722; died at Cassel 22 Aug., 1789.

TISCHBEIN, JOHANN HEINRICH WILHELM, nephew of the preceding, and, like him, a painter of eminence, was born at Haina 15 Feb., 1751; became director of the Academy at Naples (1790-99); and died at Eutin, Oldenburg, 26 July, 1829. The following publications greatly extended his fame:

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'Têtes de différens animaux dessinées d'après nature' (1796); 'A Collection of ancient Vases, &c., in the possession of Sir William Hamilton' (4 vols. folio, Naples, 1799), the plates of which were engraved from Tischbein's designs; and 'Figures d'Homère dessinées d'après l'antique.'

TISSOT, SIMON ANDRÉ, a Swiss physician, born at Grancy, in the Canton of Vaud, 1728; became professor first at Lausanne and next at Pavia; died at Lausanne 13 June, 1797. His works are numerous and valuable.

TITIAN, or TIZIANO VECELLI, one of the greatest painters of Italy, was born at Capo del Cadore, in the Alps of Friuli, in 1477, according to the commonly received account, but more probably in 1480. The indications he gave, from childhood, of a talent for the arts of design caused him to be sent at an early age to Venice, where he first became the disciple of Giovanni Bellini. He soon acquired astonishing proficiency, and arrived at so exact an imitation of his master's style that their works could scarcely be discriminated. This style, however, was stiff and dry; and when the young artist had seen the performances of Giorgione, which were of a more free and elegant character, he quitted his former manner to adopt one that appeared to him preferable. Such was his facility that he soon vied with this master also, and rendered him so jealous that all connection was broken off between them. In the meantime he had made such progress in polite literature, under Giambattista Egnazio, that, at the age of twenty-three, he was celebrated as one of the best living poets. The art of poetry, however, was deserted by him for that of painting, to which he entirely devoted himself; and he attained to excellence in the three branches of landscape, portrait, and history. He is universally acknowledged to be the great master of colour; and as his taste in design was a less conspicuous part of his merit, it is in portrait and landscape that he is peculiarly regarded as unrivalled. The principal residence of Titian was at Venice, though he occasionally accepted the invitations of princes to other courts. In the dawn of his reputation he was engaged by the duke of Ferrara to finish the works in his palace commenced by Bellini. To these he added some pieces of his own design, and painted portraits of the duke and duchess, and of Ariosto, who was then at the court of Ferrara. He was invited to Rome by the Cardinal Farnese, in the pontificate of Paul III., where he painted an admirable full-length of that pontiff. When the Emperor Charles V. went into Italy to be crowned he sent for Titian to Bologna, and was so much delighted with the portrait he painted of him that he sent to him several times, honoured him with the order of knighthood, and settled upon him a pension, which was afterwards augmented by Philip II. Most of the princes and eminent characters of the time were ambitious of being painted by Titian; and his portraits are not only of the highest value as works of art, but as transmitting resemblances of the most distinguished persons of his age. He visited both Spain and Germany, spending five years in the latter country; but his proper home was Venice, where he lived splendidly, and maintained the rank due to his superior merits. Died 9 Sept., 1576. There are several admirable pieces by Titian in England: a noble picture at Windsor, said to be a portrait of the artist himself and Arcotino, or some senator; two in the Bridgewater

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Gallery, of Actæon and Calisto; the Princess Eboil with Philip II., from the Orleans Gallery; a duplicate of the Dresden Venus, in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge; and the Cornaro Family, at Northumberland House. There is in the Louvre a remarkably fine picture, for the composition of colour, representing the Entombment of Christ; it is a repetition of the picture of the same subject in the Manfrini Palace at Venice. The Bacchus and Ariadne in the National Gallery is well known. This great master's finest works are at Venice and Madrid.

TITIO. See BRANDT, SEBASTIAN.

TOBIN, JOHN, a dramatist, was the son of a West India merchant, and was born at Salisbury 1770. He was educated partly at Southampton, and next at Bristol; after which he was articled to a solicitor in London. On the expiration of his term he was admitted to practice, but devoted more attention to the playhouse than to business. He wrote several plays, which were all rejected except a farce called 'All's fair for Love,' acted for the benefit of one of the performers. A pulmonary complaint at length compelled the author to seek a milder climate; but he died on his voyage to the West Indies 8 Dec., 1804, and was buried at Cork. After his death the 'Honey Moon,' and 'Curfew,' were acted with success.

TOCQUEVILLE, ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLERET DE, a French lawyer and politician, born at Verneuil 1805, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Valogne (Manche), 1839-48, and minister of foreign affairs 1849. He was the organiser and defender of the expedition to Rome, and was one of those imprisoned after, and in consequence of, the *Coup d'État* of a Dec., 1851. Died 1859. His well-known work, 'Democracy in America,' has been translated into English.

TODD, HENRY JOHN, an industrious writer, born 1763, took the degree of M.A. as a member of Hertford College, Oxford, 1786, and was appointed a minor canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and vicar of Milton, near Canterbury, 1792; subsequently rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street, London, and keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth Palace; and in 1820 rector of Settrington, Yorkshire, where he died 24 Dec., 1845, being at the time of his decease archdeacon of Cleveland. His numerous works include 'Some Account of the Deans of Canterbury'; editions of Milton and Spenser; 'Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer'; a revised and amplified edition of Johnson's Dictionary (1814; reprinted 1827); and 'Memoirs of Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester, with notices of his coadjutors in editing the London Polyglott Bible.'

TODD, JAMES HENTHORNE, D.D., an eminent Irish scholar, born in Dublin 1805. He passed a brilliant undergraduate career at Trinity College, Dublin, and was elected to a fellowship 1831. While still a young man he distinguished himself by his theological and miscellaneous writings, among which the best known were his 'Memoir of St. Patrick's Life and Mission'; 'Discourses on the Prophecies relating to Anti-Christ'; 'The Search after Infallibility'; and 'Anti-Christ,' the Donnellan lecture at Trinity College. He also edited some of the works of John Wycliff, including 'The Last Age of the Church,' and his 'Apology for Lollard Doctrines.' Subsequently he devoted himself to the work of editing some of the ancient records of Irish history from ori-

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ginal MSS. Of these the best known are 'The Martyrology of Donegal' and 'The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland.' Dr. Todd may be regarded also as the founder, or at all events the chief establisher, of the Irish Archaeological Society; and he was the contributor of very many important papers to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he acted as president for the usual term of five years. Later still he was engaged in editing, for the series published under the auspices of the master of the Rolls, an account of the wars of the Danes and Norsemen, from MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and in the Burgundian Library at Brussels. He was elected to a senior fellowship 1850, and held, besides, the appointments of regius professor of divinity, librarian of the university, and treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral. His death occurred at his residence, Silveracre, Rathfarnham, Dublin, 28 June, 1809.

TOLAND, JOHN, a deistical writer, born 30 Nov., 1669, near Londonderry, in Ireland. He received the first part of his education in a Catholic school, but, on professing himself a Protestant, the dissenters sent him to Glasgow, whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. After this he went to Leyden, and while there became a sceptic. In 1695 he printed a book, entitled 'Christianity not Mysterious,' which occasioned much controversy. In 1698 he published 'The Life of Milton,' in which, while he denied the authenticity of King Charles's Icon Basilike, he indirectly attacked the validity of the Gospels. This being censured by Dr. Blackall, in a sermon before the House of Commons, Toland attempted a defence of himself in a piece called 'Amyntor,' which was answered by Dr. Samuel Clarke. Toland also wrote a number of political pamphlets, and was employed as a spy, in which character he visited several of the German courts, and received many valuable presents, particularly from Prince Eugene. By these means he was enabled to keep a country-house, first at Epsom, and next at Putney, where he died 11 March, 1722. His principal publications, in addition to those already mentioned, were, 'Nazareus, or Jewish, Gentile, and Mahometan Christianity'; 'Pantheisticon, sive formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ,' &c.; and 'Tetradymus,' three deistical tracts. His 'Posthumous Works' were published in 2 vols., 1726, with his life prefixed, by Des Maizeaux.

TOLEDO, FERDINAND ALVAREZ DE, duke of Alva. See ALVA.

TOLLEMACHE, THOMAS. See TALMASH.

TOLLENS, HENDRIK CORNELISZON, a popular Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam 24 Sept., 1750; died 1856.

TOMLINE, GEORGE, an English prelate, whose family name was Pretyman, was the son of a tradesman at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, where he was born 9 Oct., 1753. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he was tutor to Mr. Pitt, who, on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, made Mr. Pretyman his private secretary. He also procured for him, in the first instance, the valuable rectory of Sudbury, with the chapelry of Orford, Suffolk, and then a prebendal stall in the church of St. Peter, Westminster. On the translation of Dr. Thurlow to the see of Durham, 1787, Dr. Pretyman was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln, to which was soon afterwards added

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the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1799 he published 'Elements of Christian Theology,' and in 1812 a 'Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England,' which involved him in a controversy with the Rev. Thomas Scott and other advocates of Calvinistic doctrines. In 1820 he was translated to the see of Winchester. He was now called Dr. Tomline, a person to whom the bishop was almost unknown personally having bequeathed him a considerable fortune on condition of his taking that name. The death of this learned divine took place on 14 Nov., 1827. Besides the above works he published the 'Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt.'

STONE, THEOBALD WOLF, the founder of the association of 'United Irishmen,' was born at Dublin 20 June, 1764, and after passing through Trinity College came to London to prosecute his legal studies; but he soon abandoned law for politics, being led into that perilous career by the indignation excited in his breast by the persecution of the Irish Catholics, whose cause, although himself a Protestant, he warmly advocated. With the view of getting their grievances redressed he founded the society of United Irishmen, which gave great alarm to the English government. His liberty being menaced he went to America, and thence to France, where he arranged with General Hoche the expeditions to Bantry Bay and the Texel. Being appointed adjutant-general, he served in several of the French armies, and, lastly, in General Hardi's expedition 1798. The vessel he was aboard of was captured by the English, and Stone was conveyed to Dublin and sentenced by a court-martial to be hanged. He anticipated the execution of this sentence, however, by committing suicide in prison 19 Nov., 1798.

TONNA, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, a religious writer, most of whose works appeared under the name of 'Charlotte Elizabeth,' was born at Norwich about 1792, being the only daughter of the Rev. Michael Browne. At an early age she became the wife of Captain Phelan, but a separation soon took place, after which she settled in Kilkenny. After the death of her first husband she married Lewis Hyppolytus J. Tonna, assistant-director of the United Service Institution. Died 12 July, 1846. She wrote 'Osric, a missionary tale,' and other works in aid of the objects of the Dublin Tract Society.

TOOKE, ANDREW, F.R.S., was born in London 1673, and educated at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1695 he became usher of the Charterhouse School. In 1704 he was elected professor of geometry in Gresham College; but, on being appointed master of the school in 1728, he resigned the former situation. His principal works are, 'Synopsis Græcæ Linguae;' a translation of Pomey's 'Pantheon, or History of the Heathen Gods;' and another of Puffendorff's 'Whole Duty of Man.' Died 30 Jan., 1731.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a politician and philologist, the son of a poulterer named Horne, was born in Newport Street, Westminster, in 1736, and educated partly at Westminster and partly at Eton; after which he became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1760 he was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford; but his conduct ill suited the clerical profession, and he became the partizan of Wilkes; till, on founding the 'Society for supporting the Bill of Rights,' a quar-

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rel arose between them, each charging the other with venality and hypocrisy. In 1771 he took his master's degree, though with great difficulty; and about this time he had a controversy with Junius, in which he was supposed to have the advantage. Soon after this he resigned the living of Brentford, and entered as a student in the Temple, but was refused admission to the bar. In 1775 he was imprisoned for a libel on the king's troops in America; which gave occasion for his 'Letter to Dunning,' containing the outline of the philosophical system, which he published at large in 1786, under the title of 'The Diversions of Purley.' Having rendered some services to Mr. Tooke, of Purley, in Surrey, that gentleman made Horne his heir, who, out of gratitude, assumed his name. When, however, Mr. Tooke died, in 1803, his will only contained a legacy of five hundred pounds to our author, and one hundred to each of his daughters. In 1790 Horne Tooke offered himself as a candidate for Westminster, but without success. His next appearance before the public was on a charge of high treason, at the Old Bailey, in 1794, when he and his associates were acquitted. In 1796 he again stood for Westminster, and failed; but a few years afterwards he obtained a seat in Parliament for Old Sarum, on the nomination of Lord Camelford. A motion was brought forward to expel him, on the ground of his being in orders; but this measure was dropped; and a bill brought in to prevent the admission of clergymen in future. He died at Wimbledon 19 March, 1812.

TOOKE, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S., was born at St. Petersburg 1774, and embarked in the Russian trade, from which he retired with an ample fortune about 1838. He founded the Political Economy Club (1831), and was an active participator in the inquiries and legislation connected with the social reforms of his day. His principal work is a 'History of Prices and of the state of the Circulation from 1793 to 1837, preceded by a brief sketch of the State of the Corn Trade in the last two Centuries,' 2 vols., 1838; to which 4 vols., bringing the work down to the year 1856, were subsequently added. Mr. Tooke died in London 26 Feb., 1858.

TOOKE, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an English divine, was born in 1744 at Islington. He was originally a printer; but in 1771 he obtained episcopal ordination, and was appointed minister of the church at Cronstadt. In 1774 he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburg; and after residing there many years he returned to his own country, where, however, he enjoyed no preferment. His principal works are, 'Varieties in Literature;' a translation of Zollikoffer's sermons; 'The Life of Catharine II.;' 'A View of the Russian Empire;' 'General History of Russia;' and a translation of Lucian. Died 17 Nov., 1820.

TOOTEL, HUGH. See DODD, CHARLES.

TOPLADY, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, an English divine, born at Farnham, Surrey, 1740, was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin. After serving a curacy in Somersetshire he was presented to the vicarage of Broadhembury, Devonshire. He died in London 11 Aug., 1778. Mr. Toplady was a zealous Calvinist, and wrote with great ability against John Wesley. His works were published, in 6 vols. 8vo., 1825.

TORELLI, GIUSEPPE, was born at Verona 1721.

TORFÆUS.

He took his doctor's degree in law at Padua, but did not follow that profession. Besides the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, he was well acquainted with French, Spanish, and English; and he had also an extensive knowledge of antiquities; but his favourite study was the mathematics, of his proficiency in which a proof has been given in his edition of the works of Archimedes, printed in folio, at Oxford. Torcell translated Æsop's fables into Latin, and the first two books of the Æneid into Italian. He also published a version of Gray's Elegy in the same language. Died 18 Aug., 1781.

TORFÆUS, THERMODUS, a Danish historian, born in Iceland 1040, and educated at Copenhagen. He had first a place in the customs, but was afterwards appointed historiographer for Norway. He died in 1720. His works are, 'Historia rerum Norvegiarum'; 'Oracles, seu rerum Orcaensium Historiæ'; 'Series Dynastiarum et Regum Daniæ'; 'Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ'; 'Grœnlandia Antiqua'; and a number of pieces in MS. now preserved in the Royal Library, Copenhagen.

TORQUEMADA, JOHN DE, a celebrated Dominican, better known by the name of *Turcquemada*, born of an illustrious family at Valladolid. He attended the council of Constance 1417, was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne 1429, held some important offices in his order, and became master of the sacred palace. Pope Eugenius IV. sent him to the council of Bale. He was created cardinal 1439, and died at Rome 26 Sept., 1468, aged 80, leaving several learned works in which he upholds the authority of the Holy See. This cardinal is often confounded with his relative, *Tomas de Torquemada* (b. about 1420; d. 16 Sept., 1498), a Dominican friar, who became inquisitor-general of Spain, and gained an unenviable notoriety by his cruel persecution of Jews and heretics.

TORRENS, ROBERT, F.R.S., a political writer, was born in Ireland 1780, and entered the army, attaining eventually to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For some time he sat in Parliament, and gave his hearty support to the Reform Bill and other liberal measures. He wrote a large number of works on political and financial subjects. Died 27 May, 1864.

TORRENTIUS, LÆVINUS, or VANDER BEKEN, a learned prelate, was born at Ghent in 1525. He studied first at Louvain, and next at Bologna; after which he was employed on several embassies. On taking orders he was made bishop of Antwerp, from whence he was translated to Mechlin, where he died 26 April, 1595. He founded a college of Jesuits at Louvain, and left to it his library and museum. He wrote Latin poems, and Commentaries on Suetonius and Horace.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, a mathematician, born at Piancaldoli, in Romagna, 15 Oct., 1608. He became amanuensis to Galileo, and on his death was patronized by the grand duke Ferdinand II. He made improvements in microscopes and telescopes; but his name has been rendered memorable by the discovery of the barometer. Died 1647. Torricelli published in 1644 his 'Opera Geometrica'; and in 1715 his Academic Discourses were printed in Italian.

TORRIGIANO, PIETRO, a sculptor, born at Florence about 1472. He was the contemporary of Michael Angelo, whose nose he broke in a

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quarrel. Torrignano visited England, and while here executed, among other works, the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey. On leaving this country he went to Spain, where he was employed by a nobleman to form in marble a Madonna and Child. On the completion of the piece, the grandee sent two lacqueys laden with money to the artist, who finding that the bags contained only brass marveled to the value of about thirty ducats, he fell into a passion and broke the image to pieces. The nobleman then accused Torrignano of impiety to the Inquisition, and he was sentenced to death, but starved himself in prison 1522.

TORRIJOS, JOSE MARIA, a Spanish general, born at Madrid 1791, served in the war of Independence, took part in the Revolution of 1820, was taken prisoner by the French 1823, and afterwards came to this country; but attempting to re-enter Spain, he was captured and shot 11 Dec., 1831.

TORRINGTON, GEORGE BYNG, Viscount, was born in Kent 1663. He entered young into the navy, and became rear-admiral of the red 1703, in which capacity he served under Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean. The next year he was at the taking of Gibraltar, and afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Malaga, for which he was knighted. In 1706 he was sent to relieve Barcelona, then besieged by the duke of Anjou, which service he performed with great reputation; and on his return was made admiral of the blue. In 1708 he was sent to oppose the invasion against Scotland by the Pretender, when he obliged the enemy to leave the coast without effecting their object. The same year he conveyed the queen of Portugal, on her marriage, to Lisbon; and on his return was made one of the commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1715 he was created a baronet; and in 1717 an invasion being intended from Sweden in favour of the Pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he defeated that project. In 1718 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he gained a complete victory over the Spanish fleet, off Sicily; for which he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I., the emperor, and the king of Sardinia. In 1721 he was created Viscount Torrington, and made a knight of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed first lord of the Admiralty, in which station he died 17 Jan., 1732-3.

TORSTENSON, LEONARD, Comte DE, a Swedish general, born 1595, who took a leading part in the Thirty Years' War. He accompanied Gustavus Adolphus into Livonia, then into Germany (1630); commanded the Swedish army (1642); invaded Bohemia and Moravia (1643); made an admirable retreat into the extremity of Holstein; overwhelmed the army of Gallas (1644); and defeated the Imperialists and the Saxons at Jankau (March, 1645). Died 7 April, 1654.

TOSCANELLI, PAOLO, an astronomer of the fifteenth century. He erected in the cathedral of Florence the famous gnomon, of which Father Ximenes published a curious description. Toscanelli had also an idea of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, which he communicated to Martens at Lisbon. Born 1397; d. ed 1482.

TOSTATUS, ALPHONSUS. See ALPHONSUS.
TOTILA, a Gothic king of Italy, defeated the troops of the Emperor Justinian; obtained possession of Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, and Italy, and

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sacked Rome. He was afterwards killed in battle in 552.

TOTNESS, GEORGE CAREW, earl of, was a native of Devonshire, being the son of Dr. George Carew, dean of Exeter, who died 1583. He was born 1557, and educated at Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford; but quitted the university to enter upon a military life, in which capacity he served in Ireland, where he was made governor of Asketton Castle. In 1596 he went on the expedition to Cadiz. His next appointment was that of president of Munster; and while in Ireland he was made one of the lords justices. Here he reduced several places; and in 1601 defeated the Spaniards, who had landed at Kinsale. In 1603, after settling the kingdom, he returned to England, and was made governor of Guernsey. In 1605 he was advanced to the dignity of a baron. In 1608 he was constituted master of the ordnance, and sworn of the privy council. On the accession of Charles I. he was created earl of Totness. Died 27 March, 1628-9. He wrote, or rather caused to be written, 'Patata Hibernia, or the History of the Wars in Ireland,' folio, London, 1633, published by his natural son, Thomas Stafford. He also collected four large volumes of chronologies, charters, &c., relating to Ireland, which are in the Bodleian Library. He left besides many other MSS.

TOTT, FRANÇOIS, BARON DE, a soldier and diplomatist, of Hungarian extraction, was born at Champigny, near Ferte-sous-Jouarre (Seine-et-Marne), 17 August, 1733. He held an appointment in the French embassy at Constantinople (1757-63); was appointed consul at Constantinople (1767); and afterwards entered the service of the sultan, Mustapha III. Subsequently he obtained several public employments in France; but in 1790 he was obliged to quit that country. Died at Tatzmandorf, in Hungary, 1793. He wrote 'Mémoires sur les Turcs et les Tartares,' 4 vols., 1784.

TOUCHET, GEORGE, second son of Mervyn, ninth Lord Audley, second earl of Castilehaven, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict, and in 1671-2 occurs as chaplain to Queen Catharine. He wrote 'Historical Collections concerning the Reformation,' 1674; and again 1686.

TOUP, JONATHAN, a critic, born Dec., 1713, at St. Ives, Cornwall, of which parish his father was curate. He took his first degree at Exeter College, Oxford; but that of M.A. at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1750 he became rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall; in 1774, prebendary of Exeter; and in 1776 vicar of St. Merryn, in his native county. Died 19 Jan., 1785. He published, 'Emendationes in Suidam,' 'Epistola Critica ad Gul. episcopum Glocestriensem,' and 'Curæ posteriores, sive Appendicula notarum atque Emendationum in Theocritum.' Toup gave great offence by a scandalous note in Warton's 'Theocritus;' and in this publication he aggravated the matter by a repetition of the indecency. Toup also brought out an edition of Longinus.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, a celebrated botanist, born at Aix, in Provence, 5 June, 1656. He was intended for the church, but on the death of his father he relinquished the study of theology to indulge his inclination for natural history. To gratify this passion, he made numerous journeys in Europe and Asia; after which he became professor of physic in the royal college, and of botany in the king's garden at Paris, where

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he died 28 Dec., 1708. He published 'Elements of Botany,' in French and Latin; 'History of Plants near Paris;' 'Voyage to the Levant;' and a treatise on *Materia Medica*.

TOURNEUR, PIERRE LE, a French writer, born at Valogneux 1736; died at Paris 1788. He gained a reputation by his translations from the English, especially by the prose version of Shakspeare's plays, which he produced in collaboration with Cathuelan and Rutledge. The translators' preface to this work was savagely criticised by Voltaire, who thought their design was to exalt the English poet at the expense of the French classical dramatists. A second edition of the translation, corrected by Guizot, appeared in 1824.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, a mulatto of St. Domingo, born 1743, who by his abilities rose to command in the French army under Rochambeau 1796. His influence among the blacks induced him to aspire to sovereign power, and the cruelties which the French exercised against the natives increased the numbers which flocked to his rebellious standard. After establishing a constitution, and being acknowledged the head of all power, civil and military, he consolidated his authority by the wisest regulations; but his confidence in the French, who still kept an army in the province, proved fatal to him. He trusted his person among them, and instead of being respected, he was seized as a criminal, and sent to France by Le Clerc. This ill-treated, but truly valiant chieftain, died in his prison 27 April, 1803, either of poison or violence.

TOWERS, JOSEPH, LL.D., was born in Southwark 1737. He served his time to a printer at Sherborne; and in 1765 began for his master a entitled 'British Biography,' which extended to seven volumes. He next kept a bookseller's shop in Fore Street, Cripplegate; but, in 1774, became a preacher among the Unitarian dissenters, and officiated at Highgate. In 1779 he received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh. He published several political tracts, and the 'Life of Frederic, king of Prussia;' but is best known by his connection with Dr. Kippis in his edition of the 'Biographia Britannica.' Died 20 May, 1799.

TOWERS, RICHARD, a Benedictine monk, born at Preston, Lancashire, 21 Jan., 1781; was stationed for some years at Taunton; became prior of Ampleforth 1810, and died at Poole 5 March, 1844. He wrote a letter to James Bunter, on 'Religious Tracts, and the supposed Ignorance of English and Irish Roman Catholics,' 1824; and a 'Letter to the Rev. M. W. Place, rector of Hampreston, proving the Bull introduced at the Taunton Meeting, 9 May, 1825, to be a forgery.'—*Olivier*.

TOWNLEY, CHARLES, was born at Townley, the seat of his ancestors, in Lancashire, 1737. Being of a Catholic family, he received his education abroad, under the celebrated Mr. Turberville Needham. He resided many years at Rome, where he employed himself in collecting the remains of ancient art. Having formed a museum at a vast expense, he purchased two houses in Park Street, Westminster, for its reception; and died there 3 Jan., 1802. The Townley marbles are now in the British Museum, of which Mr. Townley was a trustee. His uncle, *John Townley*, was an officer in the French service, and honoured with the order of St. Louis. He translated 'Hudibras' into French, and died 1782, aged 85.

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TOWNLEY, JAMES, was born in London 1715. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford (M.A. 1738). On entering into orders he became successively morning preacher at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, lecturer of St. Dunstan in the East, and rector of St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street. He was also chosen master of Merchant Taylors' School; and died 15 July, 1778. Mr. Townley assisted Hogarth in his Analysis of Beauty, and wrote some dramatic pieces, particularly 'High Life below Stairs.'

TOWNSEND, CHAUNCEY HARE, a poet and collector of works of art, born 1798, was educated at Eton, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1821; M.A. 1824), and entered into orders, but was soon disabled by illness, and never resumed the active duties of his profession. An ample independence enabled him to fall back on literary pursuits, to which his tastes and retiring habits naturally inclined him. He had, indeed, scarcely passed the age of boyhood when he introduced himself by letter to the notice of Robert Southey as an aspirant for poetical honours. The result was an invitation to Gretna Hall, Southey's well-known residence in the Vale of Keswick. Encouraged by the approbation of the elder poet, he published, in 1821, a volume of poems, characterised by an unusual delicacy and refinement, both of feeling and expression. It was not until 1851 that he brought out a second volume, 'Sermons in Sonnets,' which was followed, in 1859, by 'The Three Gates,' both exhibiting the same grace of poetical style, qualified by a certain metaphysical subtlety. Meanwhile he had bestowed much attention on the theory and practice of mesmerism, which he had studied in Paris, and in which he was for many years a firm believer. On this subject he published two works, 'Facts in Mesmerism,' 1844, and 'Mesmerism Proved True,' 1854; the latter in answer to an article in the 'Quarterly Review.' It was, however, in private life that his most attractive qualities were displayed. He was an accomplished musician, and sang the songs of his own composition with a high degree of grace and expression. He drew and painted with no mean skill. Every house in which he lived had, indeed, the interest of an art museum, though they will be chiefly remembered for the refined and gracious hospitality with which they were thrown open to his friends during the brief periods in which they were occupied by their owner; for during the whole of his later life he spent the greater part of the year at his villa 'Monloisir,' at Lausanne. Some interesting papers in 'All the Year Round,' on 'Bewick,' and on his 'Poultry-yard,' show the nature of his occupation in this beautiful retreat. He died at his house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, London, 25 Feb., 1868. He bequeathed most of his pictures and articles of *virtù* to the South Kensington Museum; and, according to his directions, so much of his notes and reflections as threw light on his 'Religious Opinions' were published by Mr. Charles Dickens 1869.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, an English divine, born 1740, was originally destined for the profession of physic, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree. He then studied under Dr. Cullen at Edinburgh; but on hearing the Methodists, he took another turn, was ordained and presented to the rectory of Pewsey, Wiltshire. He also became chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and preached in

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her chapel at Bath; but after some time his Calvinistic zeal abated, and he settled on his living, where he died 9 Nov., 1816. He published, 'A Journey through Spain'; 'The Physician's Vade Mecum'; 'Dissertation on the Poor Laws'; 'A Guide to Health'; 'Thoughts on Despotic and Free Governments'; and 'The character of Moses as an Historian established.'

TOWNSHEND, CHARLES, second Viscount Townshend, K.G., eldest son of Horatio, the first viscount, was born 10 March, 1674. He took his seat in the House of Peers on attaining his majority, and became successively lord-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, a commissioner for treating of a union with Scotland, captain-yeoman of Queen Anne's guard, a privy-councillor, and one of the plenipotentiaries for negotiating a peace with France (1709). His colleague on this occasion was the duke of Marlborough. Their diplomatic efforts failed; and in the following year Viscount Townshend renewed the negotiation, which again proved abortive. Queen Anne having dismissed her Whig ministers, Townshend resigned his embassy; and on his return to England was deprived of his post of captain-yeoman of the guard, and censured by the House of Commons, in which Tory influence at that time predominated, for having signed the preliminaries of the barrier treaty; a circumstance which materially increased his consequence with the Whigs. He was in disgrace at court during the remainder of the queen's reign; but ensured the favour of her successor by his zealous support of the interests of the House of Hanover. On the accession of George I. he was nominated one of the lords-justices to whom the government was confided until the king's arrival. On 14 Sept., 1714, he was made chief secretary of state, and took the lead in administration, until the latter end of 1716, when the king's Hanoverian advisers having prejudiced the royal mind against him, he resigned the seals of office. In June, 1720, he became president of the council, and was appointed one of the lords-justices during the king's visit to Hanover. Shortly afterwards he resumed his office of chief secretary of state, and in May, 1723, accompanied George I. to his electorate. The death of Stanhope, and disgrace of Sunderland, at length left Townshend and his brother-in-law, Walpole, without any formidable competitors; and their political supremacy was for some time secured by the favour of the king and the approbation of his people. In 1727 he accompanied George I. to the Continent, and was present at that monarch's decease. He continued in office after the accession of George II., until May, 1730, when, in consequence of various differences that had occurred between him and his coadjutor, Walpole, he finally retired from the administration. He died at Rainham, Norfolk, 21 June, 1738. Viscount Townshend is described as being rough in manner, sanguine, impetuous, overbearing, and impatient of contradiction, inelegant in language, and often perplexed in argument; but a sensible orator, and a perfect master of the subjects on which he spoke; generous, disinterested, of unblemished integrity, and perfect honour.

TOWNSHEND, CHARLES, a statesman who, from the instability of his political opinions, has been termed the 'Weathercock,' was the second son of Charles, third Viscount Townshend, and was born 29 Aug., 1725. In 1747 he went into Parliament as member for Yarmouth, for which

place he sat until 1761, when he was elected for Harwich, and continued its representative till his death. On his entrance into public life he joined the opposition, but his political connections soon brought him into office. In 1740 he was appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations; in 1750 a commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral; in 1756 a member of the privy council; in 1761 secretary at war; in 1763 first lord of trade and plantations; in 1765 paymaster-general and chancellor of the exchequer; and a lord of the treasury in Aug., 1766; from which period he remained in office until his decease on 4 Sept., 1767. Burke, in his speech on the fatal scheme, reproduced by Townsend, of American taxation, pronounced a glowing eulogium upon him, declaring that 'he was the delight and ornament of the House of Commons, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence.'

TOWNSON, ROBERT, a native of Cambridge, and fellow of Queen's College, in that university, which conferred on him the degree of D.D. He became bishop of Salisbury, and died 15 May, 1621.

TOWNSON, THOMAS, D.D., was born 1715 at Much Lees, Essex, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Felsted, and next at Christ Church, Oxford; but afterwards he became fellow of Magdalen College. In 1746 he was inducted into the living of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, which he resigned in 1745 on being presented to that of Blithfield, Staffordshire. In 1751 he accepted the lower mediety of Malpas, Cheshire, given to him by Mr. Drake, with whom he had travelled to Italy. In 1768 he went abroad again with the eldest son of that gentleman; and, on his return, published his 'Discourses on the four Gospels,' for which the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1780 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Richmond. He died 15 April, 1792. His works and life were published by Ralph Churton, 2 vols., 1810.

TRADESCANT, JOHN, a native of Holland, who, after travelling through various parts of Europe, settled in England, and founded a garden at Lambeth, which he furnished with a great number of exotics. He was nominated gardener to Charles I., and was enabled, by the liberality of the nobility, to form a collection of curiosities, of which a description was published in 1656, with the title of 'Museum Tradescantium,' 8vo. Prefixed to this book are prints of John Tradescant and his son, engraved by Hollar. The elder of these collectors died about 1652; and the younger on 22 April, 1662. He bequeathed the museum to Elias Ashmole, who gave it to the university of Oxford.

TRAJAN, a Roman emperor, was born in Anadolus. He served under Vespasian and Titus against the Jews; and became partner in the empire with Nerva, after whose death he enjoyed the sole authority. His reign was popular, and he gained splendid victories over the Dacians, Persians, and other powers; but he disgraced his great qualities by a vigorous persecution of the Christians. He died in Cilicia A.D. 117. By his directions Apollodorus, the architect, erected the famous pillar at Rome, still called by his name.

TRAPEZUNTIUS. See **GEORGE OF TREBIZOND.**

TRAPP, JOSEPH, D.D., was born at Cherrington, Gloucestershire, Nov., 1679. He became fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1704; and in 1708

was appointed professor of poetry. He acted as manager to Dr. Sacheverel on his trial; and in 1711 went chaplain to Sir Constantine Phipps, chancellor of Ireland. In 1720 he was presented to the rectory of Daventry, Wiltshire, which he resigned for the united livings of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and St. Leonard, Foster Lane. In 1733 he was presented to the rectory of Harlington, Middlesex, where he died 22 Nov., 1747. His principal works are, 'Preservative against unsettled Notions in Religion;' a translation of Virgil, in blank verse; 'Prælectiones Poeticæ;' 'Miltoni Paradisus Amissus;' and 'Explanatory notes on the Gospels.'

TRAVIS, GEORGE, was born at Royton, Lancashire, and educated at the free school of Manchester, whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Eastham, and the rectory of Hendley, Cheshire. He was afterwards made prebendary of the cathedral of Chester, and archdeacon of that county. He displayed considerable powers in a series of letters to Mr. Gibbon, on the authenticity of the text, 1 John v. 7; but he was afterwards answered by Professor Porson and Bishop Marsh. Died 24 April, 1797.

TREGOLD, THOMAS, a civil engineer, born at Brandon, near Durham, 22 Aug., 1788, after receiving a common education was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, to a carpenter in his native village. He afterwards worked for five years as a journeyman carpenter in Scotland, whence he removed to London, where he obtained employment in the office of an architect, in which he remained for ten years. During that time he employed his leisure in the diligent study of chemistry, geology, and the mathematics. In 1820 he published 'Elementary Principles of Carpentry,' which was followed by an 'Essay on the Strength of Cast Iron;' 'Principles of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses,' &c.; 'A Practical Treatise on Railroads and Carriages;' 'Remarks on Steam Navigation;' 'The Steam Engine,' 1827 (new edition, by Woolhouse, 1838); and several valuable articles in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Died in London 28 Jan., 1829.

TREGURY, MICHAEL, D.D., a native of Cornwall, and a member of Exeter College, Oxford, was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin 1449, and died 21 Dec., 1471. He wrote 'Lecturæ in quatuor libros Sententiarum;' 'De origine illius studii;' 'Questiones Ordinariæ,' &c.

TREMELLIUS, JOHN EMMANUEL, was born at Ferrara 1510. He was originally a Jew, and was converted to Christianity by Cardinal Pole, but abandoned it to embrace the Protestant faith, and went with Peter Martyr to Lucca, whence he proceeded to Strasburg, and next to England, where he obtained a Hebrew professorship at Cambridge. On the death of Edward VI. he returned to the Continent, and became professor of Hebrew, first at Heidelberg and next at Sedan. He died in 1580. His Latin translation of the Bible was first published in 1575, and again, with corrections, by Junius, in 1587. A complete list of his works will be found in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

TRENCH, WILLIAM STEUART, an Irish writer, born 16 Nov., 1808, at Bellegrave, near Portllington, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and became agent over the estates of several gentlemen and noblemen. He died Aug., 1872. Mr.

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Trench was the author of 'Realities of Irish Life,' 1869; and of 'Ierne,' a novel, 1871.

TRENCHARD, SIR JOHN, was born in Dorsetshire 1650, and educated at New College, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and then went to the Temple, and was called to the bar. He was elected member for Taunton in Charles II.'s third Parliament, which met 6 March, 1679, and was dissolved on 12 July, in the same year. In the succeeding Parliament he took a prominent part in the support of the Exclusion Bill; and he was among those apprehended in 1683, on the suspicion of the Protestant plot, of which Lord Russell and Sydney were made the victims. He was, however, discharged from prison, as there was not a second witness against him. After the accession of James II. Trenchard engaged to support the Duke of Monmouth in his invasion; and on the failure of the duke's attempt he fled to France, whence he returned in 1688, and was chosen member for Dorchester in the Convention Parliament which placed William and Mary on the throne. His services were rewarded by his being made, first serjeant, then chief-justice of Chester, and a knight, and lastly, in 1693, secretary of state. Died 20 April, 1695.

TRENCHARD, JOHN, a political writer, son of the preceding, was born in Somersetshire 1669. He was bred to the bar, but quitted that profession for politics, and obtained the place of commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland. Mr. Trenchard published, in conjunction with Thomas Gordon, a series of letters under the name of Cato; another periodical paper called 'The Independent Whig,' and several pamphlets. He was a deist and republican. Died 17 Dec., 1723.

TRENCK, FRIEDRICH VON DER, BARON, a German, celebrated by his adventures, and the romantic account he has given of his life, was descended from a noble Prussian family and born at Königsberg 16 Feb., 1726. He was educated in the university of Königsberg, and in 1742 entered into the Prussian guards, which at that time formed only one squadron, and were quartered at Potsdam. The next year, when the guards quitted the capital to accompany as far as Stettin the sister of Frederick II., who had married the king of Sweden, Trenck's figure made a strong impression on a lady whom he does not name, but who, from the manner in which he speaks of her, could be no other than a princess of the royal family. In 1744, on the commencement of the second Silesian war, he attended the king as his aide-de-camp; but suspicions were excited by some intercepted letters that he maintained a traitorous correspondence with his cousin, who was chief of the Austrian pandours. He was accordingly arrested and confined in the fortress of Glatz, the commander of which at that time was General Fonquet. Trenck attempted to escape, but was caught on the ramparts and subjected to still harsher treatment. However, he found means to bribe some of the officers, and quitting the fortress with a person named Schnell, got safe to Bohemia, whence he proceeded to Elbing, in Polish Prussia, where he arrived in March, 1747. He next went to Vienna and Nuremberg, and entering the Russian service, after various adventures, reached Moscow, where the empress then resided with her court, and where he gained the good graces of the lady of the grand-chancellor Bestuchef, the favourite of Elizabeth. From Moscow he travelled

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to St. Petersburg, and having visited Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Holland, returned again to Vienna, with a view to recover the property of his cousin, Baron Trenck, whose will was contested. Dissatisfied with the treatment he experienced from the Austrian court, he set out once more for Russia, but while passing through Dantzic he was arrested at the request of the Prussian resident, and conducted to Magdeburg, where he suffered a rigorous imprisonment of ten years. During this tedious confinement he occasionally beguiled the time by writing verses. Being set at liberty after the war of 1763 he published, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine (1769), the poems he had composed in prison. Afterwards he published some other works at Aix-la-Chapelle, where he had become editor of a gazette, which was conducted for some time with considerable success, and where he married a lady of respectable family and connections, descended from a Dutch family. Trenck next started as a wine-merchant, and even extended his commercial speculations to England; but the wine-trade did not succeed. Subsequently he travelled in England and America, and then settled down on his estate at Zwerbach. In 1787 he published his autobiography, which gained him both money and reputation. It was translated into English by Thomas Holcroft (4 vols., 1788-93). At the breaking-out of the French Revolution Trenck's restless spirit drove him to Paris, where he was arrested by the Committee of Public Safety, and guillotined on a charge of being a secret emissary of Prussia 25 July, 1794. He published several works in prose and verse. Among the latter is a poem entitled 'The Macedonian Hero.'

TRESHAM, HENRY, R.A., member of the academies of Rome and Bologna, died 17 June, 1814. He was a native of Ireland, and long resided in Italy for improvement as a painter, by which he acquired a marked predilection for the Roman school. As an artist he possessed considerable talents, but he was particularly distinguished as an excellent judge of the productions of art, ancient and modern, in which capacity he was selected to superintend the splendid publication of engravings from the works of ancient masters in English collections, undertaken by Messrs. Longman and Co. Mr. Tresham also possessed a talent for poetry.

TREVISI, or TREVIGI, GIROLAMO, an Italian painter, born at Trevisi 1508. He studied at Rome, where he chose the works of Raffaele for his model; and if he did not reach the grand style of that incomparable master he at least acquired one that was graceful and correct. After residing some time at Bologna, where he painted the history of St. Anthony of Padua in the church of St. Petronio, and the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin in that of St. Salvatore, he came to England, and was pensioned by Henry VIII., who employed him in the threefold capacity of painter, architect, and engineer. In the latter character he accompanied the king to the siege of Boulogne, where he was killed by a cannon-shot 1544.—*Pilkington.*

TREVOR, SIR JOHN, the eldest son of Sir John Trevor, of Trevallin, Denbighshire, was born 1626, and after the Restoration became a gentleman of the bedchamber in Charles II.'s court. In 1668 he was sent as special envoy to France, to carry out the object of the treaty called the Triple Alliance. After his return he was knighted, and

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appointed secretary of state through the influence of the duke of Buckingham, and held the office till his death, 28 May, 1072. He left a numerous family by Ruth, daughter of the celebrated Hampden.

TREVOR, Sir JOHN, second son of John Trevor, esq., of Brynkinallt, Denbighshire, by an aunt of lord chancellor Jeffreys, was born about 1637, and bred to the bar. He was made a king's counsel 1678, and obtained a seat in the House of Commons, of which he was elected Speaker in May, 1685. In Oct. the same year he was appointed master of the rolls, and in July, 1688, sworn of the privy council. On the accession of William and Mary Sir John was dismissed from the office of master of the rolls. In the Convention Parliament he sat for Beraldstone, and opposed by every means in his power the measures of the government. In the next Parliament (1690) he made his peace with the court, and was unanimously elected Speaker. In May, 1691, he was made first lord commissioner of the great seal, which office he held till 2 May, 1693, and in Jan., 1693, he was restored to his office of master of the rolls. In 1695 a violent outcry was raised against bribery, and a committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the charges which were made against members; and it reported that Sir John Trevor had received a bribe of 1000 guineas for furthering a Bill called the Orphans' Bill, promoted by the city of London. Accordingly, on 12 March, 1695, he was subjected to the unparalleled humiliation of putting the resolution from the chair, and declaring himself guilty. He then resigned the chair, and was afterwards expelled from the House. His offence was not, however, regarded in a very serious light, and he was permitted to retain his high judicial office of master of the rolls for the long period of twenty-two years after his expulsion from the House of Commons. He was never accused or suspected of taking bribes from the suitors in his court. In fact, he was an upright and enlightened judge, and pronounced many decrees which to this day are considered a high authority. Died 20 May, 1717.

TRIBONIANUS, a Roman lawyer, was a native of Pamphylia. He became consul, and Justinian employed him in compiling the Digest or Pandects. He was extremely avaricious, and guilty of such oppressions, that the emperor banished him, but afterwards recalled him; and he continued in favour during the rest of that reign. He died about 546.

TRIMMER, SARAH, an English writer of educational works, was daughter of John Joshua Kirby, the writer on perspective and architecture, of whom a memoir has been already given in this dictionary. She was born at Ipswich 6 Jan., 1741, and at an early age displayed abilities of a superior order. As a girl, Milton's 'Paradise Lost' was her constant companion; and it was this circumstance which so pleased Dr. Johnson that he invited her to see him, and presented her with a copy of the 'Rambler.' In her twenty-first year she became the wife of Mr. Trimmer, and resided at Brentford, Middlesex, from this period until her death, which took place 15 Dec., 1810. She had twelve children, to whose education she devoted herself with exemplary assiduity. Mrs. Trimmer was an active encourager of Sunday-schools, and published a number of works with the view of

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improving the education of the children of the poorer classes. The system of education advocated by her was one based upon religion in connection with the Established Church, and her efforts were directed against the latitudinarian views of Joseph Lancaster. It was at Mrs. Trimmer's persuasion that Dr. Bell was induced to enter the field, and that the way was paved to the establishment of the National Society.

TRISSINO, GIOVANNI GIORGINO, an Italian poet, born at Vicenza 1478. He was educated under Chalcondyles, to whose memory he erected a monument at Milan. Trissino employed his wealth liberally, and cultivated the sciences, particularly architecture and poetry. Leo X. and his successor Clement sent him on some honourable missions to different courts; but he was not a bishop, nor in orders, as some have asserted. In his latter years he retired to Rome, where he died 1550. He was the first Italian who wrote blank verse; his principal pieces in which are, 'Sophonisba,' a tragedy; and 'Italia libera,' an epic poem.

TRITHEMIUS, JOHN, a Benedictine, born 1462, at Tritenheim, in the diocese of Treves. He became abbat of Spanheim, and afterwards of St. James, at Würzburg, where he died 26 Dec., 1516. His works are, On illustrious Ecclesiastical Writers, 1546; On the illustrious Men of Germany; On the illustrious Men of his own order; On Polygraphy; Treatise on Steganography, or the Art of Writing in Cypher; Opera Historica, 2 vols. folio; 'Annales Hirsaugines.'

TRIVET, NICHOLAS, an English historian, was probably born 1258, and died 1328. After studying at Oxford and Paris he entered the order of St. Dominic, at London, and afterwards removed, with the rest of his community, to a more commodious house at Castle Baynard. His principal performance is a valuable history, in Latin, of the Six Kings of England of the House of Anjou (1136-1307). This was published in 1719 by Anthony Hall, and again in 1845 by Thomas Hog for the English Historical Society. Several other works by Trivet are extant in manuscript.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Roman historian, was born in Gallia Narbonensis, and lived in the reign of Augustus, in whose court his father was an officer. Trogus wrote a Universal History, of which we have an abridgment by Justin.

TROLLOPE, FRANCES, an English writer, born 1778, became the wife of Mr. Anthony Trollope, barrister-at-law, at the age of nineteen, and in 1825 was left a widow. During a considerable period of her married life Mrs. Trollope resided at Harrow. In 1829 she visited America, and after a three years' residence at Cincinnati, which was varied by occasional wanderings to other parts of the United States, she produced the work entitled 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,' which formed her first introduction to the English public, and which created a greater sensation in America, if possible, than in this country. Having further embodied her views and impressions in the form of a novel called 'The Refugee in America,' the authoress turned her attention to other subjects. In 1833 she published a tale called 'The Abbess,' and a year later a second retrospect of travel, under the title of 'Belgium and Western Germany in 1833.' In 1836 appeared 'The Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw,' a novel, representing the condition of the black and coloured races in the Southern States. During the same year she

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appeared again as a traveller, in a book entitled 'Paris and the Parisians in 1835'; which was followed by 'The Vicar of Wrexhill,' a novel. In 1838 Mrs. Trollope, having produced another novel, 'Tremordyn Cliff,' resumed the thread of her personal adventures, in two volumes, entitled 'Vienna and the Austrians.' This sojourn in Austria also afforded material for a novel called 'The Romance of Vienna.' The productions of Mrs. Trollope's pen in 1839 were, 'The Widow Barnaby;' 'Michael Armstrong, or the Factory Boy;' and 'One Fault,' a domestic story. In 1840 appeared 'The Widow Married,' a continuation of 'The Widow Barnaby,' collected from the pages of the 'New Monthly Magazine;' a series having intervened under the title of 'The Barnabys in America.' 'The Blue Belles of England,' and 'Charles Chesterfield, or the Adventures of a Youth of Genius,' were brought out in 1841; and 'The Ward of Thorpe Combe' in 1842. In the same year there appeared 'A Visit to Italy;' and in 1843 several novels: 'The Robertses on their Travels;' 'Hargrave, or the Adventures of a Man of Fashion;' 'Jessie Philips;' 'The Attractive Man;' and 'The Lauringtons, or Superior People.' 'Young Love,' a tale, appeared in 1844; and Mrs. Trollope subsequently published, 'Petticoat Government;' 'Father Eustace;' 'Uncle Walter;' and 'The Clever Woman.' During the latter part of her life Mrs. Trollope resided at Florence, where she died 6 Oct., 1863.

TROLLOPE, THEODOSIA, an English author, wife of Thomas Adolphus Trollope. She wrote 'Social Aspects of the Italian Revolution,' and translated Nicolini's 'Arnaldo di Brescia.' Died at Florence 14 April, 1865.

TROMP, MARTEN HARPertzoon, a Dutch naval commander, was born at the Brill 1597, and at the age of eight embarked for the Indies in the naval service of his country. He distinguished himself before Gibraltar 1607, and rose from the lowest station to be admiral of Holland. He defeated a numerous Spanish fleet in 1639, and signalized his valour in thirty-two other naval battles. He was killed on the quarter-deck while commanding the fleet which engaged the English ships under Albemarle 10 Aug., 1653, and he was honoured by his countrymen with a most splendid funeral.

TROMP, CORNELIS VAN, son of the above, was born at Rotterdam 9 Sept., 1629. He distinguished himself also against the corsairs of Barbary in 1650, and against the English in 1653 and 1665. He behaved with great valour in the two naval battles fought with the English in 1673, and three years after he succeeded Ruyter as admiral of the United Provinces. On a visit to this country (1675) he was created a baron by Charles II. He died at Amsterdam, May 1691.

TROUGHTON, EDWARD, an English astronomical instrument maker, born Oct. 1753; died in London 12 June, 1835.

TROY, JOHN THOMAS, a Catholic prelate, born in the county of Dublin 1739. He was educated at Rome, where, having assumed the Dominican habit, he became rector of the church of St. Clement. In 1776 he was preferred to the bishopric of Ossory. He was very active in his endeavours to suppress the Whiteboys, and caused them to be solemnly excommunicated in the churches of his diocese. In 1786 the Pope translated him to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. He died at

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Dublin 11 May, 1823. Archbishop Troy possessed a sound understanding, extensive information, and great virtues. He published 'Pastoral Instructions on the Duties of Christian Citizens,' 1793.

TROYON, CONSTANT, a distinguished French animal painter, born at Sevres 25 Aug., 1810; died at Paris 21 Feb., 1865.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, an American painter, son of Governor Trumbull, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, 6 June, 1756, and graduated at Harvard 1773. In the revolutionary war he was Washington's aide-de-camp, and adjutant under Gates. At the close of the war he came to Europe to perfect himself in the art of painting, and studied at London under Benjamin West. He was a fifth commissioner under the Jay treaty, with Pinckney and Gore, for the settlement of American claims upon England. His four great historical paintings are in the Capitol at Washington: the 'Declaration of Independence;' the 'Surrender at Saratoga;' the 'Surrender of Cornwallis;' and the 'Resignation of Washington.' The Trumbull Gallery, which he presented to Yale College, contains fifty-five of his paintings. He died at New York 10 Nov., 1843.

TRUMBULL, SIR WILLIAM, was born at East Hampstead, Berkshire, 1638. He became fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, where, in 1667, he took the degree of doctor of laws, and was afterwards admitted a civilian in Doctors' Commons. After this he was employed in state affairs, and in 1684 received the honour of knighthood. The year following he went on an embassy to the court of France. He was next sent to Constantinople; and on his return was made a lord of the treasury and secretary of state. He resigned these employments before his death, which happened 14 Dec., 1716. Sir William was the friend of Dryden, and the patron of Pope, in whose correspondence are many of his letters. He also wrote an account of Archbishop Dolben, and an affectionate one of his first wife, who was the daughter of Sir Charles Cotterell.

TRURO, THOMAS WILDE, LORD, the son of an attorney, was born in London 7 July, 1789, studied at St Paul's School, and after practising his father's profession for some years, went to the bar (1817), and in 1820 was engaged as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline. He became successively a serjeant-at-law and king's serjeant, obtained a seat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest, and was appointed solicitor-general in Lord Melbourne's administration 1839, being promoted to the attorney-generalship 1841. In 1846 he was nominated lord-chief-justice of the Common Pleas; and on the formation of Lord Russell's administration in 1850 he was made lord-chancellor and a peer. He sat on the woolsack until the accession to power of the Conservatives, under Lord Derby, in Feb., 1852. Died 11 Nov., 1855. Lord Truro initiated many law reforms which have since been carried into effect.

TRUSLER, DR. JOHN, a literary compiler, born in London 1735. He was brought up to physic in a very humble line, but contrived to get into orders, and for some time officiated as a curate. At length, in 1771, he began to publish abridgments of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript; and next he established a bookselling business upon an extensive scale. Having thus acquired a fortune, he purchased an estate at En-

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golf-field Green, where he died 1830. His compilations are too numerous and contemptible to deserve detailed notice. The best are his 'Hogarth Moralized,' and a 'Compendium of Chronology.'

TRYPHIODORUS, a poet, who, according to Suidas, was a native of Egypt, and is supposed to have lived about the fourth century. He is called the Grammarian, and wrote a poem in Greek on the destruction of Troy, which was published first by Aldus, and afterwards by various editors. Merrick has given an English version of it, with a commentary. Tryphiodorus is said to have written a remarkable poem in imitation of the Odyssey, but it is lost.

TUCKER, ABRAHAM, a metaphysical writer, was born in London 2 Sept., 1705. He received his education at the school of Bishop Stortford, and next at Merton College, Oxford; on leaving which he entered as a student of the Inner Temple, but was not called to the bar. On the death of his wife, in 1754, he copied all the letters which had passed between them, and entitled the collection 'A Picture of Artless Love,' for the use of his daughters. He died at his seat in Surrey, 20 Nov., 1774. He wrote 'The Country-Gentleman's Advice to his Son on the Subject of Party Clubs; The Light of Nature pursued, 7 vols.; A Search after Free Will, Fore-Knowledge, and Fate.'

TUCKER, JOSIAH, D.D., was born in 1712, at Laugharn, Caermarthenshire. He took his degrees in arts at St. John's College, Oxford; after which he became curate of St. Stephen's, Bristol, and minor canon of the cathedral. Through the interest of Bishop Butler he obtained a prebend in that church, and, by means of Lord Nugent, was presented to the rectory of St. Stephen's. In 1758 he was made dean of Gloucester. At the commencement of the American war the dean attracted notice by recommending an absolute separation between the two countries as conducive to their mutual interest. He died 4 Nov., 1799. His principal works are, 'The Elements of Commerce, drawn up for the use of George III. when prince of Wales; Directions for Travellers; Apology for the Church of England; Letters to Dr. Kippis; Four Tracts on the American War; Treatise on Civil Government.'

TUCKER, or TOOKER, WILLIAM, was a native of Exeter. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, which he resigned in 1685, on being appointed archdeacon of Barnstaple. He afterwards became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, prebendary of Salisbury, and dean of Lichfield. He died 19 March, 1620-1. Dr. Tucker published a curious book on the Royal Gift of Healing, entitled 'Charisma, sive Donum Sanationis, seu Explicatio totius questionis de mirabilium sanitatum gratia,' 1597.

TUCKEY, JAMES HINGSTON, a nautical writer, born at Greenhill, co. Cork, 1776. He entered the navy at an early age, and in 1794 went to India, where he was made a lieutenant. In 1803 he sailed to New South Wales, where he made several surveys of the coast, which, with the account of his voyage, have been published. In 1805 he was taken, and kept in confinement in France till the downfall of Bonaparte. He was then selected to command an expedition for exploring the River Congo, where he died in Sept. 1816. While a prisoner in France he compiled a work entitled 'Maritime Geography.'

TUNSTAL.

TUCKNEY, ANTHONY, was born at Kirton, Lincolnshire, 1599. He took his master's degree at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1620, and in 1627 that of B.D. He became vicar of Boston, in Lincolnshire; but in the Rebellion he went to London, and was appointed minister of St. Michael le Querne, and a member of the Westminster Assembly. On the visitation of the university of Cambridge he was made master of Emmanuel College, whence he removed to St. John's, with which he held the regius professorship of divinity; but at the Restoration he was deprived of those preferments. He died in Feb. 1670. His sermons were published in 1676, 4to.; and a collection of Latin pieces by him was printed at Amsterdam 1679. His letters were edited by Dr. Salter, 1753.

TUKE, SIR BRIAN, an English writer, was clerk of the Parliaments, and in 1525 secretary to Cardinal Wolsey. In 1528, being one of the king's secretaries, he was sent ambassador to the king of France, with Dr. Cuthbert Tunstal, bishop of Durham. He was sheriff of Essex 1533; and he also held the office of master of the Posts. Died 26 Oct., 1545. Sir Brian wrote Observations on Chaucer, and a Chronicle against Polydore Vergil.

TULK, JOHN AUGUSTUS, who sat in Parliament for many years for Sudbury and Poole, was born in 1783, and educated at Westminster School and Cambridge. He was designed for the bar, but, inheriting a large fortune, did not practise. An ardent disciple of Swedenborg, he attempted to systematise his writings; and, uniting Berkeley and Swedenborg, he referred matter and the phenomena of the world to divine action, modified by states of the human mind. He died in 1849, while engaged in explaining his views in a work entitled 'Spiritual Christianity,' and his life, by Miss M. C. Hume (Mrs. Rothery), was published at Boston, U.S., in the following year. Mr. William White, in his Life of Swedenborg, remarks, 'The doctrinal discussions of the Swedenborgians have not been trifling; but all sink in importance before the grand difference concerning the person of Christ. Tulk was a radical disturber on this question, and his endeavours to frame a systematic and rational doctrine were observed with suspicion, and finally condemned with merciless severity. Noble denounced his "awful opinions" with equal solemnity and malignity, and he was excluded from the community as a most dangerous infidel.'

TULL, JETHRO, an agricultural writer, was a native of Oxfordshire. He was a barrister, and made the tour of Europe; after which he settled on his paternal estate, which he cultivated with so much attention as brought on a disorder in his breast. He then went abroad, and on his return fixed his residence on a farm in Berkshire, where he renewed his experiments in horse-hoeing husbandry, on which subject he published a folio volume in 1733. Died 3 Jan., 1740.

TUNSTAL, CUTHBERT, an eminent prelate, born at Hackforth, Yorkshire, 1474 or 1475. He became a student of Balliol College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow of King's Hall, now Trinity College. He next went to Padua, and there took the degree of doctor of laws. On his return he was made vicar-general to Archbishop Warham. In 1516 he became master of the rolls, and the same year was joined with More in an embassy to the Emperor at Brussels. In 1522 he was made bishop of Lon-

don, and in 1523 appointed keeper of the privy seal. In 1527 he attended Wolsey in his embassy to France; and he was also one of the ministers employed to negotiate the treaty of Cambray. On 21 Feb., 1529-30, he was translated to Durham by papal bull, and during the reign of Henry VIII. he concurred in most of the proceedings adopted for a reformation of the Church; but under Edward VI. he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Mary, when he obtained his release, and was restored to his bishopric. He conducted himself with great moderation, and would not suffer any Protestants to be molested in his diocese. In the reign of Elizabeth he was again deprived, and committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, at Lambeth, where he died 18 Nov., 1559. Tunstal was one of the best scholars of his day; his reading was extensive, and he had a strong natural memory, which he improved by artificial contrivances. He was the friend of More and Erasmus. The latter speaks of him as 'a man who not only outdid all his contemporaries in the learned languages, but as also of an exquisite judgment and clear understanding, and likewise of an unheard-of modesty; and moreover a cheerful and pleasant companion, without losing his proper gravity.' Besides several learned works on theology, he wrote 'De Arte Supputandi, libri quatuor,' published at London 1522, at Paris 1538, and at Strasburg 1554. This was the first book on arithmetic printed in England. A beautiful copy, on vellum, with the author's autograph, is preserved in the University Library at Cambridge.—*Athen. Cantab.*

TUNSTALL, JAMES, D.D., born about 1710, became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; afterwards public orator of the university, and chaplain to Archbishop Potter. He subsequently obtained the livings of Great Chart, Kent (1744), and Rochdale, Lancashire. His principal works are, 'Epistola ad C. Middleton,' and 'Observations on the Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus.' In these two pieces he completely demolished the credit of those epistles. Died 28 March, 1772.

TURBERVILLE, GEORGE, a poet, born at Whitechurch, Dorsetshire, about 1530. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and entered one of the inns of court. He afterwards went as secretary to Sir Thomas Randolph, ambassador to the court of Russia, of which country he wrote a description in three poetical epistles. In 1567 he published his 'Songs and Sonnets,' of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1570. He also printed translations of the 'Heroical Epistles of Ovid,' and the 'Eclogues of B. Mantuan;' 'Tragical Tales;' 'Epitaphs and Sonnets.' He died about 1600.

TURENNE, HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Vicomte DE, a famous general, was the second son of Henri de La Tour, duke de Bouillon, and born at Sedan 16 Sept., 1611. He first served under his uncles, the princes Maurice and Henry of Nassau, and in 1634 was made major-general. In 1644 he became marshal of France; and though he lost the battle of Mariendal in 1645, he soon after gained that of Nordlingen, which restored the elector of Treves to his dominions; and the next year he formed a junction with the Swedish army, which compelled the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. But the same prince soon afterwards broke

the treaty, whereupon Turenne made himself master of his territories. In the civil wars of France he joined the discontented party, but was shortly after brought over to the king's side. In 1654 he compelled the Spaniards to raise the siege of Arras; and in 1655 he took Conde, and gained the battle of the Downs, which produced the subjugation of Flanders. In 1667 Turenne renounced the Protestant religion. On the renewal of the war with Holland, in 1672, he took forty towns in less than a month, drove the elector of Brandenburg to Berlin, and compelled the imperial army to recross the Rhine. In the midst of this career of victory he was killed by a cannon-ball, near Acheren, 27 July, 1675.

TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQUES, a statesman of France, born at Paris 10 May, 1727. His father designed him for the church; but conceiving a dislike to that profession, he applied himself to the law. In 1761 he was appointed intendant of Limoges, in which office he continued thirteen years, and corrected many abuses. He also improved the state of the province by promoting agriculture and establishing houses of industry. In 1774 he was made comptroller-general of the finances, but was deprived of that office two years afterwards, on account of the murmurs excited by his projects. Died 20 March, 1781.

TURNBULL, GEORGE, a Scotch Jesuit, who died at Rheims 11 May, 1633, æt. 64, wrote 'Imaginarii Circuli Quadratura Catholica,' 8vo., Rheims, 1629, and 'In Sacræ Scholæ Calumniam-torem,' 8vo., Rheims, 1632.

TURNBULL, WILLIAM BARCLAY, born at Edinburgh 1811. He was called to the Scotch bar in 1832, and to the English bar in 1836. In 1833 he joined in founding the Abbotsoford Club, and acted as its secretary from that date until 1847, being at the same time an extensive contributor to its historical publications. He was engaged in 1859 to edit the 'Book of Scottish Chronicles' for the master of the rolls, who subsequently appointed him to the office of calendaring foreign state-papers between the accession of Edward VI. and the Revolution of 1688. His first volume was published in January, 1861, and, owing to an outcry raised against him as a Roman Catholic by the 'Athenæum' newspaper, the Protestant Alliance, and the Scottish Reformation Society, he resigned this appointment—a step which became the subject of a debate in Parliament. He subsequently brought an action against the secretary of the Protestant Alliance for libel, when the jury found for the defendant. From the time of his resignation ill-health and anxiety broke down a frame that was naturally vigorous, and death terminated his sufferings 22 April, 1863. Mr. Turnbull published 'Legendæ Catholicæ;' 'The state of the Parochial Registers of Scotland;' and 'The Life and Poems of Robert Southwell.'

TURNEBUS, ADRIAN, a critic, born at Les Andelys, in Normandy, 1512. Some Scotch writers assert that his father was a countryman of theirs, named Turnbull, which was Gallicised to Tournebauf, and then changed to Turnebus. He studied at Paris, and at an early age his progress was such that he soon surpassed his masters. In 1547 he became professor of Greek; and in 1553 was appointed superintendent of the royal printing-office for that department of literature, which place he held till he became king's professor. Died 12 June, 1565. His works were published

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in 1600, in 3 vols. folio, at Strasburg. Of his 'Adversaria' there have been many editions.

TURNER, DAWSON, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Great Yarmouth, Oct. 1775. He was educated first at the grammar-school of North Walsham, Norfolk, and was afterwards placed for private tuition under the care of the Rev. Robert Kirby, of Barton, in the same county. In 1793 he was entered of Pembroke College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree; and, his father having fallen into ill-health, he became in 1796 a member of Messrs. Gurney and Co.'s branch bank, established at Great Yarmouth, to the business of which he assiduously devoted himself for upwards of half a century, giving his long mornings and evenings alone to literature and science. His first scientific pursuit was botany, as appears by his 'Fuci, sive Plantarum Furcorum Generi à Botaniciis adscriptarum, Descriptiones, ac Historia,' 4 vols. folio, 1808-19. Subsequently he published various local and antiquarian works, among which are, 'Account of a Tour in Normandy, undertaken chiefly for the purpose of investigating the Architectural Antiquities of the Duchy,' 2 vols., 1820; 'Catalogue of Engravings, Etchings, Drawings, and Deeds, collected towards the illustration of the Topography of Norfolk,' 1841; 'Sketch of the History of Caustear Castle, near Yarmouth,' 1842; 'List of Norfolk Benefices, continued from Blomefield's History,' 1847; 'Guide to the Verification of Manuscripts by reference to engraved Facsimiles of Handwriting,' 1848; and 'Sepulchral Reminiscences of a Market Town, as afforded by a list of interments within the walls of the church of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth,' 1848. In 1820 Mr. Turner, in conjunction with Mr. Hudson Gurney, bought the Macro manuscripts, including the valuable collections of Sir Henry Spelman. Mr. Turner selected the autograph portion, on which he founded his immense collection of manuscripts, which were disposed of by auction shortly after his death. Five volumes of this collection, specially illustrative of the history of Great Britain, and of which Mr. Turner had himself printed a separate descriptive index (1843), were disposed of by him to the British Museum, in 1853, for no less a sum than £1000. He died at Old Brompton 20 June, 1858.

TURNER, EDWARD, M.D., a chemist, born in Scotland 1798, was appointed professor of chemistry in the university of London (University College) 1828, and held that post till his death on 13 Feb., 1839. His 'Elements of Chemistry' has passed through numerous editions.

TURNER, FRANCIS, an English prelate, the son of Dr. Turner, dean of Canterbury, was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his doctor's degree. In 1670 he was appointed master of St. John's College, Cambridge; in 1683 promoted to the deanery of Windsor, and the same year advanced to the bishopric of Rochester, whence, within a few months, he was translated to Ely. He was one of the seven bishops who were sent to the Tower, and tried for presenting a petition to the king against his declaration for liberty of conscience. Our prelate, however, refused the oaths at the Revolution, and was not only deprived of his bishopric, but brought into trouble on a charge of being concerned in a plot for restoring the abdicated monarch. He died 2 Nov., 1700. He wrote 'Animadversions on

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'Naked Truth,' which was answered by Marvell; 'A Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft, and the rest of the deprived Bishops'; the 'Life of Nicholas Ferrar,' and some poems.

TURNER, JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM, R.A., one of the greatest of English landscape painters, was born 23 April, 1775, at 26, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, where his father carried on the business of a hairdresser. At an early age he showed his predilection for drawing and resplendent colouring. Girtin, who is the reputed founder of the School for Painting in Water Colours, was one of his youthful acquaintances. At the time of their early companionship Turner and Girtin were employed as boys to colour prints for an engraver and painter in Maiden Lane. Subsequently they were engaged by an architect to put skies and foregrounds into his architectural drawings. Turner afterwards began to teach water-colour at schools, and was engaged to make views for the 'Oxford Almanack.' In 1789 he entered as a student in the Royal Academy, and in the following year exhibited his first picture, a 'View of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth.' After working assiduously as an Academy student for five years in his father's house in Maiden Lane, and for five more years in apartments of his own in Hand Court, during which decennial period he exhibited no fewer than fifty-nine pictures, he was elected in 1799 an associate, and removed from Maiden Lane to 64, Harley Street. In the two following years he exhibited fourteen pictures, and in 1802 was elected an academician. His reputation up to this date was mainly as a water-colour painter; but he now turned his attention more to oil, and during the next half-century he exhibited on the walls of the Academy more than two hundred pictures. His architectural experience led to his being selected in 1808 for the professorship of perspective at the Academy. The number of water-colour drawings made by Turner during his long career for engravings to illustrate books is truly wonderful, and all are now of the most precious value. In 1808 he published his 'Liber Studiorum,' in imitation of Claude's 'Liber Veritatis.' Most of the plates of this work were engraved by his own hand. Other engraved series of his productions are contained in Dr. Whitaker's 'History of Richmondshire,' 'The Rivers of England,' 'The Rivers of France,' 'England and Wales,' 'The Southern Coast,' 'Sir Walter Scott's Poems,' and some of Finden's beautiful works. The great secret of Turner's fame was his constant recourse to nature, and his wonderful activity and power of memory. He would walk from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, with his baggage at the end of a stick, sketching rapidly on his way all good pieces of composition, and marking effects with a power that fixed them in his mind with unerring truth at the happiest moment. He was also on the alert for any remarkable phenomena of nature; and among other admirable works painted 'The Pantheon the Morning after the Fire,' and 'The Burning of the Houses of Parliament.' He would often start off to the Continent, nobody knew when, and nobody knew where, until his labours came forth to illustrate some costly book—now to France, now to Venice, and, not unfrequently, he painted hisviews in oil on the spot. No artist ever applied himself more closely to his work than Turner. He never allowed any one to go into his studio, not even his oldest

friends and patrons; and when any of his pictures appeared on the walls of the Academy, no one knew, on account of his extreme reserve, when they had been painted. Among his brother artists he was perhaps the most intimate with Chantrey, from the circumstance of their having a kindred taste in sport as well as in art. They were both fond of fishing, and would angle together for hours. This was Turner's chief source of relaxation. Turner was a short, stout man, somewhat sailor-like, with a great deal of colour in his face. His conversation was sprightly, but desultory and disjointed. He enjoyed a joke, and was fond of dining out, but gave no dinners himself. No one ever visited him. This, coupled with the knowledge of his saving habits, and general love of money, led to his being considered a miser; but his will showed that he amassed riches for a noble purpose, nearly the whole of his fortune having been left for the foundation of almshouses for decayed oil-painters; though his intentions were partly thwarted by the unskillful manner in which the will was drawn. The oil-paintings in his possession, comprising from forty to fifty of his finest works, were left to the National Gallery. Two of them, 'The Building of Carthage,' and 'The Sun rising through a Mist,' he directed should be hung next to works by Claude. Among his other works in our national collection are the renowned 'Hannibal,' 'Hail, Rain, and Speed' (a night railway train), 'The Old Téméraire,' 'The Burial of Wilkie,' 'A Frosty Morning,' and his celebrated 'Death of Nelson,' the quarter-deck of the vessel filled with figures, which is the finest representation of a sea-fight that was ever painted. Turner had many very liberal patrons; and his pictures have found their way into some of our best private collections. He died at Chelsea 19 Dec., 1851, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the penultimate day of that month. For many years previous to his death he had lived in small lodgings in Chelsea, where he passed under an assumed name, and the only friend who was acquainted with his habitation was his legal adviser. Whatever exceptions may be taken to the eccentricities of some of Turner's later works, he is, beyond question, at the head of our landscape painters—greater than Wilson, greater than Gainsborough. Contrasted with the great masters of the continental school, he will be admitted as worthy to rank with Claude and Poussin; but he is more varied than either, giving us, as he does at times, pictures worthy of Cuypp and Vandervelde—which Claude and Poussin never attempted to supply.

TURNER, ROBERT, D.D., a native of Barnstaple, Devonshire, studied in the university of Oxford, but being strongly attached to the Catholic faith, he withdrew to the Continent. He taught the classics for several years in Rome; became rector of the university of Ingoldstadt; canon of Breslau, in Silesia; and secretary in the Latin tongue to Ferdinand of Gratz. He died at Gratz 24 Nov., 1599. Dr. Turner wrote in elegant Latin the lives of Edmund Campian, and Mary queen of Scots; 'Orations 17,' Ingoldstadt, 1602; 'Tractatus 7,' Ingoldstadt, 1602; 'Epistolarum Centuriæ Duæ,' Ingoldstadt, 1602; 'Oratio et Epistola de Vita et Morte D. Martini à Schombereg Episcopi Eustad.,' Ingoldstadt, 1590; 'Oratio Funerbris in Principem Estensem,' Antwerp, 1598.

TURNER, SHARON, an historian, born in London 24 Sept., 1798, was bred to the legal profes-

sion, and practised as an attorney in the metropolis, devoting his spare time to antiquarian studies, especially the history and language of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. In 1821 he retired from business, and thenceforward resided principally at Winchmore Hill. Among the eminent men whose friendship he enjoyed were Cumberland, Tobin, Charles Butler, Prince Hoare, Richard Duppa, Southey, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir Martin Sney. His great works are, 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' 4 vols. 8vo., 1799-1805, 7th edition, 3 vols. 8vo., 1852; and a 'History of England in the Middle Ages, with a continuation to the death of Elizabeth,' 5 vols. 4to., 1814-29, 3rd edition, 9 vols. 8vo., 1839. Mr. Turner died in London 13 Feb., 1847.

TURNER, THOMAS HUDSON, an antiquary, born 1815, was brought up as a printer, but obtained a situation in the Public Record Office, and subsequently became secretary to the Archaeological Institute. He edited a volume of 'Early Household Expenses,' printed for the Roxburghe Club; and brought out the first volume of a work on 'The Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages,' 1851. Died in London 17 Jan., 1852.

TURNER, WILLIAM, M.D., a native of Morpeth, Northumberland, became fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and entered into orders; but applied himself also to medicine and the study of plants. He espoused the reformed doctrines, for preaching which he was thrown into prison in the reign of Henry VIII. On regaining his liberty he went to Italy, where he took the degree of M.D. On the accession of Edward VI. he returned home, and was made dean of Wells; but when Mary came to the throne, he went to Germany, and remained there till her death. He then returned to his deanery; and died in London 7 July, 1598. He wrote a number of books against the Catholic religion, but is best known by his 'Herbal,' first printed in 1551. Dr. Turner has the distinction of being the earliest English writer who discovered learning and critical judgment in the knowledge of plants. One of his works bears this quaint title: 'A new booke of the natures and properties of all Wines that are commonly used here in England, with a confutation of an error of some men that holde that Rhennish and other small white wines ought not to be drunken of them that either haue or are in danger of the stone, the reume, and diuers other diseases,' 1568.—*Athen. Cantab.*

TURNER, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Preston 25 Sept., 1800. Having held the charge of some important missions in the north of England, he was nominated the first bishop of Salford on the restoration of the hierarchy, and was consecrated at Salford by Cardinal Wiseman 25 July, 1851. Died 13 July, 1872.

TURSELLINUS, HORATIUS, a Jesuit, born at Rome 1545. He taught rhetoric, and became rector of the college of his order at his native place, where he died 1599. He wrote, in Latin, The Life of Xavier; History of Loretto; An Abridgement of Universal History; and a very valuable work on the Latin particles. Turcellinus was one of the best Latin scholars that have ever lived.

TURTON, THOMAS, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born in Yorkshire 1780, was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Catherine Hall; Lucasian professor of mathematics (1822); and regius professor of divinity (1827). He was appointed dean of Peterborough 1830; dean of

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Westminster 1842; bishop of Ely 1845; and died 7 Jan., 1864. Dr. Turton published, under the pseudonym of 'Crito Cantabrigiensis,' a learned 'Vindication of the Literary Character of Professor Porson from the Animadversions of Dr. Burgess, bishop of Salisbury, in various publications on 1st John, v. 7,' 8vo., Cambridge, 1827. Dr. Turton also wrote 'Natural Theology considered with reference to Lord Brougham's Discourse on that Subject,' 1836; 'The Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist considered, in reply to Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman's Argument from Scripture,' 1827; and 'Observations on Dr. Wiseman's Reply to the preceding work,' 1839.

TUSSER, THOMAS, an agricultural writer and poet, born about 1527 at Rivenhall, in Essex. He was at first a singing-boy at Wallingford, Berkshire, next at St. Paul's Cathedral; and afterwards a scholar at Eton, under Udall, whose severity he has recorded. From thence he removed to Cambridge; but soon left the university, and was employed at court, under the patronage of Lord Paget. He next became a farmer in Suffolk, besides which he was a chorister in Norwich Cathedral; but died in London in or shortly after April, 1580. He wrote, in verse, a work entitled 'Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry;' the best editions of which are those of 1580 and 1585.—*Athen. Cantab.*

TWEDDELL, JOHN, an accomplished scholar, born 1 June, 1769, at Threepwood, near Hexham, Northumberland. He was educated first at Hartforth School, in Yorkshire, next under Dr. Parr, and lastly at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1792. He gained prizes at the university for his compositions, which he published in 1794, with the title of 'Prologues Juveniles.' He became a student in the Temple; but in 1795 he set out on his travels, and died while at Athens 25 July, 1799. As it was known that he had amassed large materials for publication, the learned world anxiously expected the result of his labours; but, unfortunately, though his manuscripts were left in the care of the English ambassador at Constantinople, none of them came to the hands of his friends. A volume of his correspondence, with some of his remains, and a biographical memoir, appeared in 1815.

TWISS, HORACE, an English barrister, born 1787, sat for several years in the House of Commons, where he strenuously opposed the Reform Bill. After the close of his parliamentary career in 1837, finding his practice at the bar inadequate to his expectations, he accepted the post of 'summary writer' to the 'Times' newspaper. His literary fame will chiefly rest on his 'Life of Lord Eldon.' Mr. Twiss died 4 May, 1849.

TWYNE, JOHN, an antiquary, was born at Boringdon, in Hampshire, and educated at New Hall, Oxford; on leaving which he became master of the school at Canterbury, where, in 1553, he served the office of mayor. Died 24 Nov., 1581. After his death was published his work, entitled 'De rebus Albionici, Britannici atque Anglici commentarium.' His grandson, *Brian Twyne*, born 1579, became a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was appointed Greek reader. He was afterwards presented to the vicarage of Rye, in Sussex, and made keeper of the archives at Oxford, where he died 4 July, 1644. He wrote 'Antiquitatis Academicæ Oxoniensis Apologia;' and left large

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collections relative to the history of the university.

TWYSDEN, Sir ROGER, was born at East Peckham, Kent, 1597. His father, Sir William, accompanied James I. to England, and was created a baronet. Sir Roger, who was an excellent antiquary, suffered much for his loyalty during the Rebellion. Besides contributing to Philipot's Survey of Kent, and the publication of the 'Decem Scriptores,' he wrote a book entitled 'The Historical Defence of the Church of England.' His 'Certaine Considerations upon the Government of England,' edited by John Mitchell Kemble, M.A., was printed for the Camden Society 1849. Sir Roger died 7 July, 1672.

TYE, CHRISTOPHER, a musician and poet, is said by Fuller to have been a native of Westminster. He was musical preceptor to the children of Henry VIII.; and in 1545 was made doctor in that faculty at Cambridge. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal; and he is also said to have been organist of Ely Cathedral. Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely, collated him to the rectory of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, and also to that of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, which latter benefice he resigned before March, 1570-1. Dr. Tye died in, or shortly before March, 1572-3. He composed church services and anthems of great merit, and published 'The Actes of the Apostles, translated into Englyshe Metre, wyth notes to eche Chapter, to synge and also to play,' 1553. A modern writer, referring to the music to this version, observes, 'There is such a graceful flow of melody pervading the composition, that the musician even of the nineteenth century listens to it with unabated delight. Much of it is worthy, as it is in the style of, its author's illustrious Italian contemporary, Palestrina.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

TYNDAL, WILLIAM, was probably born at North Nibley, Gloucestershire, 1484. He studied first at Magdalen Hall, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford; but being obliged to leave that university, on account of his opinions, he retired to Cambridge, where he took a degree. On entering into orders, he became a tutor in the family of Sir John Welch, near Bristol; but being obnoxious to the clergy, he withdrew to London, and next to Antwerp, where he translated the New Testament into English, with the assistance of John Fryth and William Roze. This version was printed in 1526; but Bishop Tunstall bought up all the copies that he could procure, and caused them to be burnt. By this means Tyndal was enabled to print a new edition in 1534; after which he began a translation of the Old Testament, but proceeded no further than the Pentateuch, in which he was assisted by Coverdale. Through the interference of the English Government, Tyndal was apprehended at Antwerp; and after eighteen months' confinement, was burnt at Vilvorde 6 Oct., 1536. His other writings are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' A memorial was erected to the memory of Tyndal at Nibley Knoll, Gloucestershire, 6 Nov., 1866.

TYRIE, JAMES, a Scotch Jesuit, who died at Rome 20 March, 1597, æt. 54, wrote 'De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Scotiæ;' which was answered by Knox.

TYRTEUS, a Greek poet, lived in the seventh century before the Christian era. He was a native of Miletus, but lived at Athens, where he wrote warlike songs. The Spartans having applied to

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the Athenians for a general, the latter, out of ridicule, sent them Tyrtæus. The animating music, however, introduced by him, had such an effect upon the soldiers, that they gained a complete victory over the Messenians; on which account the martial airs of Tyrtæus were constantly played in the Lacedæmonian army, as long as that republic existed. His poems were printed by Frobenius in 1532.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS, was the son of Dr. Tywhitt, canon of Windsor, and born 29 March, 1730. He was educated at Eton, and next at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship of Merton College. On leaving the university he became clerk of the House of Commons; but in 1768 he resigned that situation, and devoted the rest of his life to literature. Died 15 Aug., 1786. His principal works are, *Observations on some Passages in Shakspeare*; *Fragmenta duo Plutarchi*; *The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer*, in 4 vols. 8vo., and 2 vols. 4to.; *Dissertatio de Babrio, Fabularum Æsopiarum scriptore*; *Notes on Euripides*; *Poems*, supposed to have been written at Bristol in the fifteenth century, by Rowley and others, with a preface and glossary, to which volume he afterwards added an appendix, proving that the poems were written by Chatterton; *De Lapidibus, poema Orpheo, Græce et Lat.*; *Conjecturæ in Strabonem*; A newly discovered oration of Isæus against Meneceles. Mr. Tywhitt left materials for a new edition of Aristotle's *Poetics*, which being committed to the care of Drs. Burgess and Randolph, were published by them.

TYSON, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Bristol in 1649, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of master of arts, but took that of doctor of medicine at Cambridge 1680. Soon after this he became a member of the College of Physicians, as he already was of the Royal Society. He was also chosen physician to Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals, and died 1 Aug., 1708. Dr. Tyson published, *'The Anatomy of a Porpoise*;' *'The Anatomy of a Pigmy*, compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, with a philosophical discourse, concerning the Pigmies of the Ancients.'

TYSON, MICHAEL, was born at Stamford 1740. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and in 1776 rector of Lambourne, in Essex. Died 3 May, 1780. Mr. Tyson wrote some poems, and two papers in the *Archæologia*; but he is principally noticed for his skill in drawing and etching.

TYSENS, PETER, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp 1625, became director of the Academy there, and died 1692. His sons, *Nicholas* (b. 1660; d. 1719) and *Augustine* (b. 1662; d. 1722), were also celebrated artists.

TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, commonly called Lord Woodhouselee, son of William Tytler, the historian, was born at Edinburgh 15 Oct., 1747. He was admitted an advocate; became professor of universal history and Roman antiquities in the university of Edinburgh; was appointed judge-admiral of Scotland 1799; and in 1802 was raised to the bench of the court of session, when he took the title of Lord Woodhouselee. He died at Edinburgh 5 Jan., 1813. His works consist of a supplementary volume to Lord Kames's *'Dictionary of Decisions*;' *'Elements of General History*' (1801; new edition with continuation 1861); *'Essay on the Principles of Translation*;' a new

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edition of Derham's *'Physico-Theology*;' and *'Memoirs of Henry Home Lord Kames*,' 2 vols. 1807.

TYTLER, PATRICK FRASER, son of Lord Woodhouselee, was born at Edinburgh 30 Aug., 1791, became an advocate, and for some years held the office of king's counsel in exchequer, but eventually abandoned the law in order to pursue a literary career. He published biographies of the Admirable Crichton, Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, Wickliffe, Henry VIII., and Sir Walter Raleigh; *'Lives of Scottish Worthies*;' and, above all, *'The History of Scotland*,' 9 vols., 1828-43. The last-named work procured a government pension of £200 per annum for its author, who died at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, 24 Dec., 1849.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, an historical writer, born at Edinburgh 24 Oct., 1711. He was educated at the High School, and next at the university of Edinburgh; after which he studied the law, and became a writer to the signet, in which profession he continued to his death, 12 Sept., 1792. He published *'An Enquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots*,' and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, of which he was vice-president, *'A Dissertation on the Marriage of Mary to the Earl of Bothwell*.' His other works are, *Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland*, with the life of the author; a *Dissertation on Scottish Music*; and some miscellaneous papers.

TZETZES, JOHN, a grammarian of Constantinople in the twelfth century. He was a general scholar and a severe critic. His Commentaries upon Lycophron's *Alexandria* were published by Archbishop Rotter. He also wrote *'Chilades*,' or miscellaneous histories in verse; *Scholia upon Hesiod*; epigrams; grammatical pieces, &c., printed at Basle 1546.

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UBALDINI, PETRUCCIO, an illuminator on vellum, was a native of Florence. He came to England in the reign of Elizabeth; and there are some pieces of his in the British Museum. He wrote *'Scotizæ descriptio a Deidonensi quodam facta*, A.D. 1550, et per Petruccium Ubaldinum' (Antwerp 1588); but his principal literary performance is entitled *'Le Vite delle Donne illustri del regno d'Inghilterra, e del Regno di Scotia*,' 1591. His *'Vita di Carlo Magno*' was the first Italian book printed in England (1581).

UDALL, NICHOLAS, a dramatist, born in Hampshire 1506. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and master of Eton School, where he was a most severe disciplinarian. He held also the living of Braintree, Essex, and in 1553 was presented to that of Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight. It appears that he removed from Eton to the mastership of Westminster School. Died 1564. His school books were often printed; but he is now chiefly remembered as the author of *'Ralph Royster Doyster*,' the first regular comedy in the English language. It was certainly in existence as early as 1551. The best edition is that prepared for the Shakspeare Society by William Durrant Cooper, 1847.

UDINO, GIOVANNI DA. See JOHN OF UDINO.
UHLAND, JOHANN LUDWIG, a German poet, and one of the founders of the romantic school,

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born 26 April, 1787, at Tübingen. In 1810 he visited Paris, where he applied himself to the study of the old French poets. After his return home, Uhlund was employed in the department of the minister of justice in Württemberg, and was elected to the second chamber in 1810. He became professor at Tübingen in 1829, but resigned his post in consequence of not being admitted to the chamber. After the crisis of March, 1848, the discarded name of Uhlund again assumed political weight, and the Württemberg ministry having sent him as a delegate to Frankfurt, he took part in the reorganisation of the congress. He died at Tübingen 13 Nov., 1862. When Uhlund wrote his early poems he sought for the materials among the traditions of all the nations of the west of Europe, investing them, however, with the pure German character and expression. Uhlund was quite as much of a politician as a poet, and entered strongly into the various phases of politics that in turn agitated the German people. His principal works are, 'Ernest, Duke of Suabia,' a tragedy; 'Louis the Bavarian,' a drama; 'Dramatic Poems;' and 'Walter of the Vogelweide.' Several of his ballads, 'The Black Knight,' 'The Castle by the Sea,' &c., are familiar to English readers by the translations in Longfellow's 'Hyperion.' A translation of some of his poems, with a memoir by A. Platt, was published in English. 'The Songs and Ballads of Uhlund,' translated by the Rev. Walter William Skeat, appeared in 1864.

ULLMANN, KARL, a German divine, born at Eppenhach, in Baden, 15 March, 1796, was educated at Morbach and Heidelberg until 1812. He was appointed professor of theology in the university of Heidelberg in 1821; professor to the university of Halle in 1829; resigned his professorship at Halle in 1836, and returned to Heidelberg, where he taught theology, and wrote, among other works, one, in 1838, directed against the theory and teachings of Strauss. In 1853 he was nominated an Evangelical prelate and a member of the Upper Church Council in Heidelberg. His theological works, which are numerous, went through several editions, and many of them were translated into Dutch, English, Danish, and French. After 1853 Ullmann took an active part in the movement for the promotion of Christian union among the Evangelical sects in Baden, and in the attempts to improve the social position of the Christian ministry. Died 12 Jan., 1865.

ULLOA, DON ANTONIO DE, a mathematician, born at Seville 12 Jan., 1716. He was in the marine service, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general, with the order of St. Jago. In 1735 he was appointed, with Don George Juan, to go to South America to measure a degree of the meridian. On their return in 1745 the ship was taken by the English, and while Don Ulloa was in this country he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards published an account of his voyage, which has been badly translated into English. In 1755 he went again to South America, of which voyage some particulars were printed in 1772. Died 3 July, 1795.

ULPHILAS, a Gothic bishop in the fourth century, who obtained leave from the Emperor Valens that his countrymen should settle in Thrace, on condition that the bishop himself embraced the Arian creed. He translated the Gospels into the Gothic language; of which there is an edition published by Lye, at Oxford, 1750. Another

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portion of Ulphilas's Version of the New Testament has been printed by Knitel, at Wolfenbüttel.

ULPIANUS, DOMITIUS, a celebrated jurist, who was tutor, and afterwards secretary, to the Emperor Alexander Severus. He was raised to the rank of prefect of the prætorium; but he disgraced himself by his persecution of the Christians; and his oppressions were so great, that the soldiers of the prætorian guard put him to death A.D. 228. His 'Commentaries on Demosthenes,' written in Greek, are extant. The titles of above thirty other works by him are recorded, among them a 'Digest,' in forty-eight books, which is said to have been the basis of the 'Digest' of Justinian: of all these productions nothing is now extant except twenty-nine chapters of a work entitled 'Regulæ Juris.'

ULUG-BEIGH, a Tartar prince, was the grandson of Tamerlane, and born in 1393. He entered upon the government at the age of fourteen years, and distinguished himself by his love of letters. He applied himself chiefly to astronomy, and founded at Samarcand a college and an observatory. He made numerous observations on the heavenly bodies, and invited to his dominions learned men from all parts of the world. This prince had, however, the failing of putting faith in judicial astrology, which cost him his life; for having cast the nativity of Abdollatif, his eldest son, and finding that he would prove a dangerous character, he chose his younger son, Abdalaziz, for his successor. A rebellion was the consequence, and Ulug-Beigh fell by the hands of Abdollatif in 1449. Greaves published, in Latin, his 'Tractatus de Epochis Gentium Orientalium,' etc., 1650; his 'Tabula Geographica de Situ quarundam regionum; Longitudines centum Stellarum;' and, in 1665, Dr. Hyde published at Oxford another work of his, entitled 'Tabulæ Longitudinum et Latitudinum Stellarum fixarum.'

UPTON, JAMES, born at Winslow, Cheshire, 1670, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge; became master of the grammar-school at Taunton, Somersetshire; besides which he held the livings of Brimpton and Monk Silver, in that county. Died 13 Aug., 1749. He published, Aristotle de Arte Poetica; 'Dionysius Halicarnassensis de Structura Orationis;' an edition of Ascham's Schoolmaster; and 'Novus Historiarum Fabularumque Delectus.' His son, John Upton, born at Taunton, 1707, became fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; afterwards prebendary of Rochester, and rector of Great Risington, in Gloucestershire; and died 9 Dec., 1760. He published an edition of Arrian's Epictetus; another of Spenser's Faerie Queen; and 'Observations on Shakspeare.'

URBAN I. succeeded Pope Calixtus I. 13 Oct., 222, and was beheaded for the Christian faith 23 May, 250.

URBAN II., Odo, a Frenchman, succeeded Pope Victor III. 12 March, 1088; died 29 July, 1099.

URBAN III., Lambert Crivelli, after being archbishop of Milan, was elected Pope 25 Nov., 1185, and died 29 Oct., 1187.

URBAN IV., Jacques Pantalœon, a native of Troyes, in Champagne, became patriarch of Jerusalem; was elected Pope 25 Aug., 1261; died 20 Oct., 1264.

URBAN V., a Frenchman, succeeded Pope Innocent VI. 27 Oct., 1302; died at Avignon 19 Dec., 1370.

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URBAN VI., a Neapolitan, and archbishop of Bari, was elected Pope, though not a cardinal, during a kind of popular sedition, 8 April, 1378. The cardinals soon after elected Cardinal Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII.; and this proved the beginning of a long and lamentable schism. Urban VI. died 15 Oct., 1389.

URBAN VII., *John Baptist Cistagna*, a Roman, succeeded Pope Sixtus V., but died, thirteen days after his election, 27 Sept., 1590.

URBAN VIII., *Maffeo Barberini*, was born at Florence 1568. He was educated under the Jesuits, and studied the law at Pisa; after which he entered into orders, and, in 1606, attained the rank of cardinal. In 1623 he was elected to the papal chair, in which station he displayed great zeal against the Jansenists; but he was a patron of learning, and founded the college 'De propaganda fide.' He created no fewer than seventy-four cardinals. He died 29 July, 1644. His Latin poems were printed at Paris in 1642, folio; and at Oxford in 1726, 8vo.

URE, ANDREW, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent chemist, born at Glasgow 17 May, 1778, studied at the university of his native town and at Edinburgh. In 1804 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Andersonian university, and subsequently he resided several years at Glasgow Observatory. In 1821 he published his famous 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' of which many editions have since appeared. This work procured him the friendship of Sir Humphry Davy, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. E. D. Clarke. Dr. Ure, who was a member of many learned societies, came in 1830 to reside in London, where he died 2 Jan., 1857. His 'Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines' is a valuable work, and has been translated into the principal languages of Europe. Dr. Ure's name is associated with some original and remarkable researches, but he is chiefly distinguished in the annals of science by his success in the application of chemistry to the arts and to manufactures.

URQUHART, Sir THOMAS, of Cromartie, a quaint old Scotch writer, who is chiefly known by his translation of *Rabelais*. He was a cavalry officer among the followers of Charles II., and was present at the battle of Worcester (1651), relative to which he published a curious piece entitled '*Εκσυβαλλώνρον*;' or the Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel, found in the kennel of Worcester Streets the day after the Fight, and six before the Autumnal Equinox, anno 1651, serving in this Place to frontal a Vindication of the Honour of Scotland from that infamy whereunto the rigid Presbyterian Party of that Nation, out of their Covetousness and Ambition, most dissembledly hath involved it.' He was also the author of a work on Trigonometry; 'Introduction to the Universal Language,' 1653; and a Genealogy of the Urquhart Family; which, with other tracts by him, were printed at Edinburgh 1782.

URRY, JOHN, an ingenious critic, born, it is supposed, in the north of England. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he engaged in an edition of Chaucer, part of which only he lived to accomplish; but the work was published in a splendid folio, in 1721, with his portrait prefixed, and an elaborate preface, from which it appears that he died in March, 1714, aged 51.

URSINUS, FULVIUS, a learned writer, the illegitimate son of a knight of Malta, was born at Rome 1529. He was abandoned by his mother, but found a patron in Gentilio Delmi, a card of Lateran, who gave him a good education, and procured him preference. He was particularly skilful in ascertaining the antiquity of manuscripts, but would never discover his method to any person. He died in May, 1600. His works are, *De Familias Romanis*; *notes on the Roman Classics*; '*Imagines Virorum illustrium et eruditorum*,' etc.

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URSULA (St.), virgin and martyr, was, according to the most commonly received opinion, the daughter of a British prince. She quitted her native country, with a number of other virgins, to escape from the barbarities of the pagan Saxons; but on their arrival in the neighbourhood of Cologne they fell into the hands of the Huns, who massacred them about the year 453. On the spot where they were buried a church was erected, which was very celebrated a century later, when St. Cunibert occupied the see of Cologne. The blessed Angelo di Merici founded in 1537 the order of Ursuline nuns, who devote themselves to the education of girls, and who derive their appellation from their patroness St. Ursula. *Festiva*, Oct. 21.

USHER, JAMES, was born at Dublin 4 Jan., 1560. His father was one of the six clerks in chancery, and his mother the daughter of James Stanbury, recorder of Dublin, and speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was taught to read by two aunts, who were both blind, but had a great knowledge of the Scriptures. He was next put under the care of two Scotch gentlemen, who kept a school at Dublin, where they were the secret agents of James VI. In 1593 Usher became the first student of Trinity College, Dublin, where he laid so strong a foundation of knowledge that in his nineteenth year he held a dispute with Fitz-Simons, a celebrated Jesuit, then a prisoner in Dublin. Usher was, at this time, fellow of his college; and in 1601 he received ordination from his uncle, the archbishop of Armagh. Two years afterwards he came to England to purchase books for the college library, and, during his absence, his mother became a convert to the Catholic faith, which gave him great trouble. On his return he was made professor of divinity; besides which he held the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1612 he took his doctor's degree, and soon after published '*De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu*.' In 1615 he was employed to draw up the articles for the Irish Church, which passed the convocation, though the doctrine of predestination was asserted in them in the strongest terms. In 1620 he was consecrated bishop of Meath, whence, in the last year of King James, he was translated to Armagh. The primate kept up an extensive correspondence with men of learning in all parts of Europe; and he employed persons to visit the East for the purchase of manuscripts. Two of the most valuable of these acquisitions were a copy of the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, and one of the *Old Testament in Syriac*. In 1630 he printed his '*Britanniarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*.' When the Rebellion broke out in Ireland he was plundered of everything except his library, which he conveyed to England, where the king gave him the bishopric of Carlisle; but the troubles that followed rendered it of no benefit. The archbishop then

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resided at Oxford, where he frequently preached before the king, and published the epistles of Polycarp and Ignatius, the manuscripts of which had been recovered by his diligence. In 1646 he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's Inn, where he officiated eight years, and then retired on account of his infirmities. From that time he lived wholly with the countess of Peterborough, partly at her house in London, and partly at Reigate, in Surrey, where he died 21 March, 1655-6. His body was interred, with great pomp, in Westminster Abbey, by the orders of Cromwell, who, however, threw all the expense on the primate's family. His principal works, in addition to those already mentioned, are, *Goteschalci et Predestinarianæ Controversiæ ab eo motæ historiæ; Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge; Tracts on Episcopacy; The Power of the Prince, and the Obedience of the Subject; Annals of the Old and New Testament; De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo; Dissertatio de Maccodonum et Asianorum anno solari dissertatio; De Græcæ Septuaginta Interpretum verum Syntagma; Chronologia Sacra; and collection of letters, to and from the archbishop, with his life, by Dr. Parr, folio. The volume entitled 'A Body of Divinity,' printed in 1654, folio, was compiled, without his consent, from his sermons and notes. His library, after being much pillaged, was given to Trinity College, Dublin.*

USHER, JAMES, a Catholic writer, born in the county of Dublin in 1720. He was first a farmer, next a linendraper, and afterwards a priest. He then settled at Kensington, where he kept a school, and died 1772. Mr. Usher wrote 'Clio, or a Discourse on Taste;' 'An Introduction to the Theory of the Human Mind,' and some pamphlets.

UTENHOVIUS, CHARLES, an eminent scholar, born at Ghent 1536. He studied at Paris; after which he visited England, where he received many marks of favour from Queen Elizabeth. He finally settled at Cologne, and died there 1 August, 1600. His principal works are, *Epistolarum Centuria; Carmina Græco dedita; Ethicalamia Græca et Latina; Mythologia Æsopica.*

UVEDALE, ROBERT, a botanist, born in Westminster 1642. He received his education under Dr. Busby, at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of doctor of laws in 1682. He was at this time master of the grammar-school at Enfield; where he cultivated a curious garden, in which, among other exotics, was the cedar of Libanus, measuring twelve feet in girth. Dr. Uvedale was one of the translators of Plutarch's Lives, in the version by Dryden and others. Died 1722.

UWINS, THOMAS, R.A., an English painter, surveyor of pictures to the queen, &c., born in London 1782; died at Staines 25 August, 1857.

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VAGA, PERINO DEL, an eminent painter, whose real name was Pietro Buonaccorsi, was born at Florence 1500. He was admitted into the school of several artists, and at length was taken to Rome by Vaga, a Florentine painter, whose name he adopted. There he acquired so much skill, that Giulio Romano and Penni spoke of him to their

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master, Raphael, and that great man gave him employment in his loggie under Giovanni da Udine. He there worked in stucco and grotesque ornaments, and also painted some historical pieces. In 1523 the plague drove him from Rome to Florence, where he made cartoons for some great works which he did not stay to execute. Returning to Rome, he attached himself to Giulio Romano and Penni, and married the sister of the latter; and the three artists painted in concert at the Vatican. After the sack of Rome in 1527 he withdrew to Genoa, where he was hospitably received by Prince Doria, who gave him employment. Intending to settle at Pisa, he took a house there, and began to work upon the decoration of the dome of the cathedral; but he returned to Genoa, and eventually to Rome, where he was employed by the Pope in several works. At length he became the first painter in that capital, all the great undertakings being entrusted to him. Died 1547.

VAHL, MARTIN, born at Bergen, Norway, 10 Oct., 1749; became professor of botany at Copenhagen; published 'Flora Danica,' and other botanical works; died 24 Sept., 1804.

VAILLANT, JEAN FOY, a medallist, born at Beauvais 24 May, 1632, took the degree of doctor of physic, but quitted that profession for the study of antiquities, and was employed by Colbert to travel in quest of medals for the royal cabinet. In 1674 he sailed from Marseilles to Italy, but was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery about five months, when he obtained his liberty, and twenty medals which had been taken from him. On his voyage home, the ship was chased by another corsair, and Vaillant, dreading the loss of his medals, swallowed them. A sudden gale of wind, however, carried the vessel safe from the enemy, and he landed with his cargo, of which he was cleared in the course of nature. After this, he made another voyage as far as Persia. Died 23 Oct., 1706. His works on numismatics are numerous and valuable. His son, *Jean François Foy Vaillant* (b. 1665; d. 17 Nov., 1708), was also a clever numismatist, and wrote several treatises on medallist history.

VAILLANT, SÉBASTIEN, a botanist, born at Vigny, near Pontoise, 20 May, 1669. He was first a musician, next a surgeon, and afterwards secretary to Fagon, physician to Louis XIV. By the interest of his patron he became director of the Royal Garden, where he was made professor and demonstrator of plants. He was also keeper of the Cabinet of Drugs, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. His works are, *Remarks on Tournefort's Institutions; Essay on the Structure of Flowers; 'Botanicon Parisiense.'* Died 26 May, 1722.

VAISSETTE, JOSEPH, an historian, born 1685, at Gaillac, in Agenois. He was first a lawyer, and afterwards a Benedictine, in the abbey of St. Germain des Prés, where he died 10 April, 1756. He wrote the 'History of Languedoc;' a 'Universal Geography;' and a treatise on the 'Origin of the French Monarchy.'

VALCKENAER, LOUWIK CASFER, a Dutch Hellenist, born at Leeuwarden, in Friesland, 1715; became professor of Greek at Francker 1741; professor of Greek and archaeology at Leyden 1755; died 15 March, 1785. He edited various Greek authors, and his 'Diatribe in Euripidis Perditorum Dramatum Reliquias' is one of the

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most masterly treatises ever written on matters of classical antiquity. His son, *Jan Valckenaer*, born at Leyden 1759, became professor of jurisprudence, first at Franeker, and afterwards at Utrecht (1787). On 6 Feb., 1793, Valckenaer, together with other representatives of the Dutch patriots, presented himself at the bar of the French National Assembly, and requested them to send an army into Holland to support his party against the Orange party, which was upheld by the arms of Prussia. In 1795 a French army under Pichegru marched into the Netherlands, when Valckenaer returned to his native land, and was appointed professor of public law at Leyden. After being sent on several embassies by the Batavian Republic, he died at Haarlem 25 Jan., 1821.

VALDÉS, JUAN, a Spanish heretic, born at Cuenca about 1495, was bred a lawyer, and received the honour of knighthood from the emperor Charles V. He is supposed to have imbibed the opinions of Luther during a tour in Germany, after which he resided in Italy, and chiefly at Naples, where he was secretary to the king. In that city he communicated his opinions to several persons of both sexes, and some of high rank, who held secret religious meetings—among these were Peter Martyr and Ochinus. The number of his followers became considerable, and at length attracted the notice of the Inquisition, which employed its usual methods in the suppression of heresy; and some of the reformers took refuge in foreign countries, while the majority retracted their opinions. Valdés himself died at Naples in 1540. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, but is best known by his 'Considerations on a Religious Life,' which was translated into English by Nicholas Ferrar, and printed at Oxford 1638. An eulogistic account of Valdés', 'Life and Writings,' by Benjamin B. Wiffen, together with a translation, by John T. Betts, of his 'Hundred and Ten Considerations,' was published at London in 1865. Mr. Wiffen had previously brought out a translation of Valdés' 'Allabeto Christiano' (1847, and again 1861).

VALDEZ, JUAN ANTONIO MELENDEZ, called the Spanish Anacreon, was born of a noble family at Ribera del Fresno, in Estremadura, 11 March, 1754, and educated at Salamanca, where he took the degree of doctor of laws, and became professor of belles lettres. In 1780 his 'Panegyric on a Country Life' was crowned by the Spanish Academy. Some time after he gained another prize by his 'Bathylus.' In 1789 he was appointed a judge at Saragossa, and in 1797 was called to the capital to take the office of advocate-general. Afterwards he was made councillor of state, and director-general of public instruction. He died at Montpellier, in France, 24 May, 1817. The most popular of his poems is 'Camacho's Wedding.'

VALENS, FLAVIUS, emperor, was son of Gratian, and born in Pannonia 328; his brother Valentinian associated him in the empire of the East 364; he was defeated by the Goths in a battle near Adrianople, and wounded in his retreat; his men put him into a house which the enemy set fire to, and he perished in the flames A.D. 378.

VALENTINE, a Roman, who succeeded Pope Eugenius II., and died 21 Sept., 827, forty days after his election.

VALENTINIAN I., emperor, was the eldest son of Gratian, and was born 321. He kept the government of the West to himself, having given

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the East to his brother Valens after Jovian's death in 364. He overthrew the Germans, and suppressed an insurrection of his subjects; he was a man of wonderful parts, but his anger was almost madness. The Quadi having sent to him for peace, he fell into such a rage at the awkward mien of the ambassadors, that his passion broke a blood-vessel in his body, of which he died A.D. 375.

VALENTINIAN II. succeeded his father, the preceding emperor, at the age of five years; but he was deprived of his throne by Maximus. Theodosius, emperor of the East, took his part, and having conquered Maximus, placed the young monarch on his throne: he was some time after strangled by one of his officers named Artogastes; this happened in 392. He was an amiable prince, and studied to copy the virtues of his benefactor, Theodosius, which made his death to be generally lamented.

VALENTINIAN III. was son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great. He obtained the imperial robe in 423, at the age of six years, under the management of his mother. When he came to take the reins of government he plunged himself into all manner of extravagance and oppression; and was murdered A.D. 455.

VALERIANUS, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Rhœtia in 254. Before this he was distinguished by many virtues, but afterwards he sank into indolence and contempt. He associated to himself his son Gallienus in the government, and persecuted the Christians, whom he had at first tolerated; he made war on the Goths and Scythians with some success, but was unfortunate in an expedition against Sapor, king of Persia, who carried him to his capital in triumph, and treated him with great indignity, after which he ordered him to be flayed alive, and his body to be rubbed with salt, in which dreadful state he expired A.D. 260.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin historian, was a native of Rome, and lived in the reign of Tiberius, to whom he dedicated his work, 'Libri nonæ factorum dictorumque memorabilium,' the first printed edition of which is that of Mentz, in 1471; and the best that of Kapp, 8vo., Leipsic, 1782.

VALESIUS, HENRY, of *Henri de Valois*, a learned writer, born at Paris 10 Sept., 1603. He studied under Petavius and Sirmond; after which he applied himself to the law, and frequented the bar for seven years, when the death of his father enabled him to follow his inclination to literary pursuits. After publishing some learned works, particularly the 'Excerpta' from the Greek historians, made by the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and an edition of 'Ammianus Marcellinus,' he was employed in printing the Ecclesiastical Historians, with notes, which he accomplished in a manner that gave universal satisfaction. In 1660 he was appointed historiographer of France; and, in 1662, he became blind, notwithstanding which he married a young woman, by whom he had seven children. He died 7 May, 1676. His brother, *Adrien de Valois*, born at Paris 14 Jan., 1607, was also honoured with the title of historiographer of France, and died 4 July, 1692. His principal works are, 'Gesta Francorum,' and 'Notitia Galliarum.'

VALETTE, JEAN PARISAT DE LA, born 1404, was chosen grand-master of the knights of Malta 1577, and bravely defended the island against the attacks of Solymann the Magnificent, and an army of

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20,000 men. After a siege of four months, and the loss of 20,000 men, the Turks retreated in dismay, and the Maltese raised anew, from its ruins, their demolished city, to which they gave the name of their heroic defender. This great patriot died 21 Aug., 1568.

VALLA, LORENZO, a learned writer, born at Rome in 1407, according to Drakenborch, though some writers place that event five years later. He read lectures on rhetoric at Pavia, and next at Milan, where he was patronised by Alphonsus, king of Arragon and Naples, who employed him to write the life of his father Ferdinand, and protected him from the Inquisition when that tribunal was about to punish him for heresy. Valla also found a powerful friend in Pope Nicholas V., who invited him to Rome, where he was made professor of rhetoric, and received a pension. He afterwards became a canon of St. John Lateran, and secretary and apostolical writer to the Pope. He died in 1457 or 1465. Valla was a man of great genius and erudition, but arrogant and quarrelsome. His principal works are, a Latin translation of Homer; notes on Livy; a translation of Thucydides; another of Herodotus; illustrations of the New Testament; and, above all the rest, his 'Elegantiae Linguae Latinae,' printed at Rome in 1471, at Paris in 1542, and many times since.

VALLANCEY, CHARLES, LL.D., a Celtic scholar, born in England 1721, embraced the military profession, and after being quartered for several years at Gibraltar, he was transferred to Ireland, where he obtained a commission in the corps of engineers. He now became settled, and devoted himself to the study of the Irish language, topography, and antiquities. For a survey which he made of the island, George III. gave him £1000, and an extraordinary allowance of 15s. a day. At this time he was a lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently he attained the rank of general. His principal performance is 'A Grammar of the Irish Language' (1773, and again 1781). He was also the author of 'An Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Language,' which he traces to the Phœnician; and he likewise published a periodical work in 2 vols., entitled 'Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis.' After this he undertook the task of compiling an Irish Dictionary. He received his doctor's degree from Trinity College, Dublin. Died at Dublin 8 Aug., 1812.

VALLE, PIETRO DELLA, a traveller, born in Rome, 2 April, 1586. He set out for the East in 1614, and did not return till 1626. He died 20 April, 1652. The Italian account of his travels in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, and India, was printed in 1602. It has been translated into French, Dutch, German, and English.

VALLISNERI, ANTONIO, a physician, was born in Modena 3 May, 1661. He became professor of medicine at Padua, physician to the emperor, and a chevalier. Died 12 Jan., 1730. His works on natural history and physic were printed at Venice in 3 vols. fol., 1733.

VALOIS, ADRIEN, and HENRI DE. See VALEBIUS.

VALPY, EDWARD, D.D., a classical scholar, born 1764, after being engaged in tuition for many years at Reading School, under his brother, Dr. Richard Valpy, was elected in 1810 high master of Norwich School, which he raised to an unprecedented height of prosperity. He also held the rectory of All Saints, Thwaite, and the vicarage

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of St. Mary's Walsham, Norfolk. Died at Yarmouth 15 April, 1832. Dr. Valpy, who graduated B.D. at Cambridge 1810, published 'Elegantiae Latinae; or rules and exercises illustrative of the Elegancies of Latin Prose,' 1803, 11th edit. 1837; and 'The Greek Testament,' with English notes, 3 vols. 8vo., 1815.

VALPY, RICHARD, D.D., a distinguished scholar, was born at Jersey 7 Dec., 1754. From one of the foundation schools in his native island he was removed at the age of ten to the college of Valognes, in Normandy, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language. At fifteen he was sent to the grammar-school of Southampton, and thence was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. Having taken orders, he removed first to Bury St. Edmunds, and afterwards, in 1781, to Reading, where he had been unanimously elected head master of the school founded by King Henry VII. In this new sphere Dr. Valpy spent most of his subsequent life; so much, indeed, that his name is identified with the school and town in which he lived. To elevate the school was the first wish of his youth, and the last object of his age. In the midst of business he found leisure to compose a series of elementary works on almost every branch of education. The great object of all his endeavours was to facilitate the attainment of learning. With this view he devoted himself to the Greek, the Latin, and the French languages in succession. With reference to the two former, he published in English his Greek and Latin grammars, which, being the first popular works of the kind, produced a great change in the education of youth. About six months previous to his death Dr. Valpy resigned his mastership, to which he had the satisfaction of seeing his son, the Rev. Frederick Valpy, unanimously elected. He died at Kensington 28 March, 1836.

VALSALVA, ANTONIO MARIA, a physician, born at Imola 17 Jan., 1666; became professor of anatomy at Bologna, and practised there with great reputation till his death, on 2 Feb., 1733. His Anatomical Dissertations were published in Latin at Venice, 1740; but his principal work is his Anatomy of the Ear, 'De Aure humana,' the best edition of which is that by the celebrated Morgagni, Valsalva's favourite pupil.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, a poet and architect, born in London 1666. His father was comptroller of the treasury-chamber under Charles II., and his mother the daughter of Sir Dudley Carleton. At an early age he had an ensign's commission, though it does not appear that he remained long in the army. In 1697 he brought out his comedy of 'The Relapse,' which was followed the next year by the 'Provoked Wife,' and 'Esop.' Vanbrugh now associated with Betterton and Congreve in building a theatre in the Haymarket, which was opened in 1707; but the speculation did not answer the expectations of the proprietors. Here Vanbrugh produced his 'Confederacy,' a comedy, the dramatic merit of which could not atone for its licentiousness. In the latter part of his life he was sorry for that immorality in his scenes which laid him open to the censure of Jeremy Collier. It is not known when or how he began to be an architect; but notwithstanding the ridicule thrown upon him by the wits, competent judges allow that he had both science and taste, of which the buildings of Blenheim and Castle-Howard are proofs.

In 1704 Vanbrugh was appointed Clarenceux king-at-arms, and in 1714 he was knighted; soon after which he was made comptroller of the royal works, and surveyor of the hospital at Greenwich. Died 26 March, 1725-6.

VAN BUREN. See BUREN.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, a captain in the British navy, author of a 'Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World,' in the years 1790-95; was born about 1750, and died 10 May, 1798.

VAN DALE, ANTON, a physician, was born in Holland Nov. 1638. He was bred to merchandise, which he relinquished for literature; and he also became a preacher among the Mennonites, or Baptists; but afterwards he studied medicine, and became physician to the hospital at Haerlem, where he died 28 Nov., 1708. His works are, *Dissertations on the Heathen Oracles*, in Latin, which Fontenelle published an abstract in French; *Origin and Progress of Idolatry*; '*Dissertatio super Aristeas, de 70 interpretibus.*'

VANDAMME, DOMINIQUE JOSEPH, comte de Hunebourg, a French general, born at Cassel (France) 5 Nov., 1771. After having distinguished himself in the wars of the Republic and of the Empire he was entrusted with the command of an army corps in Saxony (1813), and was vanquished and taken prisoner at Kulm. During the Hundred Days he became a peer of France. After the Restoration he left France, but returned in 1824. Died 15 July, 1830.

VANDERKRANUS. See AA, VAN DER.

VANDEBANK, PETER, an engraver, was born at Paris 1649, and came to England about 1674. He was deservedly admired for the softness of his prints, some of which are of an uncommon size. These, though they helped to increase his reputation, helped also to ruin him, as the profit on their sale was by no means commensurate with the time and expense he bestowed upon them. The most valuable of his works is his excellent print of Christ praying in the Garden, after Sebastian Bourdon. Vanderbank died in London 1697.

VAN DER DOES. See DOES.

VANDER HELST. See HELST.

VANDER MEULEN. See MEULEN.

VANDER NEER. See NEER.

VANDERVELDE, WILLEM, *The Old*, a marine painter, born at Leyden 1610. He was brought up to a seafaring life; but having also a talent for painting, he employed his pencil on the objects to which he had been accustomed, and became a very neat and accurate designer of shipping. So attached was he to his art, that, in order to be a near spectator of sea-engagements, he hired a light vessel, in which he approached both friends and enemies to sketch all the incidents of the action upon the spot; and in this manner he is said to have been an observer of the battle between the duke of York and Opdam, and the memorable three days' engagement between Monk and De Ruyter. Expecting greater encouragement in England than in his own country, he came to London, where he was favourably received by Charles II., and taken into his service. He repaid this favour more gratefully than patriotically, by conducting, as it is said, the English fleet to burn Scheveling. He had the title of painter of sea-fights to Charles II. and James II., and died in London 1693.

VANDERVELDE, WILLEM, *The Young*, son of

the preceding, was born at Amsterdam 1633, and became a marine painter of such excellence that Horace Walpole affirms the palm of Raphael for history not to be more indisputable than his for sea-pieces. He received instructions in the art from his father, and was afterwards a disciple of Simon de Vlieger. As soon as he thought himself master of his profession he joined his father in London, where the specimens of his talents which he exhibited were so much admired that he was entertained by the king, and obtained employment among the nobility. He was, equally with his father, a copyist of reality; and by order of the duke of York he attended the engagement of Solebay in a small vessel. He also accompanied Charles II. when he went to view the junction of the English and French fleets at the Nore, of which he painted a large picture. Every possible perfection is ascribed to the works of this master, whose principal performances are found in England. He died in London 6 April, 1707.

VAN DER WERF, ADRIAN, a Dutch painter, born at Kralingher Ambacht, near Rotterdam, 1659; died at Rotterdam 1722. Most of his pictures are preserved at Munich.

VANDER WEYDEN. See WEYDEN.

VAN DIEMEN, ANTHONY, governor of the Dutch East India settlements, was born at Kuilenberg 1593. He went to India early in life as a soldier, but rose by his merit to be accountant-general, and a member of the supreme council. In 1651 he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, but the year following went out again, and not long after became governor-general. In 1642 he sent Tasman on a voyage to the south, the consequence of which was the discovery of that part of New Holland called Van Diemen's Land. Died 19 April, 1645.

VANDYCK, SIR ANTHONY, an illustrious painter, was born at Antwerp 28 March, 1598-9. His father was a merchant, and his mother, Cornelia Kessboom, was a painter of flowers. Van Dyck was his first master; but afterwards he became the favourite pupil of Rubens, who advised him to apply himself wholly to portrait, and to visit Italy. Accordingly, he set out for that country, where he studied the colouring of Titian with such success as to excel Rubens in his tints. At Rome he acquired the name of the *Pittore Cavalieresco*, from his style of living. On his return to Antwerp he painted portraits and historical pieces on sacred subjects. In the early part of the reign of Charles I. he came to England, and became a favourite with that monarch, who gave him a pension and the honour of knighthood. He died in London 9 Dec., 1641, and was buried in St Paul's Cathedral. By his wife, Mary Ruthven, the daughter of Lord Gowry, he left one child, who married a Mr. Stepney.

VANE, SIR HENRY, a statesman, born in Kent 1580. He received the honour of knighthood from James I., who also made him conferrer to Prince Charles; and on the accession of his royal master to the throne Vane was made a member of the privy council. He was also sent on some embassies; and when the king went to Scotland Sir Henry entertained him at Raby Castle, his seat in Durham. In 1639 he was made treasurer of the household, and soon after principal secretary of state; but on joining in the prosecution of the earl of Strafford he was removed from all his places. Died 1654.

VANE.

VANE, Sir HENRY, eldest son of the preceding, was born 1612. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; after which he went to Geneva, from whence he returned a republican and Puritan. He then made a voyage to New England, and became governor of Massachusetts; but his conduct was so fanatical that the settlement would have been ruined had he not been compelled to quit the country. In 1640 he was elected into Parliament, where he was the principal mover of the solemn league and covenant, and also of the self-denying ordinance, but he took no part in the king's trial, and he resisted Cromwell to such a degree that the usurper sent him to Carisbrooke Castle. On the death of Oliver he laboured to institute a perfect commonwealth; but the nation had already suffered too much by such speculations, and the ancient order being restored, he was brought to trial for treason, and condemned to be beheaded, which was put in execution on Tower Hill 14 June, 1662. He wrote several mystical books, and became the head of a sect of Millennarians, who were called Vanists.

VAN HALEN, Don JUAN, a military character, born in Spain, who commanded the troops in the revolution in Belgium in 1830. He died in 1864, at Cadiz.

VANINI, LUCIUS, an atheist, born at Tournano, in the kingdom of Naples, 1585. He had a liberal education, and appears to have taken a doctor's degree in the civil and canon law; after which he entered into orders, and became an enthusiastic admirer of Aristotle, Pomponatius, and Cardan. He travelled much, and spread his infamous notions even in England in 1614, for which he suffered imprisonment. On recovering his liberty he went back to Italy, where he became a schoolmaster; but, his principles being discovered, he was obliged to fly into France. After many removals, and printing some books under fictitious names, he settled at Paris, and obtained a pension from the Marshal de Bassompierre, to whom he dedicated his 'Dialogues,' which, after being licensed for the press, were condemned to be burnt. Vanini now went to Toulouse, where he was apprehended, and sentenced to death for blasphemy, which was put in execution with circumstances of peculiar barbarity 19 Feb., 1619.

VAN LOO, JEAN BAPTIST, a painter, born at Aix, in Provence, 1684. He became painter to the king of Sardinia, and realised a good fortune, which he lost in the Mississippi jungle, and then came to England to repair it. He succeeded in his object, and was the fashionable portrait-painter of the day. He died in his native country 1746. His brother, *Charles André Vanloo*, was born at Nice 1705. He studied at Rome, and in 1734 settled at Paris, where he had the direction of the royal élèves, and was honoured with the order of St. Michael and the title of first painter to the king. He died at Paris 1765.

VAN MANDER, CHARLES, a painter, born at Meulebeke, near Courtray, 1548. He studied at Rome, and became an excellent artist in historical subjects and landscape, which he painted both in fresco and in oil. He founded an academy at Haarlem, where also he composed tragedies and comedies, which were acted with applause. His best pictures are one of Paradise and another of the Deluge. Van Mander likewise wrote 'Lives of the Painters.' Died 11 Sept., 1606.

VANVITELLI.

VAN MILDERT, WILLIAM, D.D., an Anglican prelate, descended from a family of Dutch merchants, was born in London 1705. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School and Queen's College, Oxford. After officiating as a clergyman in different country parishes, he became rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, 1796. In preaching the Boyle Lectures (1802 and 1805) he displayed eminent ability, which led to his election to the preacher'ship of Lincoln's Inn, and to his appointment to the regius professorship of divinity at Oxford. He preached the Bampton lecture in 1814. In 1819 he became bishop of Llandaff; in 1820 dean of St. Paul's; and in 1826 bishop of Durham. He died at Bishop-Auckland 21 Feb., 1836. His 'Boyle's Lectures' contain an historical view of the rise and progress of infidelity, with a refutation of its principles and reasonings. He also published two volumes of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, and edited the works of Dr. Waterland, in 10 vols., prefixing a masterly review of the author's life and writings. To the credit of Bishop Van Mildert it must be recorded that he supported the duke of Wellington in the removal of the disabilities of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.

VANNI, FRANCESCO, a painter, born at Siena about 1563. After studying under Salimbeni and Passerotti he went to Rome, and became a pupil of Giovanni da Vecchia. On his return home he adopted the manner of Barocci, to which he afterwards added that of Correggio. Clement VIII. invited him to Rome, and for his picture of Simon the Magician gave him the order of knighthood. He died about 1610.

VANNUCCI, ANDREA. See *ANDREA DEL SARTO*.

VAN OS, PIETER GENARD, a Dutch painter and engraver, born 1776 at the Hague, where he died 1839. He formed his style on the works of Paul Potter and Dujardin, and became eminent for his landscapes with cattle, &c.

VANSITTART, NICHOLAS, Lord Bexley. See *BEXLEY*.

VANSOMER, PAUL, a portrait-painter, born at Antwerp about 1576. At the commencement of the reign of James I. he removed to London, where he was much employed. His portraits are frequently to be found in the collections of our nobility. Among the portraits he executed were those of King James and his queen, Anne of Denmark. Died Jan. 1621.

VAN SWIETEN, GERARD, a physician, born at Leyden 7 May, 1700. He studied under Boerhaave, and in 1725 took his doctor's degree, yet still continued to attend the lectures of his preceptor, with whom he became an associate. But though Van Swieten added to the reputation of the university, he was deprived of his office for being a Catholic; whereupon he removed to Vienna, where he was appointed first physician to the court, and created a baron of the empire. Here he laid the foundation of a medical school, established chemical lectures in one of the hospitals, enlarged the botanical garden, and prevailed upon the government to rebuild the university. He died 18 June, 1772. His principal work is 'Commentaria in Hermanni Boerhaavi Aphorismos.'

VAN VEEN. See *VENIUS*.

VANVITELLI, LUIGI, an architect, born at Naples 1700. After being employed in other works he was appointed architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, where he displayed his genius in the arrangement

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of mosaics and other interior decorations. His reputation at length induced the king of Naples (Charles III., afterwards king of Spain) to choose him as the architect of his projected palace at Caserta—a structure not inferior in grandeur and magnificence to any work of the kind in Europe. Vanvitelli left many other monuments of his talents in various parts of Italy. Died 1 March, 1773.

VARCHI, BENEDETTO, an historian, was born at Florence 1502. In the civil commotions of his country he took part against the Medici family, for which he was banished; but Cosmo recalled him, and Varchi, out of gratitude, became an advocate for monarchy. This so irritated the opposite party that they waylaid the author, and left him weltering in his blood. On his recovery he embraced the ecclesiastical state. He died 18 Dec., 1565. His history of Florence was not published till 1721; and another edition was printed at Milan in 1803. He also wrote an elegant work on the Italian language, entitled 'L'Ercolano.'

VARGAS, LUIS DE, a painter, born at Seville 1502, studied for some years at Rome and in the Italian schools, and acquired great celebrity among his countrymen. The best-known of his pieces are, a 'Jesus bearing his Cross,' and 'Adam and Eve,' still preserved at Seville. Some of his portraits also possessed superior excellence. Vargas was humble, charitable, generous to others, and austere towards himself, practising the penitential discipline of the Church with great rigour, and occasionally laying himself down to meditate in a coffin which he kept in his closet. Died at Seville 1568.

VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, KARL AUGUST LUDWIG PHILIPP, a distinguished Prussian writer and diplomatist, was born at Düsseldorf 21 Feb., 1785. His parents intended him for the medical profession, but he abandoned it for a literary career, his opinions being greatly influenced by the lectures of A. W. von Schlegel and Fichte at Berlin, and of Wolf and Schleiermacher at Halle. On the latter university being closed in consequence of the French invasion, he returned to Berlin, and was there introduced to a circle of artists and authors, among whom Rahel Levin, an accomplished Jewess, whom he afterwards (1814) married, occupied a prominent place. He subsequently continued his studies at Tübingen, and next obtained an ensign's commission in the Austrian army 1809. He was wounded at the battle of Wagram, and taken prisoner by the French; and in 1810 he accompanied Count Von Bentheim to Paris. After an interval spent in study in Austria and Prussia he joined the Russian army in 1813, obtained the rank of captain, and followed General Fetterburn in his advance to Paris. Subsequently he assisted Chancellor Hardenburg at the congress of Vienna; again entered Paris with the allied forces 1815; was for three years resident minister at Carlsruhe, and thenceforward lived for the most part at Berlin in studious retirement, from which he occasionally emerged when appointed to undertake special diplomatic missions for the Prussian government. His death occurred at Berlin 10 Oct., 1858. Varnhagen von Ense is regarded by the Germans as one of their best prose writers. His works, which are too numerous to be mentioned here, consist principally of biographical studies, including two memorials of his wife (who died 1833), and tales, criticisms, and poems. Of his Diary (*Tagebuch*) several volumes have appeared. He

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was a Liberal in politics, and a staunch opponent of Absolutism.

VARRO, MARCUS TERENCE, a Roman grammarian, historian, poet, and philosopher, was born 117 B.C. He was the friend of Cicero, and they dedicated their works to each other. Varro attached himself to the party of Pompey, and was proscribed, but returned to Rome, and died there 27 B.C. He is called the most learned of the Romans, and his works are said to have amounted to nearly five hundred in number. Of these nothing remains but portions of a work on 'The Latin Tongue;' a treatise on Husbandry, which has been translated into English by the Rev. T. Owen (1800); and some slight fragments of other performances.

VASARI, GIORGIO, Cavaliere, an Italian painter and writer, born at Arezzo 1512. He studied under Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, and other masters; after which he was patronised by the Medici family at Florence, where Cardinal Farnese employed him in writing the lives of artists, which he published in 1550, with the title of 'Vite de' piu eccellenti Pittori, Scultori et Architetti,' in 2 vols., frequently reprinted. An English translation, by Mrs. Jonathan Foster, was published at London in 1850-53, forming five volumes of Bohn's Standard Library.

VATTEL, EMMERICH DE, a Swiss jurist, was the son of a clergyman of Neuchâtel, where he was born 25 April, 1714. After completing his studies he went to Berlin, and subsequently to Dresden, where the elector of Saxony received him with great kindness, and some years after appointed him a privy-councillor. He was residing at Dresden in 1765, when his health began to decline, and he sought relief from the air of his native country; but the removal proved ineffectual, and he died at Neuchâtel 20 Dec., 1767. His chief work was published at Neuchâtel, under the title of 'Le Droit des Gens, ou Principes de la Loi Naturelle appliqués à la conduite et aux affaires des Nations et des Souverains,' 2 vols., 1758. This work has been translated into English and the other leading languages of Europe.

VAUBAN, SÉBASTIEN LE PRESTRE DE, the greatest military engineer of his age, was born in Burgundy 1 May, 1633. He went into the army at an early age, and rose to the highest honours of his profession by his talents and merits. In 1668 he was appointed governor of Lisle, ten years afterwards commissioner-general of fortifications, and in 1703 made marshal of France. He died 30 March, 1707. As an engineer he carried the art of fortifying, attacking, and defending towns, to a degree of perfection unknown before his time. He fortified above three hundred citadels, erected thirty-three new ones, had the management of fifty-three sieges, and was present in one hundred and forty battles. He wrote a treatise, entitled 'La Dixme Royale,' and some works by him on Fortification have been published. His cousin, M. Puy Vauban, was also an excellent engineer. He died 1731.

VAUCLUSE, MADAME DE. See FAUQUES.

VAUDOYER, LÉON, a French architect, born at Paris 7 June, 1803; received the Grand Prix de Rome 1826; became a member of the Institute 1868; died 10 Feb., 1872. He designed, among many other works, the cathedral of Marseilles, and the national monument to General Foy.

VAUGHAN, HENRY, a poet, born 1621, at New-

ton, Brecknockshire, which being formerly inhabited by the Silures, induced him to adopt the appellation of the Silurist. He studied at Jesus College, Oxford; but left the university without a degree, and retired to his native country, where he practised physic. He died in April, 1695. His works are, 'Olor Iscanus, or select Poems; Silex Scintillans; The Bleeding Heart, sacred poems and Ejaculations; The Mount of Olives, or solitary Devotions; and Thalia Rediviva. His brother, Thomas Vaughan, became fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of St. Bridget, in Brecknockshire. He died 1666. He was an alchemist and Rosicrucian, on which mysteries he wrote some extravagant books under the name of Eugenius Philalthes.

VAUGHAN, SIR JOHN, was born in Cardiganshire in 1608, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and next at the Inner Temple, where he contracted an intimacy with Selden, who made him one of his executors. During the Rebellion he led a retired life; but at the Restoration he was elected into Parliament for Cardiganshire; and in 1668 was made chief-justice of the Common Pleas. He died 10 Dec., 1674. His 'Reports and Arguments' were printed in 1677.

VAUGHAN, ROBERT, D.D., an Independent minister, born in England 1795, was stationed at Worcester from 1810 to 1836. He next removed to Kensington; and also became professor of modern history at the London University. From 1843 to 1847 he was principal of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester; and in 1867 he was elected minister of a new chapel at Torquay, where he died 15 June, 1868. His first work, 'The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe,' was published in 1828. It was followed by 'Sermon on Prophecy,' in 1829; 'Christian Warfare Illustrated,' in 1833; 'Lectures on Corruption of Christianity,' and 'Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty,' in 1834; 'Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell,' in 1838; 'Religious Parties in England,' in 1839; 'A History of England, 1603 to 1688,' in 1840; 'Congregationalism and Modern Society,' and 'Modern Pulpit Viewed in Relation to Society,' in 1842; 'Protestant Nonconformity,' and 'Age of Great Cities, or Modern Civilization,' in 1843; 'Popular Education in England,' in 1846; 'Letter and Spirit, or Spiritualism and Christianity,' 'Essays on History, Philosophy, and Theology,' and 'Lectures on the Age and Christianity,' in 1849; 'Revolutions in English History,' in 1850-53; 'English Nonconformity,' in 1862; 'Ritualism in the English Church,' and 'Way to Rest; Life search after Religious Truth,' in 1866; and a life of his son, Alfred Vaughan, author of 'Hours with the Mystics' (b. 1823; d. 1857). Dr. Vaughan originated, and for twenty years edited, the 'British Quarterly Review.'

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM, a poet, was the son of Walter Vaughan, esq., of Golden Grove, in Carmarthenshire, and was born there 1577. He took his degrees in arts at Jesus College, Oxford; after which he became a doctor of law. He formed a settlement in Newfoundland, and died about 1640. His works are, The Song of Solomon, and some of the Psalms, translated into verse; Varia Poemata de Sphærarum ordine; The Golden Grove moralized; and The Golden Fleece.

VAUX, THOMAS, Lord, an English poet, was the eldest son of Nicholas, the first Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and born about 1510. He received a

part of his education at Cambridge; succeeded to the title 1530; and two years afterwards attended Henry VIII. to Calais and Boulogne. In 1533 he was made a knight of the Bath, and governor of the island of Jersey. He died Oct., 1556. His poems are in the collection called 'The Paradise of Dainty Devices;' and his best pieces are, 'The Assault of Cupid,' and 'The Aged Lover's Renunciation of Love.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

VEGA CARPIO, FRAY LOPE FELIX DE, a Spanish poet, born at Madrid 25 Nov., 1562. He wrote verses and dramas while a schoolboy; and, after studying at Alcalá, entered into the service of the duke of Alva, at whose instance he wrote the heroic pastoral of 'Arcadia.' Soon after this he married; but, on the loss of his wife, he embarked in the Armada prepared for the invasion of England. In this voyage he wrote a poem, called 'Hermosura de Angelica,' to which, when published, he added the 'Dragonete,' an invective against Drake and Queen Elizabeth. In 1590 Lope married a second time, and again became a widower, on which he entered into the order of St. Francis. He still, however, cultivated poetry, and scarcely a week passed without seeing a drama from his prolific muse. Honours and wealth flowed in upon him; the Pope gave him a doctor's degree; his nuncio followed him with reverence in the streets; the people idolized him; Italians left their own country to visit him; and the king enriched him with pensions and preferments. He died at Madrid 26 Aug., 1635. The late Lord Holland published 'Some Account of the Lives and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, and Guillen de Castro,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1817.

VEGETIUS, FLAVIUS RENATUS, a Latin writer in the reign of Valentinian, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled 'Epitome Institutum rei Militaris,' first printed at Utrecht about 1473. The best edition is that of Strasburg, 1806. To him has also been ascribed a work, 'De Mulomedicina, seu de Arte Veterinaria,' but it is now referred to a later writer, named Publius Vegetius.

VEGIO, MAFFEI. See MAPHEUS.

VELASQUEZ, DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA Y, a Spanish painter, born of noble but indigent parents at Seville 1599. He received a liberal education, and having from childhood manifested a particular genius for the art of design, he was placed as a disciple with Francisco de Herrera, a skillful painter. The manners of this man were so disagreeable that Velasquez left his school for that of Pacheco, whose daughter he married; and in 1623, in consequence of an invitation from the prime-minister Olivares, he removed to Madrid, and was lodged in the minister's house. His patron, whose portrait he had painted with great success, procured for him sittings from the royal family; and he made a portrait of the king, Philip IV., in armour and on horseback, which was universally admired. It produced his appointment the same year to the post of king's painter, with a salary and a pension. The fortune of Velasquez was now secured, and as a portrait-painter he stood at the head of his profession in Spain. He had as yet, however, executed nothing considerable in the branch of history, when, in 1627, he undertook a work on an interesting national subject, the expulsion of the Moors. This was painted in competition with three other artists, and obtained the preference; and it procured for the artist the place of usher of

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the royal chamber, with an additional stipend. About this time Rubens, making a second visit to Madrid, formed an intimacy with Velasquez, whom he inspired with a strong desire to improve himself by a study of the antiques and masterpieces of art in Italy. He was so much in favour at court that, on expressing his wishes, the king made him a liberal donation for bearing his expenses, to which gift Olivares contributed a handsome addition. Velasquez sailed to Venice, where he copied one picture of Tintoretto, and then proceeded to Rome. He was there lodged in the Vatican, and had free access to the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael. He studied with great assiduity, and during his residence at Rome painted his celebrated piece of the Bloody Garment of Joseph brought to Jacob; and another, representing Apollo disclosing to Vulcan, at his forge, the infidelity of Venus. Both these were sent to the king of Spain, and placed in the Escorial. After an absence of a year and a half, Velasquez returned by Naples to Madrid, where he was received with unabated favour, and was made one of the gentlemen of the wardrobe to the king. A painting-room was allotted to him in the palace, of which Philip kept a key, that he might at pleasure see the artist at work. In 1648 he was sent into Italy with a commission to purchase statues and pictures for the royal collection. He visited all the principal cities of that country in fulfilling the purpose of this mission; and at Rome painted portraits of many persons of distinction, among whom was the Pope Innocent X. He returned in 1651 with a very valuable cargo, and was rewarded with the post of grand-marshal of the royal palace. In 1658 he was invested with the military order of St. Iago, an elevation which produced some discontent among the courtiers. When the marriage of Louis XIV. and the Infanta Maria Teresa was resolved upon, and the kings of France and Spain were to meet in the Isle of Pheasants, Velasquez was sent before, in his capacity of grand-marshal, to make preparations for the solemnity; and he officiated in the succeeding ceremonies in the splendid costume of his office. Soon after his return to Madrid he was seized with a fever, which proved fatal 9 Aug., 1660.

VELEZ. See GUEVARA.

VELPEAU, ALFRED ARMAND LOUIS MARIE, a French surgeon, born at Briche, near Tours, 18 May, 1795, was the son of a farrier, whom in his youth he assisted in his business. He taught himself to read and write; and happening to find among his father's books a treatise on the veterinary art, was induced to give his attention to medicine and surgery. After holding an appointment in the hospital at Tours for some time, on a salary of some eight pounds a year, he managed, by exercising the greatest frugality, to settle in Paris, where he studied with such success that, in 1822, he received the diploma of M.D. In 1830 he was named surgeon to the Hôpital de la Pitié, and in 1835 obtained the chair of clinical surgery at the Hôpital de la Charité. In 1842 he succeeded the celebrated Larrey in the Academy of Sciences. He was made a commander of the Legion of Honour 1859; and died at Paris 24 Aug., 1867. He was prompt in forming his judgment, able as an operator, notwithstanding that he was deprived of the use of the forefinger of his right hand. His many works on surgical anatomy, and the curative art generally, were not only received

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with great favour in France, but spread his fame throughout the whole scientific world.

VENDOME, LOUIS JOSEPH, DUKE DE, a celebrated general, was the son of Louis, duke of Vendome, and of Laura Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was born in 1654; and at the age of eighteen served under Louis XIV. in Holland. After distinguishing himself in many battles and sieges, he obtained a command in Catalonia, where he took Barcelona 1697. He next went to Italy and gained many advantages over the Imperi dets. In 1705 he defeated Eugene at Cassano, and he was on the point of taking Turin, when he was sent into Flanders to repair the errors of Villeroi. After trying in vain to restore affairs in that quarter, he went again to Spain, where he restored the fortune of Philip V.; and in 1710 gained the victory of Villaviciosa, for which he received the honour of a prince of the blood. He died at Tignaros 11 June, 1712.

VENERONI, GIOVANNI, a grammarian, whose real name was Vigneron, which he Italianized, in order to pass for a native of Florence, though he was born at Verdun. He taught Italian with reputation at Paris, where he published a grammar (1710) and dictionary of that language, which still hold their rank among useful books. Veneroni also published several translations of Italian works. A good English translation of Veneroni's grammar, greatly improved by A. Konna, was published at London 1840, under the title of 'The Complete Italian Master.'

VENEZIANO, AGOSTINO, or AGOSTINO DE MUSIS, an engraver, was a native of Venice, and the pupil of Raimondi. He died at Rome 1540. His prints are very scarce.

VENEZIANO, ANTONIO, a painter, born at Venice or Florence about 1309; died in the latter city 1384. His principal performances are at Pisa and Florence. Some of his pictures are still preserved in the Campo Santo at Pisa, and at Florence is his most celebrated work—the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes.

VENEZIANO, DOMENICO, a painter, born at Venice about 1406. From Antonello of Messina he learnt the art of painting in oil, and afterwards he was much employed at Florence, where he sometimes worked in collaboration with Andrea del Castagno. The story runs that Domenico, whose death occurred 1482, was killed in a most treacherous manner by Castagno, who envied his rival's superior reputation; but the only foundation for this statement is a rumoured death-bed confession of Castagno himself.

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN, ORHO, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1556. He studied under Zuccherro, and was the first who explained to the Flemish artists the principles of light and shadow, which his pupil, Rubens, afterwards carried to perfection. Venius lived several years at Rome, and, on his return to the Low Countries, was employed by the emperor and other sovereigns. He died at Brussels 1634. He published some works illustrated with plates after his own designs.

VENN, HENRY, a Calvinistic divine, was the son of the Rev. Richard Venn, rector of St. Antholin's, London, and the author of a volume of tracts and sermons, who died 1740. The subject of this article was born at Barnes, Surrey, 1725, and educated at Bristol, from whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1749, and soon after obtained

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a fellowship in Queen's College. He became curate of Clapham, next vicar of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and in 1770 rector of Yelling, Huntingdonshire. He died at Clapham, June 1797. His principal works are, 'Sermons on various subjects'; 'The Complete Duty of Man'; and 'Mistakes in Religion exposed.' His son, the Rev. John *Venn*, born at Clapham 1759, became a member of Sidney College, Cambridge, and in 1792 was presented to the rectory of Clapham, where he died 1 July, 1813. Two volumes of his sermons have been printed.

VERATTI, LAURA MARIA CATHERINA, an ingenious Italian lady, whose maiden name was *Bassi*, was born at Bologna 31 Oct., 1711. She received a liberal education, not only in the accomplishments usual for those of her sex, but also in the languages and sciences. Her singular attainments procured for her, in 1732, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1738 she married John Joseph Veratti, M.D., by whom she had several children. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued to do so till her death on 20 Feb., 1778.

VERE, SIR AUBREY DE. See DE VERE.

VERE, EDWARD, earl of Oxford. See OXFORD.

VERE, SIR FRANCIS, an English general, the grandson of John Vere, earl of Oxford, was born 1554. He served first in the Netherlands, under the earl of Leicester, and next under Lord Willoughby, who, for his conduct in the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. After this he threw supplies into the town of Berg, on the Rhine, in which hazardous service he received many wounds. In 1591 he took a fort near Zutphen by stratagem, and was chiefly instrumental in the capture of Deventer. In 1596 he was recalled from the Netherlands, and employed in the expedition against Cadiz, with the title of lord-marshal. He returned to Holland the year following, and was appointed governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns in the Low Countries; but in 1599, on the alarm of an invasion, he was sent for home, and remained in England till all apprehensions of a visit from the Spaniards had ceased. In 1600 he served under Prince Maurice, who was principally indebted to Vere for his victory at Nieuport, where the English general was severely wounded. The last great action of this gallant commander was the defence of Ostend, where he succeeded in repelling, with a small garrison of twelve hundred men, an army of ten thousand. Sir Francis died 28 Aug., 1608, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His 'Commentaries' were printed by Dr. Dillingham 1657.

VERE, HORATIO, Lord Vere of Tilbury, younger brother of Sir Francis Vere, was born at Kirby Hall, Essex, 1665. He served with his brother in the Netherlands, and had a considerable share in the victory near Nieuport; as he afterwards had in the defence of Ostend. In the reign of James I. he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of the elector palatine; on which occasion he effected a memorable retreat from Spinola, the Spanish general. He was the first person raised to the peerage by Charles I. Died 2 May, 1635.

VERELST, SIMON, a Flemish painter, who excelled in the representation of fruits and flowers. Born 1604; died 1651.

VERGENNES, CHARLES GRAMER, COMTE DE, an eminent statesman, born at Dijon 28 Dec.,

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1717. He first resided as ambassador at Constantinople, and afterwards at Stockholm, where he had a considerable share in the revolution of Sweden. On the accession of Louis XVI. to the throne he was recalled, and made secretary of state for foreign affairs. In this situation he distinguished himself by what he, no doubt, considered a master-stroke of policy, that of separating England and her colonies; but in this he only accelerated a more fatal blow to his own country. Died at Versailles 13 Feb., 1787.

VERGIL DE HAURANNE, JEAN DU. See SAINT-CYRAN.

VERGIL, POLYDORE, historian of England, was a native of Urbino, in the State of the Church. He entered into holy orders, and in 1498 published a collection of Latin proverbs—'Proverbiorum Libellus.' It was the first attempt of its kind, and its author was subsequently not a little mortified when Erasmus claimed that same priority for his 'Adagia.' Vergil gently reproached him in the preface to his next work: Erasmus protested his unacquaintance with Vergil's previous book; and Polydore expunged the censure. This literary collision created a friendship between these eminent scholars, which lasted till the close of Erasmus's life. In 1499 Polydore Vergil published his second work, 'De Inventoribus Rerum.' He was appointed chamberlain to Pope Alexander VI., who, in 1501, sent him to this country to receive the tribute called Peter-pence, of which he was the last collector in England. While here he obtained the rectory of Church Langton, Leicestershire (1503), the archdeaconry of Wells (1508), a prebend in the church of Hereford, and another in St. Paul's (1513). During his fifty years' residence in England he applied himself assiduously to the study of our national history, and the fruits of his labours were the first genuine edition of Gildas (1525), and a history of England in elegant Latin, first printed at Basle in 1534 (7th edition, 1651). Sir Henry Ellis remarks that Polydore Vergil's 'was the first of our histories in which the writer ventured to compare the facts and weigh the statements of his predecessors; and it was the first in which summaries of personal character are introduced in the terse and energetic form adopted in the Roman classics. In choice of expression, and in the purity of Latin style, Polydore Vergil exceeded all his contemporaries: and the numerous editions of his work in the sixteenth century sufficiently show the estimation in which his contemporaries held him. Locked away in a language unknown to the common reader, his History has suffered disparagement in later times. Even Lingard, the best of our modern English historians, scarcely quotes him,' although 'his declinations in local description, his care in weighing facts and testimonies, the good sense of his remarks, all show him to have been an historian beyond his age, both in his power of discrimination and in his acquirements.' The writer of the above words edited for the Camden Society, in 1844, 'Three Books of Polydore Vergil's English History, comprising the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III.,' from an early translation preserved among the MSS. of the old Royal Library in the British Museum. This was followed in 1846 by the first eight books of the same translation, comprising the period prior to the Norman Conquest. Polydore Vergil was also the author of a treatise, 'De Prodigis,' 1526.

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Leaving England in 1551, he returned to his native country, and died at Urbino in 1555.

VERMIGLI. See MARTYR, PETER.

VERNET, ANTOINE CHARLES HORACE, commonly called CARLE VERNET, a celebrated painter, born at Bordeaux 14 Aug., 1758, studied under his father, Claude Joseph Vernet, of whom a memoir is given below. He gained the second grand prize in 1775, and the first in 1782, being thus enabled to pursue his studies in Rome. Returning to Paris 1788, he was admitted into the royal school of painting on the presentation of his picture representing 'The Triumph of Paulus Emilius.' He soon became famous as a historical, genre, and battle painter, and was surpassed by no artist in his delineations of that noble animal the horse. Among his performances may be mentioned 'Review in the Courtyard of the Tuileries by the First Consul,' a large design, which has been engraved; the battles of Rivoli, Marengo, Tolosa, and Wagram, in the museum at Versailles; 'The Entry of the French into Milan;' and 'The Morning of the Battle of Austerlitz.' His best portraits are that of Napoleon I., often engraved, and that of the duke de Berri, who is represented on horseback, in the uniform of a colonel-general of dragoons. Carle Vernet also published a collection of 'Studies,' mostly lithographed by himself. Died 27 Sept., 1830.

VERNET, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a marine painter, born at Avignon 1714. He studied at Rome, and on his return to France devoted himself to the delineation of sea-ports and shipping; his excellence in which procured him a pension and the title of marine painter to the king. He died 1789. Many of his views have been engraved. He was the father of Carle Vernet, and the grandfather of Horace Vernet.

VERNET, ÉMILE JEAN HORACE, commonly known as HORACE VERNET, a French painter, was the son of Carle Vernet, mentioned above, and was born at Paris 30 June, 1789. At an early age he manifested an unusual taste and facility for painting. While yet a boy he was compelled to use his pencil for his own support; and when about seventeen years of age competed unsuccessfully for the grand prize of the Academy of Fine Arts. Subsequently he was drafted into the army, and after two years' service he married, and commenced his artistic career. He had previously followed the classical manner of David, but finding it entirely inadequate to portray modern subjects with truthfulness or effect, he broke away from the conventionalisms of the predominant school, and determined to make nature alone his guide. His experience of a soldier's life now proved of considerable service to him, and with happy tact he prepared to minister to the national love of military glory by painting the battles in which France had been victorious, and the striking incidents or episodes of the wars of the republic and the empire. The first piece which brought him into notice was his 'Capture of a Redoubt,' followed within a few years by 'The Dog of the Regiment,' 'The Trumpeters,' 'Halt of French Soldiers,' 'Battle of Tolosa,' 'Massacre of the Mamelukes,' 'Barrier of Clichy,' 'Battle of Jemappes,' 'Battle of Valmy,' 'Soldier of Waterloo,' 'The last Cartridge,' 'Death of Poniatowski,' &c., which for dramatic vigour and life-like detail soon gained a high position among contemporary works of their class, although the sticklers for the old style found much to con-

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demn in them. In 1822 his works were denied admission into the annual exhibition of the Louvre, on account of their 'seditious' tendency; whereupon he transformed his studio into an exhibition-room, and presented to the public a numerous collection of his own works. In spite of this petty persecution, he fared well under the Bourbons, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour 1825, and a member of the Institute 1826. In 1828 he was appointed director of the French Academy in Rome, where he remained ten years, executing in that interval a number of works, somewhat different in subject and treatment from his previous efforts, and of which his 'Judith and Holofernes,' 'School of Raphael,' 'Confession of the Dying Brigand,' and 'Pope Pius VIII. carried into St. Peter's' may be taken as examples. Louis Philippe, who proved a warm friend of Vernet, commissioned him to paint for the Constantine Hall of the palace at Versailles a series of large pictures, illustrating the triumphs of the French arms in Algeria; conspicuous among which are several episodes in the siege of Constantine, 'The Capture of the Smala,' 'The Battle of Isly,' and 'The Capture of Bougah,' which are, perhaps, the largest and finest pictures of their class ever painted. While engaged upon these works he made several visits to Algeria and the Holy Land, for the purpose of studying costumes, physiognomy, and scenery, and was thus led to attempt numerous subsequent works illustrating oriental life and history. Prominent among these were a series of biblical subjects, in which the characters are habited in the Arabian costume of the present day, as 'Rebecca at the Well,' 'Hagar driven out by Abraham,' and 'The Good Samaritan.' Other well-known eastern subjects were his 'Lion Hunt,' 'Council of Arabs,' and 'Arab Mother Rescuing her Child from a Lion.' To the series of French battle-pieces already mentioned must be added his battles of Jena, Friedland, Wagram, Arcola, and Fontenoy, 'The Bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa,' 'The Attack on the Citadel of Antwerp,' 'The Fleet forcing the Entrance of the Tagus,' and 'The Capture of Rome by General Oudinot.' During the latter part of his life he was engaged upon works illustrating the campaigns in Italy and the Crimea. He also painted many excellent portraits, including those of Napoleon I. and III., and Louis Philippe. Horace Vernet declined a peerage from Louis Philippe, and it is honourable to his artistic self-respect, that he refused, at the request of that monarch, to falsify history by representing Louis XIV. leading the assault at Valenciennes. In consequence their friendly relations were for a time suspended, and Vernet repaired to St. Petersburg, where he received flattering attentions from the czar. Subsequently he became reconciled with the king. He was decorated with the chief orders of continental Europe, and at the time of his death, which occurred 17 Jan., 1863, stood at the head of his profession in France.

VERNON, EDWARD, an English admiral, was born in Westminster, but of a Staffordshire family, 12 Nov., 1684. His father was secretary of state to King William, and reluctantly suffered him to enter into the sea service under Admiral Hopson. In 1704 he was with Sir George Rooke at the battle of Malaga. After a variety of service under different commanders he was made vice-admiral of the blue in 1739, and sent with a squadron to Spanish America, where he took Porto Bello, and

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destroyed the fortifications; but in 1741 he proved unsuccessful in an attack upon Carthage. On his return home he was employed in guarding the coasts of Kent and Sussex during the Rebellion; but soon after he was superseded, and even struck off the list of admirals, for acting in opposition to the ministry. Died 29 Oct., 1757.

VERNON, EDWARD, D.D., F.R.S., a divine and antiquary, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He graduated B.A. 1716; M.A. 1720; D.D. 1728. Having taken orders, he became rector of Orwell, Cambridgeshire; and of St. George's, Bloomsbury, London. Died 22 Feb., 1761. His only published work is 'A Sermon preached before the College of Physicians,' on Ps. cxix. 73, 4to., London, 1756; but there is in the British Museum a copy of William Burton's 'Description of Leicestershire,' interleaved and illustrated with many MS. notes by him.—(*Addit.* 10, 126).

VERNON, ROBERT, F.S.A., a collector of pictures, was born 1774, and after having amassed a fortune by carrying on the business of a dealer in horses, he purchased Arlington House, Berkshire, and expended at least £150,000 on the works of modern artists. The most valuable part of his collection he munificently presented to the nation in 1847. For a time it was exhibited at Marlborough House, but subsequently it was removed to the South Kensington Museum. A series of engravings of pictures in the 'Vernon Gallery' was published in the 'Art Journal.' Mr. Vernon died at his house in Pall Mall, London, 22 May, 1849.

VERONESE, PAUL. See CAGLIARI.

VERROCCHIO, ANDREA DEL, a painter and sculptor, born at Florence 1432; died at Venice 1488. He was one of the first who took casts in plaster from the faces of dead or living persons. Verrocchio executed some fine statues in bronze, but his paintings were indifferent.

VERSTEGAN, RICHARD, an English antiquary, was born in London, and studied at Oxford, which he left to settle at Antwerp, being a zealous Catholic. In 1592 he published a book, entitled 'Theatrum crudelitatum Hæreticorum nostri temporis,' in which he gave an account of the Jesuits who were put to death in England. Afterwards he went to Paris, where he was imprisoned at the instigation of the English ambassador. On his release he returned to Antwerp, and there published in 1605 his 'Restitution of decayed Intelligence in Antiquities,' which went through several editions. He also wrote some poetical pieces, and other works. Died about 1635.

VERTOT D'AUBŒUF, RENÉ AUBERT DE, a French historian, born at Benetot, in Normandy, 25 Nov., 1655. He entered the order of Capuchins, but the severe discipline of that society compelled him to exchange it for the Premonstratenses, in which he became prior of the monastery. Afterwards he left this connection also, and settled at Paris as a secular ecclesiastic. His talents soon procured him distinction, and he was appointed secretary to the duke and duchess of Orleans, historiographer of the order of Malta, and commander of Santeroy. He died 15 June, 1735. His works are pleasing, but not accurate. The principal are, 'Histoire de Révolutions du Portugal;' 'Hist. des Révolutions de Suède;' 'Hist. des Révolutions Romaines;' 'Hist. de Malte;' 'Hist. critique de l'établissement des Britons, dans les Gaules.'

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VERTUE, GEORGE, an engraver and antiquary, born in Westminster, of Roman Catholic parents, 1684. He served his apprenticeship to an engraver of plate, and afterwards lived with Vandergucht. At the end of seven years he set up for himself, and was employed to engrave a plate of Archbishop Tillotson, which brought him into notice. But the portrait of George I. rendered him most popular, and he now obtained patrons, the chief of whom was Lord Oxford. In 1730 appeared his heads of twelve English poets, which were to have been followed by other portraits of illustrious characters; but though the plan originated with Vertue, the publishers employed Houbraken to execute the greater part of the plates. The other works of Vertue are too many to be enumerated. They are valuable on account of their accuracy, though deficient in spirit. Vertue made many journeys through England, in the course of which he took drawings of churches, monuments, and ruins. He likewise laboured above forty years in collecting 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' which, coming into the possession of Horace Walpole, were published by him in 5 vols. 4to., 1762. Vertue died 24 July, 1756.

VESALIUS, ANDREW, a celebrated anatomist, born at Brussels 1514. He was educated at Louvain, and afterwards at Paris under Sylvius. At the age of eighteen he wrote his book, 'De Humani Corporis Fabrica;' though it was not published till 1543. On his return to Louvain he read lectures; but being desirous of improvement he went to Italy, and in 1537 became professor of anatomy in the university of Padua. From thence he was called by Charles V. to be his physician, but while he was at the height of his profession he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which journey was imposed upon him by way of penance for having opened the body of a young nobleman in Spain. This voyage, however, was unfortunate to science, for Vesalius was shipwrecked in his passage to Europe, and his body, being thrown upon the Isle of Zante, was there buried in 1564. All his works were published at Leyden in 2 vols. folio, 1725.

VESLING, JOHN, a writer on anatomy and botany, born in 1598 at Minden, in Westphalia. He studied at Vienna, where he acquired a knowledge of natural history, to perfect himself in which he went to the Holy Land, and on his return became professor of anatomy at Padua. He afterwards relinquished that chair for the care of the botanic garden. He also made a second voyage to the Levant to collect plants, but died soon after his return in 1649.

VESPASIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, was descended from an obscure family at Rieti: he rose entirely by his merit, and was rewarded with the consular dignity for his public services. Nero sent him against Judæa, where he took several strong places, and laid close siege to Jerusalem, which was afterwards taken by his son Titus. On the death of Vitellius, A.D. 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his army, and the choice was approved by the senate and people. He reformed the abuses which prevailed in all departments of the state, introduced excellent regulations for the correction of public morals, embellished Rome with many useful works, fortified all the cities of the empire, and approved himself the father of the people, while he refused the title. He was also a patron of men of learning, and dis-

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countenanced vice and immorality. This virtuous monarch died A.D. 79, aged 71.

VESPUCCI, AMERIGO. See AMERICUS.

VETTORI, or VICTORIUS, PETER, an Italian scholar, born at Florence 1409. When the revolution broke out in his native city he went to Rome, and resided there till Cosmo de Medici invited him home, and appointed him to the Greek and Latin professorship. He wrote commentaries on ancient authors in 4 vols. folio; 'Varie Lectiones,' which went through numerous editions; and Latin poems and orations. A large collection of original letters addressed to him by the distinguished scholars of Italy during the sixteenth century is preserved in the British Museum (*MS. Addit. 10, 203-10, 273*). Died 18 Sept., 1585.

VICARY, THOMAS, a native of London, one of the earliest writers on anatomy in the English language. He was serjeant-surgeon to four sovereigns, namely, Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. He was also chief surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the principal scene of his labours. In 1548 he published 'The Englishman's Treasure, with the true Anatomy of Man's Body.' This was several times reprinted; and an edition, with the title somewhat altered, was put forth in 1577 by the surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

VICO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, one of the most profound of modern thinkers, was born 1668 at Naples, where he died 20 Jan., 1744, after having been for forty years professor of rhetoric in the university of that city. He passed his life in obscurity and dependence, and he was pursued even beyond the grave by the same fatality which allowed his name to be almost entirely unknown in Europe while he deserved to take rank among contemporaneous notabilities as a jurist, a philosopher, an historian, and a critic. His great work, on which he expended the labour of many years, first appeared in 1725, under the title of 'Cinque libri de' principj d'una Scienza Nuova d'intorno alla Comune delle Nazione.' In subsequent editions it was greatly enlarged by the author. A French translation by Michelet was published in 1827, under the title of 'Principes de la Philosophie de l'Histoire.'

VICTOR, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a native of Africa, lived in the fourth century, and was a favourite of Julian, who raised him to honourable offices. Under Theodosius he was made consul at Rome. His history of the 'Origin of the Roman People' extended, according to its title, from Janus to the tenth consulate of Constantius, but the portion now remaining extends only to the first year after the founding of the city. The work entitled 'De viribus illustribus Romæ,' which usually passes under his name, is by some ascribed to Suetonius, or to the younger Pliny. Two other works bear his name; one entitled 'De Caesaribus,' from Augustus to Constantius; the other, 'Epitome de Caesaribus,' from Augustus to Theodosius.

VICTORIUS, PETER. See VETTORI.

VIDA, MARCUS HIERONYMUS, a modern Latin poet, born at Cremona about 1480. After studying in his own country he went to Rome, where his poem, entitled 'Scacchiæ Ludus,' or the game of chess, procured him the patronage of Leo X., who suggested to him his celebrated 'Christiad,' but did not live to see it published. Clement VIII. made VIDA apostolical secretary, and alter-

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wards bishop of Alba, in which capacity he attended the council of Trent. He died at Alba 27 Sept., 1666. His principal poems, besides those already mentioned, are, 'De Arte Poetica'; 'De Bombyce'; 'Eclogæ'; and 'Bucolicæ.' He was also the author of some works in prose.

VIEN, JOSEPH MARIE, a French painter, born at Montpellier 18 June, 1716. At the age of five he began to copy pictures, and though his parents endeavoured to turn his thoughts to other pursuits, neither threats nor promises could divert him from following the bent of his genius. At length his facility in imitating a print so surprised an artist of Montpellier that he predicted his future eminence, and by that means obtained him for a pupil. Vien, however, did not continue with this master above a year, leaving him to become a scholar of Giral, who had been the disciple of La Fosse. With him he remained four years, during which time he painted three large pictures for the Hôtel de Ville of Montpellier. From that city he repaired to Paris, where he obtained several prizes and the friendship of the Count de Cayus. He went next to Rome, where he greatly improved himself; and one of the first fruits of his advancement was the picture of the 'Sleeping Hermit,' afterwards placed in the Luxembourg gallery. At Rome he executed several other fine pieces, particularly four of the life of St. Martha, for the Capuchins of Tarascon. Notwithstanding his merits, he did not obtain admission into the Academy till he was forty years old. In 1775 he became director of the French School of Painting at Rome. On his return to France he was employed in several works of importance, but when the Revolution broke out he was reduced to poverty. His principal performances besides those already noticed are, 'Venus rising from the Waves,' and the 'Miraculous Draught of Fishes.' Died at Paris 27 March, 1809.

VIENNET, JEAN PONS GUILLAUME, a member of the French Academy, born at Beziers (*Herault*) 18 Nov., 1777; died at Val St. Germain 12 July, 1868. He began life as a lieutenant of marine artillery 1796. He was taken prisoner by the English, and remained in their power eight months. He voted against the consulate for life and against the empire—facts that were noted against him and impeded his promotion. Nevertheless, he fought in the emperor's ranks at Leipzig, and was made prisoner there. During the Hundred Days he narrowly escaped transportation for voting against the *acte additionel*. When the second restoration came Marshal Gouvion de Saint Cyr made him an officer of the staff. He addicted himself to literature at a very early age, and in 1824 published his 'Philosophical Promenade in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise.' He was a peer in the time of Louis Philippe. The latter part of his life was devoted altogether to literary labours, his 'Fables' being perhaps the best of his works. He was himself, however, most partial to certain tragedies which he had written on the classical model, as he was always a most determined adversary of the romantic movement.

VIETA, FRANÇOIS, a French mathematician, born 1540 at Fontenelle-Comte, in Lower Poitou. He became master of requests at Paris, where he died 1603. Vieta introduced the use of letters in algebra instead of numbers; he also corrected the Gregorian calendar, and, by his skill in deciphering, so completely disconcerted the Spanish councils,

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that they said the French king made use of magic. His works were published by Schooten in 1646; but this edition does not contain the author's trigonometrical treats and tables printed in 1579.

VIGNE, GACÉ DE LA. See **BIGNE.**

VIGNOLA, JAMES BAROZZIO DE, a celebrated Italian architect, who succeeded Michael Angelo as superintendent of St. Peter's at Rome. Born 1507; died 7 July, 1573.

VIGNY, ALFRED VICTOR, COMTE DE, a French poet, born at Loches 27 March, 1799. At an early age he was sent to Paris for his education, and soon evinced a desire to enter the military service. At the age of sixteen he was enrolled in the Red Musketeers of the royal household, and during the Hundred Days accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent. After serving in the Royal Guard, and afterwards in a regiment of the line, he got tired of a military life, resigned his commission (1828), and resolved to devote himself entirely to literature. He had already written a number of poetical pieces, chiefly of a religious character, when in 1826 he published his historical romance, 'Cinq Mars,' which went through several editions. He also wrote several dramatic pieces. His 'Othello,' a translation from Shakspeare, was acted in 1829, but its success was doubtful; his 'Chatterton,' however, was a complete triumph. In 1843 he published several poems in the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' which were not so well liked as his earlier lyrics. His 'Consultations du Docteur Noir' appeared in 1856. M. de Vigny was elected a member of the Academy in 1845; and died at Paris 18 Sept., 1863.

VILLANI, GIOVANNI, an historian, was born at Florence. After travelling into France and the Netherlands he obtained some offices in his native city, where he died in 1348. He wrote the history of Florence, which was continued by his brother, *Matteo Villani*, who died in 1363; and *Filippo Villani*, his son, completed the work. The first edition was published at Florence in 1537, and the last at Milan in 1720. *Filippo Villani* also wrote 'The Lives of the Illustrious Men of Florence.' He died about 1405.

VILLARS, LOUIS HECTOR, duke of, a French general, born at Moulins in 1653. After a variety of services he gained the battle of Freidlingen in 1702; for which he was made marshal of France. The following year he took the fortress of Kell, and put an end to the insurrection in the Cevennes, for which he was created duke of Villars. In 1707 he forced the lines at Stolhofen; but in 1709 he lost the battle of Malplaquet, and was wounded. In 1712 he acquired glory by forcing the entrenchments of Denain on the Scheldt, which exploit was succeeded by the capture of Marciennes, Douay, Bouchain, Landau, and Friburg. The peace of Radstadt followed; after which Marshal Villars was made president of the council of war, and minister of state. In 1735 he commanded in Italy, with the title of marshal-general of the French camps and armies. He died at Turin 17 June, 1734. He wrote his own Memoirs, which were published with a continuation in 3 vols.

VILLEHARDOUIN, GEOFFROI DE, an ancient historian, was marshal of Champagne, and bore a considerable part under Thibaut IV. in the fourth crusade of Constantinople by the French and Venetians in 1204. Of this expedition he wrote a narrative, which is extant. It is a curious and

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interesting relation, drawn up with much simplicity and apparent fidelity. The best edition is that of Du Cange, 1657, with many explanatory notes.

VILLEMMAIN, ABEL FRANÇOIS, a French professor and writer, born in Paris 11 June, 1790. He was engaged in literary pursuits from a very early period of his life, having been appointed a professor at the Charlemagne College when he was but nineteen years old. Other appointments speedily followed, but a few years later he lost imperial favour in consequence of his scruples to undertake a task in violation of his ideas of literary purity. This task was no other than to prepare a revised edition of the classics from which should be omitted all maxims which were opposed to imperialism, but M. Villemmain indignantly refused to be the author of an expurgated Cicero. Under the Restoration he resumed his appointments, but after 1830 his progress was more rapid, and he filled the post of minister of public instruction in the cabinet of Marshal Soult. In 1834 he became secretary of the famous Academy, and in that capacity exercised for thirty-six years a very considerable influence in the conduct of the affairs of that august body. M. Villemmain was a great admirer of Shakspeare, and had a perfect knowledge of English literature, with which he combined an extreme and almost ludicrous hatred of the Jesuits, which at one time caused an illness that threatened loss of reason, if not of life. Since 1848 he was not known to the public save in his official capacity in connection with the Academy. He died 8 May, 1870.

VILLIERS. See **BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.**

VILLOISON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD D'ANSSE DE, a learned critic, born at Corbeille-sur-Seine 1750. He studied under Capponerini, professor of Greek in the Royal College; and in 1773 published the Greek Lexicon to Homer by Apollonius, from a manuscript in the library of St. Germain-des-Prés; for which he was admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres. His next publication was an edition of the pastoral of 'Longus,' with a commentary. In 1781 he went to Venice to search for Greek manuscripts in the library of St. Mark, where he found several unedited works, from which he made extracts, and published them in two quarto volumes, under the title of 'Anecdota Græca.' But his most important discovery was a copy of Homer of the tenth century, which he published in folio in 1788. From Venice, Villoison went to the court of Saxe-Weimar, at the invitation of the duke, and, while there, formed the collection of critical letters, which he printed at Zurich, under the title of 'Epistolæ Vinarïenses.' He next published a translation of part of the Old Testament, made by a Jew in the ninth century. Soon after this he travelled into Greece, and left numerous observations for a history of that country, and for a new edition of Montfaucon's 'Palæographia Græca.' In the French Revolution he lost all his property; but was appointed professor of ancient and modern Greek, which office he had just entered upon, when he died 26 April, 1805.

VINCE, SAMUEL, F.R.S., was born of humble parents at Tressingfield, Suffolk. His mathematical genius being discovered by Mr. Tilney, of Harleston, he gave him instruction and procured his admission into Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1775, he obtained one of Smith's prizes,

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and became senior wrangler. After this he obtained a fellowship in Sidney College, and, in 1796, was elected Plumian professor of astronomy and natural philosophy. His church preferments were the rectory of Kirkby Baidon, with the vicarage of South Creak, Norfolk, and the archdeaconry of Bedford. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are some valuable papers of his communication. His separate works are, 'Elements of Conic Sections'; 'Treatise on Practical Astronomy'; 'Complete System of Astronomy,' 3 vols.; 'Principles of Fluxions,' 2 vols.; 'Principles of Hydrostatics'; 'The Credibility of Christianity Vindicated, two discourses preached before the University'; 'Principles of Astronomy'; 'Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry'; 'Observations on the Hypotheses which have been assumed to account for Gravitation from Mechanical Principles'; and 'Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws of the Heavenly Bodies.' Died Dec., 1821.

VINCENT, AUGUSTINE, a famous genealogist, born in Northamptonshire about 1584, became Rouge Rose pursuivant extraordinary Feb. 1615-6; Rouge Croix pursuivant 1621; Windsor herald 1624; died 11 Jan., 1625-6. In the bitter literary controversy between Camden and Brooke, Vincent took up his pen on behalf of the former, publishing in 1622 a very valuable work, entitled 'A Discoverie of Errors in the first edition of the Catalogue of Nobility, published by Rafe Brooke, York Herald.' Vincent also compiled above 230 volumes of pedigrees or extracts of records illustrative of subjects connected with his profession: these are preserved in the College of Arms. An interesting 'Memoir of Augustine Vincent,' by Sir N. H. Nicolas, was published in 1827.

VINCENT, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in London, 2 Nov., 1739. He received his education in Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1762 he was appointed usher of the school where he had been bred, and, in 1771, second master. He was also made chaplain ordinary to the king, and in 1778 was presented to the rectory of Allhallows, Thames Street. In 1788 he became head master of Westminster School; which office he held till 1801; when he obtained a stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter. On the translation of Bishop Horsley to St. Asaph, in 1803, he was made dean of Westminster, with which preferment he held the rectory of Islip, in Oxfordshire. Died 21 Dec., 1815. His principal works are, 'De Legione Manliana'; 'The Conjugation of the Greek Verb'; and the Greek Verb analyzed; 'Commentary on Arrian's Voyage of Nearchus'; 'The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea'; subsequently reprinted, together with the preceding work, under the title of 'The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean.'

VINCENT DE PAUL (St.), founder of the Congregation of the Priests of the Missions, was born at Ranquines, in the parish of Pouy, in the diocese of Acqs, 24 April, 1576. He was first employed in tending sheep, but as he soon discovered talents which deserved encouragement, his parents were enabled to send him for education to Acqs and Toulouse. Having finished his academical course of studies, he was ordained priest 1600. Some time afterwards, being called to Marseilles to receive a small property of which he was the heir, on his return by sea to Narbonne, the vessel on

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board of which he embarked fell into the hands of some Barbary corsairs, who sold him for a slave at Tunis. Here he successively served three different masters, and was successful in reclaiming the last, who was a Savoyard renegade, to the faith which he had renounced. Determined on attempting their escape to a Christian country, they ventured to sea in a small boat, and reached Aigues Mortes 1607. After his return to his native country, he was employed on a commission of importance by Henry IV., and obtained from Louis XIII., for his services on this occasion, the abbey of St. Leonard de Chauleme. For some time he officiated as almoner to Queen Margaret de Valois, and then retired to the institution of his friend Cardinal de Berulle, at the Oratory. On the recommendation of his eminence he accepted the post of tutor in the family of M. de Gondy, general of the galleys; and, in 1619, obtained the appointment of almoner-general of the galleys. He commenced the establishment of the Congregation of the Priests of the Missions; and, in 1632, Pope Urban VIII. formed it into a regular congregation, of which the founder was declared the first superior general. To St. Vincent de Paul, also, the hospital for foundlings owed its origin, and he was the means of obtaining liberal benefactions towards the support of the hospital of Bicêtre, of the Salpêtrière, of that for galley-slaves at Marseilles, and various other charitable institutions. So high was the estimation in which he was held as a spiritual adviser, that he was engaged in regular attendance on Louis XIII. during his last sickness; and, under the regency of Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., his counsel was chiefly followed in the management of the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom. He died at Saint-Lazare 27 Sept., 1660; was beatified by Pope Benedict XIII. in 1729, and canonized by Clement XII. in 1737.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, a distinguished painter, born at the castle of Vinci, in the duchy of Tuscany, 1452, being the natural son of a notary of Florence. At an early age he gave indications of uncommon genius, which appearing peculiarly to point to the arts of design, he was placed in the school of Andrea Verrochio, an eminent artist at that period. He could not, however, be confined to a single object of pursuit; and sculpture, painting, architecture, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, poetry, and music were almost simultaneously studied by him, and in all he is said to have attained excellence. To this felicity of talent, nature joined beauty of countenance, graceful speech, and pleasing demeanour, so that he inspired universal love and admiration. His proficiency in painting was so rapid, that while yet the disciple of Verrochio, being employed by him to paint an angel in a picture of the 'Baptism of Christ,' his performance so far eclipsed that of his master, that the latter threw aside his pencil, and did not resume it. He executed various works in Florence, which gave him so high a reputation, that Ludovico il Moro, then regent of Milan, and a splendid patron of the arts, invited him to that capital about 1489, and settled upon him an annual stipend. As that prince greatly delighted in music, Leonardo treated him with the strains of an instrument of his own invention, of extraordinary power; and he also exhibited himself as the best extemporaneous player of his time. Ludovico, who justly appreciated his rare talents, employed his services in the institution of

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his academy of the fine arts. During his residence at Milan he painted many excellent pictures, among which was the famous 'Last Supper,' in the Dominican convent of Sta. Maria. Leonardo returned, in 1500, to Florence, where he executed many of his best pieces, among which was his celebrated portrait of Monno Lisa, the wife of Francesco de Giocondo, a work said to have been the labour of four years, and finished with all the minuteness of the Dutch or Flemish school. He was employed by the senate of Florence to paint the grand hall of the council, in conjunction with Michael Angelo, a much younger man; and his admired cartoon of Piccinino's Battle of Cavalry was a product of the emulation between these great artists. On the elevation of Leo X. to the pontificate in 1513, Leonardo, according to Vasari, accompanied Giuliano de' Medici to Rome, where he painted several pictures, but was not much employed by the Pope, who was disgusted by the slowness of his execution. The rivalry of Michael Angelo is also said to have disquieted him, so that he willingly accepted an invitation to France from King Francis I. Leonardo appears to have exercised his art but little in that country, where he died 2 May, 1519. In his last illness he was visited by the king of France, and died in the arms of that great monarch, who was raising his head when he expired. Leonardo da Vinci is allowed to have been one of the greatest geniuses of his country, and few men in any country or profession have united more excellences. It is with apparent justice that both Michael Angelo and Raphael have been said to owe part of their glory to this master; the latter having derived from him his grace, and the divine expression of his countenances, and the former the terrific boldness of his designs. Leonardo was the author of a Treatise on Painting, which was published by Du Fresne. Of his poetry, a moral sonnet, of considerable merit, has been preserved.

VINER, CHARLES, a law writer, was born at Aldershot, Hampshire, 1680. He employed above fifty years in compiling 'A General Abridgment of Law and Equity;' which was printed in his own house, in 24 vols. folio. It has been since republished in the same number of octavo volumes. Mr. Viner, who died 5 June, 1756, bequeathed twelve thousand pounds to the university of Oxford, for the establishment of a law professorship, and the endowment of fellowships, and scholarships, in common law. Sir William Blackstone was the first professor; and his Commentaries arose from this foundation.

VINET, ALEXANDRE RODOLPHE, a Swiss writer and theologian, born at Ouchy, in the canton of Lausanne, 17 June, 1797. At the age of twenty he was appointed professor of French literature at Basle, and in 1819 became a Protestant pastor. In 1837 he went to Lausanne, where he held the chair of divinity in the academy, and from 1844 to 1846 delivered lectures upon French literature. As early as 1840 he had resigned his ecclesiastical functions. He died at Clarens 10 May, 1847, leaving a great number of works, among which are, 'La Liberté des Cultes,' 1826; 'Crestomathie Française,' 3 vols., 1829-30, consisting of specimens of French authors, with annotations, and a discourse on French literature; 'Études sur Pascal,' 1848; and 'Études sur la Littérature Française au 18 siècle et au 17 siècle' (3 vols. 1849-57). Several of his sermons have been turned into English; also

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the following works:—'Vital Christianity,' 1845 and 1846; 'Christian Philosophy: being select dissertations,' 1846; 'Gospel Studies,' 1849; 'Montaigne: the Endless Study, and other Miscellanies,' 1850; 'Pastoral Theology, or the Theory of a Gospel ministry,' 1852 and 1855; 'Homiletics, or the Theory of Preaching,' 1853 and 1858; 'History of French Literature in the 18th Century,' 1854; 'Evangelical Meditations,' 1853; 'Studies on Pascal,' 1859; 'Outlines of Philosophy and Literature,' 1865; and 'Outlines of Theology,' 1865.

VIO, THOMAS DE. See CAJETAN.

VIOTTI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated violinist, born at Pontaneto, near Turin, 1755; died in England 3 March, 1824.

VIRGIL, or PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO, the prince of Roman poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, B.C. 70. His father, who raised himself by his industry from a servile condition, married Maia, the daughter of his master, by whom he had one son, upon whose education he bestowed the greatest care. Virgil first studied at Cremona, next at Milan, and lastly at Naples, where he learnt Greek under Parthenius, and philosophy from Syro the Epicurean. Physics and mathematics constituted his favourite objects; and on attaining a maturity of judgment he embraced the doctrine of Plato. The first time and occasion of his going to Rome cannot be ascertained; but this much is certain, that after the battle of Philippi, the patrimony of Virgil fell, with the rest of the confiscated lands, into the hands of the military; on which occasion Varus and Pollio interested themselves so warmly in his behalf, that Augustus caused the estate to be restored. When, however, Virgil went to recover possession of his property, the intruder attacked him with such violence, that if he had not swum across the Mincio, he would have lost his life. In this dejected state he again repaired to Rome, where he obtained redress through his friend Pollio; in compliment to whom he wrote his fourth Eclogue. In his thirty-fourth year he retired to Naples, where he formed the plan of his 'Georgics.' He was in his forty-fifth year when he began the 'Æneid,' the design of which was to reconcile the Roman people to a monarchical government. That Augustus viewed the poem in that light, is evident from the interest which he took in it, and his correspondence with the author, urging him to the completion of the work. Though Virgil complied, he did not consider the Æneid as a finished piece; and in his will ordered the manuscript to be burnt; which injunction was disobeyed by the authority of Augustus. The poet and the emperor met at Athens, when the latter returned triumphant from the East; but soon afterwards Virgil was seized with a disorder, which proved fatal at Brundisium 22 Sept., B.C. 18. His remains were interred near Naples; and this epitaph, dictated by himself, was inscribed on his tomb:

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet
nunc

Parthenope: cecini Pausca, Rura, Duces.

We have several translations of this great poet; the most popular of which are Dryden's, Pitt's, and Warton's.

VISCONTI, ENNIUS QUIRINUS, an Italian antiquary, born at Rome 1753. His father, John Baptist Visconti, was keeper of the Pontifical

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Museum, and under him the son imbibed a taste for antiquarian research, which was encouraged by several cardinals and princes. His greatest work is 'A Description of the Museum Pio-Clementinum;' in which he has explained a vast number of obscure inscriptions, medals, and basso-relievos. When the French carried off the ancient monuments and works of art to Paris, M. Visconti was called thither, and appointed keeper of the museum. There also he published his 'Iconographie Grecque et Romaine,' which, however, he did not live to complete. Died 7 Feb., 1818.

VITALIS, ORDERICUS. See ORDERICUS.

VITRUVIUS, MARCUS VITRUVIUS POLLIO, a celebrated architect, was born at Rome or Verona. He addressed his books on architecture to Augustus; and it is evident that he had a general knowledge of the circle of sciences, but no particulars of his life are known. His architecture has been often published; and Perrault gave an excellent translation of it, with notes and plates. Mr. Newton, surveyor of the works at Greenwich, printed, in 1791, Commentaries on this author, in 2 vols. folio.

VIVARES, FRANCIS, an engraver, born at St. John de Breul, a village of Rouergue, 1709. He came to London in 1727, and became an apprentice to his uncle, who was a tailor; but soon afterwards he exchanged the needle for the burin, and, by the instructions of Amiconi, acquired an extensive reputation. He excelled in landscape, and died 1780. By his three wives he had thirty-one children.

VIVES, JOHN LEWIS, a learned Spaniard, was born at Valencia 1492. He studied at Paris and Louvain, after which he visited England, and in 1517 was chosen one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was also employed in the education of the Princess Mary, for whose use he composed his work 'De Ratione studii puerilis,' and another piece entitled 'De institutione fœminæ Christiana.' During his residence at Oxford he was admitted doctor of laws; but when the divorce was agitated, Vives was sent to prison for writing against that measure. When released he went to Bruges, where he taught polite literature till his death 6 May, 1540. His works were printed at Basle in 1555, in 2 vols. folio; but this collection does not include his commentary on St. Augustine, 'de Civitate Dei.'

VIVIANI, VINCENIO, a mathematician, was born at Florence in 1021. He was the disciple of Galileo, after whose death he was much employed in public works by the grand duke, who appointed him his first mathematician. Louis XIV. also gave him a pension, and he was chosen an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died at Florence 22 Sept., 1703. His works are, *De Maximis et Minimis Geometrica divinatio in quintum Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi*; *Enodatio Problematum*; *De Locis Solidis secunda Divinatio Geometrica.*

VOETIUS, GISEBERT, a Dutch divine, was born at Heusden 1589. In 1617 he became pastor of his native place, and soon afterwards distinguished himself as an opponent of the Arminians at the synod of Dort. He next had a controversy with Jansenius on the points disputed between the Catholics and Protestants. But his principal contest was with Des Cartes, whom he attacked as an enemy to religion, and the dispute extended to such a length that those who took part with

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Voetius were called by his name. He was at first professor of divinity at Utrecht, where he also taught Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic. Died 1 Nov., 1677.

VOLNEY, CONSTANTIN FRANÇOIS CHASSEBEUL, Comte DE, a French writer, born at Craon, in Anjou, 3 Feb., 1757. After finishing his education he went to Egypt and Syria, of which countries he published a description. At the beginning of the revolution he became a member of the States-general; but afterwards he purchased an estate in Corsica, where he gave such offence by his opinions that he was obliged to leave the island. In the reign of terror he suffered imprisonment; but in 1794 he was appointed one of the professors in the new school of education. On the failure of this project Volney went to America, where he had a controversy with Priestley on the origin of Christianity. At the peace he returned to Europe, and died at Paris 20 April, 1820. His other works are, *On the Simplification of the oriental languages*; *Chronology of the twelve centuries preceding the entrance of Xerxes into Greece*; *The Ruins, or meditations on the Revolutions of Empires*; *The Law of Nature, or physical principles of morality*; *Account of Corsica*; *Lectures on History*; *On the climate and soil of the United States of America*; *The chronology of Herodotus*; *New Researches on Ancient History.*

VOLPATO, GIOVANNI, an Italian engraver, born at Bassano 1733; died at Rome 21 August, 1802.

VOLTA, ALESSANDRO, distinguished for his discoveries relating to galvanic electricity, was born at Como, of a noble family, 1745. In 1774 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and he occupied that chair when the discoveries of Galvani were published in 1789. Volta immediately turned his attention to the subject of galvanism, or animal electricity; and to his researches is due the discovery of what has been termed the principle of electro-motion, or the excitement of electricity by the contact of heterogeneous substances, as exhibited in the phenomena of the Voltaic pile, or electric column. Volta addressed to the Royal Society of London (1792) an account of his observations, and in 1794 he was presented with the Copleian medal. In 1801 Bonaparte invited Volta to Paris, where he exhibited his discoveries to the members of the Institute. He was subsequently deputy from the university of Pavia to the consult of Lyons, and then a member of the college of the Dotti, a senator and at length a count. Died at Como 6 March, 1826. A complete edition of his works appeared at Florence in 5 vols. 8vo., 1816.

VOLTAIRE, MARIE FRANÇOIS AROUET DE, was born 20 Feb., 1694, at Paris, where his father was notary of the Châtelet, and treasurer of the Chamber of Accounts. He received his education in the college of Louis le Grand, and while a boy wrote some essays, for which Ninon de l'Enclos left him a legacy. He was intended for the law, which profession he declined; and on producing the tragedy of 'Oedipus' his father suffered him to follow his inclination for letters. That play also procured his discharge from the Bastille, into which he had been thrown for writing satires on the government. This tragedy was followed by two others, which met with such a cool reception that Voltaire retired to England, and while here printed his 'Henriade' by subscription, which proved so liberal that it laid the foundation of his

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fortune. In 1730 he published his 'Brutus,' which was followed by 'Zara,' the most affecting of his tragedies. His next work, the 'Lettres Philosophiques,' gave such offence by its profaneness that warrants were issued for apprehending the author, who took shelter with the Marchioness du Châtelet. In this retreat he wrote his 'Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy,' which was then but little known in France. He also produced the plays of 'Alzira' and 'Mahomet,' which last was censured as immoral and irreligious; but his 'Mecrope,' brought out in 1743, was received with such applause that the poet became a favourite at court, and was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber and historiographer of France. In 1746 he obtained admission into the Academy of Sciences, on which occasion he broke through the old custom of panegyricizing Cardinal Richelieu; but this innovation created him so many enemies that he retired to Lunéville, and did not return to Paris till 1749. The year following he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king of Prussia, who made him one of his chamberlains and gave him a pension. He had not, however, been long there before he had a violent quarrel with Maupefluis, for which he was ordered out of the kingdom. He then purchased an estate near Geneva, but soon quitted that neighbourhood on account of the disputes which raged in that republic. He next fixed his residence at Ferney, in Le Pays de Gex, which village became very populous after his settlement there; and numbers of artists resorted thither, particularly watchmakers, who carried on a large trade under his auspices. At the beginning of 1778 Voltaire visited Paris, where he was overwhelmed with honours, the fatigue of which hastened his death on the 30th of May, in that year. His remains were interred at Sellices, a Benedictine abbey near Nogent. Different accounts have been related of his behaviour in his last sickness; but Tronchin, the physician, asserted that the furies of Orestes gave a faint idea of those of Voltaire. His works are too multifarious to be enumerated here, and too well known to need any particular observations. The historical ones are the best.

VOLTERRA, DANIELE DI, an Italian painter, whose family name was Ricciarelli, was born at Volterra 1509. He studied under Michael Angelo, who made him his assistant at Rome, where he painted a noble fresco, representing the diving Saviour, with the Madonna and St. John, the execution of which occupied him seven years. Died 1566.

VOLUSENUS, FLORENTIUS. See WILSON.

VORSTIUS, CONRAD, an Arminian divine, was born at Cologne 1569. He took his degree of doctor in divinity at Heidelberg; but in 1594 he published a collection of theses, in which he discovered a tendency to Socinianism. This, however, operated so little against him, that he was invited to the chair of theology at Steinfurt. At length his opinions were suspected, and he was compelled to make a confession of his faith at Heidelberg, which was accepted, and he was dismissed in peace. In 1610 he succeeded Arminius at Leyden; but he had not been long there before James I., king of England, caused his book, 'De Deo,' to be burnt, and at the same time complained to the States against the author. He also published a treatise against Vorstius, and prohibited his subjects from going to the university of Ley-

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den. This had its effect, and Vorstius was sentenced to perpetual banishment. He died at Toningen 20 Sept., 1622.

VOS, MARTIN DE, a painter, born at Antwerp 1520. He studied under his father, and next in Italy, where he made drawings of the various sorts of vases used by the Greeks and Romans at their festivals. On his return to Flanders he represented some of these entertainments in a very lively manner; but he also painted portraits. He died 1604. *Simon de Vos*, another artist of Antwerp, born 1603, died about 1670. He painted historical subjects and portraits, but excelled in hunting-pieces.

VOSS, JOHANN HEINRICH, a German poet and philologist, born at Sommersdorf, near Wahren, in Mecklenburg, 20 Feb., 1751. Some essays which he communicated (1772) to the 'Muse's Almanac' of Göttingen procured him the friendship of the poet Boie, who furnished him with the means of attending the lectures on philosophy, history, and philology in that university. Here also he became acquainted with Heyne, who received him as a member of the philological seminary, and with Klopstock and Claudius. In 1774, when Boie left Göttingen, the editorship of the 'Muse's Almanac' was entrusted to Voss. In 1775 he spent some time at Hamburg, and then went to his friend Claudius at Wandsbeck. In 1778 he was appointed rector of the public school at Otterndorf. In 1781 he published his German translation of the 'Odyssey.' In the following year he was invited to the rectorship of the gymnasium of Eutin. In 1789 he published an edition of Virgil's 'Georgics,' with a German translation, and a most admirable commentary; and in 1793 his translation of the Iliad and Odyssey. Voss wrote an essay on Apollo, which was soon after followed by his 'Letters on Mythology' (1794), which were mainly directed against Heyne, between whom and Voss there had been a long and bitter animosity. In 1797 he published his edition of Virgil's 'Eclogues,' accompanied by a German translation, and an excellent commentary. Two years later he published his translation of all the works of Virgil. In 1802 he produced a new edition of his translation of Homer. In the autumn of that year he went to Jena, where he wrote the review of Heyne's edition of Homer, which created a general sensation in Germany. In the summer of 1805 he removed to Heidelberg, where he revised several of his previous works, and translated Horace, Hesiod, Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, Tibullus, Lygdamus, Aristophanes, and Aratus. The version of Shakspeare commenced by him in 1819, in collaboration with his sons Henry and Abraham, was not completed till several years after Voss's death, which occurred at Heidelberg 29 March, 1826. As a translator of the Latin and Greek poets Voss is unsurpassed; and his own poetical effusions are much esteemed by his countrymen.

VOSSIUS, GERARD JOHN, the son of a Protestant minister, was born near Heidelberg 1577. He took his doctor's degree in philosophy at Leyden; after which he was invited to be director of the college at Dort. In 1614 he removed to Leyden, where he presided over the college of divinity; with which office he held the professorships of eloquence and chronology. But in 1619 he fell under censure for writing the History of Pelagianism, in which he manifested so strong an im-

clination to the Remonstrants, that he was obliged to make a retraction. In England, however, the same work procured him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, and the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. In 1633 Vossius accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam, where he died 3 April, 1649. His works were published in 6 vols. folio. He is not to be confounded with Gerard Fossius, a Catholic divine of Liege, who died 25 March, 1609. He wrote a Commentary upon Cicero's 'Somnium Scipionis,' and other works.

VOSSIUS, ISAAC, son of the learned Gerard John Vossius, was born at Leyden 1618. When very young he was honoured with the correspondence of Christina, queen of Sweden, who invited him to her court, where he instructed her in Greek; but afterwards she discarded him, on hearing that he was writing against Salmasius. In 1670 he came to England, was created doctor of laws at Oxford, and in 1673 made canon of Windsor. He died 10 Feb., 1688. He was a man of extensive erudition, but so inconsistent that, while he was a sceptic in regard to revelation, he readily swallowed all the extravagances related by travellers, which made Charles II. call him the strangest man in the world; 'for there is nothing,' observed the king, 'which he refuses to believe except the Bible.' His works are numerous.

VOUET, SIMON, a painter, born at Paris 1582. He accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople, where, by memory alone, he painted the portrait of the grand signor, after seeing him at the audience. From thence he went to Rome, and was chosen prince of the Academy of St. Luke. In 1627 he returned to France, where he instructed the king in painting, and brought up several great artists. Died 5 June, 1642.

VOWELL, JOHN. See HOOKER.

VOYER. See ARGENSON.

VUEZ, ARNOULD DE, a French painter, born at St. Omer about 1642; died at Lille 18 June, 1720.

W.

WAAGEN, GUSTAV FRIEDRICH, a German art critic, born at Hamburg 11 Feb., 1794, studied painting, and served as a soldier in the campaigns of 1814-15. His most elaborate work, which made him first known to English readers, 'The Works of Art and Artists in England,' was published at Berlin 1837. Having been much enlarged, it was republished in English 1854, under the title of 'The Treasures of Art in Great Britain.' He also composed a supplementary work, entitled 'Additional Art Treasures of Great Britain,' and 'A Walk through the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester,' both published in 1857, and numerous books bearing on the subject of art and artists. Dr. Waagen drew up a plan, which was adopted both in Berlin and in this country, for the chronological arrangement of pictures in public galleries. He was engaged as foreign correspondent and purchaser for our National Gallery. He was also director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin, and was made corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts 1862. Died 15 July, 1868.

WACE, ROBERT, an Anglo-Norman poet, born in Jersey, at the beginning of the twelfth century. He wrote in French verse the History of Bruce, king of England; the romances of Rollo, William Longsword, and Richard, duke of Normandy; a History of the Norman Dukes; a Chronicle of Normandy; and other works; for which Henry II. gave him a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux. When he died is unknown.

WADDING, LUKE, an Irish Franciscan, born at Waterford 1588. He read lectures on divinity at Salamanca; and in 1618 went to Rome as chaplain to the bishop of Carthage, who was appointed legate to Paul V., on the disputes respecting the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin. Of this mission Wadding wrote a history in Latin; but he rendered a more acceptable service to learning by editing Casasio's Concordance, in 4 vols. folio, 1621. After this he published Duns Scotus's works, in 12 vols. folio. He founded the college of St. Isidore, for Irish students of the Franciscan order; and died at Rome 18 Nov., 1657. He wrote a history of his order, printed in 1654, in 8 vols. folio; enlarged in 1745 to 19 vols.

WADDINGTON, GEORGE, D.D., was born 1795, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He became vicar of Masham, Yorkshire; dean of Durham 1840; warden of Durham University 1841; and died 20 July, 1869. He was the author of 'A Visit to Ethiopia,' 1822; 'A Visit to Greece,' 1825; A Commemoration Sermon, 1828; 'The present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church, with some Letters written from the Convent of the Strophades,' 1829; 'History of the Church from the Earliest Ages to the Reformation,' 3 vols., 1835, two editions; 'A History of the Reformation on the Continent,' 3 vols., 1841; Lectures on National Education, 1845.

WAFER, LIONEL, an English voyager, was bred a surgeon in London, and when out of his time, in 1677, he embarked as such on board a ship bound for Bantam, in the East Indies. On his return in 1679 he became surgeon of a trading vessel to Jamaica, where he continued to reside some time, and followed his profession. At length, however, he engaged with Cook and Linch, two buccaneers, which brought him into the company of Dampier; but a quarrel arising, the crew divided, and Wafer was left on shore on the Isthmus of Darien. Here he remained some months among the Indians, who treated him kindly on account of his medical skill, and gave him his liberty when an English vessel arrived on the coast. His next voyage was with Dampier and Cook, after which he settled at Philadelphia, and in 1690 returned to this country, when he published an interesting narrative of his adventures.

WAGENAAR, JOHN, a Dutch historian, was born at Amsterdam 1700, and died there 1 March, 1773. He wrote the 'History of Holland,' 21 vols., for which he was appointed historiographer to his native city.

WAGENSEIL, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, was born at Nuremberg 1633. He was educated at Altorf, where, in 1667, he was made professor of law and history, which last chair he exchanged for that of oriental languages. He was also honoured with the title of councillor, and employed on diplo-

WAGHORN.**WAKEFIELD.**

matic concerns at Vienna. His principal work is entitled 'Tela Ignea Satanæ,' a collection of pieces written by Jews against Christianity, together with a refutation thereof by the editor. Died 9 Oct., 1705.

WAGHORN, THOMAS, lieutenant R.N., the inventor of the Overland Route to India, was born 1800, and died in London 7 Jan., 1850.

WAGNER, RUDOLPH, a German physiologist and anatomist, born 1805, at Bayreuth, in Bavaria, first studied in the Protestant College at Augsburg, afterwards medicine in the universities of Erlangen and Wurtzburg, received his doctorate in 1826, then went to Paris, and, acting on the advice of Cuvier, devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy. After a scientific journey in France and in Sardinia, where he discovered a curious bed of fossil bones, he returned to Germany, and sought in vain to obtain an academic chair at Munich. He was attached, however, as demonstrator of anatomy to the university of Erlangen; in 1832 was appointed professor-extraordinary, and the year following ordinary professor of geology. His works and reputation caused him to be selected as the successor of Blumenbach as professor of physiology in the university of Göttingen. The weak state of his health caused him to pass the winters of 1845 and 1846 in Italy, where he applied himself to the study of the electric ray, the starting-point of his more special researches on the physiology of the nerves, and their relations to psychology. Wagner wrote voluminously on physiology and comparative anatomy. He was one of the most eminent representatives of scientific spiritualism. He maintained that the living dualism in man of soul and body, the unity of the human race, and all the dogmas of faith, philosophy, and theology, are not belied by the natural sciences. As a writer on medical and anatomical science he earned a deserved popularity. Died 12 May, 1864.

WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS, was born in Warwickshire 1645. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and next at New Inn, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1667. Two years afterwards he was instituted to the rectory of Martin's Thorpe, in Rutland; after which he became chancellor of Lichfield, and rector of St. Margaret Patten's, London. At the Revolution he lost his preferments for refusing the oaths, after which he practised physic. In 1693 he was consecrated a bishop among the nonjurors. Died 17 Oct., 1712. His principal work is 'A Vindication of King Charles the First, and his right to the Icon Basiliké.'

WAILLY, CHARLES DE, an architect, born at Paris 1729; died 2 Nov., 1798. He was a member of the academy of painting, as well as that of architecture; and many of his designs are engraved in the Encyclopédie and in Laborde's description of France. He built the magnificent hall of the Odéon, and lived to see it destroyed by fire.

WAKE, Sir ISAAC, a statesman, born at Billing, Northamptonshire, about 1575. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; and in 1604 was chosen public orator of that university. He was afterwards employed as ambassador to several foreign courts, and in 1619 received the honour of knighthood. He died at Paris 1632. His principal work is entitled 'Rex Platonicus, sive de potentiss. Princip. Jac. regis ad Acad. Oxon. adventu, anno 1605.'

WAKE, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born 1657,

at Blandford, Dorsetshire. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1679). In 1682 he was appointed chaplain to the English embassy in France; and, on his return, was chosen preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. In 1686 he had a dispute with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, on the alterations made by him in his Exposition of the Catholic Faith. He also wrote several pieces in the Catholic controversy, for which, at the Revolution, he was created doctor in divinity, at Oxford, and made canon of Christ Church. In 1693 he published his translation of the 'Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers'; and, in the same year, was presented to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster. After this he had a dispute with Dr. Atterbury respecting the rights of the clergy in convocation. In 1701 Dr. Wake was made dean of Exeter; and, in 1705, advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; from whence, in 1716, he was raised to the see of Canterbury. Died 24 Jan., 1737. His other works are, 'An Exposition of the Church Catechism'; 'The State of the Church and Clergy of England, in their Councils, Synods, Convocations, Conventions, and other public assemblies, historically deduced from the Conversion of the Saxons to the present times,' 1703; and three vols. of 'Sermons and Charges.'

WAKEFIELD, EDWARD GIBBON, an English writer on political and social science, was born 1796, and educated as a land-surveyor. Being left, while still quite young, a widower with a young family, he was induced to enter into a plot for elopement with a heiress of fifteen years old, whom he forcibly took to Gretna Green and married; but, her relatives interfering, he was tried for abduction, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. A special Act of Parliament was subsequently passed to make void any pretence of marriage. A book which he wrote upon his experiences in prison was the first step towards those reforms of the penal law which were due to him. From the criminal at home he extended his inquiries to the convict in the Australian settlements; and he became so familiar with every detail of the subject that reference was often made to his 'Letters from Sydney,' as having been written on the spot. His book on 'England and America,' 1833, was written to illustrate the different sources of wealth which the two countries commanded—the one in its wide-spread lands, and the other in its abundant population and its accumulated capital. The views promulgated in this work, together with previous efforts, led to the formation of an association to found the colony of South Australia. In 1837 he strongly urged the occupation of the islands of New Zealand by the English, and when the New Zealand Association was established became a director; and a valuable colony was thus added to the British dominions. His attention was next turned to the causes of the many political troubles in Canada; and in the results which followed the investigations made by Lord Durham in the establishment of a more responsible government may be traced the influence of his private secretary, Mr. Wakefield. Some years previous to his decease he removed to the south of France for the benefit of his health, and subsequently to Wellington, New Zealand, where he died 16 May, 1862.

WAKEFIELD, GILBERT, was born 22 Feb., 1756, at Nottingham, where his father was rector of the parish of St. Nicholas. He took his bachelor's

degree at Jesus College, Cambridge, 1776, and at the same time was elected to a fellowship. On entering into orders, he served a curacy at Stockport, Cheshire, and next at Liverpool, but soon afterwards turned Socinian, and left the church to become classical teacher in the academy at Warrington. In 1790 he was appointed one of the preceptors in the college at Hackney, but quitted that situation the year following. He now ventured into the path of politics; and in 1798 was prosecuted for a pamphlet written in reply to Watson, bishop of Llandaff. After a confinement of two years in Dorchester Gaol, he was released in May, 1801, and died at Hackney on 9 Sept. following. His principal works are, A translation of the first Epistle to the Thessalonians; A translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew; an edition of the Georgics; 'Silva Critica'; 'A translation of the New Testament,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1791; an edition of Pope's Homer; and an edition of Lucretius. After his death appeared a volume of his correspondence on classical subjects with Mr. Fox. His 'Memoirs' were published in 2 vols., 1804.

WAKEFIELD, Mrs. PRISCILLA, the author of many works intended for the instruction of youth, was born of Quaker parents, named Trewman, 1750. For many years she resided at Tottenham, Middlesex; but her death occurred at Ipswich 12 Sept., 1832. This lady is said to have been the original promoter of Savings Banks, or Frugality Banks, as they were once termed. Among her works may be mentioned, 'Perambulations in London'; 'Introduction to the Natural History and Classification of Insects'; 'Family Tour through the British Empire'; and an 'Introduction to Botany.'

WAKLEY, THOMAS, coroner for Middlesex, was born 1795, in South Devon, and died at Madeira, whither he went for the benefit of his health, 16 May, 1862. His earliest tastes were for the sea; and at ten years of age he took a voyage to Calcutta as a midshipman. Upon his return he relinquished his profession at his father's request, and resolved to study medicine. With this object in view he went to a school at Wiveliscombe, and was subsequently apprenticed to an apothecary at Taunton. In 1815 he came to London, to complete his medical training, and to attend Sir Astley Cooper's lectures on surgery at Guy's Hospital. In less than eighteen months after entering the hospital he passed his examination at the College of Surgeons, though he continued to attend the Borough hospitals for two or three years after, and then settled in Argyle Street, London, in which locality he practised for about three years. In 1823 he retired from practice, and devoted himself to the establishment of the 'Lancet,' a medical journal, with which his name was associated for nearly forty years. At the time of the establishment of the 'Lancet' no clinical lectures were delivered in any of the London hospitals, nor were the cases of interest reported. The lectures at the medical schools were confined to the theories of disease and treatment, and the medical students had little opportunity of forming a practical acquaintance with the diagnosis and treatment of the medical and surgical cases they would meet in practice. Mr. Wakley determined to effect a reform in these particulars; and he commenced reporting the lectures of the most eminent professors of medicine and surgery, and the clinical

instruction and hospital cases, with the consent of the lecturers when he could obtain it, and without it when he could not. This led to much opposition; he was several times prosecuted for reporting lectures, and in one instance removed by a posseman from the amphitheatre; but in every case he eventually obtained decisions in his favour. He also effected other reforms in the management and efficiency of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the exercise of the duties of coroners. In short, he made the 'Lancet' felt as a power which would be exercised on the side of right, the removal of abuses, and the reform of practices which injured and dishonoured the medical profession. In 1839 he was chosen coroner for Middlesex, which office he held till his death. His ability and eloquence, displayed on several occasions, led his friends to request that he would become a candidate for the representation of Finsbury, in Parliament. He was defeated, however, in 1832, and again in 1834, but in Jan., 1835, was elected, and continued to hold his seat until 1862, when he retired from parliamentary life. While in Parliament he always spoke and voted for the abolition of all taxes upon knowledge, and was influential in obtaining a select committee to inquire into the state of medical education and practice, the report of which had great influence on the progress of medical reform.

WALDBY, ROBERT, a native of York, became an Augustinian friar, and obtained the following preferments: bishop of Sodor and Man, bishop of Aire, in Gascony, archbishop of Dublin 1300, bishop of Chichester 1305, and archbishop of York 1307. Died 6 Jan., 1397-8. He wrote some pieces against the Wyclifites, besides sermons, &c.

WALDEGRAVE, SAMUEL, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born 1817, was son of the eighth Earl Waldegrave, and received his education at Oxford. He was nominated to a canonry of Salisbury Cathedral 1857, and in 1860 was promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle, which he held till his death on 1 Oct., 1869. He was author of 'New Testament Millenarianism,' being the Bampton Lectures for 1854, and several smaller works.

WALDENSIS, THOMAS, an English Carmelite, whose real name was Netter, was born at Walden, Essex, about 1307. He studied at Oxford, and in 1409 was sent by Henry IV. to the council of Pisa. Henry V. reposed entire confidence in him, and died in his arms. Waldensis became no less a favourite with the young monarch, whom he attended to France, and died there 2 Nov., 1450. He wrote 'Doctrinale Antiquum Fidei ecclesie Catholicæ,' printed at Paris in 1521, in 3 vols. folio.

WALDIE. See EATON.

WALDO, PETER, a merchant of Lyons, who distinguished himself by opposing the doctrines of the Church in 1160. He translated the Gospels into French for the benefit of the common people, among whom he made numerous converts. He now left off merchandise, distributed his wealth to the poor, and preached with such boldness against Catholicism that the archbishop of Lyons excommunicated him, and would have put him to death had he not retired into Dauphiny, and afterwards to Bohemia, where he died 1179.

WALES, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a mathematician, born about 1734. In 1769 he went to Hudson's Bay, to observe the transit of Venus, of which voyage he published an account. He next accompanied Captain Cook in his two voyages round

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the world, of which also he printed a narrative, with remarks on that of Forster's. Soon after this he was elected master of the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital, and secretary to the Board of Longitude. He died 1798. His other works are, 'An Enquiry into the population of England and Wales'; 'A Treatise on discovering the Longitude by Time-Keepers'; 'Restoration of a Piece of Apollonius,' &c.

WALEWSKI, ALEXANDRE FLORIAN JOSEPH COLONNA, Comte DE, a French statesman, born 4 May, 1810. His origin was as romantic as his career was adventurous. It appears that Napoleon I., at the height of his glory, was attracted, at a fête at Warsaw, by a Polish lady of great beauty, the wife of a noble Sarmatian advanced in years, and being regarded by her as the destined liberator of Poland, was successful in winning her affections. The lady, the Countess Walewski, after being carried off from her husband, gave birth, in the castle of Walewski, to a son, who received his education in Geneva, and returned to Poland 1824. He desired to visit France, but was refused permission by the Grand Duke Constantine. The young count succeeded, however, in escaping to Paris, and was present during the Revolution of July, 1830, when he was sent on a delicate mission by General Sebastiani to the Polish government, and afterwards served as aide-camp to the Polish generalissimo, gaining the Military Cross of Poland at the battle of Grochow. In Dec., 1831, he married Katharine Caroline, daughter of the sixth earl of Sandwich, who died in 1834; and afterwards he espoused a Florentine lady, the granddaughter of Stanislaus Poniatowski, nephew of the last king of Poland. Count Walewski, having been naturalised in France, was appointed captain in the Foreign Legion, entered the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the 4th Hussars. He became proprietor of the 'Messenger des Chambres,' under the auspices of MM. Thiers and Rémusat, and published several pamphlets, in one of which he advocated the English alliance. In 1840 the count was sent on a mission to Mehemet Ali, the pasha of Egypt, by M. Thiers, minister for foreign affairs; in 1848 M. Guizot sent him on a mission to La Plata; in 1849 he was French minister plenipotentiary at the court of Tuscany; and in 1850 represented the French government in the same capacity at the court of Naples, where he remained till 1852, when he was named ambassador to England. In May, 1855, Count Walewski was recalled to the Tuileries to undertake the duties of minister for foreign affairs. In that capacity he presided over the conference which met at Paris in the spring of 1859, to conclude the treaty of peace with Russia. He was succeeded in his position as minister for foreign affairs by M. Thouvenel in 1859; held the portfolio of minister of state until 1863, when he resigned in consequence, it was reported, of his warm sympathies in favour of the insurrection of Poland. He was nominated a member of the Senate 1855, and in 1865 accepted the post of president of the Corps Législatif, rendered vacant by the death of the Duke de Morny, and resigned 29 March, 1867. He distinguished himself in literature; is said to have aided Alexandre Dumas in the play 'Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle,' produced in 1839; and was the author of other dramatic pieces. The comte was promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour 1850; and died at Strasburg 27 Sept., 1868.

WALKER.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a Presbyterian writer, was born at Clifton, in Dorsetshire. He became a member of Christ Church, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and was appointed usher of the exchequer. He was also elected into Parliament for Wells, and adhered strenuously to the Covenant. When the Independents gained the ascendancy, he wrote a history of that sect, for which he was sent to the Tower, and died there in Oct. 1651. His 'Complait History of Independency' is written in a rambling way, and with a vindictive Presbyterian spirit, full of bitterness; but it gives an admirable idea of the times, parties, and persons.

WALKER, SIR EDWARD, was born at Netherstowey, Somersetshire, about 1610. He was made clerk of the privy-council in 1644, and the same year received the degree of master of arts at Oxford, together with the honour of knighthood from the king. He conducted himself with equal loyalty to Charles II., whom he attended in his exile, and was appointed by him Garter king-at-arms. Sir Edward wrote, 'Iter Carolinum, or an Account of the Marches, &c., of King Charles I.,' 'Military Discoveries,' 1705. Died 19 Feb., 1677.

WALKER, GEORGE, an Irish divine, was born in the county of Tyrone, and educated at Glasgow. On taking orders he became rector of Donoughmore, where he raised a regiment, when James II. landed in that kingdom, and with this force he defended Londonderry, after it had been abandoned by the governor, and held out till the siege was raised 21 July, 1689. For this bravery he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and was created doctor in divinity at Oxford. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne, after having been nominated to the see of Derry, in July, 1690. He published 'A true Account of the Siege of Londonderry,' 1689.

WALKER, JOHN, D.D., was born in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. 1699). He became rector of the parish of St. Mary at Exeter; and when Calamy published his account of ejected ministers for Nonconformity, Mr. Walker undertook a similar work for the Church of England, which he published in 1714, with the title of 'An Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy, who were sequestered in the Grand Rebellion.' For this performance he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. Died about 1730.

WALKER, JOHN, a philological writer, born at Friern Barnet, Hertfordshire, 1732. He went on the stage, which he quitted in 1767 to join Mr. Usher in a school at Kensington; but this partnership was dissolved at the end of two years, and Mr. Walker became a lecturer in elocution. He published several works of reputation, the principal of which were, 'A Rhyming Dictionary,' 'Elements of Elocution,' a 'Rhetorical Grammar,' a 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary,' a 'Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper Names.' He died 1 Aug., 1807, having been some years previously reconciled to the Church of Rome.

WALKER, JOSEPH COOPER, was the son of a gentleman of fortune at St. Valeri, near Bray, in Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and afterwards visited Italy, where he acquired a fine taste for the arts and polite literature. On his return to his native country he

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became a member of several philosophical societies, particularly the Royal Irish Academy, whose memoirs he enriched with several valuable papers. A frame of peculiar delicacy incapacitated him for the exercise of an active profession; but he was ardent in promoting the interests of knowledge. He died at St. Valeri, after a long and painful illness, 12 April, 1810. Mr. Walker was author of 'Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards,' 4to., London, 1786; 'An Historical Essay on the Dress of the ancient and modern Irish; to which is subjoined, a Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Irish,' 4to., Dublin, 1788; 'An Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy,' 4to., London, 1799; 'An Historical and Critical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1805; and 'Memoirs of Alessandro Tassoni,' 1815.

WALKER, ONADIAH, an English divine, was born at Worsborough, Yorkshire, 1616. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1648 he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, on which he went abroad, and is supposed to have been reconciled to the Church of Rome; notwithstanding which he accepted the headship of his college in 1676. At the accession of James II. he avowed himself a Catholic, and had Mass said in the college. He also set up a printing-press, from which he sent forth a number of books against the Protestant religion. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, but was soon after released. He died in the house of his pupil, Dr. Radcliffe, 21 Jan., 1699. He published, A brief Account of Church Government; On Education; The Life of King Alfred, translated into Latin; Instructions in Oratory; The Life and Death of Christ; Character of Martin Luther.

WALKER, ROBERT, an eminent portrait-painter, who was contemporary with Vanduyck, and improved his style by studying the works of that great artist; but he did not attract much notice until the time of the Commonwealth, when he was employed to paint the portraits of Cromwell and the principal persons of the republican party. He drew the Protector more than once, and he also painted Cromwell and Lambert together. Walker had for some time an apartment in Arundel House, and died a little before the Restoration. His own portrait is in the picture gallery at Oxford.

WALKER, THOMAS, was born at Manchester 1784, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1808; M.A. 1811), was called to the bar 1812, became one of the magistrates at the Lambeth police-court 1829, and died at Brussels 20 Jan., 1836. Mr. Walker commenced in May, 1835, 'The Original,' a weekly periodical, in which he wittily and quaintly discoursed on divers topics, particularly 'Aristology,' or the art of dining and giving dinners (*ab apistov, prandium*).

WALKER, WILLIAM, an eminent engraver, died in London 7 Sept., 1807, æt. 76. He is best known by his renderings of such popular works as 'The Literary Party at Sir Joshua Reynolds's,' 'The Passing the Reform Bill of 1832,' 'The Aberdeen Cabinet,' and the portrait group of his own designing, 'The Distinguished Men of Science,' which occupied him six years.

WALKER, WILLIAM SIDNEY, a poet and critic, born at Pembroke, South Wales, 4 Dec., 1795, was sent to Eton School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1819; M.A. 1822),

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where he obtained a fellowship, which, however, he resigned at the expiration of seven years, in consequence of his disinclination to take orders, and thenceforward lived in London, earning a scanty livelihood by his pen. At the age of seventeen he wrote an epic poem entitled 'Gustavus Vasa' (1813); subsequently he edited a 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum;' and his 'Poetical Remains' were published in 1852 by the Rev. J. Moultrie, accompanied by a rambling and unsatisfactory memoir, in which, strange to say, the date of Mr. Walker's death is not stated. That event took place 15 Oct., 1846, as appears from *MS. Add.* 19, 210, f. 306.

WALL, JOHN, a physician, born at Powick, Worcestershire, 1708, became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; and, after taking his degrees, practised with great reputation at Worcester, which city is indebted to him for its porcelain manufacture. He also brought the Malvern waters into notice, by a treatise on their medical virtues. Died at Bath 27 June, 1776. His tracts were printed at Oxford 1780, by his son, *Martin Wall, D.D.*, clinical professor in that university, who died 21 June, 1824, aged 77.

WALL, JOSEPH, commonly called *Governor Wall*, was born in Dublin 1737, and having entered the army, passed into the East India Company's service, until in 1782 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Gorce, with the rank of a field-marshal. Whilst holding this post he caused a soldier to be flogged so severely that his death ensued; and on his coming to England he was apprehended on a charge of murder, but for want of evidence was set at liberty. He was, however, again taken in 1784, but contrived to escape to Scotland, and subsequently to France, whence he ventured to return in 1797. In 1802 he surrendered himself for trial, in the hope of obtaining an acquittal, and thus acquiring some property to which he was entitled in right of his wife. He was, however, found guilty, and condemned to be hanged. The sentence was carried out 28 Jan., 1802, amidst the yells and execrations of the populace.

WALL, WILLIAM, D.D., was born 1646, and for fifty-two years held the vicarage of Shoreham, Kent, where he died 1728. He wrote 'The History of Infant Baptism,' which procured him the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford; and 'Critical Notes on the Old Testament.'

WALLACE, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated warrior, born about 1270, being the younger son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, of Ellerslie, Renfrewshire. In 1295 he slew the son of the English governor of Dundee in a duel, whereupon he fled and became the chief of a band of adventurers. As his force increased, he determined to rescue his country from a foreign yoke; and in 1297 gained a victory at Stirling over the earl of Surrey, who was, in consequence, obliged to evacuate Scotland. Wallace then entered England, recovered Berwick, and ravaged the northern counties. Edward I. being informed of this, hastened home from Flanders, and marched towards Scotland, where he gained the battle of Falkirk in 1298. Wallace still continued to harass the English; but in 1305 he was betrayed into their hands by Sir John Monteith, in whom he had confided. The king sent him in chains to London, where he was executed on Tower Hill 23 Aug., 1305. His memory is still revered in his native country, and

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his exploits have been the frequent subjects of popular traditions and the songs of minstrels, with many fabulous exaggerations, indeed, but founded upon real achievements.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, born at Dysart, Fifeshire, 23 Sept., 1768; was mathematical instructor (1803-19) at the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, afterwards removed to Sandhurst; became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh 1819; resigned that chair 1838; and died 28 April, 1843. Many papers by Mr. Wallace are to be found in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,' and in scientific periodicals, but his only separate publication is 'A New Book of Interest,' 1794.

WALLACE, WILLIAM VINCENT, a musical composer, born at Waterford 1815. Under the tuition of his father, who was master of a military band, he attained extraordinary proficiency as an instrumentalist. For three years he occupied a high musical position in Dublin, and he had the honour of directing the first performance of Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives' in Ireland. At the age of eighteen his strength seemed to sink under the pressure of his many studies and various engagements. A long sea voyage was recommended for the establishment of his health, and he sailed for Sydney. For a long time after his arrival in Australia he led an active life; his fiddle remained unpacked, and he plunged into the bush. After a time, however, he went to Melbourne, where he gave several concerts; but a restless desire to travel seized him. Accordingly he visited Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, went on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, went to the East and West Indies, and then realized a large sum of money by a series of musical performances in South America and the United States. Coming to London, he took high rank as a pianist, and determined to write an opera, 'Maritana,' produced at Drury Lane in 1846, met with a success far beyond the most sanguine hopes of the composer. His second opera, 'Matilda of Hungary,' also called forth admiring comments. It was followed by 'Lurline,' 'The Amber Witch,' 'Love's Triumph,' and 'The Desert Flower.' After visiting Germany and the United States Wallace settled in Paris, where he had a protracted illness. He died at the Château de Bayeu, Haute Garonne, 12 Oct., 1865.

WALLACE, JAMES WILLIAM, an actor who achieved popularity in England and America, was born in London 1794, and died at New York 25 Dec., 1864.

WALLENSTEIN. See **WALSTEIN**.

WALLER, EDMUND, a poet, was born at Coleshill, Hertfordshire, 3 March, 1605. His father was Robert Waller, of Agmondesham, esq., and his brother was sister to John Hampden. He was educated first at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-three he married a rich heiress, who died soon after, and left him an infant daughter. Waller then paid his addresses to Lady Dorothea Sidney, daughter of the earl of Leicester; but though she admired his verses she slighted his offers, and married the earl of Sunderland. Waller then espoused a lady of the name of Bresse, by whom he had thirteen children. In the Long Parliament he represented Agmondesham, and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the king; but in 1643 he was taken up for a plot, when, to save

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his life, he made a confession, and, after a year's imprisonment, and paying a fine of ten thousand pounds, obtained his liberty. He then went to France, and resided there till Cromwell gave him leave to return. Waller repaid the favour by a panegyric on the Protector; but he was equally lavish of his praise on Charles II., with whom he was a favourite; as he also was with James II. He died at Beaconsfield 21 Oct., 1687. The poems of Waller are light and harmonious.

WALLER, SIR WILLIAM, a parliamentary general, born in Kent 1597. On leaving Oxford he went into the military service abroad, and, at his return, received the honour of knighthood. In the Long Parliament he distinguished himself as an opponent of the court; and he also obtained a command under the earl of Essex; but, after gaining some advantages, he was defeated, upon which he was laid aside. At the Restoration he was chosen one of the representatives for Middlesex. Sir William wrote 'Divine Meditations,' and a 'Vindication of his Conduct.' Died 19 Sept., 1668.

WALLIS, JOHN, D.D., F.R.S., a mathematician and divine, was born 23 Nov., 1616, at Ashford, Kent, of which place his father was minister. He was educated at Felsted School, in Essex, and next at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then removed to a fellowship in Queen's College. On leaving the university he applied himself to the art of deciphering, which occasioned him to be much employed in that way during the usurpation, and even after the Revolution. In 1644 he was appointed secretary to the Westminster Assembly, and presented to the living of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street, which he exchanged for St. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society; and in 1648 was made Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. 1654. Soon after this he had a dispute with Hobbes, who pretended to have discovered the quadrature of the circle. In 1658 Dr. Wallis was chosen keeper of the archives at Oxford, which office he retained with his other preferments, after the Restoration. At this period he attracted notice by teaching a youth to speak who had been deaf and dumb from a child; but this involved him in a contest with Dr. Holder, who asserted his prior claim to the method. In 1660 Dr. Wallis published a treatise on the Trinity, which brought him into a controversy with the Arians. He had also another dispute on infant baptism, and one with the Sabbatarians. He died at Oxford 28 Oct., 1703. His mathematical works were printed in 3 vols. folio, 1699; and his sermons in 1791, with his life prefixed.

WALMESLEY, CHARLES, D.D., F.R.S., a Catholic prelate, born at Westwood Hall, near Wigan, 13 Jan., 1723. He became a monk of the order of St. Benedict; was nominated coadjutor to Bishop York, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, and consecrated bishop of Rama, at Rome, by Cardinal Lunt, 21 Dec., 1756; succeeded to the government of the Vicariat on Dr. York's retirement 1764; and died at Bath 25 Nov., 1797. He was a profound mathematician, and was consulted by the English government as to the alteration of the style. His separate works are, 'Analyse des Mesures, des Rapports, et des Angles;' 'Théorie du Monument des Apides;' 'De Inequalitatibus Motuum Lunarium;' and a 'Commentary on the

Apocalypse,' first published under the name of *Pastorini*, 1771, and often reprinted.

WALPOLE, HENRY, a Jesuit, born at Docking, Norfolk, 1559; studied first at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and next at Gray's Inn. He was present at the disputations of Father Campian in the Tower, and witnessed the trial and execution of that famous Jesuit, whose heroism made him resolve to devote himself to the service of the Church. Accordingly he proceeded to Paris, afterwards to the English College at Rheims (1582), and next to the English College at Rome, where he was admitted into the society of Jesus. At his own request he was sent on the English mission (Dec., 1593), but was arrested a few days after landing, and imprisoned at York, where he held several conferences with Protestant divines on the controverted doctrines. Being removed to the Tower of London, he remained there a whole year, during which time he was put to the torture no fewer than fourteen times, whereby he lost the use of his fingers. Sent back to York for trial, he was, of course, condemned and executed, together with Alexander Rawlins, another priest, 7 April, 1595. His brother, *Christopher Walpole*, born 1568, was also educated at Cambridge, but left the country on becoming a Catholic, and became a Jesuit and prefect of spiritual matters in the college of Valladolid, where he died 1606.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WALPOLE, HORACE, youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole, was born 5 Oct., 1717. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. In 1738 he was appointed inspector-general of the exports and imports, which place he exchanged for that of usher of the exchequer. He also held the offices of comptroller of the pipe, and clerk of the extracts. In 1739 he went on his travels, accompanied by Mr. Gray, but at Reggio they quarrelled and separated. A reconciliation afterwards took place, and Mr. Walpole published his friend's poems at Strawberry Hill. In 1741 he was elected member for Callington, in Cornwall, and in 1747 for Castle Rising; but in the two succeeding parliaments he sat for King's Lynn. In 1768 he retired from public business, and spent the remainder of his life in the improvement of his villa, called Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham. In 1791 he succeeded to the earldom on the death of his nephew, but never took his seat in the House of Lords. He died 3 March, 1797. Horace Walpole was a man of taste and genius, but superficial and sceptical. His principal works are, papers in the 'World'; a 'Letter from Xo Ho, a Chinese Philosopher'; a romance called 'The Castle of Otranto'; 'Historic doubts of the life and reign of Richard III.'; a tragedy, entitled 'The Mysterious Mother'; 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors'; and the 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' compiled from the papers of Vertue. He also printed a number of light pieces at his own press. His 'Letters,' edited by Peter Cunningham, were published in 9 vols. 8vo., 1857.

WALPOLE, MICHAEL, brother of the martyred Henry Walpole, joined the Society of Jesus 1593; succeeded his brother Richard as Prefect of Spirit in the college at Valladolid; was subsequently superior of the mission in England; and died at Seville 1620, æt. 51. He wrote 'A Treatise of the Subjection of Princes to God and the Church,' 4to., St. Omer, 1608; 'Five Books of Philosophical

Comfort,' from the Latin of Boetius, 1609; 'Admonitions to the English Catholics concerning the Edict of King James,' 1610; 'Anti-Christ exact against George Downham,' 2 vols., St. Omer, 1613-14, reprinted 1632; and a translation of Ribadencira's 'Life of St. Ignatius of Loyola.'—*Observer.*

WALPOLE, RICHARD, a Jesuit, brother of Henry Walpole mentioned above, was born at Docking, Norfolk, in or about 1566, and admitted a scholar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1579, but soon afterwards renounced Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church. On 16 April, 1585, he was admitted into the English College at Rome, and on the foundation of the English seminary at Seville in 1592 he was sent to that establishment. In 1596 he entered the order of Jesus. Two years later he was charged with being concerned in an imaginary plot against Queen Elizabeth. One Edward Squyer was accused of a design to poison the queen. At first Squyer loudly maintained his innocence, but, being put for five hours on the rack, confessed himself a party to a conspiracy against the life of her majesty. The story was to the effect that Walpole had given Squyer some poison at Seville, to the intent that the latter should smear the pommel of the queen's saddle therewith, in order that she, putting her hand on the pommel, might be poisoned. Squyer was actually tried, condemned, and executed (1597), on this ridiculous charge of smearing the queen's saddle. Luckily for Walpole, he was beyond the reach of the queen's displeasure. After filling the office of rector in the English colleges at Seville and Valladolid he died in the latter city in 1607. His works are, 'The discoverie and confutation of a tragical fiction devised and played by Ed. Squyer, yeoman, soldier, hanged at Tyburne the 23rd of Nov. 1598. Written for the only love and zeal of truth against forgery,' by M. A., priest, that knew and dealt with Squyer in Spaine,' 1599; and 'A Brief, and Cleere Confutation of a new, vaine, and vaunting Challenge, made by O. E. [i.e. Matthew Sutcliffe] Minister vnto N. D. Author of the Wardword. Wherein yssue is iowned vpon the five severall pointes, proposed by the Challenger: and his egregious ignorance, falsehood, and folly, discouered in them all. By W. R.' 12mo., Antw., 1603.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 12.

WALPOLE, ROBERT, earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, Norfolk, 26 Aug., 1676. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. In 1700 he married the daughter of Sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London, and soon after became member for Castle Rising; but in 1702 he was chosen for King's Lynn, which he represented in several parliaments. In 1708 he was made secretary at war, and the year following treasurer of the navy. He was one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverell; but, on the change of ministry, was committed to the Tower and expelled the house for breach of trust and corruption. The borough of Lynn, however, re-elected him, and he took an active part against ministers during the remainder of Queen Anne's reign. Early in that of George I. he became prime minister, but some difference arising between him and his colleagues, he resigned, and joined the opposition. In 1720 he accepted the paymastership of the forces, and not long after was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chan-

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cellor of the exchequer. In 1723 he was sworn sole secretary of state. In 1725 he received the order of the Bath, and the year following that of the Garter. He continued in power, though assailed by powerful enemies, till 1742, when he resigned, and was created earl of Orford. He died 18 March, 1745. His brother, *Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole*, was born 1078. He filled several offices under government, and in 1756 was created a peer, but died the year following. He wrote some political pieces, and an answer to Bolingbroke's Letters on History.

WALSH, JOHN EDWARD, was born Nov. 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Going to the bar, he was made a Q.C. 1857; attorney-general for Ireland 1860; and master of the rolls in Ireland in Oct. of the last-mentioned year. Died 17 Oct., 1860. He published 'Justice of the Peace for Ireland,' 1844; 'Reports in Chancery, Irish,' 1845-9; and 'Ireland Sixty Years Ago,' 1847.

WALSH, ROBERT, D.D., Catholic bishop of Lismore and Waterford, in Ireland; died at Rome 1 Oct., 1821, aged 39.

WALSH, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Abberley, in Worcestershire, 1693, and studied at Wadham College, Oxford. At an early age he became a member of Parliament, and was appointed gentleman of the horse to Queen Anne. Mr. Walsh was the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope. His works are, 'A Dialogue concerning Women;' and 'Letters and Poems amorous and gallant.' Died 1708.

WALSH, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic prelate, was born in the city of Waterford 1804. In 1841 he was nominated coadjutor bishop to Dr. Frazer, bishop of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and was consecrated in the following year. A few years only elapsed when the Holy See separated the vicariate of Halifax from that of Arochat, or the Island of Cape Bicton, raising both to the rank of bishoprics; Dr. Walsh being exalted to the first-named see. On the demise of Dr. Frazer, bishop of Arochat, Halifax was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric, and Dr. Walsh was appointed the first archbishop. Died 10 August, 1858.

WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, a statesman, born about 1536, at Chislehurst, Kent. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge; and on leaving the university went abroad, where he acquired such a knowledge of languages as recommended him to Sir William Cecil, who sent him on three missions to the court of France. In 1573 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and knighted. In 1583 he went on an embassy to James, king of Scotland; and three years afterwards sat as one of the commissioners on the trial of that monarch's unfortunate mother. Sir Francis was next made chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and he was also honoured with the order of the Garter. But with all these distinctions and services he died poor 6 April, 1590, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The negotiations of Walsingham, in his French embassies, were published in 1655, folio; and many of his letters are in various collections of state papers. He was a man of deep policy, and strongly tinctured with Puritanical principles.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WALSINGHAM, FRANCIS, an English Jesuit, formerly a deacon in the Anglican Church, died 1 July, 1647, æt. 71. He wrote, 'A Search made into the matters of Religion,' 1609, 2nd edition,

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1615; 3rd edition, 1843; and 'Some Reasons for embracing the Catholic Faith,' Lond., 1618.

WALSINGHAM, THOMAS, an historian of the fifteenth century, was a native of Norfolk, and a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's. He was appointed historiographer royal about 1440, and wrote two works, one entitled 'A History of England, from 1273 to the death of Henry V.,' the other, 'Ypodigma Neustriae,' or a History of Normandy, anciently named Neustria. Both were published in 1574.

WALSTEIN, ALBERT, duke of Friedland, was born in Bohemia 15 Sept., 1583. When the troubles broke out in his native country he obtained the command of an army, with which he ravaged several provinces; defeated Mansfeldt; and made himself master of all the country between the ocean, the Baltic, and the Elbe. He drove out the king of Denmark from Pomerania, and took possession of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, which title was granted to him by the emperor. Upon this Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, and fought the battle of Lutzen 16 Nov., 1632, when Walstein was defeated, though the victor was slain. After this, Walstein, being suspected of aiming at the sovereignty, was degraded; on which he retired to Egra, where he was murdered by three officers 25 Feb., 1634.

WALTER, JOHN, a printer, born 1739, who acquired fame and laid the foundation of an ample fortune by establishing the 'Times' newspaper. The first number of that celebrated journal appeared 1 Jan., 1788, being a continuation of the 'Daily Universal Register,' No. 939, which, with the 'Times,' was 'printed logographically,' i.e., with words entire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters. The logographic system of printing ultimately proved a failure, though the journal in the composition of which it was originally used was a splendid success: Mr. Walter died at Teddington, Middlesex, 16 Nov., 1812, leaving his interest in the paper to his son, Mr. John Walter, under whose able management it rose to be 'the leading journal of Europe.' He obtained a seat in Parliament, and died in Printing House Square 28 July, 1847, æt. 74, bequeathing a large personal estate, and having erected and endowed a handsome church at Bearwood, Berkshire. He devised his interest in the 'Times' to his son, Mr. John Walter, now M.P. for Berkshire.

WALTON, BRIAN, a learned prelate, born at Seymour, Cleveland, Yorkshire, 1600. He completed his degrees in arts, as a sizar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1623; after which he was successively presented to the rectory of St. Martin Orgar, London; that of Sandon, Essex; and the vicarage of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. In 1639 he took his doctor's degree, became prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to the king. About this time he distinguished himself by his exertions for the rights of the clergy of London respecting tithes. This rendered him so obnoxious to the republican party that, at the beginning of the Rebellion, he was deprived of his livings. He then went to Oxford, where he formed the plan of the Polyglot Bible, published in 1657, in 6 vols. folio. The prolegomena and appendix were attached in 1659, by Dr. Owen, to whom Dr. Walton published a reply. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Chester, but died, soon after consecration, 29 Nov., 1661. He printed, in 1655, 'Introductio ad lectionem Linguarum Orientalium.'

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WALTON, IZAAK, was born at Stafford 9 Aug., 1593. He kept a shop for the sale of linen, first in the Royal Exchange, and next at the corner of Chancery Lane, Fleet Street; but, about 1643, he left London, and died at Winchester 15 Dec., 1683. He was the patriarch of anglers; and his treatise on that recreation has gone through numerous editions. As a biographer he also stands pre-eminent; and no memoirs are more instructive and entertaining than his Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Bishop Sanderson; the best edition of which is that of Dr. Zouch. Walton, at the age of ninety, published 'Thealma and Clearchus, a pastoral history; written by John Chalkill, an acquaintance of Edmund Spenser;' to which poem he wrote a preface, containing the character of the author. The poetry of Walton himself is above mediocrity.

WANLEY, HUMPHREY, a literary antiquary, was the son of the Rev. Nathaniel Wanley, vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, and author of 'The Wonders of the Little World.' He was born at Coventry 1672, and educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he assisted Dr. Mill in his collections for the New Testament. He then removed to University College, under the patronage of Dr. Charlett, who obtained for him the place of under-keeper of the Bodleian Library. On leaving Oxford he became secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and afterwards librarian to the earl of Oxford, in whose service he died 6 July, 1726. He drew up a catalogue of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts; and another of Lord Oxford's library. He also translated Ostervald's Grounds of the Christian Religion.

WARBURTON, JOHN, was born at Bury, Lancashire, 1682. He was originally an exciseman; but in 1720 he was appointed Somerset herald; about which time he became a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In 1749 he published a map of Middlesex, with the arms of the nobility and gentry on the borders, which involved him in a dispute with the earl-marshal, who interdicted him from taking subscriptions for arms. In 1753 he published 'Vallum Romanum, or the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall.' Died 11 May, 1759.

WARBURTON, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born 24 Dec., 1698, at Newark-upon-Trent; of which place his father was town-clerk. He was educated first at Oakham School, Rutland; and next at that of Newark; after which he served his clerkship to an attorney, and was admitted to practice. But in 1723 he relinquished the law for the church, and the same year published a volume of 'Miscellaneous Translations in Prose and Verse.' In 1726 he was presented to the vicarage of Griesley, Nottinghamshire. About this time he formed a connection with Theobald and Concanen; to the former of whom he communicated notes for his edition of Shakspeare; and to the latter he wrote a remarkable letter on the character of Pope. In 1727 he printed 'An Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles;' and a treatise on 'The Legal Judicature in Chancery.' In 1728 he received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, to qualify him to hold the rectory of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire. In 1736 came out his 'Alliance of Church and State;' which was followed by the first volume of the 'Divine Legation of Moses;' completed some years afterwards in five volumes. At this time he was appointed chaplain to the

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prince of Wales; and, what was of more importance, he now commenced that acquaintance with Pope which led to the attainment of fortune and a mitre. The 'Essay on Man' having been attacked by Crousz, as containing atheistical principles, was defended by Warburton, for which the poet introduced him to Allen, of Prior Park, and, at his death, left him the copyright of his works. In 1745 he married the niece of Mr. Allen, and the same year printed three sermons on the Rebellion. In 1747 appeared his edition of Shakspeare, which was far from increasing his reputation. In 1749 he defended the character of Pope from an attack made upon it by Bolingbroke and Mallet. Soon after this he published his argumentative work entitled 'Julian;' or 'a discourse concerning the earthquake and fiery eruption which defeated that emperor's attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.' In 1754 he was appointed chaplain to the king; the next year promoted to a prebend of Durham; in 1757 made dean of Bristol; and, two years afterwards, bishop of Gloucester. In 1762 he published 'The Doctrine of Grace;' which was attacked by several writers. The bishop was afterwards engaged in an unpleasant dispute with Dr. Lowth, in which he was the aggressor, and came off with disgrace. In 1769 he founded a lecture on prophecy, in the chapel of Lincoln's Inn; the first course of which was preached by Dr. Hurd. Bishop Warburton outlived his rational powers, and died in the palace of Gloucester 7 June, 1779. Bishop Hurd published an edition of his friend's works in 7 vols.; to which he afterwards added a memoir; and, at his own death, left their correspondence for publication.

WARD, EDWARD, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Oxfordshire about 1667. He kept a public-house in London, and died in 1731. His works are characterized by low humour, though not destitute of wit. The principal is 'The London Spy.'

WARD, JAMES, R.A., an animal painter, who has been styled 'The English Paul Potter,' was born 1769. He began life as an engraver, and did not exchange the burin for the brush till he was verging on middle age; but he quickly attained an honourable position in his new profession, and when at the height of his popularity earned from £50 to £70 a day by his portraits of horses and bulls. Mr. Ward's pictures were not mere representations of animals, and nothing else; they frequently embodied scenes of dramatic interest or fun, or scenery, in which, however, the animal life was always the leading idea. Occasionally he attempted historical pieces, such as 'The Triumph of the Duke of Wellington,' preserved in the hall of Chelsea Hospital. Died at Kensington 23 Nov., 1859.

WARD, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in London about 1679. He was originally in the navy office, but left that situation to keep a school. In 1720 he was elected professor of rhetoric at Gresham College. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh 1751; and on the establishment of the British Museum he was appointed one of the trustees. Died 31 Oct., 1740. He published 'The Lives of the Gresham Professors,' a valuable work, of which there is a copy in the British Museum, with copious MS. additions by the author. After his death appeared his 'Lectures on Oratory;' and 'Dissertations on Passages of Scripture.'

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WARD, JOHN WILLIAM, EARL OF DUDLEY. See DUDLEY.

WARD, ROBERT PLUMER, the younger son of a merchant of Spain, was born in that country 19 March, 1765, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; after which he was called to the bar, but soon abandoned law for politics, being returned to the House of Commons first for Cockermouth (1802), and afterwards for Haslemere. He became under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Pitt's administration (1805); one of the lords of the Admiralty (1807-11); clerk of the Ordnance (1823); and he was for some time auditor of the Civil List till the abolition of that office in 1831. During his political career Mr. Ward published some works on international law; and after being released from the responsibilities of office he published his celebrated novel entitled 'Tremaine, or the Man of Reñement,' 1825. Success and popularity immediately attended this work, which was followed in 1827 by 'De Vere, or the Man of Independence.' His subsequent works were, 'Illustrations of Human Life,' 1838; 'Historical Essay on the Real Character of the Revolution of 1688,' 2 vols., 1838; 'Pictures of the World at Home and Abroad,' 1839; 'De Clifford, or the Constant Man,' 1841; and 'Chatsworth, or the Romance of a Week,' 1844. He died at Okeover Hall, Stafford, 13 Aug., 1846. From 1809 until late in life Mr. Ward kept a diary relating to political affairs, which has been published down to 1820, in the 'Memoirs of the Political and Literary Life of Robert Plumer Ward,' by the Hon. E. Phipps, 2 vols., 1850. The latter portion has been withheld from publication, on account of its severe strictures on living men.

WARD, SETH, an English prelate, born at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, 1677. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, of which, in the Rebellion, he was deprived for refusing the covenant. He then went to Oxford, where he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy, and president of Trinity College, which last situation he was obliged to relinquish in 1660. He was then presented to the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry, and the precentorship of Exeter, of which church he was successively made dean and bishop in 1661. In 1667 he was translated to Salisbury, and in 1671 made chancellor of the Garter, which office he procured to be annexed to that see. He survived the Revolution, but had lost his understanding some years before that event. He died at Knightsbridge 6 Jan., 1689. He published several mathematical and theological works.

WARD, THOMAS, a Catholic writer, born at Danby Castle, Yorkshire, 13 April, 1652, received an excellent education, partly at Pickering School. Study of church history and the Holy Scriptures led him to embrace the Catholic faith, a circumstance which so incensed his father that at his death, which happened soon afterwards, he bequeathed all he possessed to his Protestant wife and children, who, however, were all ultimately converted to Catholicism by the disinherited son. After visiting France Thomas proceeded to Rome, and accepted a commission in the Pope's Guards, in which he remained five or six years, and during that time served in the maritime war against the Turks. Returning to England in his thirty-fourth year, he commenced writing his 'Errata of the

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Protestant Bible, or the Truth of the English Translations examined.' This work appeared in 1688, and has since been often reprinted, one of the best editions being that of Dublin, 1841. His 'Monomachia, or Duel with Dr. Tillotson,' appeared next, but anonymously. It was followed by the 'Controversy of Ordinations truly stated,' 'Notes on the XXXIX. Articles and Book of Homilies,' and a poem in Hudibrastic verse, entitled 'England's Reformation: From the time of King Henry VIII. to Oates's Plot' (1710, and often republished). His 'History of England,' which he considered his best performance, has never seen the light. Mr. Ward died in France 1708, and was buried at St. Germain's. An 'Interesting Controversy,' which he had with John Ritschel, vicar of Hexham, was printed at Manchester in 1819 from a MS. written by Ward.

WARDLAW, HENRY, a Scotch prelate of great piety and learning, founder of the university of St. Andrew's, died 6 April, 1440.

WARDLAW, RALPH, D.D., a Congregationalist minister, born at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, 22 Sept., 1779. Soon after his birth his family removed to Glasgow, and he received his education in the high school and university there. He was intended to be a minister of the United Secession Church; but finding he could not conscientiously subscribe to some of the articles in the symbol of that sect, he joined the Independents, and in 1803 he was ordained pastor over a congregation at Glasgow, where he remained till his death. Through the fame of the Rev. Greville Ewing and Dr. Wardlaw, many congregations of the same faith and order were formed in different parts of Scotland; and Dr. Wardlaw lived to see nearly two hundred churches in that country of the same order, though some of them differed on doctrinal points. In 1811 he was associated with Mr. Greville Ewing in the tutorship of the Glasgow Theological Academy, and he continued to give his services to that institution up to the time of his death, which occurred 17 Dec., 1853. His theological, homiletical, and biographical works are very numerous. Dr. William Lindsay Alexander published a Memoir of his Life and Writings in 1855.

WARE, Sir JAMES, was born in Dublin 26 Nov., 1594, and educated in the college of that city. In 1629 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1632 succeeded his father as auditor-general of Ireland. In 1639 he published a work entitled 'De Scripturis Hiberniæ,' and about the same time distinguished himself by his zeal in the defence of the earl of Strafford. In 1644 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws; but soon after he was committed to the Tower by the Parliamentary party. In 1654 he published his valuable work, 'De Hibernia et antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones,' which he greatly enlarged in the edition of 1658. He also printed the works of St. Patrick. On the Restoration, he recovered his office of auditor-general, and was elected M.P. for the university of Dublin. He was also offered a baronetcy and a peerage, both of which he declined. In 1664 he published some of the works of Bede, the Annals of Ireland, and a history of the bishops of the Irish church. He died in Dublin 1 Dec., 1666. All his works, except the Annals, were published by Walter Harris, esq., in 1739-46, in 3 vols. folio, and reprinted in 1764 in 2 vols. His son, Robert Ware, who died in 1696,

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published several historical books, chiefly against the Catholics.

WAREING, WILLIAM, an English Catholic prelate, born 1791; died 26 Dec., 1865. In 1840, when Gregory XVI. doubled the number of the English Vicarates Apostolic, Dr. Wareing was consecrated to the see of Artopolis in *partibus*, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the newly-made Eastern District. On the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in this country in 1850 he became the first bishop of Northampton; but in 1858 he resigned his diocese, and from that time till his death resided at East Bergholt, near Colchester, with the title of Bishop of Retimo.

WARHAM, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Okely, in Hampshire, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to a fellowship in New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of laws, in which he was incorporated at Cambridge 1500. He then entered upon public employment, and was sent on an embassy to the duke of Burgundy; after which he was made master of the Rolls, and next lord chancellor. In 1503 he was promoted to the see of London, and, within a few months, was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1515 he resigned the great seal on account of the differences between him and Wolsey. His piety, humility, and learning are much commended by his contemporaries, and he is especially known as the friend and patron of Erasmus. Died 23 Aug., 1532.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WARING, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Fittes, in Shropshire, 1734. He was educated at the free-school of Shrewsbury, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-five he was made Lucasian professor, which appointment gave such offence to Dr. Powell that he published strictures upon Waring's 'Miscellanea Analytica.' In 1760 the degree of M.A. was conferred on the professor by royal mandate; and about this time he was elected fellow of his college. In 1767 he took the degree of doctor in physic, after which he became member of the Board of Longitude. Died 15 Aug., 1798. Besides his 'Miscellanea Analytica,' he published 'Meditationes Algebraicæ,' 'Meditationes Analyticæ,' 'An Essay on the Principles of Human Knowledge,' &c.

WARNER, JOHN, D.D., born in Westminster 1585, became successively fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, prebendary of Canterbury, dean of Lichfield, and bishop of Rochester. He suffered much for his loyalty in the Rebellion, but recovered his episcopal seat at the Restoration, and died 11 Oct., 1666. He published a book in answer to Dr. Jeremy Taylor on Original Sin; but he will be longer remembered as the founder of the college at Bromley for the widows of clergymen.

WARNER, WILLIAM, a poet, born in Oxfordshire about 1558. He had a university education, and, after studying the law, is supposed to have been in the service of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. He died at Amwell, Hertfordshire, 9 March, 1609. His work, entitled 'Albion's England,' is written in an elegant style. He also published, in prose, a kind of novel called 'Syrinx, or a sevenfold History,' 1597.

WARREN, CHARLES, an engraver, was a native of London, and eminently distinguished in the higher branch of his profession. He was also a

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useful member of the Society of Arts. Among other objects which engaged his attention was that of engraving upon steel; but the extreme hardness of the material for a long time baffled his efforts. At length, hearing that the button-manufacturers of Birmingham used a process for lowering the hardness of steel, he laboured to acquire the method, and succeeded. By this means he was enabled to produce several engravings, which he laid before the Society, and, with a liberality almost unparalleled, made the discovery public. Mr. Warren died suddenly at Wandsworth 21 April, 1823.

WARREN, SIR JOHN BORLASE, an admiral, born at Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, 1754. After receiving a classical education he was entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A.; but he soon entered into the navy, and rose to the rank of post-captain 1781. On the restoration of peace he married and settled in the country; but in 1794 he was appointed to the command of a flying squadron, with which he annoyed the French trade very much. About this time he was made a K.B., having obtained a baronetcy some years before; and in 1798 he captured the 'Hoche,' a French line-of-battle ship, with three frigates, on the coast of Ireland, for which exploit he received the thanks of Parliament. Soon after this Sir John hoisted his flag as rear-admiral, and on the return of peace was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg. He sat in four different Parliaments; first for Great Marlow, and next for Nottingham. He died at Greenwich 27 Feb., 1822. Sir John took an active part in founding a society for the improvement of naval architecture, to further which he published, in 1791, an anonymous volume entitled 'A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain.'

WARREN, SIR PETER, an admiral, born in Ireland 1703, entered young into the navy, and gradually rose to the rank of commodore, which he held in 1745, when he was appointed commander of an armament destined for the attack of Louisbourg, of which he took possession on June 17. The French considered the loss of the place of so much importance that in 1747 they fitted out a powerful fleet for the purpose of retaking it; and at the same time another squadron was sent to the East Indies. The views of the French government were rendered abortive by the courage and activity of Admiral Anson and Sir Peter Warren. The latter, who had been made a rear-admiral with a large fleet, fell in with the French squadron, completely defeated them, and captured the greater part of their men-of-war. This was his last professional service, peace being concluded the succeeding year. He was now elected M.P. for Westminster, and soon afterwards he paid a visit to his native county, where he died 20 July, 1752. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to him by Roubiliac.

WARRINGTON, GEORGE BOOTH, second earl of, son of Henry, the first earl, died 1758. He published, without his name, a book entitled 'Considerations upon Marriage, with some thoughts concerning the force and obligation of the marriage contract,' 8vo., 1739. The object of this work is to advocate the right of divorce where there is a disagreement of temper. He also wrote a vindication of his father against Bishop Burnet.

WARRINGTON, HENRY BOOTH, first earl of,

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was the second son of George, Lord Delamer, and was born at the family seat in Cheshire 13 Jan., 1651. He sat in several Parliaments as knight of the shire for his native county, and was very zealous against the court, particularly in promoting the Bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York. In 1684 he succeeded to the family title and estate; but soon after the accession of James II. he was sent to the Tower on a charge of treason. He was tried before a select number of peers and acquitted, though Jeffreys, who presided, strove hard to get him convicted. He concurred heartily in the Revolution, was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and lord-lieutenant of Cheshire. The year following, however, he was deprived of his situation as chancellor of the Exchequer, but was created earl of Warrington 1690, and had a pension settled upon him of £2000 a year. He died in London 2 Jan., 1693-4. His works, consisting of speeches, prayers, and political tracts, were published in 1 vol. 8vo., 1694. He was also the author of a piece entitled 'The late Lord Russell's case, with observations,' folio, 1689.

WARTON, JOSEPH, D.D., was born 1722 at Dunsford, in Hampshire. His father was the Rev. Thomas Warton, vicar of Basingstoke, and an excellent poet. The subject of this article was educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1744, and then became curate to his father. In 1748 he was presented to the rectory of Winslade, Hampshire, soon after which he published his edition of Virgil in Latin and English, to which he prefixed three essays on pastoral, didactic, and epic poetry. In 1753 he wrote some papers in the 'Adventurer' at the desire of Dr. Johnson. In 1754 he was instituted to the living of Tamworth, and the year following he became second master of Winchester School. He now published, without his name, the first volume of his 'Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope,' but the second did not appear till 1782. In 1759 the degree of M.A. was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. In 1766 he was advanced to the headship of Winchester School, on which appointment he took his degree of D.D. Bishop Lowth, in 1782, gave him a prebend in the church of St. Paul's, and the living of Thorley, Hertfordshire, which last he exchanged for Wickham. In 1788 he obtained a stall in the cathedral of Winchester, and the rectory of Easton, which he exchanged for Upham. In 1793 he retired from the school to his rectory of Wickham, where he died 23 Feb., 1800. Dr. Warton published also a volume of poems and an edition of Pope's works.

WARTON, THOMAS, brother of the preceding, was born at Basingstoke 1728. He was educated at the school of his native town, and in 1743 became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, where, in 1750, he took his master's degree, and the next year succeeded to a fellowship. Previous to this he had acquired distinction by his poetical productions, particularly 'The Triumph of Isis.' In 1754 he published his 'Observations on the Faerie Queen of Spenser,' which he afterwards enlarged to two volumes. In 1757 he was elected professor of poetry, which office he held till 1767, when he took the degree of B.D. In 1774 he published the first volume of his 'History of Poetry,' to which he added two more, but left the work unfinished. In 1781 he printed a 'History of the Parish of

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Kiddington,' and about the same time wrote a pamphlet disproving the antiquity of the poems attributed to Rowley. In this year he was presented to the living of Hill Farrance, in Somersetshire, and in 1785 he was chosen Camden professor of history, and appointed poet laureate. His last publication was an edition of Milton's juvenile poems with notes. Died at Oxford 20 May, 1790.

WARWICK, AMBROSE DUDLEY, EARL OF, was born about 1530, being son of John, duke of Northumberland. He was condemned to death with his father, but received a pardon, after which he served in the Low Countries with such reputation that the attainder was taken off from his whole family, and in the reign of Elizabeth he was created earl of Warwick. He died of a wound which he received in the defence of Newhaven, Feb. 1589.

WARWICK, HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP, DUKE OF, son of Richard, earl of Warwick, was born at Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, 22 March, 1424. Before he was nineteen he offered his aid for the defence of Normandy, and so pleased the king that he created him duke of Warwick, and showed him other marks of favour. He also granted him a place in Parliament and other public meetings next after the duke of Norfolk, and before the duke of Buckingham. This, however, led to such strife that it was settled by Act of Parliament that Buckingham and Warwick should take precedence in alternate years. Henry VI. conferred upon him many honours. He declared him king of the Isle of Wight, and placed the crown on his head with his own hands. Died 11 June, 1445.

WARWICK, RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF, one of the most considerable persons in this kingdom in the sixteenth century, was descended from a series of illustrious ancestors both by father and mother, and enjoyed, in virtue of that descent, very large estates in different parts of the kingdom. He was born at Salwarpe, Worcestershire, 28 Jan., 1381, was made a K.B. at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399, and took up arms for the crown against the rebellion raised by Owen Glendower. He likewise took part in the famous battle at Shrewsbury against the Percies, where he gained great honour; and was, not long afterwards, created a knight of the Garter. In 1408 he set out on a visit to the Holy Sepulchre, and travelled to various European courts, in all of which he was received with great honour, on account of his knightly bearing and skill in tournaments. At the coronation of Henry V. he was constituted lord high steward, and in the same year (1413) was one of the commissioners to treat of a peace between France and England, to be cemented by the marriage of Henry with the daughter of the French king. He was very instrumental in reducing the Lollards to their duty. In 1415 he was declared captain of Calais, an office of great trust and dignity. While holding this post he entertained the Emperor Sigismund, who told King Henry 'that no Christian prince had such another knight for wisdom, courtliness, and manhood; adding, that if all courtliness were lost, yet might it be found again in him.' Ever after this he was, by authority of the same emperor, styled the 'Father of Courtesy.' In the fourth of Henry V. he was one of the chief commanders at the siege of Caen, and in 1422 was created earl of Alenmarle for life. Having further distinguished himself in many engagements, he was constituted

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Lieutenant-general of the realm of France and duchy of Normandy, the highest honour a subject of England could receive. He executed this employment until his death, which took place at Rouen 30 April, 1439. His body was brought to England, and deposited in the collegiate church of St. Mary, at Warwick, where a most magnificent tomb perpetuates his memory. As a knight and a warrior he has been the subject of much laudation, but all previous biographers have been unaware of the fact that he was a man of the pen as well as a man of the sword, and is fairly entitled to a place in the catalogue of 'Royal and Noble Authors,' on account of a poem in the Additional MS. 16,165, f. 245, entitled, 'A Balade made of Isabelle Countesse of Warr. and lady Despenser, by Richard Beauchamp Earle of Warrwyk.'

WARWICK, RICHARD NEVILLE, EARL OF, K.G., well known by the appellation of 'The King Maker,' was born about 1420, being the eldest son of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury. Having married an heiress of the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick, he was raised to that earldom 1449. At the first battle of St. Alban's he gave the onset; and the duke of York directly nominated him captain of Calais. He also led the van at the battle of Northampton, and was engaged in the field of Towton. Having established King Edward IV. on the throne, he was richly rewarded, and made great chamberlain and high-steward of England; but, taking offence at the king (probably, among other reasons, for having married Lady Grey when the earl was negotiating with him an alliance in France), he presumed too much on his power, and fighting to restore King Henry, was slain at the battle of Barnet 14 April, 1471.

WARWICK, SIR PHILIP, a political writer, born in Westminster 1608. He received his education at Eton, and completed it under Diodati at Geneva. In 1640 he became a member of the Long Parliament, but was expelled the House for joining the king, to whom he was secretary. He also took up arms in the royal cause, for which, at the Restoration, he was knighted, made clerk of the signet, and secretary to the treasury. He died at Chislehurst, Kent, 15 Jan., 1682-3. Sir Philip wrote 'A Discourse on Government,' and 'Memoirs of Charles I.'

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, an American general, and the first president of the United States, was born 11 Feb., 1732, in Virginia. His family emigrated from Cheshire to that country about 1630. His father, Augustus Washington, possessed considerable landed property. George Washington received his education at home, under a private tutor, after which he became an eminent surveyor. He also became major in the provincial militia, in which capacity he was sent by General Dinwiddie, in 1753, to the French commander on the Ohio, to complain of the inroads that were made, in violation of the treaties between the two crowns. He also, at the same time, negotiated a treaty with the six nations, and other western tribes of Indians, for which he received the thanks of his country. In 1755 he served as colonel under the unfortunate General Braddock, who fell a victim to his own haughtiness and imprudence. On that occasion, Washington gave strong proofs of his military courage and skill, particularly in conducting the retreat of the army. He held the command of the Virginia troops till 1758, when he gave in his resignation on account of ill health. He now

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served his country as a senator, and was elected a member of the assembly for Frederick county, and afterwards for that of Fairfax. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies was widened by mutual animosity beyond all prospect of reconciliation, the eyes of his countrymen were fixed upon Washington; and accordingly, in June, 1775, he took the supreme command of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. The incidents of that great revolution it is impossible to relate within the compass of a brief article. The history of Washington from this period is the history of the American war. To his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, the Americans were, in great measure, indebted for that independence which was secured to them by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event Washington resigned his commission to Congress, and in his address on that occasion the magnanimity of the hero is blended with the wisdom of the philosopher. As a genuine proof of his patriotism, he would receive no pay for eight years' service, but defrayed his expenses during the war out of his private purse. He now returned to his seat at Mount Vernon, like Cincinnatus, and set himself to complete those favourite improvements in agriculture which had been suspended. In 1789 he was elected President of the United States, on which he quitted his estate, and was received at Philadelphia with the applause which he had so well merited. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. An insurrection among the people of Alleghany and Washington counties, instigated by the French agent, Genet, was suppressed by the energy and moderation of the president, who, in 1796, effected a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He resigned his office the same year; and in 1798 accepted the command of the army, which he held till his death on 14 Dec., 1799. He was buried at Mount Vernon.

WATERHOUSE, DAVID, of Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1701; M.A. 1705), became rector of Langley, Kent, and died 4 Nov., 1758. He was author of 'Epistolæ Sex ad Amicum, de Divinitate Christi,' London, 4to., 1763. These letters, which are in the Greek language, were published by the Rev. Benjamin Waterhouse, vicar of Hellingbourne, Kent.

WATERLAND, DANIEL, D.D., was born 14 Feb., 1683, at Wasely, Lincolnshire, and received his education at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which he became master. In 1719 he published a 'Defence of Queries on the Divinity of Christ,' which, being attacked by the Arians, produced a 'Second Vindication.' Previous to this, he had printed 'Animadversions on Dr. Whitby's Disquisitions on Bull's Defence of the Nicene Faith.' In 1720 he preached the lecture founded by Lady Moyer at St. Paul's, which sermons he published. The next year he was presented to the united rectory of St. Austin and St. Faith, in London, and in 1723 to the chancellorship of York. In that year appeared his 'History of the Athanasian Creed.' In 1727 he was installed canon of Windsor, and in 1730 presented to the vicarage of Twickenham. At this time he printed 'Remarks on Dr. Clarke's Exposition of the Church Catechism,' which produced a controversy between him and Sykes. On the publication of Tindal's 'Christianity as old as the Creation,' Dr. Water-

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land wrote 'Scripture Vindicated,' which was attacked by Middleton, who received a severe castigation from Dr. Pearce. The last publication of Dr. Waterloo was 'A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist,' in answer to Hoadly. Died 23 Dec., 1740.

WATERLOO, ANTONI, a Dutch painter and engraver, born near Utrecht about 1618; died 1662.

WATERTON, CHARLES, a celebrated naturalist, was born 3 June, 1782, being the eldest son of Thomas Waterton, esq., of Walton Hall, near Wakefield, the representative of an old Catholic family from Lincolnshire. After studying under the Rev. Arthur Storey, at Tudhoe, near Durham, he was sent to the Jesuits' college at Stonyhurst. Soon after attaining his majority he visited Spain, where some of the Waterton family had established themselves in business. In 1804 he went out to superintend the estates of an uncle in Demerara. In 1812, his father and uncle being dead, he delivered up his trust, and several subsequent visits that he paid to South America were undertaken with no other object in view than the pursuit of natural history. His wonderful adventures during those visits are graphically narrated in his 'Wanderings in South America, the North-West of the United States, and the Antilles, in 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824; with original instructions for the Preservation of Birds, &c., for Cabinets of Natural History,' London, 1825. The vivacity with which these narratives abound render them the most charming productions of the kind in the English language. Afterwards he made frequent journeys to Belgium and Italy, which, together with his home life at Walton Hall, are most agreeably described in the 'Autobiography' prefixed to his 'Essays on Natural History, chiefly Ornithology' (2 Series, 1838-44; new edition, with a continuation of the life by Mr. Norman Moore, 1871). These 'Essays' may take their place by the side of White's 'Natural History of Selborne;' and there is nothing on tropical natural history which deserves to be compared with the 'Wanderings.' Mr. Waterton was a most kind-hearted and charitable man, and an earnest adherent of the Catholic Church, declaring that he 'would rather run the risk of going to hell with St. Edward the Confessor, Venerable Bede, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, than make a dash at heaven in company with Harry VIII., Queen Bess, and Dutch William.' He died at Walton Hall 26 May, 1865.

WATSON, ALEXANDER, a divine of the Church of England, who died 1 Feb., 1865, aged 49, wrote a large number of published sermons, &c.

WATSON, JOHN, F.S.A., was born at Prestbury, Cheshire, 26 March, 1724, and brought up at the grammar-schools of Eccles, Wigan, and Manchester. He afterwards removed to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1745; M.A. 1748). In 1750 he was licensed to the curacy of Halifax, Yorkshire, with which he held that of Ripponden. In 1766 he was presented to the rectory of Meningsby, Lincolnshire, which he resigned 1769, on taking possession of that of Stockport, in his native county. Died 14 March, 1783. He wrote 'The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Halifax,' 4to., London, 1775; 'Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey and their descendants,' 4to., 1776 (of which edition six copies only were printed), and 2 vols. 4to., Warrington, 1782; papers in the *Archæologia*; and Sermons.

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WATSON, RICHARD, a celebrated prelate, born Aug., 1737, at Heversham, Westmoreland, where he was educated under his father, who was master of the grammar-school at that place. In 1754 he became a sizar in Trinity College, Cambridge, of which, in 1760, he was elected fellow. In 1764 he was chosen to the chemical professorship, and in 1771 he succeeded to that of divinity. In 1776 he printed 'An Apology for Christianity,' addressed to Gibbon, with whom he held a friendly correspondence. In 1782 he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, with permission to hold the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. On this promotion he published a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalizing church revenues. In 1785 he printed six volumes of 'Theological Tracts,' selected from various authors, for the use of students. The year following, Mr. Luther, of Ongar, in Essex, though no way related to the bishop, left him an estate worth 24,000*l.*, which he sold to Lord Egremont. During the king's illness in 1788 Dr. Shipley, of St. Asaph, died, on which Bishop Watson made a speech in the House of Lords, advocating the right of the prince of Wales to the regency; and it was expected that his lordship's translation to the vacant see would have followed; but the king recovered, and the bishop was disappointed. In 1796 he published an answer to Paine's Age of Reason, in a volume called 'An Apology for the Bible,' which passed through many editions. In 1798 he printed 'An Address to the People of Great Britain,' recommending large sacrifices to repel the French, for which he was attacked by Gilbert Wakefield. The bishop died at Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, 4 July, 1816. Besides the works already mentioned he published five volumes of Chemical Essays, several sermons, charges, and tracts. After his death appeared the *Memoirs of his Life*, written by himself.

WATSON, ROBERT, LL.D., was born at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, about 1730. He studied divinity, and became a preacher, but afterwards obtained the professorship of logic, rhetoric, and belles-lettres, at St. Andrew's, where he also became principal of the university, and died 31 March, 1781. Dr. Watson wrote 'The History of Philip II.,' and he also left, in an unfinished state, that of Philip III., which was completed by Dr. Thomson for the benefit of the family.

WATSON, SIR WILLIAM, M.D., was born in London 1715. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, after which he served his time to an apothecary. His knowledge of natural philosophy and botany procured him admission into the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are many of his communications. He also made discoveries in electricity, for which he obtained the Copley medal, and was honoured with the degree of M.D. by two German universities. In 1762 he was chosen one of the physicians of the Foundling Hospital; in 1784 elected a fellow of the college; and in 1786 he received the honour of knighthood. Died 10 May, 1787. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the London Medical Observations, he wrote 'An Account of Experiments on Inoculating for the Small-Pox.'

WATT, JAMES, an eminent mechanic, engineer, and inventor, born at Greenock, in Scotland, 19 Jan., 1736. He received the first part of his education at a school in his native town, and

completed it at home by his own diligence. The science of mechanics, in which he afterwards became so famous, formed at that early age his favourite study; and in conformity with his desire he was, at eighteen years of age, apprenticed to a mathematical instrument maker in London. The bad state of his health, however, which had before retarded his progress at school, compelled him to return to Scotland after a year's stay in the metropolis. This was all the instruction he ever received in the business for which he was intended, yet he must have attained considerable skill, as in 1757 he, on the recommendation of some relations, commenced the practice of it at Glasgow, and was immediately appointed mathematical instrument maker to the college. He continued to hold this situation till 1763, when he married, left his apartments in the university for a house in the city of Glasgow, and commenced the profession of a general engineer. He soon acquired a high reputation, and in making surveys and estimates for canals, harbours, bridges, and other public works, was as extensively employed in his own country as Brindley had been in England. It was not, however, till 1763-4 that he began to devote himself seriously to the investigation of the properties of steam, and to ascertain those results upon which his fame was to be founded. He now proceeded to attempt to remedy the two grand defects of Newcomen's engine—the necessity of cooling the cylinder before every stroke of the piston by the water injected into it, and the non-employment of the machine for a moving power of the expansive force of the steam. He was completely successful in his efforts, and he effected several other improvements in an engine which has since been brought to such perfection of action and power as to form one of the most triumphant eras in the history of human ingenuity. Watt had, however, another difficulty to surmount—that of bringing his invention into notice. Having no pecuniary resources of his own he applied to Dr. Roebuck, who had just established the Carron Iron Works, to advance the requisite funds, which he consented to do on having two-thirds of the profits made over to him. A patent was accordingly obtained in 1769, and an engine was shortly afterwards erected; but the failure of Dr. Roebuck thwarted the project for a time, and Watt returned to his business of a civil engineer. At length, in 1774, a proposal was made to him to remove to Birmingham, and enter into partnership with a celebrated hardware manufacturer, Mr. Boulton. Dr. Roebuck's share of the patent was afterwards transferred to Mr. Boulton, and the firm of Boulton and Watt commenced the business of making steam-engines in 1775. From this date Watt obtained from Parliament an extension of his patent for twenty-five years, in the course of which he added several new improvements to the mechanism of his engine. In particular he exerted himself for many years in contriving the best methods of making the action of the piston communicate a rotatory motion in various circumstances; and between the years 1781 and 1785 he took out four different patents for inventions relating to this object. The invention of Watt was fully appreciated in the scientific world. In 1785 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; in 1806 created LL.D. by the university of Glasgow; and in 1808 elected a member of the French Institute. He died at his estate of Heathfield

near Birmingham, 25 Aug., 1819, leaving a name that will descend to posterity in connection with an invention which has revolutionised the whole domain of human industry.

WATT, ROBERT, M.D. was born in Ayrshire May, 1774, and became president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, where he died 12 March, 1819. He wrote some medical works, but is best known as the compiler of a vast repertory of bibliographical lore, published under the title of 'Bibliotheca Britannica; or a general Index of British and Foreign Literature,' 4 vols., 1819-24.

WATTEAU, ANTOINE, a French painter, born at Valenciennes 1684. He was placed with an indifferent artist of that town, and, being removed to a master who possessed a taste for theatrical decoration, he went with him to Paris 1702, and, by studying under Audran, and copying from the pictures of Rubens at the Luxembourg Palace, he improved himself so much that he was admitted into the Academy, and rose into notice. He was indefatigable in his art, and generally chose for his subjects conversations of the comic and pastoral kind, the trenches and encampments of armies, landscapes, and grotesques, which he finished with a free and flowing pencil, a neat and spirited touch, and a pleasing tone and colour. Watteau paid a visit to England in 1720, being in a languishing state of health, for which he consulted Dr. Mead. After a residence of a year in London he returned to Paris, and died at Nogent 1721.

WATTS, ISAAC, D.D., an eminent minister of the Independent persuasion, was born 17 July, 1674, at Southampton, where his father kept a school. He was educated first at the free-school of Southampton, and next in an academy near London. At the age of twenty-two he became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartop; and in 1695 he was chosen assistant to Dr. Chauncey, whom he succeeded in his meeting. He then went to live with Sir Thomas Abney, of Newington, and continued in that family till his death, which happened 25 Nov., 1748. Dr. Watts was an excellent preacher, though of diminutive size and somewhat deformed. His works are too many and too well known to need being enumerated. His metrical 'Psalms and Hymns' still retain their popularity among the Nonconformists.

WATTS, JANE. See EATON.

WATTS, THOMAS, keeper of the printed books in the British Museum, died 9 Sept., 1869, aged 58. He printed in 1839 'A Letter to M. Panizzi on the reputed earliest Printed Newspaper, the English Mercury, 1588,' in which he proved the alleged newspaper to be a forgery. He wrote memoirs of more than one hundred foreign authors in the English Cyclopædia, and contributed various papers to the 'Transactions of the Philological Society,' one of which, an 'Essay on the Hungarian Language,' procured him the honour of being elected a member of the Hungarian Academy.

WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM, a prelate and statesman, was the son of Richard Patten, or Barbour, of Waynflete, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Winchester School and at Oxford. About 1420 he became master of the school where he had been bred; but Henry VI. prevailed upon him to remove to his new foundation at Eton, of which he was made provost 1442. Five years afterwards he succeeded Cardinal Beaufort in the bishopric of

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Winchester, and in 1456 he was made lord chancellor, which office he resigned in 1460. He died 11 Aug., 1486, and was interred in the cathedral of Winchester. Bishop Waynflete founded Magdalen College, Oxford, and a free-school in his native town.

WEAVER. See WEEVER.

WEBBE, SAMUEL, an English musical composer, especially of glees, born 1740; died 25 May, 1816.

WEBER, KARL MARIA VON, an eminent composer of the German school, was born of a respectable family at Eutin, a small town in Holstein, 16 Dec., 1786. His propensity for music being at once developed, he was first placed under Henschkel and Hilburghauser, an eminent musician; and he further benefited by the lessons of Michael Haydn and Kälcher, while Valesi subsequently taught him music at Munich. He had already composed an opera when his musical studies were interrupted by his attention to lithographical pursuits; but of these he soon grew wearied, and, returning with fresh vigour to the study of composition, he produced, in Nov. 1800, his opera 'Das Waldmädchen,' which met with great success at Prague, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and which was afterwards recast by him at Carlsruhe under the name of 'Silvana.' In 1802 he occupied himself in making a professional tour through many of the great German cities, in the course of which he completed and published his 'Analysis of the Vogler 12 Chorale' of Bach. The year following he visited Vienna, where he pursued his studies with the most indefatigable perseverance under the Abbé Vogler. In 1805 he accepted an invitation to be chapel-master at Breslau, where he brought out his 'Rubezahl,' or 'Number Nip;' but the breaking-out of the Prussian war in the succeeding year induced him to resign his situation for a similar one under the duke of Würtemberg. After four years spent in the service of this prince at Carlsruhe he made a second tour through part of Germany, and at Darmstadt produced his opera of 'Abon Hassan.' From 1813 and 1816 he conducted the opera at Prague, where he wrote his 'Preciosa' and a splendid cantata in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo, entitled 'Kampf und Sieg,' afterwards performed in London. At length, being requested by the king of Saxony to form a national opera at Dresden, he settled in that capital, and held the appointment of director of music to the court there until his death. The next effort of his genius was his celebrated opera 'Der Freischütz,' still so popular in this country. This work was first produced 21 June, 1821, at Berlin, where, as well as at Vienna, Stuttgart, Munich, and Dresden, it was received with a degree of enthusiasm excited by no other composition since the 'Zauberflöte;' and Weber at once rose by general acclaim to the head of his profession. His 'Euryanthe,' performed at Vienna in the autumn of 1823, did not meet with equal approbation, though it is an excellent and scientific composition. The high reputation which 'Der Freischütz' had procured for its author in this country induced the managers of Covent Garden Theatre to enter into a negotiation with him in 1825 to write an original opera for that theatre, and to superintend its production in person. Accordingly, early in the spring of the next year Weber came to London, and on 12 April produced his 'Oberon.' This opera closed his theatrical career. His debility, arising from a pul-

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monary affection, became every day more apparent, and he was at length found dead in his bed at the house of Sir George Smart, who had entertained him during his residence in England, on 3 June, 1826. He was buried on the 21st of the same month, with the accustomed solemnities of the Catholic religion, at the church in Moorfields.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, LL.D., an American orator and statesman, born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, 18 Jan., 1782; was the son of Captain Ebenezer Webster, and graduated at Dartmouth (1801), being one of the first two scholars of his class. After practising law at Boscawen and Portsmouth, he became a member of Congress 1813. He removed to Boston 1816; was re-elected to Congress 1822; and in 1828 entered the Senate of the United States. His famous debate with Hayne was in 1830; that with Calhoun in 1833. He visited Europe in 1839, and was secretary of state from 1841 to 1843. Mr. Webster negotiated the Ashburton Treaty; afterwards he served in the Senate; and his last office was that of secretary of state under President Fillmore. Among the American public men of his day none were superior to him in talents, learning, and forcible eloquence. He died at Marshfield, Massachusetts, 24 Oct., 1852. His works were published in 6 vols. 8vo., 1841.

WEBSTER, JOHN, an English dramatist, of whose personal history hardly anything is known. His principal plays are, 'The White Devil,' printed 1612; 'The Duchess of Malfi,' 1623; 'Appius and Virginia,' 1654. His 'Poetical and Dramatic Works' were published collectively by Mr. Alexander Dyce, 4 vols. 8vo., 1830; with an appendix, 1838; new edition in 1 vol., 1857.

WEBSTER, NOAH, LL.D., an American lexicographer, born at West Hartford, Connecticut, 16 Oct., 1758. He graduated at Yale 1778, and was admitted to the bar, but instead of practising the legal profession he engaged in the business of tuition. In 1783 he wrote an English Grammar, and also some political pieces, and in 1793 he started a daily newspaper, the 'Commercial Advertiser,' in New York; but in 1798 he removed to Newhaven, where he passed the remainder of his life. He commenced his 'New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language' in 1807; it was first published in 1828; and it has been printed several times. He also published various elementary school books; 'Sketches of American Policy,' 1784, &c. His death occurred at Newhaven 28 May, 1843.

WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER, earl of Rossllyn. See ROSSLYN.

WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, an ingenious improver of the English pottery manufacture, was born in July, 1730, and was the younger son of a potter, to whose business he succeeded. He almost immediately distinguished himself by his discoveries of new species of earthenware and porcelain, and in a very few years he turned the current of importation of the finer earthenwares into that of exportation. In 1763 he obtained a patent for a new species of ware, which received the name of queen's ware; and continuing his experimental researches, added six more different species of ware to the English manufacture. His ingenuity was not altogether confined to his own business, he being versed in several branches of natural philosophy; and, in particular, he invented a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat

employed in the various arts. His own pottery was near Newcastle-under-Lyme, in Staffordshire, where he built a village, which he called Etruria. He died 3 Jan., 1805. Mr. Wedgwood was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Miss Eliza Meteyard has published a 'Life of J. Wedgwood, from his private correspondence and family papers, with an introductory sketch of the art of pottery in England,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1865-6; also 'A Group of Englishmen, being records of the younger Wedgwoods and their Friends,' 8vo., London, 1871.

WEENINX, JAN BAPTIST, *The Old*, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1621; died at Utrecht 1660. He studied under Abraham Bloemaert, and executed a variety of pictures of all kinds, in history, portrait, landscape, and animals.

WEENINX, JAN, *The Young*, son of the above, was born 1644, at Amsterdam, where he died 1719. He was superior to his father in hunting and sporting pieces, and in colouring.

WEEVER or WEAVER, JOHN, an antiquary, born in Lancashire about 1576. He became a student of Queen's College, Cambridge, on leaving which he went abroad, and afterwards travelled through England and Scotland, in search of antiquities. In 1631 he published 'Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent,' folio; new edition 1766, 4to. Weever died 1632, and was buried in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell.

WEIMAR, ANNE AMELIA, DUCHESS OF, the daughter of the duke of Brunswick, was born 24 Oct., 1739. At the age of seventeen she was married to the duke of Weimar, who left her a widow, after a union of about two years. Though herself a minor, she was called to the guardianship of her infant son; and her regency was attended with great advantages to the country. In the administration of justice, in the management of the revenue, in public establishments, she was alike sedulous; and under her fostering patronage a new spirit sprung up among her people, and diffused its influence over the north of Germany. The use of a large library was given to the public, a new theatre was erected, and provision was made for the improved education of youth. The conclusion of her life was clouded by misfortune; and the deaths of several of her relations, the ruin of the royal houses with which she was connected, and the miseries occasioned by the French invasion of Germany, contributed to embitter the last moments of her existence. Died 10 April, 1807.

WELD, CHARLES ROBERT, a popular writer, the son of Isaac Weld, of Dublin, was born at Windsor 1818. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards studied law at the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar (1844); but science was his true vocation, and, under the friendly advice of Sir John Barrow, he became, in 1845, assistant-secretary to the Royal Society, a post which he held for about sixteen years. He began his career as an author by writing a 'History of the Royal Society,' 2 vols., 1847, a work of considerable research and value. At this period he also commenced a series of 'Vacation Tours.' The first was 'Auvergne, Piedmont, and Savoy,' 1848; and this work was followed by 'A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada,' 1854; 'A Vacation Tour in Brittany,' 1856; 'Vacations in Ireland,' 1858; 'The Pyrenees, East and West,' 1859; 'The Highlands, Orcadia, and Skye,'

1860; 'Sketches in India,' 1862; 'Last Winter in Rome,' 1865; and 'Florence, the New Capital of Italy,' 1869. Mr. Weld was the chief helper of Sir John Franklin in the home work connected with his Arctic explorations; and was a good authority on every matter connected with the Polar circle. Several pamphlets were written by him on the subject of the Arctic expedition. He died at his residence near Bath 15 Jan., 1869. His 'Notes on Burgundy,' edited by his widow, with a portrait and memoir, appeared in 1869.

WELD, THOMAS, a cardinal, born in London 22 Jan., 1773, succeeded to the magnificent estate of his family at Lullworth, Dorsetshire; but after the death of his wife he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and renounced the property to his next brother. He was ordained priest 1821, and after being employed at Chelsea and Hammersmith, was nominated coadjutor to Dr. Macdonnell, bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada, and consecrated bishop of Amyclæ, at St. Edmund's College, near Ware, 6 Aug., 1826; but he appears never to have been to Canada. Going to Rome, he was, in 1830, raised to the purple by Pope Pius VIII. Died at Rome 19 April, 1837. An interesting account of Cardinal Weld will be found in Cardinal Wiseman's 'Recollections of the Last Four Popes.'

WELLESLEY, HENRY, Lord Cowley. *See* COWLEY.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COWLEY, Marquis Wellesley, a statesman, was the eldest son of Garret, first earl of Mornington, by the Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon. He was born 20 June, 1769. After studying at Eton, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he completed his education; and during his residence at that seat of learning he particularly distinguished himself by his classical acquirements, and gained the university prize of 1786 for the best composition in *Latia versæ*. His father having died, the young earl of Mornington took his seat in the Irish House of Peers immediately on attaining his majority, and he continued to be a member of that assembly for the nineteen years which preceded the Union. He represented Beeralston and Windsor in the House of Commons in the Parliaments of 1784 and 1790. In 1797 he was appointed governor-general of India, and created a baron of the United Kingdom. He remained in India till 1805, when he returned to this country loaded with honours, his administration being the most brilliant on record. His measures, more particularly his successful operations in Mysore, the defeat of Tippee Sultan, and the capture of Seringapatam, have, however canvassed, been severely criticised by contemporary historians. During his absence in India he was advanced to an Irish marquise by the title of Marquis Wellesley. In 1809 he went to Madrid as ambassador from the British court, and in Dec. of the same year he accepted the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs on the retirement of Earl Bathurst, which important post he filled during the administrations of the duke of Portland and Mr. Spencer Perceval, until 1812, when he was succeeded by the marquis of Londonderry. In 1821 he succeeded Earl Talbot as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and he continued to hold that appointment until 1828, when the marquis of Anglesey was nominated his successor. He again went to Ireland as viceroy in Sept. 1833, when the marquis

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of Anglesey retired, but he remained there little more than a year, as, on the breaking-up of Earl Grey's ministry in Dec. 1834, he of course resigned office with his colleagues. Previous to his going to Ireland in 1833 he was lord-steward of the king's household. He died at Kingston House, Brompton, 26 Sept., 1842. In 1836 the 'Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquis Wellesley during his Administration in India' (5 vols. 8vo.), was published at the expense of the East India Company; and his 'Memoirs and Correspondence' was edited by R. R. Pearce, 3 vols., London, 1846.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF, was born at Dangan Castle, co. Meath, 1 May, 1769. He was the third son of Garret, first earl of Mornington, by Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon; and, having received his earlier education at Eton, was subsequently removed to the Military College of Angers, in France—an institution originally founded by St. Louis, and, when the duke entered it, under the direction of Pignerol, the celebrated engineer. On 7 March, 1787, as the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, or Wesley, as the name is said to have been then written, he obtained his first commission as ensign in the 73rd Regiment of Foot. On 25 Dec., in the same year, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 76th; in Jan., 1788, he exchanged into the 41st; and, on the 25th of the following June, into the 12th Light Dragoons. On 30 June, 1791, he obtained his company in the 58th Foot; and on the 31st Oct., 1792, once more exchanged into the cavalry as captain of a troop in the 18th Light Dragoons. In the general election which took place to the Irish Parliament during the summer of 1790, Mr. Wellesley became member for the borough of Trim, in which his family possessed a preponderating influence, and shortly afterwards he was placed on the staff as one of the aides-de-camp of the earl of Westmoreland, then lord lieutenant of Ireland. On 30 April, 1793, he was promoted to the majority of the 33rd Foot, on the resignation of Major Gore, and on the 30th of the succeeding Sept. he was gazetted as a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The 33rd was now included in a force intended to effect a landing on the coast of Brittany, but circumstances altered the destination of the expedition, which was consequently directed on Ostend. The duke of York was at this time in command of the British troops in the Netherlands, and his situation was one of great embarrassment. Tournay had surrendered to the French, and the duke, driven from his position before Oudenarde, was compelled to retreat upon Antwerp. Lord Moira, who commanded the garrison at Ostend, of which the 33rd formed part, determined to withdraw his forces, in order to form a junction with the Austrian general, Clairfayt; but, this movement having been rendered unadvisable, the British general ultimately united himself with the duke of York, and, by the timely reinforcement, enabled the duke to make good his position when attacked before Mechlin. The success, however, was only temporary, and the duke was forced to retire upon Antwerp, where Lord Moira resigned his command, and returned to England. His separate corps was amalgamated with the army of the Netherlands, and the retreat having continued to Bois-le-Duc, the advanced post at Boxelte was carried by the French. It became necessary to regain this position; and a force,

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which included the 33rd Regiment, was detached for the purpose, under the command of General Abercrombie. A strong masked battery having thrown the troops into disorder, Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley, at the head of his regiment, checked the advance of the enemy, and ultimately repulsed them so effectually, that the retreat was effected without further molestation. The duke of York having subsequently resigned his command, was succeeded by Count Walmoden, who determined on resuming offensive operations; but they were unsuccessful. The French, in their turn, became the assailants, and acted so vigorously, as to compel Colonel Wellesley, with the 33rd, to evacuate his position, and fall back on the main body. Without detailing the events of this disastrous campaign, in which, under the most adverse circumstances, Colonel Wellesley always distinguished himself, it is sufficient to record the fact that, harassed and worn out, the British army found it impossible to hold its own, and finally embarked for England. After as brief a delay as was indispensable to remedy the losses of the campaign, the 33rd was reported fit for service; and at length embarked in April, 1796, for the East Indies. At this period the affairs of British India were in so difficult a position, that every effort was made to retrieve them; and the earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley), the eldest brother of the colonel, was appointed governor-general. Provoked by the duplicity of Tippono, the new governor was compelled to a declaration of war; and in the army under the command of General Harris a division was intrusted to Colonel Wellesley. He took part in the victory of Mallavelly, and shortly afterwards distinguished himself in the capture of Seringapatam. With a separate command he subsequently gained the brilliant victory of Assaye, then that of Argauum, and finally, by the storming of Gawlighur, put an end to the war. For these various services Major-General Wellesley received the thanks of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath. In the spring of 1805 he returned to England, was elected M.P. for Newport, and, in 1806, appointed chief secretary for Ireland. On 10 April in that year he married Catharine, third daughter of Edward, second earl of Longford, and in a short time was nominated to the colonelcy of the 33rd Regiment, of which he had been lieutenant-colonel for thirteen years. During his secretaryship in Ireland Sir Arthur Wellesley established that celebrated police force which, long afterwards, served as the model for that which has rendered such good service in the English metropolis. He was recalled from his political duties in the spring of 1807 to join the expedition which then sailed for the attack of Copenhagen, under the command of the earl of Cathcart, and succeeded in obtaining possession of the Danish fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops, and several smaller vessels. In 1808 he proceeded to Portugal; in 1809 he achieved the victories of Rolicca and Vimiera, effected the brilliant passage of the Douro, and gained the hard-fought field of Talavera. For these important services he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Wellington. The battle of Busaco, the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the victories of Salamanca and Vittoria followed, and the viscount successively became earl and marquis of Wellington, and a grant from Parliament subsequently placed him in possession of the domain

of Strathfieldsaye. The capture of Pampluna and St. Sebastian, the repeated defeats of the French in the passes of the Pyrenees, enabled him to plant the British colours on French ground; and the concluding triumphs of Orthes and Toulouse were succeeded by the general peace, and by his own promotion to a dukedom, the bâton of a field-marshal having previously been conferred upon him for his victory at Salamanca. In 1814 the duke of Wellington was appointed ambassador to France, and proceeded in that capacity to the Congress of Vienna. Whilst there, the return of Napoleon from Elba once more called him to the field; and on 18 June, 1815, he gained his greatest triumph at Waterloo. In 1827 he was appointed to the office of commander-in-chief, and only quitted that post to become, 28 Jan., 1828, first lord of the Treasury, in the room of Lord Goderich, who then retired. Though in its personal composition necessarily different from the Cabinet of his predecessor, that of the duke of Wellington professed to act upon no new political principle. The appointment of Mr. Canning, in April 1827, as the successor of the deceased earl of Liverpool, may be considered as having commenced the era of that Liberal Conservatism which has since influenced the policy of what used to be called the Tory party. This course was unsuccessful under the administration of Lord Goderich, but, under the vigorous direction of the duke of Wellington, there was every hope that, at least, the experiment would be fairly tried. An accident disappointed this hope. Only four months had elapsed when a schism occurred in the Cabinet upon the question of appropriating the franchise forfeited by East Retford; and the result was the resignation of the earl of Dudley, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Grant. The duke reconstructed his administration by the substitution of the earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, and for some time no adverse event disturbed the tranquil course of the Government. The unfortunate discussion of the East Retford question had, however, given a new impetus to that demand for Parliamentary reform which had been put forward at intervals ever since the period of Mr. Pitt's first motion on the subject in 1782. The long exclusion of the Whig party from office, no doubt, predisposed them to avail themselves of any strong popular feeling which should promise them such a support from the masses as might lead to the possession and permanence of official power. The exciting question was accordingly agitated; all the appliances of public meetings and petitions to Parliament were zealously resorted to, and the effect was the creation of a feeling so strong as to satisfy the duke of Wellington that he could not hope successfully to oppose himself to it when Parliament should again assemble. He was not hostile to reform in itself, but on this occasion, as on all others, he strenuously objected to any sudden and violent change. At this period the duke was already resolutely opposed to being a party to any concession demanded under the intimidation of popular outcry; but he was sufficiently sagacious to see that the excitement was too strong to be successfully resisted. He therefore tendered his resignation; and on 22 Nov., 1830, Earl Grey succeeded him as premier, in the avowed purpose of prosecuting reform with all the influence of the new Cabinet. Accordingly, on 1 March, 1831, a Reform Bill was

introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell. The first division on the Bill took place on the 22nd of the same month, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 92. On the motion for going into committee 19 April, General Gascoyne moved, as an amendment, 'That the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished;' and upon a division the amendment was agreed to by a majority of eight. In consequence of this adverse decision, the Government abandoned the Bill; and three days afterwards, on the 22nd, the Parliament was dissolved. The new Parliament assembled on 14 June, and the effect of the excitement which had been fostered during the general election was quickly visible. On 24 June the Bill was introduced anew; on 4 July the second reading was carried by a majority of 116; and on 12 Sept. it was read a third time by a majority of 113. It passed the Commons. Having been brought in in the House of Lords, the Bill came on for a second reading on the 8th Oct., when Lord Wharncliffe moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. A majority of 41 decided in favour of the amendment; the Parliament was prorogued, and the Bill once more abandoned. The two Houses having again assembled, the Bill was for the third time introduced in the Commons on 12 Dec., 1831. On the 17th it was read a second time by a majority of 162; on the 23rd of March, 1832, the third reading was carried by a majority of 116; and on the 26th it was brought into the House of Lords by Earl Grey. On the 14th April the second reading was agreed to by a majority of 9; but in committee, on the 7th of May, Lord Lyndhurst moved, as an amendment, 'That the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement;' and that amendment was carried by a majority of 35. Two days after this result, on the 9th, the ministers tendered their resignation; they were so strong, however, in the increased excitement of the people, that they obtained from the king full power to secure a majority by the creation of new peers, and resumed office on the 18th of the same month. On 30 May the Bill passed through committee without a division; and on 4 June the third reading was carried by a majority of 84, in a house in which only 128 peers were present. Matters went on under the continued government of the Whig ministry till, in Nov. 1834, the death of his father removed Lord Althorpe to the House of Lords. Lord Grey had, indeed, previously retired from office; but as Lord Melbourne, who succeeded him, was still at the head of a Reform Cabinet, the change was only one of persons. The loss of Lord Althorpe, as leader in the House of Commons, was apparently considered fatal by his colleagues, and the breaking-up of the administration on 14 Nov. was the consequence. A Conservative Cabinet was the only choice left to the crown; and Sir Robert Peel being at this time in Rome with his family, the duke of Wellington accepted office provisionally, and himself carried on the government till Sir Robert's return to England. This took place with all possible speed; and on 15 Dec., Sir Robert Peel, as premier, formed a Cabinet, in which the duke had a seat as secretary for foreign affairs. The existence of the new Government was of short duration. Sir Robert Peel's first measure, on accepting office, had been to dissolve the Parlia-

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ment; and rumours, industriously circulated, that the change of ministry was the result of a Court intrigue, had so influenced the popular constitutions, as to induce the return of an adverse majority in the House of Commons. The Cabinet was defeated on the first question submitted to Parliament, the choice of a Speaker; and, other hostile votes following in quick succession, the minister was compelled to surrender. On 18 April, 1835, Sir Robert Peel tendered his resignation. Lord Melbourne once more took office on the 18th, and retained it during the remainder of the reign of William IV., and for two years of that of her present majesty. At length, in consequence of inimical majorities, not important in themselves, but frequently repeated, his lordship resigned on 7 May, 1839, and the queen commanded Sir Robert Peel to form a Cabinet. An obstacle to his success arose out of his determination to insist on the removal of the ladies of the royal household, on the ground that, as many of them were connected by family ties with members of the late administration, there would exist about the royal person an influence which might embarrass the new Cabinet. Upon this point the negotiation broke off; and on 10 May Lord Melbourne resumed office, and remained minister rather more than two years. He was ultimately obliged to give way, and, in Aug., 1841, he resigned. On the 30th of that month Sir Robert Peel succeeded in forming an administration, and the duke of Wellington accepted a seat in the Cabinet, but without holding any office. Lord Hill, who, for nearly fifteen years had been commander-in-chief of the army, having died on 10 Dec., 1842, the duke of Wellington was induced to take the appointment, which, in his case, as in that of his gallant predecessor, was no longer considered as a ministerial one, and liable to be vacated on every change of administration. His Grace continued till the period of his death that command, in the exercise of which he daily strengthened the affection of the army, and increased the approval of the country. From this period the duke held no political office, though he continued to be frequently consulted on important affairs of State. His death occurred at Walmer Castle 14 Sept., 1852, and his remains were interred with extraordinary pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral. His 'Despatches' fill many volumes.

WELLS, WILLIAM CHARLES, a physician, born of Scotch parents, at Charleston, in South Carolina, May 1753. He was educated at Dumfries, and next at Edinburgh; whence he returned to his native place, and was apprenticed to a medical practitioner. On the breaking-out of the war, he quitted America; and in 1779 was appointed surgeon of a regiment in Holland. The year following he graduated, and went back to Carolina, where he distinguished himself by his loyalty. In 1784 he visited London, and in 1788 was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College. He afterwards became a zealous manager of the dispute with the same learned body, on the claims of the licentiates to the right of being admitted fellows. In 1793 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose Philosophical Transactions he communicated several valuable papers, for some of which, containing Experiments on Dew, he received the gold and silver medals. Died 18 Sept., 1817. Dr. Wells wrote an 'Essay upon Single Vision with two Eyes;' and a defence of it in

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answer to Dr. Darwin; also several memoirs and medical papers in different journals.

WELLSBY, WILLIAM NEWLAND, a learned English lawyer, was born in Cheshire about 1803, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1823; M.A. 1827). He afterwards went to the bar, and for many years was recorder of Chester. Died 1 July, 1864. He published 'Reports of the Decisions of the Court of Exchequer from 1836 to 1856,' in conjunction with Messrs. Meeson, Hurststone, and Gordon, their united labours occupying no fewer than twenty-seven volumes. He also published an edition of Sir C. Rawlinson's 'Municipal Corporation Acts,' and his name appears as editor of 'Lives of the English Judges,' 1847.

WELSTEAD, LEONARD, was born at Abington, Northamptonshire, 1690. He was educated at Westminster School, where he wrote the humorous tale of 'The Apple Pie,' which has been erroneously inserted in the works of Dr. King. On leaving school he obtained a place in the Ordnance Office in the Tower, where he resided till his death in 1746-7. He wrote several poems, one of which gave such offence to Pope, that he took heavy revenge on the author in the 'Dunciad.' An edition of his poems was published 1787.

WELWOOD, JAMES, M.D., a physician and historian, born near Edinburgh 1652. He was educated first at Glasgow, and next at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. He returned at the Revolution, and was appointed one of the king's physicians for Scotland. Dr. Welwood wrote 'Memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688,' 8vo.—Died at Edinburgh 1716.

WENSLEYDALE, JAMES PARKE, LORD, was born at Highfield, near Liverpool, 22 March, 1782, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1813 he was called to the bar, and, after fifteen years' experience on the northern circuit, succeeded Mr. Justice Holroyd as a puisne judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, over which Lord Tenterden then presided. From this period until January, 1856, he was a distinguished member of the judicial bench, being transferred in 1834 to the Court of Exchequer, where he sat as Baron Parke for no less than twenty-two years. In the beginning of 1856 Lord Palmerston conferred upon him a life peerage; but this proceeding was vigorously resisted by the House of Lords, and condemned as unprecedented and unconstitutional. The result was that a new patent was granted, under which Baron Parke, instead of taking his seat as Baron Wensleydale, of Wensleydale, for life, took the title of Baron Wensleydale, of Walton, in Yorkshire, with remainder to himself and his issue male. He died without issue 25 Feb., 1868, whereupon the title became extinct.

WERNER, FRIEDRICH LUDWIG ZACHARIAS, a German divine and dramatic poet, born at Königsberg, 18 Nov., 1768. His youthful days were full of incident and adventure. Employed by the Prussian government in the administration at Warsaw (1796), he was affiliated to a lodge of Freemasons, of which he became the orator; and he attempted to introduce into it a kind of mysticism which was the first result of his poetic genius. In 1805 he was transferred to the offices of the ministry at Berlin; and from this period devoted his leisure to the composition of dramatic pieces, which were received with applause. He visited Paris in 1811,

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and next proceeded to Rome, where he renounced Protestantism. On returning to Germany he settled in Vienna, where he was ordained a priest, and became a celebrated preacher. Died 17 Jan., 1823. Of his dramatic works, which were published collectively with his sermons (14 vols., 1841), 'Der vierundzwanzigster Februar' is known as the first of the so-called 'tragedies of fate.'

WESLEY, CHARLES. See WESLEY, JOHN.

WESLEY, JOHN, the second son of the rector of Epworth, was born there 17 June, 1703. At the age of six he had a narrow escape from the flames which destroyed the parsonage house, and, in allusion to this circumstance, the early portraits of him have the motto, 'Is not this a brand plucked from the burning?' In 1714 he went to the Charterhouse School, whence, in 1720, he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took one degree in arts, and then obtained a fellowship in Lincoln College. In 1727 he took his master's degree; and about the year 1730 he and his brother Charles formed a religious society, to which was given the name of Methodists, taken from a sect of ancient physicians at Rome, who were distinguished by a mode of practice different from the rest of the faculty. In 1735 the two Wesleys went to America for the purpose of converting the Indians. In the same ship happened to be a company of Moravians, whose conversation made so deep an impression upon the elder Wesley, that, after his return to England, he went to Germany to visit Count Zinzendorf. This intimacy, however, soon terminated; and Mr. Wesley afterwards proved a bitter enemy to the German brethren. While he was thus engaged, Mr. Whitfield began preaching in the fields, which, though at first it shocked his friend, he soon became reconciled to the practice, and followed the example. In 1739 the first society of Methodists was formed at Bristol, where a meeting-house was built; and shortly after another, at a place called Kingswood, inhabited wholly by colliers. In 1741 a difference arose between Wesley and Whitfield on points of doctrine; the former preaching universal redemption, and the latter adhering to predestination. From this period each took his particular course; but Wesley alone set about organising a sect, of which he became the chief. He established class meetings and annual conferences; appointed lay-preachers; and, after a time, assumed episcopal authority. Towards the close of life he went farther, and, though only a presbyter himself, he gave to some of his preachers the title of bishops in the course of his itinerancy, is supposed to have travelled near three hundred thousand miles, and to have preached above forty thousand sermons. He died in London 2 March, 1791, leaving a society of vast extent. Mr. Wesley published several volumes of sermons, hymns, and tracts. His younger brother, *Charles Wesley*, born at Epworth 18 Dec., 1708, was educated at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1732. In 1735 he went to Georgia with his brother, but returned the year following, and became also a preacher in the Methodist connection. He died in London 29 March, 1788. Some of his sermons have been printed; and his poetical compositions are more elegant than those of his brother, from whom he dissented in several re-

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spects. He left two sons, who were celebrated musical composers, viz., *Charles Wesley* (b. 1717; d. 1815); and *Samuel Wesley* (b. 1706; d. 11 Oct., 1837).

WESLEY, SAMUEL, a divine, was the son of the Rev. John Wesley, the ejected minister of Whitchurch, Dorsetshire, where he was born 1602. He left the Dissenters and went to Oxford, where he was admitted a servitor of Exeter College. On taking orders, he obtained the living of South Ormesby, Lincolnshire, and afterwards the rectory of Epworth, to which was added that of Wroote. He died 25 April, 1755, leaving a numerous family by his wife, who was the daughter of Dr. Annesley, the deprived minister of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Mr. Wesley published, a volume of poems, entitled 'Maggots,' to which is prefixed his portrait, with a maggot on the forehead; 'The Life of Christ, an heroic poem; The History of the Old and New Testament, in verse; Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson; and Dissertations in librum Jobi. The last appeared after his death.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Epworth about 1692. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1718). He afterwards became usher of Westminster School, and was so much attached to Bishop Atterbury, that it put a stop to his preferment. In 1732 he was appointed master of the grammar-school at Tiverton, Devonshire, where he died 6 Nov., 1739. He wrote 'The Battle of the Sexes,' and other poems.

WEST, BENJAMIN, a celebrated painter, born at Springfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, 10 Oct., 1738. His parents were Quakers, but indulged him in his propensity to the fine arts; and even the society, at a general meeting, allowed him to practise portrait-painting as a profession. After exercising his pencil in different parts of America, he went to Italy in 1760, and from thence came to England in 1763. Here he was persuaded to settle, and soon met with encouragement to confirm him in that resolution. One of his earliest friends was Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, who introduced him to King George III., whose patronage he enjoyed above forty years. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1791, Mr. West was elected president of the Royal Academy, which chair he occupied, with the exception of a short interval, till his death 10 March, 1820. He was buried in St. Paul's.

WEST, GILBERT, was the son of Dr. West, the editor of 'Pindar,' who died in 1716; and his mother was sister to Lord Cobham. He was educated at Eton, and next at Oxford, after which he had a commission in a troop of horse. On leaving the army he became one of the clerks of the privy council, and some years afterwards treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. He led, however, a retired life on his estate at Wickham, in Kent, where he translated Pindar, and wrote his 'Observations on the Resurrection,' for which the university of Oxford created him D.C.L. He was the bosom friend of Lyttelton and Pitt, the former of whom addressed to him his 'Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul.' He died 26 March, 1756. He wrote some poems, one of which is entitled the 'Institution of the Garter.'

WEST, THOMAS, an English Jesuit and topographer, born 1 Jan., 1720, was a commercial traveller for several years; but at the age of thirty-

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one applied for admission into the Society of Jesus, of which he became a professed father 1769. For a short period he served Holywell mission, thence removed to Ulverston, and finally settled at Sizergth, the seat of the Stricklands, in Westmoreland, where he died 10 June, 1772. Mr. West published a 'Guide to the Lakes of Cumberland;' and 'The Antiquities of Furness, or an Account of the Royal Abbey of St. Mary of Nighthade, near Dalton, in Furness,' 4to., London, 1774.

WESTALL, RICHARD, R.A., was born at Hertford 1765, and apprenticed to an heraldic engraver in London; but his master granted him permission to draw in the evenings at the Royal Academy. On the expiration of his indentures (1786), he took, jointly with his friend, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Lawrence, a house at the corner of Greek Street, Soho Square, which they occupied together for some years. Mr. Westall acquired distinction by his highly-finished pictures of historical and poetical subjects in water-colours; and afterwards made a complete series of designs for Alderman Boydell to illustrate the works of Milton, and his pencil was likewise put in requisition to embellish the 'Shakspeare Gallery,' 'Bowyer's History of England,' and a host of other books. Towards the close of his life he was engaged in giving lessons in drawing and painting to the Princess (now Queen) Victoria. He was elected R.A. 1794, and died 4 Dec., 1836. Mr. Westall published a volume of poems in 1808.

WESTALL, WILLIAM, A.R.A., brother of the above, was born at Hertford 12 Oct., 1781, studied in the Royal Academy, and was one of the painters who went round the world with Captain Flinders (1801). On his return he opened in Brook Street an exhibition of the pictures he had made, consisting chiefly of joss-houses, Indian forest scenes, with banian trees, cavern temples, &c. Subsequently he was almost exclusively employed in making drawings for engraving. He was elected A.R.A. 1813, and died in London 22 Jan., 1850. He published, 'A series of views of picturesque and romantic scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.,' folio, 1811-14; 'Views of the Caves near Ingleton, Gordale Scar, and Malham Cove in Yorkshire,' 1818; 'Britannia Delineata;' 'Views in London;' and 'Picturesque Tour of the Thames.'

WESTMACOTT, Sir RICHARD, a sculptor, born in London 1775, received his first instructions in the statuary's art in his father's studio, and in 1793 was sent to Rome, where he studied with Canova, and made such progress, that on one occasion he obtained the first-class medal of the year for sculpture, which was given as a prize by the Pope, at the Academy of St. Luke. The subject was a *rilievo* representing a scene in the history of 'Joseph and his Brethren.' He also obtained a first prize for sculpture at Florence, and was elected a member of the Academy there. After his return to England (1798) he steadily rose in estimation with the private patrons of the arts, and was also employed in most of the important works. Of the latter the monument to Sir Ralph Abercrombie in St. Paul's Cathedral was one of the earliest, but it is inferior to that of Lord Duncan. St. Paul's, indeed, from the number and variety of his productions, both monuments and *bas-reliefs*, may be consulted as a sort of gallery of the works of Sir Richard Westmacott. He

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designed also the 'Achilles' in Hyde Park; the statue of Lord Erskine in the lord-chancellor's court; that of Nelson in the Liverpool Exchange; those of the duke of Bedford and Charles James Fox in Russell and Bloomsbury Squares; besides figures of Addison, Pitt, and many others. His last public work of importance was the group of sculpture that occupies the pediment of the British Museum. Among the statuary executed by him for private collections some of the most characteristic of his works are the following:—'The Houseless Traveller,' in the collection of the marquis of Lansdowne—a work full of dignity and pathos; 'Euphrosyne,' executed for the marquis of Westminster; 'The Dream of Horace'—'Me fabulosæ Vulture in Apulo,' &c.—distinguished for the exquisite modelling of the flesh of the infant; two statues—'Cupid,' and 'Psyche'—executed for the duke of Bedford; a monument to the memory of the Countess Rocksavage; and another at Penrhyn, in North Wales, to the memory of Lord Penrhyn. He was elected A.R.A. 1805, and R.A. 1816; succeeded Flaxman as lecturer to the Academy on sculpture; received the honour of knighthood 1837; and died at his residence in South Audley Street 1 Sept., 1856.

WESTMACOTT, RICHARD, R.A., F.R.S., an eminent sculptor, son of the preceding, was born in London 1799, visited Italy in 1820, and studied there for six years. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1827; was elected Associate in 1838; a Royal Academician in 1849; and professor of sculpture in 1859. Among his best ideal works were, 'Venus and Ascanius,' in 1831; 'The Cymbal Player,' in 1832; a group of a Girl and a Fawn; 'Venus instructing Cupid,' 'Paolo and Francesca,' in 1838; and 'Blue Bell,' a bas-relief full of grace and beauty. He excelled in religious compositions, his finest examples being the 'Angel Watching,' part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family, in 1842; a bas-relief, 'Go, and Sin no more,' a recumbent monumental figure of Archbishop Howley, in Canterbury Cathedral, in 1850; and one of the earl of Hardwicke, at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire. Mr. Westmacott contributed to several encyclopedias and journals articles and essays on the subject of his professional study; and wrote a 'Handbook on the Schools of Sculpture,' and an essay 'On Colouring Statues.' Died 19 April, 1872.

WESTMORELAND, RALPH NEVILLE, EARL OF, K.G., one of the most eminent noblemen of his time, was earl-marshal of England, and lord warden of the Scotch Marches. He filled other high offices of State, and was created earl of Westmoreland 1398. He was an able commander, a shrewd politician, and so managed the fluctuating interest of the day that he always contrived to maintain himself in power. Died 1425.

WESTON, STEPHEN, a learned prelate, born at Farnborough, Berkshire, 1665. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, as he also did at Eton. He was for some time under-master of that school, and in 1724 was made bishop of Exeter, where he died 16 Jan., 1741-2. His friend, Bishop Sherlock, published two volumes of his sermons, with a fine character of the author. His son Edward was born and educated at Eton, from whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge. He became a privy-councillor in Ireland, and one of the clerks to the signet. He died about

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1760. He published some religious pieces. His son, the Rev. *Stephen Weston* (b. 1747; d. 8 Jan., 1830), was a distinguished classical and oriental scholar, and the author of a large number of able works.

WETSTEIN, JOHN JAMES, was born at Basle 1693. He became a minister, but devoted himself chiefly to the collation of Greek manuscripts of the New Testament, for which purpose he travelled into France and England. In 1730 he published 'Prolegomena ad Nov. Test. Græci editionem accuratissimam & vetustissimis Codd. MSS. denuo procurandam.' This so alarmed some divines, that they charged Wetstein with Socinianism, whereupon he went to Amsterdam, where he succeeded Le Clerc in the professorship of philosophy and history. In 1751 he published the first volume of his New Testament, which was followed the next year by the second, in folio. Died 24 March, 1754.

WEYDEN, ROGER VAN DER, one of the founders of the Flemish school of painting, was born at Brussels early in the fifteenth century, and was apprenticed to John van Eyck, with whom he painted many panels and canvases at Bruges, after which he returned to his native city, where he was entrusted by the municipality with many important commissions. For the town-hall of Brussels he painted four of his largest pictures, the reputation of which was so immense that countless travellers went to see them. For the hospital of Beuane he painted the largest altarpiece now extant, with the exception, perhaps, of the *Agnus Dei* of St. Bavon. In 1449 he visited Italy, but returned to his own country, and died at Brussels 16 June, 1464. Roger of Bruges and Van der Weyden were long considered two persons, but later researches have produced a different conviction.

WHARTON, HENRY, a divine, born 1664 at Worstead, Norfolk, and educated under his father, who was vicar of the parish. He next went to Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1686 he became amanuensis to Dr. Cave, and in 1688 chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the vicarage of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, and the rectory of Chartham. He died 5 March, 1694-5. His principal works are, *A Treatise on the Celibacy of the Clergy*; *The Enthusiasm of the Church of Rome demonstrated in the Life of Ignatius Loyola*; *A Defence of Pluralities*; *'Anglia Sacra, sive Collectio Historiarum,'* 2 vols. folio; *Specimen of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation, under the name of Anthony Harmor*; *History of the Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud*; *'Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus,'* &c.; and *Sermons*, 2 vols.

WHARTON, PHILIP, DUKE OF, son of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, was born about 1699. When little more than sixteen years old he incurred his father's displeasure by marrying a daughter of General Holmes. In 1716 he went abroad, and, at Avignon, accepted the title of duke of Northumberland from the son of James II. Soon after this he arrived in England, and became so zealous an advocate of the government that the king created him duke of Wharton. His conduct, however, was so extravagant that he was obliged to go abroad, and, after residing some time at Vienna, went to Madrid, where, on hearing of the death of his wife, he married one of the queen's maids

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of honour. The duke next visited Rome, and became the confidant of the Pretender, who gave him the order of the Garter. After various removals, he returned to Spain, and died in a convent at Tarragona 31 May, 1731. His poems, speeches, and letters were printed in 2 vols., 1731.

WHARTON, THOMAS, MARQUIS OF, the eldest son of Philip Lord Wharton, was born 1640. He sat in several Parliaments during the reigns of Charles and James II., in which he strenuously opposed the court. At the Revolution he was made a privy-councillor, and in 1697 appointed chief justice in eyre on this side of Trent. On the accession of Queen Anne he was displaced; but in 1706 he was one of the commissioners for the union with Scotland, and the same year obtained the title of earl of Wharton. In 1708 he went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and remained there till 1710. On the arrival of George I. he was made lord privy seal, and created a marquis. Died 12 April, 1715. He is supposed to have written the ballad of 'Lillibullero.'

WHATELY, RICHARD, D.D., archbishop of Dublin, was born in London 1 Feb., 1787, and died in Dublin 8 Oct., 1863. He was the fourth son of Dr. Joseph Whately, prebendary of Bristol. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, then the great school of speculative philosophy, and ranked among the most eminent scholars in that celebrated college. He graduated B.A. 1808; M.A. 1812. In 1810 he obtained the prize for his English essay, 'What are the Arts in the Cultivation of which the Ancients were less successful than the Moderns?' In 1811 he was elected to a fellowship of Oriel, then considered the highest honour in Oxford, except the provostship of the same college. The fellows of Oriel were at this period, and for many years later, men of the highest intellectual rank in Great Britain; J. H. Newman, E. B. Pusey, Bishops Copleston, Wilberforce, Hampden, and others, besides Whately, being among the number. In 1822 Mr. Whately was Bampton lecturer, taking for his subject, 'The Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Matters of Religion,' and the same year he was presented to the rectory of Halesworth, Suffolk. In 1825 Lord Grenville, chancellor of Oxford, recalled him to the university as principal of St. Alban's Hall, on which occasion he accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D. In 1830 he was elected professor of political economy in the university. In 1831, on the death of Archbishop Magee, Earl Grey appointed Dr. Whately to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin; and, in 1846, on the death of Dr. Charles Lindsay, he succeeded to the bishopric of Kildare also, that see having been united with Dublin by the Church Temporalities Act. He was also visitor of Trinity College, Dublin; prebendary, *ex-officio*, of Cullen, in St. Patrick's Cathedral; vice-president of the Royal Irish Academy; and chancellor of the order of St. Patrick. For more than twenty years he was one of the commissioners of national education in Ireland, and during that period he bent all his energies to its advancement and defence; his secret desire being, as his correspondence, published since his death, shows, to destroy, by underhand and hypocritical means, the influence of the Catholic religion in that country. He endowed the professorship of political economy in the university of Dublin. The following list comprises the most important of his published works:—*The Chris-*

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tian's Duty with respect to the Established Government and the Laws,' 1821; 'Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte,' 1821; the Bampton Lectures for 1822, 'On the Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Religion,' 1822; 'Essay on some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion,' 1825; Elements of Logic, 1826; 'Elements of Rhetoric,' 1828; 'Essays on some of the Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul,' &c., 1828; 'Errors of Romanism,' 1830; 'Introductory Lectures to Political Economy,' 1831; 'Essay on the Omission of Creeds, Liturgies, &c., in the New Testament,' 1831; 'Thoughts on Secondary Punishment,' 1832; 'Sermons on Various Subjects,' 1835; 'Essays on some of the Dangers of Christian Faith which may arise from the Teaching or Conduct of its Professors,' 1839; 'The Kingdom of Christ Delineated,' 1841; 'Thoughts on the proposed Evangelical Alliance,' 1846; 'Introductory Lectures on the Study of St. Paul's Epistles,' 1849; 'English Synonyms,' 1851; manual for the national schools on 'Money Matters,' on 'Reasoning,' on the 'Evidences of Christianity,' and on the 'British Constitution,' published between 1840 and 1852; 'Thoughts on the New Dogma of the Church of Rome,' 1855; 'Scripture Revelations as to Good and Evil Angels,' 1855; 'Scripture Revelations as to a Future State,' 1856; and 'Bacon's Essays, with Notes,' 1856.

WHEATLEY, CHARLES, M.A., was born in London 6 Feb., 1686. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and next at St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was presented to the vicarages of Brent and Furneaux Pelham, Hertfordshire, at which last place he died 13 May, 1742. His principal work is 'A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer,' Oxford, 1710; new edit. by Professor Corrie, Cambridge, 1858. Three vols. of his sermons were published by Dr. Berriman 1746.

WHEATLEY, FRANCIS, a painter, born in London 1747. He was self-instructed, but by application he attained eminence as a portrait-painter, particularly for a picture of the Irish House of Commons. He also painted a fine picture of the riots in 1780, from which an engraving was executed by Heath. Mr. Wheatley excelled in the representation of rural scenes. He was a Royal Academician, and died 28 June, 1801. His greatest efforts were the pictures he painted for the Shakespeare and Historic Galleries.

WHEATON, HENRY, LL.D., an American publicist and diplomatist, born in Rhode Island 1785; died 11 March, 1848. His chief works are, 'Elements of International Law,' and 'A History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America from the earliest times to the Treaty of Washington.'

WHEELLOCKE, ABRAHAM, was born at Loppington, Shropshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; whence he removed to a fellowship in Clare Hall, where in 1625 he took his degree of B.D. He was appointed professor of the Arabic and Saxon tongues at Cambridge, with which he held the vicarage of Middleton, Norfolk. He was engaged in the Polyglot Bible, but died at London, while printing the Persian gospels, in Sept. 1653. He also published an edition of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, and Lambard's Archaionomia.

WHEELER, or WHEELER, Sir GEORGE, D.D., was the son of Colonel Wheeler, of Charing, Kent, but was born at Breda, in Holland, 1650. In 1667 he became a commoner of Lincoln College,

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Oxford; on leaving which he travelled into Greece and Asia Minor, accompanied by Dr. Spon, of Lyons. On his return he presented to the university of Oxford a collection of manuscripts, for which the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him. He then took orders, and obtained a prebend in the church of Durham, and the vicarage of Basingstoke, and the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. In 1702 he was created D.D. He died at Durham 18 Feb., 1723-4. He published an 'Account of his Travels,' 1682; also 'An Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians;' and 'The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Economics.' Sir George built a chapel on his estate in Spitalfields.

WHEWELL, WILLIAM, D.D., LL.D., was born at Lancaster 24 May, 1794. He was the son of a joiner, and was destined by his father for that trade, but at the grammar-school of his native town manifested abilities so superior that he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1816, obtained a fellowship, and for several years acted as tutor. In 1828 he was made professor of mineralogy, and he occupied that chair till 1832. In 1838 he became professor of moral theology or casuistry; and in 1841 master of Trinity College, which office he held till his death on 5 March, 1866. Dr. Whewell's works were very numerous. Most of his earlier publications were mathematical works for the use of students, including 'Mechanics,' 2 vols.; a 'Treatise on Conic Sections;' 'Mechanics of Engineering;' and an edition of Newton's 'Principia.' His most important works relating to other sciences are, 'Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology,' being the third Bridgewater Treatise, 1833; 'History of the Inductive Sciences,' 3 vols., 1837; 'The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences,' 2 vols., 1840, remodelled, enlarged, and republished in 2 vols., 1858-61, under the title of 'History of Scientific Ideas;' 'Novum Organon Renovatum;' and 'Philosophy of Discovery.' While occupying the chair of moral theology he published 'Elements of Morality, including Polity,' 1845; 'Lectures on Systematic Morality,' 1846; 'Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England,' 1852; and an edition of Grotius, 'De Jure Belli et Pacis,' with a translation and English notes, 1854. In regard to academical reform he wrote treatises entitled 'On a Liberal Education in general, and with particular reference to the Leading Studies of the University of Cambridge,' 1830; and 'On the Principles of English University Education,' 1838. In Germany, where he travelled at the time he held the professorship of mineralogy, he contracted a passionate admiration for the philosophy of Kant. He also translated Goethe's 'Hermann und Dorothea' into English hexameters, and published a version of 'The Professor's Wife,' by Auerbach; and 'Architectural Notes on German Churches.' Among his other works are, 'Indications of the Creator,' being a reply to 'Vestiges of the Creation;' a translation of Plato under the title of 'The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers,' 3 vols., 1861; and 'The Plurality of Worlds,' published anonymously, in which he argues that none of the planets except the earth is inhabited; and 'Six Lectures on Political Economy,' 1863. Dr. Whewell also published sermons, addresses, and a large number of papers on scientific subjects.

WHISTON.

WHISTON, WILLIAM, a learned but eccentric divine, born 9 Dec., 1667, at Norton, Leicestershire, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at Tamworth School, and next at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1694 he became chaplain to Bishop Moore, of Norwich, who gave him the living of Lowestoft, which he resigned on succeeding Sir Isaac Newton in the professorship of mathematics. In 1708 he attracted public notice by his zeal in propagating Arianism, which gave such offence that in 1710 he was deprived of the professorship, and expelled the university. But he still went on in the same course, and published a number of books in vindication of his notions. He also formed a society for restoring what he called primitive Christianity, and at last turned Baptist. He pretended to have discovered the time when the millennium should commence, and alarmed many persons by his predictions of the end of the world. He died 22 Aug., 1752. The best of his very numerous works are, *A Theory of the Earth*; *Praelectiones Astronomicae*; *Praelectiones Physico-Mathematicae*; *Memoirs of Dr. Clarke*; a translation of the Works of Josephus; and *Memoirs of his own Life*.

WHITAKER, JOHN, was born at Manchester 1735. He was educated at the free school of his native town, and next at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree of B.D. In 1771 he acquired celebrity by his 'History of Manchester,' which was followed by the 'Genuine History of the Britons asserted,' in answer to Macpherson. At this time he was morning preacher at Berkeley Chapel, and lived on terms of intimacy with Gibbon, who submitted to his correction the manuscript of the first volume of his history, except the offensive chapter on Christianity. In 1778 Mr. Whitaker was presented to the college living of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall, where he died 30 Oct., 1808. His other works are, *Sermons on Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell*; *Vindication of Mary, queen of Scots*; *The Course of Hannibal over the Alps*; *Criticisms on Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; *The Origin of Arianism disclosed*; *The Origin of Government*; *The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall*; and *The Life of St. Neot*.

WHITAKER, THOMAS DUNHAM, LL.D., was born 8 June, 1759, at Rainham, Norfolk, of which parish his father was then curate, though the next year he succeeded his brother in the paternal estate of Holme, Lancashire. The son was educated first at Rochdale, and next at Grassington, Yorkshire, whence, in 1775, he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge (LL.B., 1781; LL.D., 1801). In 1797 became perpetual curate of Holme, a chapel founded by his ancestors; in 1809 he was presented to the vicarage of Whalley; and in 1818 to that of Blackburn. He married the daughter of Thomas Thoresby, esq., of Leeds, a relation of the celebrated antiquary, by whom he left three sons and one daughter at his death, which happened at Blackburn 18 Dec., 1821. Dr. Whitaker published 'A History of the original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York,' 1801, of which there have been several improved editions; 'History of the Deanery of Craven,' 1805; 'De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis 1745 et 1746,' 1809; 'Life and Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe,' 1810; 'The Sermons of Archbishop Sandys, with a Life of the

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Author,' 1812; a new edition of Thoresby's 'Ducatus Leodensis, or the Topography of Leeds,' 1816; 'Loidis and Elmete, or an attempt to illustrate the districts described in those words by Bede,' 1821; which great undertaking he did not live to complete.

WHITAKER, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Holme, in the parish of Burnley, Lancashire, 1548. He was educated at St. Paul's School under his uncle, Dean Nowell; after which he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1569 he translated the liturgy into Greek, as he afterwards did Nowell's Catechism into the same language, and, into Latin, Bishop Jewel's reply to Harding. In 1579 he became regius professor of divinity, and the same year was appointed chancellor of St. Paul's; which last preferment he resigned on being promoted to the mastership of St. John's College. Died 4 Dec., 1595. Dr. Whitaker was a rigid Calvinist, but an acute controvertist, and an able antagonist of Beilarmine and Stapleton. His works were published at Geneva in 1610, 2 vols. folio.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WHITBREAD, SAMUEL, a politician, was the son of the eminent porter brewer in Chiswell Street, London, and born there in 1758. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then went on the Continent, accompanied by Archdeacon Cox. Soon after his return he married the daughter of Sir Charles Grey. In 1790 he was returned to the House of Commons for Steyning, where he instantly joined Mr. Fox, and continued that attachment through life. In subsequent Parliaments he sat for Bedford; and was distinguished as a vigorous assailant of Mr. Pitt. He also conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville; and, with the exception of the short-lived administration of the Talents, was uniformly in opposition to the Government. In a fit of insanity, supposed to be occasioned by his connection with Drury Lane Theatre, he destroyed himself 6 July, 1815.

WHITBY, DANIEL, D.D., was born at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in 1638. He became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, where in 1664 he was elected to a fellowship. For his ability in attacking some Catholic writers, Bishop Ward gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and afterwards the precentorship, with the rectory of St. Edmund in that city. In 1682 he fell under censure for publishing 'The Protestant Reconciler.' His most important work was the 'Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament,' 2 vols. folio, printed first in 1703, and several times afterwards. He also published a treatise on the 'Five Points' controverted between the Calvinists and Arminians, 1710. Thus far the doctor proceeded in the character of an orthodox divine, but in his old age he turned Arian, and had a short controversy with Dr. Waterland. It was, however, evident that he was then in his dotage, and the book which he left behind him, called 'The Last Thoughts of Dr. Whitby,' fully proved it. Died 24 March, 1726.

WHITE, GILBERT, a naturalist, was born at Selborne, Hampshire, 18 July, 1720. He received his education at Basingstoke, and next at Oriel College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and in 1746 took his master's degree. He resided the remainder of his life on his paternal estate, where he died 26 June, 1793. He wrote 'The

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Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, 1789. This delightful work has been often reprinted.

WHITE, HENRY KIRKE, an ingenious youth, the son of a butcher at Nottinghams, was born there 21 March, 1785. He received an ordinary education, and at the age of fourteen was placed with a stocking weaver, from which business he was soon taken, and entered into an attorney's office, where at his leisure hours he studied Latin and Greek. He now wished to enjoy the benefit of a university education, to facilitate which object he published a volume of poems, but the sale did not answer his expectations. At length he procured admission as sizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, where incessant study threw him into a consumption, of which he died 19 Oct., 1806. His poems and other pieces were published, with a biographical memoir, by Mr. Southey, under the title of 'The Remains of Henry Kirke White.'

WHITE, JOSEPH BLANCO, an infidel writer, born at Seville, in Spain, 11 July, 1775. He was descended from a family which had left Ireland on account of Protestant persecution. His grandfather was from Waterford, and carried on business in Seville as a merchant, being ranked among the gentry of the city. He entered the priesthood of the Catholic Church, but, according to his own account, became an unbeliever in its doctrines; and in fact his belief became shaken in that of any creed at all. He described those feelings in a work written in England, entitled 'Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism' (1825). At length, on the French entering Seville, he fled from it, and coming to England, professed to be a convert to the doctrines of Protestantism. In 1814 he subscribed the XXXIX. Articles of the Church of England, and retired to Oxford. He then became tutor to a nobleman's son, a duty he discharged for two years. He published some lectures on religion in 1817. After this he inclined towards Unitarianism. In 1821 he published his 'Letters from Spain,' under the assumed name of Don Leucadio Doblado. He also published other works; and in 1826 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford. In 1825 he appears to have returned to Unitarianism; and subsequently the unhappy man passed through various phases of unbelief. He died at Liverpool 20 May, 1841. His 'Autobiography,' with extracts from his correspondence, was published in 3 vols., 1845, under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Thom.

WHITE, RICHARD, LL.D., an English Catholic writer, was born at Basingstoke, Hampshire, and educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow 1557. Being zealously attached to the Catholic religion, he left the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth, and after obtaining the degree of doctor of both the laws at Padua he was made royal professor at Douay, and taught law there for nearly twenty years. During this time he was twice married, and having acquired a considerable fortune by each of his wives he was in a position to assist his countrymen who were in want, and this he never failed to do whenever an opportunity presented itself. On account of his attainments as a lawyer he was elected chancellor of the university of Douay, and created 'Comes Palatinus' by the emperor. After the death of his second wife he wished to enter into the ecclesiastical state, and having obtained the necessary papal dispensation, he received priest's orders, and became canon of St. Peter's, Douay.

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He died about 1612. Dr. White was a great friend of Cardinal Baronius. His works are, 'Ælia Lælia Crispis. Epitaphium Antiquum in Agro Bononiensi adhuc videtur; à diversis interpretatum variè, novissime autem à Richardo Vito Basingstochio amicorum precibus explicatum,' 1568; 'Orationes quinque,' 1596; 'Notæ ad Leges Decemvirorum in 12 Tabulis,' 1597; 'Historiarum Britannicæ Insulæ ab Origine Mundi, ad Ann. Dom. Octingentesimum. lib. ix.,' 1597-1602.

WHITE, ROBERT, an engraver, was born in London 1645. He learnt his art under Loggan; but after engraving a number of architectural views, he applied himself to portraits, of which he executed two hundred and seventy-five. He died 1704. His son, *George*, practised chiefly in mezzotint, though he engraved also some portraits in lines.

WHITE, SIR THOMAS, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was born at Reading 1492. He served his time to a tradesman in London, and on the death of his master he set up for himself with such success that he rose to affluence. In 1553 he served the office of lord mayor, and received the honour of knighthood for preserving the peace of the city during Wyatt's rebellion. In 1556 he began the foundation of his college, for which he obtained a patent in 1557. His other benefactions were also numerous and liberal. Died 11 Feb., 1566.

WHITE, THOMAS, was born at Bristol, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. On entering into orders he settled in London, where he had the living of St. Gregory's and the vicarage of St. Dunstan in the West. He afterwards obtained a prebend in St. Paul's, and in 1591 was made canon both of Christ Church and of Windsor. He died 1 March, 1623-4. He published some sermons; but his memory is perpetuated by his foundation of Bion College, London, and an hospital at Bristol.

WHITE, alias WOODHOP, THOMAS, an English Benedictine, was born in Worcestershire, and became president of his brethren in the monastery of St. Edmund, at Paris, where he died 14 Oct., 1655, æt. 72. He was never prior of Douay, as is asserted by Wood. Father White wrote 'The obits, or characters of several eminent Benedictines, since the Reformation.' This work was enlarged by Vincent Sadler, of the same order.

WHITE, THOMAS, or *Thomas Albius* or *Anglus*, an English philosopher, was born in or about 1582, being son of Richard White, of Hutton, Essex, and Mary his wife, daughter of the celebrated lawyer, Edmund Plowden. He was carefully educated in the Catholic religion, and sent, while very young, to the English college at Douay. In 1617 he was ordained priest, and afterwards taught divinity at Douay, and became president of the English college at Lisbon. In 1650 he was again teaching divinity at Douay; but soon afterwards he bade adieu to an academical life, and returning into England spent most of his time in publishing books which made a great noise in the world at the time, though they are all neglected at the present day. He died in Drury Lane, London, 6 July, 1676. He was the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby, Hobbes of Malmesbury, and Descartes; but he incurred the censure of his superiors on account of his work 'De medio animarum statu,' in which it was alleged he advanced opinions inimical to the doctrine of purgatory. Dodd gives a list of forty-eight works written by White.

WHITEFIELD.

WHITEFIELD GEORGE, a celebrated divine, was born at Gloucester, where his father kept the Bell Inn, 16 Dec., 1714. He was educated in the Crypt school of his native city, from whence he removed to a servitor's place at Pembroke College, Oxford. While at the university, he joined the Wesleys and their associates, and in 1736 was ordained deacon by Bishop Benson, of Gloucester. The same year he took his bachelor's degree, and soon became a popular preacher. In 1738 he went to Georgia, where his conduct gave great satisfaction to the colonists; and he returned to England to procure subscriptions for building an orphan-house in that settlement. In 1739 he received priest's orders from Bishop Benson, after which he went about preaching in furtherance of his object, and when the churches were shut against him he gathered immense congregations in the open air. The same year he embarked again for America, and on his arrival at Savannah laid the foundation of his orphan-house. In 1741 he returned to England, where a breach arose between him and John Wesley on the doctrine of election, which Whitefield held in the strictest Calvinistic sense. He now erected two tabernacles in London, and made journeys over England and Scotland, his preaching being attended with astonishing effects. In 1744 he went again to America, and remained there till 1748. Soon after this he obtained a convert in the countess of Huntingdon, who made him her chaplain, and he preached in her house to many of the nobility. This extraordinary man died at Newbury Port, in New England, 30 Sept., 1770. His works, consisting of sermons, journals, and tracts, were printed after his death in 7 vols. 8vo.

WHITEHEAD, PAUL, a poet, born in Holborn 1710. He was apprenticed to a mercer, but afterwards entered at the Temple, and studied the law. His first poem was a satire, entitled 'The State Dunces,' which was followed by another, still more severe, called 'Manners.' In 1744 he brought out 'The Gymnasiad,' a satire on the practice of pugilism. By the interest of Lord le Despenser he obtained the place of deputy-treasurer of the Exchequer Chamber, whereupon he purchased a villa at Twickenham. He died 30 Dec., 1774. His works were published in a quarto volume 1777.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, an English poet, was the son of a baker at Cambridge, where he was born 1715. He was educated at Winchester School, and Clare Hall, Cambridge. On the death of Colley Cibber, in 1757, he succeeded to the place of poet-laureate, which he held till his death on 14 April, 1785. He was author of the 'Roman Father' and 'Creusa,' tragedies; 'School for Lovers,' a comedy; 'Trip to Scotland,' a farce; and several miscellaneous pieces. As a poet he does not rank high.

WHITEHURST, JOHN, an ingenious mechanician, born at Congleton, Cheshire, 1713. He learnt the art of clock and watch making from his father; after which he set up for himself at Derby, where he distinguished himself by the construction of thermometers, barometers, and hydraulic machines. In 1775 he removed to London on being appointed stamper of the money-weights in the Mint. In 1778 he published his 'Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth,' for which he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1783 he visited Ireland to examine the Giant's Causeway; and while in that king-

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dom he erected an engine for raising water to the summit of a hill in the county of Tyrone. In 1787 he published 'An Attempt toward obtaining invariable Measures of Length, Capacity, and Weight, from the Mensuration of Time.' His last undertaking was a 'Treatise on Chimneys,' which he did not live to publish. Died 18 Feb., 1788.

WHITELOCKE, BULSTRODE, son of Sir James White Locke, was born in London 1605. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and went to the Middle Temple. He sat in the Long Parliament, and was chairman of the committee for drawing up the charges against the earl of Strafford. He adhered steadfastly to the republican party, but saved the royal library and collection of medals from being sold, and rendered other services to religion and learning in that turbulent period. In 1648 he became one of the commissioners of the great seal, but took no part in the proceedings against the king. In 1653 he went on an embassy to Sweden, where he concluded a treaty between the two countries. Of this mission he wrote an account, published in 1772. White Locke, though much in the confidence of Cromwell, assisted in displacing his son from the protectorship. He survived the Restoration, and died at Chilton Park, in Wiltshire, 28 Jan., 1676. The first edition of his 'Memorials of English Affairs from the beginning of the Reign of Charles I. to that of Charles II.' was printed in 1682, and again, with additions, in 1732. He also wrote 'Memorials of English Affairs from Brute to the end of the Reign of James I.' folio, 1700. His 'Notes on the King's Writ' appeared in 1706.

WHITELOCKE, SIR JAMES, justice of the King's Bench in the reigns of Charles I. and James I., died 22 June, 1632. He wrote several papers, which will be found in Hearne's 'Curious Discourses;' and his 'Liber Famelicus' was edited by Mr. John Bruce, for the Camden Society, 1858.

WHITER, WALTER, a philologist, born about 1759, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1781; M.A. 1784), and became a fellow of that society, which, in 1797, presented him to the rectory of Hardingham, Norfolk, where he died in 1832. Mr. Whiter was the author of 'A Specimen of a Commentary on Shakspeare, containing, 1st. Notes on As you Like it; andly, an attempt to explain and illustrate various passages, on a new principle of criticism, derived from Mr. Locke's doctrine of the association of ideas,' 1794; and the first part of an 'Etymologicon Magnum, or Universal Etymological Dictionary, on a new plan,' 1802, a work of great labour and research, displaying the author's acquaintance with a variety of languages.

WHITFIELD, JOHN CLARKE, Mus. D., professor of music in the university of Cambridge, died at Holmer, near Hereford, 23 Feb., 1836. His name was originally Clarke.

WHITGIFT, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in or about 1533, at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where John Bradford was his tutor. In 1555 he was chosen fellow of Peterhouse, and passed through the reign of Mary without molestation. In 1560 he became chaplain to Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely, who gave him the rectory of Teversham, Cambridgeshire. In 1569 he was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity; and in 1567 he became master of Pem-

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Droke Hall. Soon after this he was made regius professor of divinity, and promoted to the mastership of Trinity College. In 1571 he was advanced to the deanery of Lincoln; and about this time he published an 'Answer to the Admonition to the Parliament, which involved him in a controversy with Cartwright. In 1577 he was made bishop of Worcester and vice-president of the Marches of Wales. On the death of Archbishop Grindal, in 1583, he was raised to the primacy. His firmness irritated the Nonconformists, and the archbishop was ridiculed in a number of pamphlets published under the name of 'Martin Marprelate.' In 1595 he began the foundation of his hospital at Croydon; and the same year he saved that of Harbledown, in Kent, from being alienated. On the death of Queen Elizabeth the Puritans took courage; but the conference at Hampton Court destroyed the hopes which they had formed at the beginning of a new reign. The archbishop died at Lambeth 29 Feb., 1603-4.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WHITTINGHAM, CHARLES, a celebrated English printer, was born in Warwickshire 16 June, 1767, and died 15 Jan., 1840. He carried on business first at London and afterwards at Chiswick. Mr. Whittingham attained considerable eminence in his art, particularly in the printing of wood engravings.

WHITTINGTON, SIR RICHARD, a merchant of London, was the son of Richard Whittington, of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, descended from a good and ancient family. He engaged in trade in London, became an opulent mercer, and was thrice chosen lord mayor (in 1397, 1406, and 1419). Whittington, who was one of the most wealthy of the great merchant princes of his day, and also one of the most pious and most munificent, died in the spring of 1433. He built Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the handsome library in the Grey Friars monastery, now forming the north side of the great cloister of Christ's Hospital, and part of Guildhall, with a chapel and depository for the city records. The story of Whittington and his Cat was long regarded as a mere nursery legend; but the Rev. Samuel Lysons has recently shown that, after all, it probably may be true, in an interesting work entitled 'The Model Merchant of the Middle Ages exemplified in the Story of Whittington and his Cat: being an attempt to rescue that interesting story from the region of fable and to place it in its proper position in the legitimate history of this country,' London, 1860.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES, Lord Whitworth, was born at Admaston, in Staffordshire. He became secretary to the English ambassador at Vienna, and afterwards commenced his own diplomatic career at the court of St. Petersburg. He went also on several other embassies, and died 23 Oct., 1725. His 'Account of Russia' was published by Horace Walpole, at Strawberry Hill, with some account of the author.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES, first Earl Whitworth, of the same family as the preceding, was born 1754, and, after passing through Tunbridge School, became an officer in the Guards. He was much employed in diplomatic missions, being British minister at Warsaw (1786-8), St. Petersburg (1788-1800), Copenhagen (1800), and Paris (1802-3). He was made an Irish peer 1800, and a peer of Great Britain 1813, when he succeeded the duke of

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Richmond as lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1815 he was created an earl, and two years later he resigned the vicereignty. He died at Knowle, Kent, 13 May, 1825.

WICLIFF. See WYCLIFFE.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, a German poet, born at Biberach 1733. After residing some years in Switzerland, he returned to his native place, where he became director of the chancery. The elector of Mentz appointed him professor of philosophy and belles-lettres at Erfurt; and the duke of Saxe-Weimar made him aulic counsellor. In 1808 Bonaparte sent him the cross of the legion of honour. He died at Weimar 20 Jan., 1813. His works make 42 vols. 4to. One of his poems, entitled 'Oberon,' has been translated by Mr. Sotheby.

WIGRAM, JOSEPH COTTON, an English prelate, son of Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Wigram, was born 26 Dec., 1798, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1819; M.A. 1822; D.D. 1860). He was secretary of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church from 1827 to 1839; rector of East Tisted, Hampshire, from 1839 to 1850; archdeacon of Winchester, 1845; rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, 1850; and in 1860 was raised to the bishopric of Rochester. Dr. Wigram published some sermons, charges, and pamphlets. He was an 'Evangelical' in his religious views, and drew no small amount of ridicule upon himself by his denunciations, *ex cathedra*, of those of his clergy who played cricket with their parishioners on the village greens, or who wore moustaches and beards. Died 6 April, 1867.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, was a descendant of a mercantile but ancient family in Yorkshire, and was born at Hull 24 Aug., 1759. Having received the rudiments of education at a provincial grammar-school, he was removed, in 1774, to St. John's College, Cambridge, and at the general election of 1780 he was unanimously returned to Parliament for his native place. He received a similar honour in 1784, but having on that occasion been also chosen a member for the county of York, he made his election for the latter, and continued a knight of the shire till 1812, when he took his seat for the borough of Bramber, which he continued to represent until the termination of his parliamentary career in 1825. Almost at the outset of Clarkson's humane exertions to procure the abolition of the slave trade he was urgently recommended to secure the co-operation of Wilberforce, who, soon after the meeting of Parliament in 1789, gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the subject; but it was not till 1791 that Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the further importation of African negroes into the British colonies. The leading members of the administration as well as the opposition were strongly in favour of the motion; which, however, was lost by a majority of 75. On 2 April, 1792, Wilberforce again called the notice of Parliament to the subject. On this occasion he did not advocate immediate emancipation, but considered that the Africans ought to be gradually prepared by moral and religious training to receive the boon. A motion in favour of gradual abolition was now carried, and Wilberforce, inspired by partial success, redoubled his exertions in behalf of the wretched Africans. The justice of

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his cause, the grandeur and glory of the undertaking, begat in him an enthusiasm which no obstacles could overcome, and at length, through the brief administration of Fox in 1807, he reaped the reward of his benevolent toils, a Bill for the entire abolition of the slave trade being then carried through both Houses of Parliament. His political opinions in general coincided with those of his friend, Pitt, particularly with regard to the French revolution and the government of Napoleon, which he appears to have held in equal abhorrence. His conduct, however, as a public man was laudably independent; he lent himself to no faction, but on all occasions spoke and voted according to the honest dictates of his conscience. In the course of his political career he supported Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, reprobated the Lottery Act as injurious to public morals, insisted that the employment of boys of a tender age in the sweeping of chimneys was a most intolerable cruelty, and shortly after the hostile meeting took place between Tierney and Pitt attempted, but in vain, to procure a legislative enactment against duelling. Mr. Wilberforce died in Cadogan Place, Chelsea, 29 July, 1833, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His 'Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of professed Christians, in the higher and middle classes in this country, contrasted with real Christianity,' first appeared in 1797, and has been often reprinted. His 'Life and Correspondence, including his Diary, edited by his sons, Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A.M., and Samuel Wilberforce' (now bishop of Winchester), was published in 5 vols., 1838.

WILBRORD, ST. See WILLIBRORD.

WILFRID (ST.), bishop of York, was born in the kingdom of Northumberland about 634. At the age of fourteen he was sent to study in the monastery of Lindisfarne, and subsequently he travelled into France and Italy, making a considerable stay in the capital of the Christian world. On his return to his native country, Oswi's natural son, Alcfrid, who at that time reigned over the Deiri (his father contenting himself with Bernicia), having been informed that Wilfrid had been instructed in the discipline of the Roman Church, sent for him, and implored him to instruct his people in ecclesiastical discipline. Wilfrid consented to do so, and the prince gave him land at Ripon, whereon he built a monastery. There he was ordained priest in 663. He took a leading part in the conference or council held at Streoneshalch (Whitby) in 664, at which he obtained from King Oswi a decision in favour of substituting the Roman usage for that of the Scotch and Irish as regards the time of celebrating Easter. The king also nominated Wilfrid to the bishopric of York, and he was consecrated the same year at Compiègne, in France. On his return to England he found that the see of York had been filled by the election of St. Chad, whereupon Wilfrid retired for three years to his monastery at Ripon. Eventually St. Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, found the election of St. Chad to have been irregular, and removed him, but being charmed with his humility and virtue, placed him in the see of Lichfield. At the same time he put St. Wilfrid in possession of the see of York 669. King Egfrid, the successor of Alcfrid, was, however, inimical to St. Wilfrid, and partitioned his vast diocese into three separate bishoprics. Wilfrid set

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off to Rome, preached the gospel with great success in Friesland on his way thither, and obtained a decision in his favour from Pope Azaria. On his return to England the king not only refused to comply with the papal decrees, but imprisoned St. Wilfrid for nine months. On recovering his liberty the saint went on a mission to the South Saxons. Some years later (685) he obtained possession of the three sees which had been formed out of the bishopric of York, but he was again ousted by his enemies, and, notwithstanding another successful appeal to the sovereign Pontiff, he never regained possession of his see. He spent the last years of his life in various monasteries, dying in that of Oundle, Northamptonshire, 24 April, 709. Festival, 12 Oct.

WILKES, JOHN, a political character, born 17 Oct., 1727, in Clerkenwell, where his father was a distiller. He finished his education at Leyden; and, on his return to England, married a lady of fortune, from whom he was soon separated. He obtained the rank of colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, and a seat in Parliament for Aylesbury; but, on publishing a virulent paper called the 'North Briton,' he was expelled the House of Commons, and convicted in the court of King's Bench. Previous to this, however, he had gained a verdict in the Common Pleas against the secretary of state for an illegal seizure of his papers by a general warrant. In the mean time, Wilkes incurred another prosecution for printing an obscene poem, called an 'Essay on Woman;' and for not appearing to receive judgment, was outlawed. He then went to France, where he resided till 1768, when he was elected for Middlesex; but was prevented from taking his seat, and committed to the King's Bench prison, which occasioned dreadful riots in St. George's Fields. Upon this Wilkes published another libel, for which he was again expelled the House of Commons; but was rechosen, and the election was repeatedly declared void. His popularity was now at its height, and a large subscription was made for the payment of his debts. In 1770 he was chosen an alderman of London, and in 1774 lord mayor. The same year he was returned again for Middlesex, when he was permitted to take his seat without further opposition. In 1779, after three unsuccessful attempts, he was elected chamberlain of London. He died 26 Dec., 1797. His letters and life were published in 5 vols., 1805.

WILKIE, SIR DAVID, a distinguished artist, born 18 Nov., 1785, at Cults, Fifeshire, where his father was pastor for upwards of thirty years. He early showed a taste for drawing, and was, in consequence, sent, at the age of fifteen, to the 'Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, where he continued his studies for five years, under the care of Mr. Graham. In 1805 he came to London. The first picture which he exhibited at the Royal Academy was his 'Village Politicians,' in 1806; and it being followed by his 'Blind Fiddler,' his reputation was at once established. The next popular picture of Wilkie was his 'Village Festival.' Wilkie was admitted an associate of the Royal Academy in 1809, and an academician in 1811. Among the subsequent pictures he exhibited at the Academy were, 'The Chelsea Pensioners;' 'The Rent Day;' 'Distraint for Rent;' and 'The Penny Wedding.' For the 'Chelsea Pensioners' he received 1,300 guineas from the duke of Wellington, and the same sum for the copyright from Messrs. Moon

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and Boys, who not only had it engraved, but paid 400 guineas to an artist to make a copy of the painting. In 1825 Wilkie left England for the Continent, where he passed two years in studying the old masters, visiting the principal towns of France, Spain, Germany, and Italy. In 1830 he was appointed painter-in-ordinary to King William IV., who, six years later, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Among his later pictures are a few of the historical class. In the autumn of 1840 Wilkie set out with a friend on a journey to the East, painted the portrait of the Sultan at Constantinople on the way, passed some time in Jerusalem and the Holy Land, and dying on his voyage home, near Gibraltar, 1 June, 1841, was buried at sea. A statue of him, raised by public subscription, was afterwards placed in the National Gallery. His life, written by Allan Cunningham, was published in 3 vols. 8vo., 1843.

WILKIE, William, D.D., a Scotch poet, was born at Dalmeny, in West Lothian, 5 Oct., 1721. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became a minister. In 1753 he published an epic poem, called 'The Epigoniad'; and in 1759 he was chosen professor of philosophy at St. Andrew's. In 1768 he printed a volume of Fables in the manner of Gay. Died 10 Oct., 1772.

WILKINS, Sir Charles, LL.D., F.R.S., an orientalist, born at Frome, Somersetshire, 1749. He went to Bengal in the civil service, and during a residence of sixteen years in India acquired a knowledge not only of Arabic and Persian, but also of the Sanscrit language, which up to that time was unknown, and supposed to be unattainable by Europeans. The first result of his labours in this important field of philology was a work published at the expense of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, under the title of 'The Bhagvat Gæta, or Dialogues of Kreeschna and Arjoon, in eighteen lectures, with notes translated from the original, in the Sanskreet, or ancient Language of the Brahmans,' 4to., London, 1785. He also made the matrices of the first types, both Bengali and Persian, employed in Bengal. After his return to England (1786) he resided for some years at Bath. In 1800 he was appointed librarian to the East India Company; and he was also examiner of the students in the oriental departments of Haileybury and Addiscombe Colleges. He was made a knight of the Guelphic Order 1833. His death took place in London 13 May, 1836. The other publications of Sir Charles Wilkins are, 'The Hectopades of Veeshnoo-Sarma, in a series of connected Fables, interspersed with moral, prudential and political Maxims, translated from an ancient Manuscript in the Sanskreet Language,' 1787; 'The Story of Dooshwanta and Sakoontala, translated from the Mahābhārata, a Poem in the Sanskreet Language,' 1795; an improved edition of Richardson's 'Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English,' 2 vols. 4to., 1806-10; 'Grammar of the Sanscrit Language,' 1808; and 'Radicals of the Sanskrita Language,' 1815.

WILKINS, David, D.D., was born 1685. He received the degree of D.D. at Cambridge 1717, being then keeper of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, and rector of Mongham Parva, Kent. He afterwards became successively rector of Great Chart, in the same county; of Hadleigh, in Essex; commissary of Bocking; prebendary of Ely; and archdeacon of Suffolk. Died 6 Sept., 1745. He published, 'Novum Testamentum Copticum';

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'Leges Saxonicae,' an edition of Selden's works; and 'Concilia Magnae Britanniae, et Hiberniae, a Synodo Verolamensi, A.D. 440, ad Loumensem A.D. 1717;' 4 vols. folio., 1737.

WILKINS, JOHN, D.D., was born 1614, at Fawley, Northamptonshire, in the house of his grandfather, John Dod, the nonconformist. He was educated at Oxford, first in New Inn Hall, and next in Magdalen Hall. In the Civil War he adhered to the Parliament, and was made warden of Wadham College. Here he formed the philosophical association which, after the Restoration, was named the Royal Society. In 1656 he married the widow of Dr. French, and sister to Oliver Cromwell, from whom, as the marriage was contrary to the statutes, he obtained a dispensation. In 1659 he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he was ejected the year following. He then became preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry. In 1668 he was consecrated bishop of Chester. He died in London 19 Nov., 1672. He published, 'The Discovery of a New World, or a Discourse on the World in the Moon; A Discourse concerning a New Planet; Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger; Mathematical Magic; 'An Essay towards a Real Character and Philosophical Language;' and some theological works.

WILKINS, WILLIAM, R.A., F.S.A., an architect born at Norwich 1779, received his education at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1800; M.A. 1805). He was elected a Royal Academician 1824; succeeded Sir John Soane as professor of architecture at the Royal Academy 1837; and died at Cambridge 31 Aug., 1839. Of the public buildings designed by him the principal are the University Club House, St. George's Hospital, the London University, and the National Gallery, in London; the colleges of Corpus Christi, Downing, and the additions to Trinity and King's, at Cambridge; the Nelson pillar in Sackville Street, Dublin; and the Nelson pillar at Great Yarmouth. Of his works of literature, his 'Antiquities of Magna Græcia,' 1807; his translation of Vitruvius, 1813; and his editorial labours upon the works of the Dilettanti Society, place him amongst the most accomplished scholars of the architectural school; whilst the restoration of the mutilated Greek inscriptions relating to the public edifices of Athens bear ample testimony to the depth and extent of his scholarship.

WILKS, WASHINGTON, an English journalist and political writer, died suddenly while addressing a public meeting on the subject of parliamentary reform at St. Pancras vestry-hall, London, 27 June, 1864.

WILLAN, ROBERT, M.D., F.S.A., was born 12 Nov., 1757, at Hill, near Sedburgh, Yorkshire. He graduated at Edinburgh 1780, and the year following settled at Darlington, where he published 'Observations on the Sulphur Water at Crett.' Soon after this he removed to London, and became physician to the dispensary in Carey Street. He died at Madeira 7 April, 1812. His other works are, 'The Life of Christ, harmonized from the Gospels; Reports on the Diseases of London; A Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases; another on Vaccination; and papers in the 'Medical Journal.'

WILLDENOW, KARL LUDWIG, a German botanist, born 1765 at Berlin, where he died 10 July, 1812.

WILLEMS, JAN FRANS, a Flemish philologist,

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historian, and poet, born at Bouchout, near Antwerp, 11 March, 1793; died at Ghent 24 June, 1840.

WILLES, Sir JAMES SHAW, an English judge, the son of a physician of Cork, was born 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1836; LL.D. 1860). He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1840, went the Home circuit, and had a large business as a leading junior. In 1849 he edited, with Sir H. S. Keating, the well-known legal work, 'Smith's Leading Cases;' in 1850 was appointed a commissioner of Common Law Procedure, and assisted in drawing up the 'Common Law Procedure Acts' of 1852, 1854, and 1860, founded on the report of the commissioners. In 1855 he was constituted a justice of the court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood. He was sworn of the privy-council 1871. Mr. Justice Willes died by his own hand at his residence, Otterspool, near Watford, Hertfordshire, 2 Oct., 1872.

WILLET, ANDREW, a Puritan divine, born 1562 at Ely, of which church his father was prebendary. He became a student of Peterhouse, Cambridge, whence he removed to a fellowship in Christ's College, where he resided many years. He succeeded his father at Ely 1598, and also in the living of Barley, Hertfordshire. His principal work is entitled 'Synopsis Papsimi,' 4to., 1593; new edit. by John Cumming, D.D., 10 vols. 8vo., 1852. Died 4 Dec., 1621.

WILLIAM I., king of England, commonly called *The Conqueror*, the natural son of Robert I., duke of Normandy, was born 1027; succeeded to the duchy of Normandy on the death of his father 1035; claimed the kingdom of England on the death of Edward the Confessor; defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings 14 Oct., 1066; was crowned in Westminster Abbey 25 Dec., 1066; died 9 Sept., 1087.

WILLIAM II., *Rufus*, son of the preceding, was born 1066; succeeded his father as king of England 1087; and was killed by an arrow shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel 2 Aug. he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire, 2 Aug., 1100.

WILLIAM III., of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague 1650. He was the son of William, prince of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I., king of England. He married the Princess Mary, daughter of James, duke of York (afterwards James II.), and succeeded to the stadtholdership in 1672. He was also nominated general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV., and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674, but was repulsed in his turn by the prince de Condé. In 1688 the arbitrary measures of James II. induced many disaffected nobles and others to invite over the prince of Orange. He gladly embraced the occasion, and landed, without opposition, in Torbay, Nov. 5, the same year. James, finding himself unsupported, withdrew to France, and William took possession of his throne, in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. The coronation took place 11 April, 1689. The year following William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1695, and in 1697 he was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary

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in 1693 the Parliament confirmed to him the royal title. He fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, 26 Feb., 1702, and died 8 March following.

WILLIAM IV., king of England, third son of George III., was born in London 21 Aug., 1795; succeeded to the throne, on the death of George IV., 26 June, 1830; died at Windsor 20 June, 1837.

WILLIAM of Nassau, the first prince of Orange of that name, surnamed 'The Silent,' was born at Dillenburg, in the duchy of Nassau, 25 April, 1533. He was the subject of the Emperor Charles V., and was at first educated in the Protestant religion; but the emperor seeing in him the germ of a great statesman, took him under his own care, and caused him to be instructed in the Catholic faith. On the abdication of Charles, however, he professed himself a Calvinist, and thereby gave great offence to Philip II. In 1568 William came openly forward as the champion of the Protestants in the Netherlands, and he contended successfully against the duke of Alva, Don John of Austria, and Alessandro Farnese of Parma, until, by his suggestion and under his guidance, the seven Protestant provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, and Guelderland concluded (1576) the famous Union of Utrecht, which formed the lasting basis of the Dutch republic. Philip was so incensed at the success of this scheme that he set a price on the head of its author, who was assassinated at Delft 10 July, 1584.

WILLIAM I., king of the Netherlands, son of William V., hereditary Stadtholder of the Netherlands, was born at the Hague 24 Aug., 1772. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna having annexed Belgium to his dominions, he was proclaimed at the Hague as William I., king of the Netherlands and duke of Luxemburg. During his reign the events occurred which led to Belgium being separated from Holland in 1831. The king subsequently became so unpopular with his subjects that he abdicated in 1840, and spent the remainder of his life at Berlin, where he died 12 Dec., 1843.

WILLIAM II., king of the Netherlands, son of the preceding, was born 6 Dec., 1792; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father 1840; died 17 March, 1849.

WILLIAM of Newburgh, *Gulielmus Neuburgensis*, was born at Bridlington, Yorkshire, 1136. He became a monk of the abbey of Newburgh, and it is said that his real name was Petit, or Little. He wrote a Chronicle, which was published at Paris 1610, and again by Hearne, 3 vols., 1719.

WILLIAMS, ANNA, the daughter of Zachary Williams, a Welsh surgeon, who ruined himself by a project for the discovery of the longitude, was born at Swansea 1700, and, at the age of twenty-four, accompanied her father to London, where she lost her sight by a cataract. In this melancholy state she became known to Dr. Johnson, who gave her an asylum in his house, and procured her a benefit at Drury Lane. She also published, by subscription, in 1766, a volume of miscellanies, in prose and verse, consisting partly of her own compositions and those of her friends. She translated the 'Life of Julian' from the French. Died 6 Sept., 1783.

WILLIAMS, Sir CHARLES HANBURY, was the son of John Hanbury, a South Sea director, who died 1733. The name of Williams he obtained by virtue of the will of his godfather, Charles

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Williams, esq., of Caerleon. He was born 1709, and received his education at Eton. In 1733 he was elected M.P. for Monmouthshire, and in 1739 appointed paymaster of the marines. In 1746 he was installed K.B., and sent on an embassy to Dresden, whence he proceeded to St. Petersburg to negotiate a secret treaty between the two countries for the security of Hanover. Though he fulfilled the object of his mission, he was ill required for it by the king and his minister, which brought on a fit of insanity; and he died in that state 2 Nov., 1759. He wrote several poems.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL, D.D., a dissenting minister, born about 1644 at Wrexham, Denbighshire. He entered the ministry at the age of nineteen, and soon after went to Ireland, where he officiated for nearly twenty years to a Presbyterian congregation in Dublin. In 1687 he returned to England, and, on the death of Mr. Baxter, succeeded him at Finner's Hall; but, a controversy arising on points of doctrine, he removed to Salters' Hall. He died 20 Jan., 1715-16; leaving the bulk of his estate to charitable uses, and his library for the benefit of the body of dissenting ministers. The works of Dr. Williams were published in 2 vols., 1738.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, was born in Cardiganshire 1738. He became a dissenting minister, first at Frome, Somersetshire, next at Exeter, and afterwards at Highgate, but, in 1776, he opened a chapel, near Cavendish Square, on the avowed principle of deism. In a short time, however, this temple of infidelity was deserted; and the preacher had recourse to private teaching and literary speculations. One of these was a splendid edition of Hume's History; but, in consequence of the part taken by him in the French Revolution, he was dismissed from this concern. Mr. Williams will be longest remembered as the founder of the 'Literary Fund.' He was himself supported by that excellent institution at the close of life, which terminated 29 June, 1816. He published 'Lectures on Education,' 3 vols.; 'Lectures on Political Principles'; a 'History of Monmouthshire,' &c.

WILLIAMS, HELEN MARIA, an English authoress, was born, about 1762, of parents who, a short time after her birth, were residing at Berwick. After attaining some literary reputation by several publications, most of them poetical, she took up her residence at Paris, and having written in favour of the Girondists, she was imprisoned by Robespierre, being for some time in danger of her life. After the peace of Amiens her papers and person were seized by the French government on suspicion of her being a spy, but she was soon liberated. She afterwards wrote several works relating to recent events in France, and died at Paris in Dec., 1827. Her Letters, and some of her poems, have been translated into French.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, archdeacon of Pahiia, a zealous English missionary among the cannibals of New Zealand, died 16 July, 1807, aged 75.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a prelate and statesman, born at Aberconway, Caernarvonshire, 25 March, 1582, was educated at the school of Ruthin, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1611 he became chaplain to Lord Chancellor Egerton, who gave him several preferments, and left him a collection of papers, which qualified him for the high office he afterwards attained. In 1619 he was promoted to the deanery

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of Salisbury, and the year after removed to that of Westminster. In 1621 he was made bishop of Lincoln and keeper of the great seal, which last situation he filled to the satisfaction of James I., whose funeral sermon he preached; but soon after he was dismissed from his post. He was also prosecuted in the Star-chamber on a charge of betraying the king's secrets, for which he was heavily fined, suspended from his dignities, and confined in the Tower above three years. On the meeting of the Long Parliament he obtained his release; and when the earl of Strafford was impeached, he delivered it, as his opinion, that the bishops ought not to be present in the House of Peers on such an occasion, by which means the bill of attainder passed; and Lord Clarendon says that it was through his advice the king gave his assent to that fatal measure. In 1641 he was translated to York; but, soon after, he and eleven of his brethren were sent to the Tower for protesting against all Acts passed while they were prevented by the mob from attending in their places. In the Rebellion the archbishop fortified Conway Castle for the king, but being unable to stem the torrent which overwhelmed the church and state, he devoted the remainder of his days to religious exercises, and died in Wales 25 March, 1650. He wrote, among other things, a celebrated work, entitled 'The Holy Table, Name, and Thing,' against the ceremonies introduced by Archbishop Laud.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a missionary, born at Tottenham, Middlesex, 29 June, 1796, was apprenticed to an ironmonger in London; but his attendance at the Tabernacle in Moorfields aroused his religious zeal, and in 1816 he was sent out, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, to preach to the savages of the South Sea Islands. Raiatea, the largest of the Society Islands, Karatonga, and Tahiti, were the principal scenes of his missionary efforts. He was murdered by the natives at Dillon's Bay, in the island of Erromango, one of the New Hebrides group, 20 Nov., 1839.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, one of the early colonists of New England, was born in Wales 1606. He founded the colony of Rhode Island 1636; became its president; and died 1683. He was an eminent clergyman, and a man of strong intellect, great learning, and uncommon energy.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, a wood engraver, born at Colchester 23 Feb., 1788, of poor parents, who placed him with a printer in his native town. During his apprenticeship he pursued the art of wood-engraving without any encouragement from his master, and when his indentures had run out he at once entered on it as his sole business. He was much employed by the London publishers in the embellishment of books, and attracted favourable notice by his illustrations to Wilson's 'Tasso,' from the designs of Henry Corbould. He designed and engraved many illustrations for Home's 'Every Day Book,' 'The Olio,' and 'The Parterre.' Indeed he was the first to give to periodical literature spirited and good illustrations from wood blocks. Died 19 Sept., 1853.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, an English Dominican friar, who became prior of Bornhem. Benedict XIII. presented him to the Northern Vicariat of England 1725, and in the following year he was consecrated bishop of Tiberiopolis. He died at Huddleston Hall, Yorkshire, 3 April, 1740.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, M.D., LL.D., an Ameri-

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can physician, born at West Nottingham, Pennsylvania, 5 Dec., 1735, of Irish parents. He received a liberal education, and completed it in the college of Philadelphia (B.A. 1757). On taking his master's degree in 1760 he obtained the situation of professor of mathematics, which he resigned three years afterwards in order that he might visit Edinburgh and Leyden, at which latter university he was created M.D. After his return he practised at Philadelphia, where he became a member of the American Philosophical Society, and was one of the committee appointed in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus over the solar disc. The same year Dr. Williamson attracted considerable notice by his observations on the remarkable comet which then made its appearance. After a close attention to this interesting object he drew the conclusion that comets, instead of being ignited masses, are inhabited planets. A paper containing the hypothesis passed through two editions. In 1773 Dr. Williamson came to England to collect subscriptions for the academy at Newark, and while here obtained, though not in a very honourable manner, the official papers sent over by Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts, the publication of which contributed to hasten the rupture between the two countries. Having accomplished this object he went to the Continent, and from thence returned home, where he was appointed to the medical staff of the revolutionary army. At the restoration of peace he became a member of the Assembly of North Carolina, and afterwards of the general Congress. His labours were incessant, and yet he found leisure to publish several valuable pieces, besides communicating many curious papers to the American Transactions, and other periodical miscellanies. The best of his separate works are, 'The History of North Carolina,' 2 vols., 1812; and 'Observations on the Climate of America.' He died at New York 22 May, 1819.

WILLIBROD (St.), the apostle of the Frisians, and first bishop of Utrecht, was born in the kingdom of Northumberland about 658, and placed by his virtuous parents, before he was seven years old, in the monastery of Ripon, which was at that time governed by St. Wilfrid, its founder. He embraced the monastic profession while very young, and crossing over to Ireland spent twelve years there in company with St. Egbert and the blessed Wybert in the study of the sacred sciences. At the age of thirty he was ordained priest, and in the following year he embarked as a missionary for Friesland, where he was joined by St. Swibert and ten other English monks (690 or 691). Pepin the Big, who had recently conquered part of Friesland, courteously received Willibrord and his companions. Willibrord now set out for Rome, and obtained from Pope Sergius his apostolic blessing, and authority to preach the gospel to idolatrous nations. After his return to Friesland he converted large numbers of the inhabitants to Christianity. On a second visit to Rome, Pope Sergius ordained him bishop of the Frisians, and he fixed his see at Utrecht. Willibrord founded (698) the monastery of Echternach, near Treves, in which he lived several years. He died 738. Festival, 7 Nov.

WILLIAMS, ROWLAND, D.D., the son of a canon of St. Asaph, was born in Flintshire 1817. After a preliminary training at Eton he obtained a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, of which

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society he was classical tutor for eight years. In 1850 he became vice-principal and professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, and chaplain to the bishop of Llandaff. In 1855 he published a volume of sermons, entitled 'Rational Goodness'; and as this led him into controversies which affected his position at Lampeter, he accepted, in 1859, from King's College the vicarage of Broad-Chalke, Wiltshire. In 1863 he defended himself before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a charge of heresy connected with his 'Review of Bunsen' in the celebrated 'Essays and Reviews,' and obtained, in Feb. 1864, a reversal of such parts of the judgment of the Court of Arches as had been unfavourable to him. In anticipation of this event, he had resigned, in Aug. 1862, his office at Lampeter. Died 18 Jan., 1870. Besides the above-mentioned works, Dr. Willis wrote, 'Christianity and Hinduism compared,' 1856; 'Christian Freedom in the Council of Jerusalem,' 1858; 'Persecution for the Word of God,' 1862; a critical preface to Desprez's 'Daniel,' 1865; 'The Hebrew Prophets, translated afresh from the original,' 1866; some controversial pamphlets; and 'Broad-Chalke Sermon-Essays on Nature, Mediation, Atonement, Absolution, &c.,' 1867. His 'Psalms and Litanies, Councils and Collects, for Devout Persons; edited by his widow,' appeared in 1872.

WILLIS, BROWNE, LL.D., F.S.A., was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1682. He was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1705 he was returned to Parliament for Buckingham. On the revival of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Willis became a member of it, and, in 1720, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He presented to that seat of learning his cabinet of coins, to which he afterwards made considerable additions. He died at Whaddon Hall 5 Feb., 1760. He published, 'Notitia Parliamentaria,' A Survey of the Cathedrals, St. David's, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor; A Survey of the Cathedrals of England; A History of the mitred parliamentary Abbeys; an edition of Ecton's Thesaurus; and a History of Buckingham.

WILLIS, FRANCIS, M.D., a physician and divine, born in Lincolnshire about 1718, became a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was presented by that society to the living of St. John's, Wapping. Having paid much attention to medicine, and particularly to mental diseases, he was induced to establish at Greatford, in his native county, an asylum for lunatics. The success of his practice brought upon him the enmity of the faculty, and proceedings were instituted against him for practising without authority; but he took his degree of M.D., and thereby set his brethren at defiance. When George III. was seized with the malady which for a time suspended the royal functions, Dr. Willis was called in, and, in opposition to the other physicians, gave a decided opinion that his majesty would recover. The doctor was, in consequence, entrusted with the principal care of the king, and the result confirmed the accuracy of his judgment. A parliamentary reward was granted to him, and his fame spread so far that he was invited to Portugal to attend the queen. That case proved hopeless; but Dr. Willis was liberally compensated for his voyage. He died at Greatford 5 Dec., 1807.

WILLIS, NATHANIEL PARKER, an American

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writer, born at Portland, Maine, 20 Jan., 1807. At the age of sixteen he entered Yale College, and about the same time produced a series of poems on sacred subjects. In 1827 he was engaged to edit 'The Legendary' and 'The Token.' In 1828 he established the 'American Monthly Magazine,' which he conducted until it was merged in the New York 'Mirror,' when he came to Europe, and was attached to the American Legation at the French court; he then travelled in that country, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, and lastly in England. The letters he wrote while abroad, under the title of 'Pencilings by the Way,' first appeared in the 'Mirror.' In 1835 he published 'Inklings of Adventure,' a series of tales which had appeared originally in a London magazine. In 1837 he returned to America, and, in 1839, became one of the editors of the 'Corsair,' revisiting London towards the close of that year, he then published 'Loiterings of Travels,' and 'Two Ways of Dying for a Husband.' In 1840 appeared his 'Poems,' and 'Letters from under a Bridge.' In 1843, with Mr. Morris, he revived the New York 'Mirror,' which had been discontinued for several years; but withdrew from it upon the death of his wife in 1844, and made another visit to England, where he published 'Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil,' a series of sketches of European and American society. In October, 1846, he married a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Gunnel, and afterwards settled in New York, where he was associated with Mr. Morris as editor of the 'Home Journal.' He died at Idlewild, on the Hudson River, 20 Jan., 1897.

WILLMORE, JAMES TIBBITS, an engraver, born at Handsworth, Staffordshire, 15 Sept., 1800. He was one of the most eminent of the landscape engravers who distinguished themselves by their reproductions of Turner. The beauty of such engravings as 'Mercury and Argus,' 'The Old Téméraire,' and 'Ancient Italy,' is known to all lovers of art. Among Willmore's other works are, 'Crossing the Bridge,' after Landseer; and 'Wind against Tide,' after Stanhead; 'Harvest in the Highlands,' after Landseer; and 'The Golden Bough,' after Turner's picture in the Vernon Gallery. He also engraved two of Turner's pictures for the Art Union, and the 'Nearest Way in Summer Time,' by Crewick. Mr. Willmore was elected Associate Engraver of the Academy in 1843. Died 12 March, 1863.

WILLMOTT, ROBERT ARIS, a clergyman and a popular author, was born at Great Bradford, Wiltshire, and educated at Trinity College (B.A. 1842). He was incumbent of St. Catharine's Church, Bearwood, Berkshire, 1846-62; and died at Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, 27 May, 1863. His chief publications were, 'Lives of the English Sacred Poets,' 2 vols., 1834-8; 'Letters of Eminent Persons selected and illustrated,' 1839; 'Pictures of a Christian Life,' 1841; 'Bishop Jeremy Taylor,' a biography, 1847; 'Poems,' second edition, 1848; 'Journal of Summer Time in the Country,' 1849; 'The Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature,' his best work, 1851; and editions of the works of several English poets.

WILLSHIRE, Sir THOMAS, G.C.B., Bart., a British general, born at Halifax, North America, 1790, was while still a child enrolled on the list of officers of the 38th Regiment, of which his father was paymaster. He received his early education at Lynn, in Norfolk, and subsequently

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attended a school at Kensington. In 1803 he accompanied the 38th Regiment to the West Indies, where the corps remained for three years, and was then ordered to Buenos Ayres to join the expedition of the Rio de la Plata. The attack on Buenos Ayres took place July, 1807, and the 38th, of which he was now captain, bore a conspicuous part upon that occasion. In 1808 he served with his regiment in the Peninsula. In 1812 he returned to Spain, where he served till the end of the war. In 1818 he led his regiment to the wilds of South Africa, where, during four years, he held a responsible command on the frontiers of Kaffirland, opening roads through the jungle, and constructing bridges over the rivers; he likewise built a fort, which is called, in his honour, Fort Willshire. He held Grahamstown against a desperate attack by ten thousand Kaffirs; repulsing them with great slaughter, and following them into their own country, would listen to no proposals of peace until the abandonment, by the Kaffirs, of the territory between the Keiskamma and Great Fish Rivers. In 1822 he proceeded to Bengal, and, being promoted, was removed to the Madras Presidency, and served against the Mahrattas. In 1839 he was placed in command of the Bombay column of the army of the Indus, in which he served during the whole Afghan campaign. He commanded the force that captured the fortress of Khelat in 1839, and for this brilliant exploit was made a baronet, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1840 he was obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health, after which he accepted the command of Chatham, which he held five years, and resigned on attaining the rank of major-general. He was created a G.C.B. 1861; and died at Hill House, near Windsor, 31 May, 1862.

WILLSON, ROBERT, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was born in Lincolnshire 1795, and educated at Oscott. In 1825 he was ordained priest by the celebrated Bishop Milner, and shortly afterwards was stationed at Nottingham. In 1832, when the cholera raged in that town, he won the respect and love of men of all creeds by his unwearied attention to the sick and dying. He took the greatest interest in ameliorating the condition of the inmates of lunatic asylums, whose treatment in those days was such as all men now reprobate. About 1840, when a new spirit was awakened in this country for the revival of Gothic architecture, Dr. Willson conceived the idea of building the church of St. Barnabas, Nottingham, which is regarded as one of Pugin's finest works. He saw the foundation-stone laid, but, ere the church was opened for divine worship, he had taken his departure for Hobart Town, Tasmania; Pope Gregory XVI. having, in 1842, appointed him bishop of that new and important colony. The wretched condition of the convicts at Norfolk Island was not then known in this country, and it was owing to the humane efforts of Dr. Willson that the present system was introduced. In 1847 he returned to England, for the purpose of laying before the Government a statement of facts relative to the barbarous treatment of the criminals in Tasmania, and his evidence before a committee of the House of Lords produced a great sensation. The duke of Newcastle and Lord Brougham took up the matter very warmly, and through their efforts Dr. Willson had the satisfaction of seeing the object of his mission to England completely attained. He then

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returned to Hobart Town, where he continued his mission of usefulness, till failing health obliged him to resign the duties of his episcopal office. On his voyage to England, in 1865, he was seized with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at Nottingham 30 June, 1866, and was buried in the crypt of the church of St. Barnabas, under the high altar.

WILLUGHBY, FRANCIS, a naturalist, was the son of Sir Francis Willughby, and born 1635. He became a student of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1659, and the year following went to reside at Oxford, for the advantage of the public library. After this he travelled through France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, accompanied by Mr. Ray. Died 3 July, 1672. His works are, 'Ornithologiae libri tres,' translated into English by Mr. Ray; 'Historiæ Piscium;' and papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

WILMOT, JOHN, earl of Rochester. See ROCHESTER.

WILMOT, SIR JOHN EARDLEY, was born at Derby 16 Aug., 1709. He was educated first at Lichfield School, and next at Westminster, whence he removed to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1728 he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1732. He was made one of the judges of the court of King's Bench in 1755, and the next year a commissioner of the great seal. In 1766 he was appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas, which office he resigned in 1771. Died 5 Feb., 1792. His 'Notes of Opinions' were published with his Life 1802.

WILMOT, JOHN EARDLEY, son of the preceding, was born at Derby 1748. He was educated at Westminster School, and University College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All Souls. In 1783 he became a master in chancery. At the close of the American war he was appointed commissioner for settling the claims of the loyalists. In 1790 he opened a subscription for the relief of the suffering French clergy, and other emigrants, with the management of which fund he was intrusted. He died at Tottenham 23 June, 1815. Mr. Wilmot published, 'A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England;' 'Memoirs of his Father;' 'Life and Letters of Bishop Hough, &c.'

WILSON, ALEXANDER, an ornithologist and poet, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1766; was apprenticed to a poet in that town, and afterwards for several years led an itinerant life as a pedlar. He also published some clever poems in the Scotch dialect, the best being 'Watty and Meg,' which is unsurpassed, among compositions of its class, for humour and truth of description. It was published anonymously, and was at first unanimously ascribed to Burns. During a dispute between the master-weavers of Paisley and their operatives, Wilson was imprisoned for writing a libel in verse on one of the former; and on his release he emigrated to the United States (1794). There he gained his livelihood as a pedlar, and afterwards as a schoolmaster; but on becoming acquainted with Mr. William Bartram, of Philadelphia, he devoted his principal attention to the study of American ornithology. He explored various parts of the country for the purpose of extending his observations, collecting specimens, and watching the habits of birds in their native haunts. 'Since February, 1810,' he remarked in a letter written a

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year or two afterwards, 'I have slept for several weeks in the wilderness, alone in an Indian country, with my gun, and my pistols in my bosom; and have found myself so much reduced by sickness as to be scarcely able to stand, when not within 300 miles of a white settlement.' In 1808 he commenced the publication, in 7 quarto vols., of his 'American Ornithology,' with coloured plates. The eighth and ninth volumes were published by Mr. George Ord in 1814; and Prince Lucien Bonaparte published three supplementary volumes, folio, 1825-28.

WILSON, ANTHONY, a literary compiler, born at Wigan, Lancashire, 1750, who, under the name of *Henry Bromley*, published 'A Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits, from Egbert the Great to the present time. With an appendix, containing the portraits of such foreigners as may claim a place in the British series,' 4to., London, 1793.

WILSON, FLORENCE, *Florentius Fabianus*, was born at Elgin, in Scotland, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Aberdeen, after which he became tutor to the nephew of Cardinal Wolsey, whom he accompanied to Paris. On the death of his patron he was taken into the service of Cardinal du Bellay, archbishop of Paris, but the disgrace of that prelate ruined his hopes of preferment. He then applied to Cardinal Sadolet, bishop of Carpentras, who procured him the mastership of the school in that city, where he wrote his book, 'De Tranquillitate Animi,' which was printed at Leyden in 1543, and at Edinburgh, by Ruddiman, in 1707, also at London in 1751. After residing ten years at Carpentras, he was about to return to his native country, but fell sick at Vienne, in Dauphiny, and died there 1547. He wrote Latin poems, printed at London, 1619.

WILSON, GEORGE, M.D., a chemist, was born in Edinburgh 21 Feb., 1818, and acquired the ordinary branches of a middle-class education at a private school, and the High School of the city. A strong leaning towards the study of physical science induced him, at the age of fifteen, to apply himself to medicine. Apprenticed in the laboratory of the Royal Infirmary, he selected chemistry as his favourite pursuit; and in the laboratories of Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, and Professor Graham, University College, London, he had, at a later period, additional opportunities for acquiring proficiency in the science in question. Nominally devoted to medical studies, he was admitted a surgeon at Edinburgh 1837, and a physician 1839. In 1840 he began to lecture on chemistry in the extra-Academical School of Edinburgh. In 1845 he was appointed chemical lecturer in the School of Arts, and to the Veterinary College of that city. In 1855 he was made director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and in the same year regius-professor of technology in the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Wilson died 22 Nov., 1859. He wrote an elementary treatise on 'Chemistry;' 'Electricity and the Electric Telegraph;' 'The Life of Dr. John Reid;' 'Life and Works of the Hon. Henry Cavendish;' for the Cavendish Society; 'Researches on Colour Blindness;' 'The Five Gateways of Knowledge;' besides papers in scientific journals; biographical sketches in the 'British Quarterly Review;' and lectures. His miscellaneous writings were published collectively under the title of 'Religio Chemici,' 1802.

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WILSON, HORACE HAYMAN, an orientalist, born in London 1786, went to India (1808) as an assistant-surgeon in the Bengal establishment, and became a paymaster and mint secretary at Calcutta. His extraordinary proficiency in the Sanscrit language led to his appointment as secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He returned to England on being made Boden professor of Sanscrit at Oxford; and subsequently he succeeded Dr. Wilkins as librarian to the East India Company. He died in London 8 May, 1860. He published a Sanscrit and English Dictionary (1819; 2nd edit. 1832); a History of British India from 1805 to 1835; Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, with Plays; a Sanscrit Grammar, and other important works.

WILSON, JAMES, a financier and journalist, born at Hawick 3 June, 1805. Having received a common education he entered into business as a hatter, but failed. He then devoted himself to literature, chiefly of the politico-economical class; his principal works being 'The Influences of the Corn Laws,' 1839; 'Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures,' 1840; 'The Revenue, or What should the Chancellor do?' 1841; and 'Capital, Currency, and Banking,' 1847. In 1843 he established the 'Economist' newspaper, which he conducted till his departure for India. He was returned to the House of Commons for Westbury, Wiltshire, 1847. When the Aberdeen Coalition ministry came into power, he was appointed financial secretary to the Treasury, and held that office till March, 1856. When the second Coalition ministry was formed in 1859, he accepted the office of vice-president of the Board of Trade, which he resigned in order to go to India as finance minister. His career there was brief, as he died of cholera at Calcutta 11 Aug., 1860.

WILSON, JOHN, an eminent critic, essayist, and poet, was the son of a wealthy manufacturer at Paisley, where he was born 19 May, 1785. After studying for a time in the university of Glasgow, he proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1807), where he not only gained several college honours, but was the first boxer, leaper, and runner among the students. On leaving the banks of the Isis he repaired to the Lake country, where his father had purchased the estate of Elleray, on the shores of Windermere. In this lovely district he cultivated the poetic muse, and became intimate with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincey. While at Oxford he had carried off the Newdigate prize (1806) by an English poem in 'Recommendation of the Study of Grecian and Roman Architecture'; and in 1812 he published 'The Isle of Palms, and other Poems,' which was followed by a dramatic poem, entitled 'The City of the Plague,' 1816. Though called to the Scotch bar, he never practised the law, but devoted his whole attention to literary pursuits. In 1817 'Blackwood's Magazine' was started, and soon afterwards Wilson was added to its staff, and began, under the *nom de plume* of 'Christopher North,' that series of contributions, grave and gay, satirical and serious, mad and wise, nonsensical and profound, which were destined to irradiate or torment its pages for full a quarter of a century. In 1820 he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh. He now ceased to write poetry, but published three works of fiction: 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life,' 1822; 'The Trials of Margaret Lindsay,' 1823; and 'The

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Foresters,' 1825. It was, however, by the famous papers published in 'Blackwood' (1822-35), under the title of 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' that he acquired his greatest reputation, which was not enhanced by a subsequent series of articles entitled 'Dies Boreales.' In 1842 Professor Wilson published a collection of his contributions to 'Blackwood,' under the title of 'Recreations of Christopher North,' 3 vols. His health failing, he resigned his professorship 1853, and accepted a pension of £200 a year from the Crown. Died at Edinburgh 3 April, 1854. His Works, edited by his son-in-law, Professor Ferrer, were published collectively in 12 vols. 8vo., 1855-8. They consist of, 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' 4 vols.; 'Essays, Critical and Imaginative,' 4 vols.; 'Recreations of Christopher North,' 2 vols.; 'Tales,' 1 vol.; 'Poems,' 1 vol. A memoir of Professor Wilson, under the title of 'Christopher North,' was published by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon, 2 vols., 1862.

WILSON, RICHARD, R.A., an eminent landscape painter, born 1713, at Pingas, Montgomeryshire. After receiving a classical education under his father, who was rector of that parish, he was placed as a pupil to a painter of little merit in London, with whom he remained six years. He then, for a time, practised as a portrait-painter, but with no distinguished success. In 1749 he visited Italy in pursuit of improvement, and meeting at Venice with Mr. Lock, a gentleman of taste in the arts, he was taken by him to Rome, and employed in taking sketches of the country by the way, his talents now evidently pointing towards landscape. In the capital of the Christian world he studied with the enthusiasm of genius, content with a bare subsistence, whilst in obscurity he was labouring to merit future fame. The celebrated Vernet, at that time in Rome, and at the height of his reputation, accidentally visiting Wilson's painting-room, was struck with one of his landscapes, and requested that he might exchange one of his own for it; and afterwards, with true liberality, exhibited it to his visitors, and recommended the artist to their favour. Wilson returned to England 1755, and exercised his mature powers with so much success as to obtain the name of 'The English Claude.' The first picture exhibited by him was 'Niobe,' and in 1765 he produced a view of Rome. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was chosen one of the first members, and afterwards (1770) appointed librarian. Though a very honest and good-natured man, he was not fashioned to society with the superior ranks, and enjoyed himself most in tavern company, where he could, without restraint, indulge a frank and somewhat irascible disposition. He died at Llanverris, Denbighshire, 1782.

WILSON, SIR ROBERT THOMAS, a British general, born in London 1777. Having been educated partly at Westminster and partly at Winchester, he spent some time in a solicitor's office, but ultimately resolved to adopt the profession of arms. He went to Flanders as a volunteer 1793, and the following year obtained a cornet's commission in the 15th Dragoons. During the rebellion in Ireland (1798) he served on the staff as aide-de-camp to Major-General St. John. Subsequently he served in Holland, Egypt, Brazil, and at the Cape of Good Hope. He next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent on a secret mission. He was attached to the combined armies, and was present at all the operations, battles, and actions,

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from Pultusk to Friedland inclusive; whence he returned through St. Petersburg, and having been immediately sent back to the latter place on a special mission, again returned to this country in Dec. 1807. In 1808 he raised the Royal Lusitanian Legion, and afterwards he commanded a Spanish brigade, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, being actively engaged in the battle of Talavera. As British military correspondent at the head-quarters on the Continent, Sir Robert witnessed the principal occurrences of the years 1812, 1813, and 1814; and at the head of the Prussian reserve drove back the French at Lützen. For his services he received the insignia of numerous foreign orders, and in particular was nominated a knight-commander of the order of Maria Teresa of Austria. Being at Paris in Jan., 1815, he aided in effecting the escape of Count Lavalette, who had been condemned to death as an accomplice of Napoleon. In consequence of this, and of his openly-expressed disapproval of the course adopted by the Government towards Queen Caroline, he was dismissed from the army (1821), and all his foreign orders were resumed by their respective sovereigns. A public subscription was made to indemnify him, and after a few years he was restored to his rank. He represented Southwark in the Liberal interest 1818-31; attained the full rank of general 1841; was governor of Gibraltar 1842-9; and died in London soon after his return to this country, 9 May, 1849. General Wilson published a translation of Regnier's account of 'The Campaign in 1801, between the French army of the East and the English and Turkish forces in Egypt'; 'Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, with some important facts relative to General Bonaparte'; 'Inquiry into the present state of Military Force in the British Empire,' 1804, an essay in which he was one of the first impugners of the practice of corporal punishment; 'Account of the Campaigns in Poland in 1806 and 1807'; 'Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia,' 1817. General Wilson's nephew and son-in-law, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, has published his 'Narrative of Events during the Invasion of Russia by Napoleon, and the Retreat of the French army, 1812,' 1860; his 'Private Diary,' 2 vols., 1861; and his 'Life, from autobiographical memoirs, journals, &c.,' 2 vols., 1862.

WILSON, THOMAS, LL.D., was born at Stroby, Lincolnshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1545-6; M.A. 1549); after which he became tutor to the sons of the duke of Suffolk. In the reign of Mary he lived abroad, and was seized by the Inquisition at Rome, but escaped in consequence of a fire, which induced the populace to force open the dungeon that the prisoners might not be burnt. Queen Elizabeth made him master of requests, master of St. Katherine's Hospital, and dean of Durham. He died 16 June, 1581. He wrote, *Epistola de vita et obitu duorum fratrum Sutfolciensium, Henrici et Caroli Brandon;* 'The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic'; 'The Art of Rhetoric'; *Discourse upon Usury*, &c. Dr. Wilson, who is often wrongly styled Sir Thomas Wilson, was a remorseless priest-catcher and torturer.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WILSON, THOMAS, an eminent prelate, was born at Burton, Cheshire, in 1663. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and, on entering

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published. In 1692 he was appointed chaplain to the earl of Derby, and tutor to his son, Lord Strange. In 1697 the earl, as lord of the see of Min, promoted him to that bishopric. Died 7 March, 1755. His works, consisting chiefly of practical treatises and sermons, have gone through numerous editions separately, and were published together in 2 vols., 1750. His notes on the Bible have also been printed in 3 vols.

WILTON, JOSEPH, R.A., a sculptor, born in London 1772; died 1803.

WINCHELSEA, ANNE FINCH, COUNTESS OF, was the daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmington, in the county of Southampton. She became maid of honour to the duchess of York, second wife of James II.; and afterwards she married Heneage, son of the earl of Winchelsea. She wrote a poem called 'The Splen'; and a collection of her works was printed in 1713, 8vo. She died 5 Aug., 1720.

WINCHELSEA, DANIEL FINCH, EARL OF, was born about 1647, being son of Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham. He entered early into public life, and in 1670 was appointed first commissioner of the Admiralty. On the decease of his father he succeeded him in his estate and titles, and at the Revolution was offered the place of lord chancellor, which he declined, but accepted that of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1694. He was reappointed in the reign of Queen Anne, on which occasion both the Lords and Commons passed votes in praise of his conduct. He resigned again in 1704, and remained out of place till the accession of George I., when he was, for a short time, president of the council. He died 21 Jan., 1720-30, having just before succeeded to the title of earl of Winchelsea. His lordship wrote a book on the Trinity against Whiston, for which he received the thanks of the university of Oxford, and the clergy of London and Peterborough.

WINCHESTER, ALEXANDER, a Catholic divine, was prefect of the Scotch mission 1661-1694, and died at Banff 14 Jan., 1707-8.

WINCHESTER, WILLIAM PAULET, MARQUIS OF, K.G., a statesman, born about 1575, became comptroller and afterwards treasurer of the household in the reign of Henry VIII., in which he was honoured with the order of the Garter. In 1551 he was created marquis of Winchester, and in the fourth year of Edward VI. was appointed lord high treasurer of England, in which office he continued during the next reign and part of that of Elizabeth, to the time of his death, which occurred at Basing House, Hampshire, 10 March, 1571-2. Being asked by what means he maintained himself in his high station during so many changes in the administration, his answer was, 'By being an osier, and not an oak.' He built the magnificent structure—more like a palace than a villa—called Basing House, which was taken and burnt by Cromwell in the civil war. Camden says that the marquis of Winchester lived to see 103 persons descended from him.

WINCKELMANN, JOHANN JOACHIM, a German writer on ancient art, born at Stendal, near Magdeburg, 9 Dec., 1717. He was the son of a shoemaker, who gave him a liberal education; and he became a teacher of languages in the college of Seebausen; but afterwards he was appointed librarian to the Count Bunau. In 1754 he renounced the Protestant religion, and went to Rome, where he was made writer in the Va-

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tican, and president of antiquities. In 1756 he began his 'Restoration of Ancient Statues,' which was followed by his work on the 'Taste of the Greek Artists.' To these succeeded his 'History of Art,' and 'Monumenti Antichi Inediti,' of which last he published two volumes, and had commenced the third when he was assassinated at Trieste by a wretch to whom he had exhibited his coins and medals 8 June, 1768. The murderer was taken and executed. The abbe Winckelmann—for he had taken the lower ecclesiastical orders—possessed a fine taste and extensive learning. A new edition of the 'History of Art' was published at Vienna after his death, and has been translated into English. His letters were printed at Amsterdam, 2 vols., 1781.

WINDHAM, JOSEPH, an antiquary, born at Twickenham 1739, and educated at Eton, whence he went to Christ's College, Cambridge. He next travelled to Rome, and while there took drawings of the monuments of antiquity. He also composed the principal part of the letter-press of the 'Ionian Antiquities,' published by the Dilettanti Society, and assisted Stuart in his Athens. In the 'Archæologia' are his 'Observations on a passage in Pliny relative to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.' He died at Earsham House, Norfolk, 21 Sept., 1810.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, a statesman, the son of Colonel Windham, of Felbrigg, Norfolk was born 1750. He was educated first at Eton, next at Glasgow, and lastly at University College, Oxford. In 1773 he set out with Lord Mulgrave on his voyage to the North Pole, but, being taken ill, was obliged to land in Norway. After this he travelled, and on his return was elected into Parliament. In 1782 he went to Ireland, as secretary to the lord-lieutenant, but quitted that kingdom in a few months. Till the French Revolution he acted with the opposition; but in 1794 he joined Mr. Pitt, and was appointed secretary at war, which office he held till 1801, when he vigorously opposed the peace. On the death of Mr. Pitt Mr. Windham became secretary of state for the war department, but went out of place again the following year. His death, which happened 4 June, 1810, was occasioned by a contusion of the hip in a fall, while exerting himself to save the library of Mr. North during a fire in Conduit Street. His speeches in Parliament were published, with his life prefixed, in 3 vols., 1812.

WINDISCHGRÄTZ, Prince **ALFRED ZU**, commander-in-chief of the Austrian armies, was born at Brussels 11 May, 1787. He entered the military service 1804, received the command of the Cuirassiers of the Grand Duke Constantine for his brilliant conduct at Leipsic, and distinguished himself during the campaign of 1814 at Troyes. He was promoted to be major-general in 1826, and made general of division and lieutenant-field-marshal in 1833. In 1848 he led the armies which bombarded Prague, Pesth, and the Austrian capital in succession; but meeting with reverses in Hungary, he was driven from Buda-Pesth in 1849 by Görgey, and in April of that year was deprived of his command. Fierce and cruel, he never treated the Hungarians with the least leniency; and his latter days were saddened by seeing the principles against which he had fought so obstinately, carried out, at least partially, by the government. On one occasion, during the first session of the Reichsrath, he ascended the tribune

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of the Upper Chamber, and prophesied new catastrophes, the necessary consequence, he said, of the statute of Februrary, and announcing his readiness to protect Austria, as heretofore, with his sword; but meeting with no response, he retired into private life. In 1851 he published a work defending his conduct in the Hungarian campaign, entitled 'Der Winterfeldzug von 1848-9 in Ungaru.' Died at Vienna 24 March, 1862.

WINSLOW, JAMES BENIGNUS, an anatomist, was born at Odensee, in Denmark, 1669. He studied at Paris, under Duverney, and having changed his religion, he became a member of the College of Physicians, lecturer at the Royal Garden, and admitted into the Academy of Sciences. His 'Exposition Anatomique' has been published in English. Died 3 April, 1760.

WINSTANLEY, WILLIAM, a literary compiler, was originally a barber. He lived in London in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and published some books, which, however homely they may appear, are not devoid of information. The best are, *A Loyal Martyrology*, or, an Account of suffering Royalists; *England's Worthies*, abridged from Fuller; *The Muses' Cabinet*; and *Lives of the Poets*.

WINT, PETER DE. See **DE WINT**.

WINWOOD, SIR RALPH, a statesman, was born at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, about 1505. He became fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of civil law, and served the office of proctor. In 1607 he was knighted and sent on an embassy to Holland, where he prevailed with the States-General to banish Vorstius for heresy. In 1614 he was made secretary of state, which office he held till his death 27 Oct., 1617. In 1725 were published his 'Memorials of Affairs of State,' 3 vols. folio.

WISE, FRANCIS, B.D., was born at Oxford 1695. He became fellow of Trinity College 1718, and in 1745 he was presented to the rectory of Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire; besides which he had the living of Ellesfield. In 1748 he was appointed Radcliffe librarian. Died 6 Oct., 1767. His publications are, 'Asser Menevensis de rebus gestis Alredi Magni;' A letter to Dr. Mead, concerning some antiquities in Berkshire, particularly the White Horse; Catalogue of the coins in the Bodleian Library; Enquiries concerning the first inhabitants, learning and letters of Europe; and *The History and Chronology of Fabulous Ages* considered.

WISEMAN, NICHOLAS PATRICK STEPHEN, cardinal, archbishop of Westminster, was born at Seville, Spain, 3 Aug., 1802. His father's family were of English origin, and his mother's Irish. When five years of age he was brought to England by his mother, by whom he was placed in a boarding-school at Watford, and subsequently entered the college at Ushaw, where, for nearly eight years, he applied himself closely to his studies, laying the foundation for that profound and varied erudition which gave him such distinction in after life. In December, 1818, he went to Rome as a student of the English college. At the age of twenty-two he graduated D.D.; in 1825 received the priesthood; and two years later was chosen professor of Oriental languages in the Roman university; at which time he was also vice-rector of the English college. On the elevation of Dr. Gradwell to the episcopate, and his consequent return to England, Dr. Wise-

man succeeded him as rector of the college in 1828. This appointment, and the passing of the Catholic Relief Act at the time, may be said to have determined the future career of the eminent divine. At this period, notwithstanding the pressure on his time and the many demands upon his energies, he wrote his 'Horæ Synacæ,' chiefly drawn from Oriental MSS. in the Vatican Library. Returning to England in 1835, he soon became celebrated as a preacher and lecturer, and in the Lent of 1836 delivered at St. Mary's, Moorfields, a course of Lectures on the principal doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church, which were afterwards printed. These volumes were speedily followed by his 'Treatise on the Holy Eucharist,' which occasioned the celebrated controversy with the Rev. Dr. Turton, afterwards bishop of Ely. This work was quickly followed by Dr. Wiseman's 'Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion.' It passed into several editions and as many languages, and it is held in such esteem as to form a text-book on the very important subject with which it so ably deals. After this he made another visit to Rome, where he remained for a short time, and, it is said, was mainly instrumental in inducing Pope Gregory XVI. to increase the number of Vicars Apostolic in England. Dr. Wiseman shortly after returned from the Eternal City as coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, of the Midland District, having been consecrated at Rome by the title of bishop of Melipotamus 8 June, 1840. He was also appointed president of St. Mary's College, Oscott. In 1847 he again visited Rome, on matters in reference to the Catholics of England, and, it is believed, to consult with the Pope on the subject of the important changes which were subsequently made. On the death of Bishop Griffiths, in 1848, Dr. Wiseman became Pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and was soon afterwards nominated coadjutor to Bishop Walsh, on that prelate being translated to London. On the death of Dr. Walsh, in 1849, Dr. Wiseman succeeded to the Vicariat Apostolic. During the time that elapsed from his second visit to England up to his succession in 1849, great changes in religious opinions had occurred, and within the very centres of the two great universities of Oxford and Cambridge the preachings and writings of Dr. Wiseman were operating. On 6 Aug., 1850, Dr. Wiseman was summoned to Rome by Pope Pius IX., who, on 29 Sept. in that year, issued his apostolic letter, re-establishing the English Catholic hierarchy. At the same time his Holiness issued a brief, elevating Dr. Wiseman to the archiepiscopal dignity, and, in a private consistory held the following day, the new archbishop was raised by the Sovereign Pontiff to the dignity of cardinal, by the title of St. Pudenciana. Cardinal Wiseman was the seventh English cardinal since the Reformation. Violent opposition was shown at first to this action of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the 'Papal Aggression,' as it was termed in this country, was angrily resented. The legislature even passed the disgraceful 'Ecclesiastical Titles Act,' in Aug. 1851, prohibiting the constitution of bishops of pretended sees, under a penalty of £100; but this statute remained a dead letter, and was repealed in 1872. The cardinal's talents were of the highest order, and he was acknowledged to be one of the first scholars in Europe. He was acquainted with most of the European languages; was well skilled in

Hebrew and the Oriental tongues; a great Biblical scholar; a judicious critic; and a proponent in almost every branch of science. His works were numerous. After his elevation to the purple three volumes of his contributions to the 'Dublin Review' were published, under the title of 'Essays on Various Subjects.' He also wrote a charming tale entitled 'Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs,' which has been translated into several languages; 'Recollections of the last Four Popes, and of Rome in their Times' (1858); a volume embodying lectures, sermons, and speeches delivered during a tour in Ireland (1859); 'Rome and the Catholic Episcopate' (1862); 'Essays on Rome, Ancient and Modern'; and a number of other sermons, lectures, &c. In the autumn of 1858 he visited Ireland, where his journeys were so many ovations, and his presence was hailed with affectionate veneration and acclaim. He died at his residence, 8, York Place, Portman Square, London, 15 Feb., 1865.

WISHART, GEORGE, a Scotch reformer, was of an ancient family seated at Pitarrow, in Mearke, Scotland, in which country he was born, probably about 1514 or 1515. His early education was received at a private grammar-school. Afterwards he taught Greek at Montrose. In 1538 he came to England and studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, till 1544, when he returned to his native country in the company of the commissioners sent by Henry VIII. concerning the marriage of his son. At Montrose he preached the opinions of the Reformers, and at Dundee so inflamed the populace that they destroyed the houses of the Black and Grey Friars. On being ordered by the authorities to depart, he proceeded to the west of Scotland, preaching his opinions wherever he went. He and his friends were so zealous in the Protestant cause that they formed a design of assassinating Cardinal Beaton, who, being apprised of the plot, caused Wishart to be seized at Ormiston. An assembly of the Scotch bishops was summoned at St. Andrew's, which adjudged Wishart guilty of heresy, and condemned him to death. He was burnt at St. Andrew's 1 March, 1545-6, predicting, while at the stake, that the cardinal would be assassinated. It can hardly be wondered that this so-called prophecy was fulfilled. His works are, 'Themata fidei contra Quintinum Kennedium,' 'De Cœnâ Domini ex Luthero,' 'De hie sua, contra clerum Scoticum,' 'Examinationes, aut una aut altera oratio extant,' 1546. *Athen. Cantab.*

WISHART, or WISCHEART, GEORGE, a Scotch prelate, born in East Lothian 1609. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, after which he became minister of North Leith, but was deposed in 1638, and thrown into prison for refusing to take the Covenant. On his release he joined the marquis of Montrose, and narrowly escaped being put to death with that nobleman. At the Restoration he was presented to the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in 1662 was consecrated bishop of Edinburgh. The history of the Marquis Montrose, which he wrote in Latin, has been translated into English. Died 1671.

WISSING, WILLIAM, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1656. He came to England, and worked under Lely, whose manner he imitated, and after his death became the fashionable artist of the day. Died 10 Sept., 1687.

WITHAM, GEORGE, D.D., a Catholic prelate,

was a member of the ancient family of the Withams of Cliffe, Yorkshire. He received his education at Douay College, was consecrated bishop of Marcopolis 15 April, 1703, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District. He was translated to the Northern District in 1710, and died 16 April, 1725, at Cliffe Hall, the seat of his family.

WITHER, GEORGE, a poet, born at Bentworth, in Hampshire, 1588. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards in Lincoln's Inn, where, in 1613, he wrote his satires, entitled 'Abuses stript and whipt,' for which he was imprisoned. In 1615 he published 'The Shepherd's Hunting,' which is the best of his works, and has been lately reprinted. He fought on the side of Parliament, and enriched himself out of the estates of the Royalists to such a degree, that at the Restoration he was sent to the Tower. Died 2 May, 1667. A very long list of his works is given in Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual.'

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, a Presbyterian divine, born 1722, at Yester, near Edinburgh. He was educated at Haddington, and next at the university of Edinburgh, after which he became minister of Beith, from whence he removed to Paisley, but, in 1768, he was invited to America to become president of the college at Princeton. He died there 15 Nov., 1704. Dr. Witherspoon published, *Essays on theological subjects*, 3 vols.; *Sermons*, 2 vols.; *Ecclesiastical Characteristics*; *On the nature and effects of the Stage*.

WITT, JAMES DE, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1605; died 1754.

WITT, JOHN DE, a Dutch statesman, was the son of Jacob de Witt, burgomaster of Dort, and deputy to the states of Holland. He was born in 1625, and educated at Dort, where, at twenty-three, he published a geometrical work on the elements of Curves. In 1650 he became pensionary of Dort, in which capacity he opposed the war with England; and when events justified his opinion he was chosen pensionary of Holland. When hostilities broke out with England, after the Restoration, De Witt put the fleet into a good condition, and himself piloted the East India ships out of the Texel by a new passage, to which his name was given. Of the famous battle in 1666 he drew up a minute account, by order of the States, and it is a masterpiece of its kind. The year after this he succeeded in carrying an edict for the abolition of the office of stadtholder, which proved his own ruin when the prince of Orange resumed that title in 1672. De Witt upon this obtained leave to resign his post, but soon afterwards a faction inflamed the people against him to such a degree, that he and his brother, *Cornelius*, were barbarously dragged out of doors and murdered, 24 July, 1672, after which the mob hung up the dead bodies on the gallows. Such was the end of John de Witt, a man whose whole life had been devoted to the service of his country, without the least emolument to himself. He wrote a book on the maxims of government, of which a translation in English appeared in 1740.

WITTE, PETER DE. *See* CANDIDO.

WODHULL, MICHAEL, was born at Thenford, Northamptonshire, 1740. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at Brasenose College, Oxford, which he left without a degree to settle upon his paternal estate, where he died 10 Nov., 1816. Mr. Wodhull wrote several poems,

but is best known by his translation of *Enripides*, 4 vols., 1782.

WODROW, ROBERT, a Scotch historian, the son of James Wodrow, professor of divinity at Glasgow, was born there 1679. He became librarian of the university of Glasgow, and, in 1703, was ordained minister of Eastwood, where he died 21 March, 1734. He published 'A History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution,' 2 vols. folio, 1721-2; reprinted, 4 vols. 8vo., 1834. The following posthumous works by Wodrow have been printed: 'Private Letters, now first printed from the original MSS. 1604-1732,' privately printed at Edinburgh, 1829; 'Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers and most Eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland,' 3 vols., Glasgow, 1834; 'Analecta, Materials for a History of Remarkable Providences,' 4 vols., 1842 (Maitland Society); 'Correspondence,' 3 vols., 1842-3, edited by T. M'Crie for the Wodrow Society, which was instituted at Edinburgh, 1841, for the publication of the early writers of the Reformed Church of Scotland.

WOFFINGTON, MARGARET, an actress, born in Dublin 1719. Her father kept a huckster's shop on Ormond Quay, and she commenced her theatrical career as the pupil of Madame Violante, an exhibitor of feats of activity on the tight-rope, who had taken up her residence in the Irish metropolis about 1728. In these exhibitions little Woffington, then in her tenth year, attracted much notice as the representative of Macheath in the 'Beggar's Opera.' A few years afterwards she procured an advantageous engagement at one of the regular Dublin theatres, where she acquired so much reputation that she was invited to London, and, in 1740, she made her appearance at Covent Garden in the character of Sylvia in the 'Recruiting Officer.' She then took up the part of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she was extremely successful. She continued a favourite at Covent Garden till her retirement from the stage 1757. Her early life had been exceedingly profligate, but she now became simple in her attire and manners, and pious in her demeanour. Dying 28 March, 1760, she was buried at Teddington.

WOIDE, CHARLES GODFREY, D.C.L., a native of Holland, became preacher at the Dutch Chapel in St. James's Palace, and also reader and chaplain at that in the Savoy. He was employed by the university of Oxford to superintend the publication of Scholtz's 'Egyptian Grammar,' and 'La Croze's Lexicon Egyptiaco Latinnm,' which he completed in 1778. In 1782 he was appointed assistant librarian at the British Museum, and, in 1786, received at Oxford the degree of D.C.L. The same year he published the Greek New Testament, being a fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscript, originally in the King's Library, and now in the Museum. Died 6 May, 1790.

WOLCOT, JOHN, M.D., a satirist, born at Dodbrooke, Devonshire, 1738. He was educated first at Kingsbridge, in his native county, and next at Bodmin, Cornwall, after which he was brought up under his uncle, an apothecary at Fowey, who left him the principal part of his estate. In 1767 he obtained a doctor's degree in Scotland, and the same year went with Sir William Trelawney to Jamaica, but on the death of his patron he returned to England, and settled as a physician in Cornwall, where he became the instructor of Opie the painter, with whom he visited London in 1780.

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He now quitted physic, and began, under the name of Peter Pindar, some severe attacks on the Royal Academicians, in a series of odes criticising their annual exhibitions. After this he took higher aim, and published a satirical poem, called 'The Lousiad,' in which he ridiculed the king with more wit than truth or manners. After this he brought out a number of ludicrous pieces, which went through numerous editions, both separately and collectively. The author became blind some years before his death, which happened in Somers Town, 14 Jan., 1819.

WOLF, FERDINAND, a German writer on Spanish literature, born at Vienna 8 Dec., 1796, studied in the universities of Vienna and Gratz, and was destined for the profession of the law, but, in order to devote himself to his favourite studies, became attached to the Imperial Library at Vienna, of which he was librarian for many years. Died 18 Feb., 1866. He published numerous works on subjects connected with Spanish literary history, and furnished many notes and corrections to the German version of Ticknor's 'History of Spanish Literature' (Leipsic, 1852). One of his principal works was 'Studien zur Geschichte der Spanischen und Portugiesischen Literatur' (Berlin, 1859). He also wrote upon Provençal and early French literature.

WOLF, FRIEDRICH AUGUST, a German philologist, born at Hainrode, in Holstein, 15 Feb., 1759, received under his father, who was professor at Nordhausen, the rudiments of education, next studied under Hake and Frakstein, and then went to the university of Göttingen (1777). While pursuing his studies with almost incredible ardour he gave lessons in Greek and modern languages, particularly in English. In 1779 he was appointed teacher in the college of Ifeld, where he married. Shortly afterwards he became rector of the Latin school of Osterode, where, however, he only remained one year. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Halle, where he published most of those erudite philological works which have made his name so famous. On the outbreak of the Prussian war, in 1806, he was compelled to quit that town, and going to Berlin he received, after the peace of Tilsit, the title of councillor of state. In 1808 he took a leading part in the foundation and organisation of a new university at Berlin. There he resumed his position as professor, and his lectures were attended by crowds of distinguished persons. Going into France for the benefit of his health, he died at Marseilles 8 Aug., 1824. Wolf, who was one of Heyne's principal adversaries in critical warfare, edited the works of many of the classical writers. He brought out two editions of Homer, and published, in 1795, his celebrated 'Prolegomena ad Homerum,' in which he contends that the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' are not the works of Homer, but the works of several rhapsodists, which were put together and made up into the two epics.

WOLF, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a Lutheran divine, born 21 Feb., 1683. He was educated at Hamburg under Fabricius, whom he assisted in his 'Bibliotheca Græca.' He also became professor of Oriental languages at Hamburg, where he died 25 July, 1730. His principal works are, *Historia Lexicorum Hebraicorum*; *Dissertatio de Zabiis*; *Origenis Philosophumena recognita et notis illustrata*; *Dissertatio de Atheismi falso suspectis*; *Anecdota Græca sacra et profana*; and *Curæ*

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philologicae et criticae in omnes Libros N. T., 5 vols.

WOLFE, CHARLES, an Irish divine of great poetical talent, was born in Dublin 14 Dec., 1791, and after obtaining a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, was presented to the curacy of Ballybeg, which he afterwards resigned for that of Castle Caulfield, in the diocese of Armagh. Died 21 Feb., 1823. The composition which procured for Mr. Wolfe considerable posthumous celebrity in this country was his 'Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore,' commencing 'Not a drum was heard,' &c. His literary 'Remains' were published in 1825 by Archdeacon Russell.

WOLFE, JAMES, the son of Lieutenant-General Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham, Kent, 15 Jan., 1726. He entered early into the army, and before he was twenty distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt. At that of Minden he gained additional laurels as lieutenant-colonel of Kingsley's regiment, as he afterwards did at Lonsbourg, from whence he had but just returned when he was appointed to command the expedition against Quebec. The enterprise was hazardous, but General Wolfe surmounted all obstacles, and on the heights of Abraham encountered the enemy; when, in the moment of victory, he received a ball in the wrist, and another in the body, which obliged him to be carried into the rear. In his last agonies he was roused by the shout, 'They run!' on which he eagerly asked, 'Who run?' and being told the French, he said, 'I thank God: I die contented,' and expired 13 Sept., 1759. His body was brought to England, and buried at Greenwich; but a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

WOLFF, ELIZABETH, a Dutch novelist, whose maiden name was *Bekker*, was born at Vlissingen 25 July, 1733, and died 5 Nov., 1804.

WOLFF, JOHN CHRISTIAN VON, a German philosopher, born at Breslau 24 Jan., 1679. He was educated at Jena and Leipsic, after which he became professor of mathematics and philosophy at Halle; but in 1723 he was expelled the university for teaching erroneous principles. He then obtained the mathematical chair at Marburg, where he published several works. On the invitation of the king of Prussia he returned to Halle in 1741, and resumed his former station. He was also made a privy-councillor, vice-chancellor, and professor of the law of nature and nations. Afterwards he was appointed chancellor of the university, and created a baron of the empire. His principal works are, 'Elementa Mathematicæ Universæ,' 5 vols. 4to.; 'A System of Philosophy,' 23 vols. 4to.; and a treatise 'On the Law of Nature and Nations,' 3 vols. Died 9 April, 1754.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM, was born 26 March, 1669, at Cotton Clanford, Staffordshire, and educated at Lichfield, whence he removed to Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree 1681, and entered into orders. Soon after this he became assistant in the free school at Birmingham, but on coming into possession of an estate left to him by a relation he married and settled in London. He died 22 Oct., 1724, and was buried in the church of Great Fimborough, Suffolk. His treatise, entitled 'The Religion of Nature delineated' (1724), has gone through many editions.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HYDE, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Charterhouse Square, London, 6 Aug., 1766. He was sent to complete his education at

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Caius College, Cambridge, where he studied medicine, and took his degrees of M.B. and M.D. successively in 1797 and 1793. In the latter year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to the 'Transactions' of which he communicated a variety of excellent papers on chemical and philosophical subjects. In 1806 he was elected second secretary to the Royal Society; and in 1812 he was elected a member of the Geological Society. He also communicated several papers to Dr. Thompson's 'Annals of Philosophy,' who says, in speaking of modern British chemistry, that a distinct school was established by Dr. Wollaston. Among other instruments he constructed a sliding rule of chemical equivalents, highly useful to the practical chemist; and he made a galvanic battery of such small dimensions that it was contained in a thimble. By a very ingenious process he was enabled to make wire of platina much finer than any hair, and almost imperceptible to the naked eye. Geologists are much indebted to him for his camera lucida; and his invention of the goniometer introduced into the department of crystallography a certainty and precision which the most skilful observers were unable to obtain. This eminent man died 22 Dec., 1828, having a short time previously presented to the Royal Society stock to the amount of £1000, the interest of which was to be annually employed in the encouragement of experiments.

WOLLEY, RICHARD, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1667-8; M.A. 1671). He was a clergyman, and the author of 'Gallia Notitia, or the present state of France,' 1687, 1691, and of other works published by John Dunton, he noted bookseller.

WOLSEY, THOMAS, a cardinal and statesman, was born in 1471 at Ipswich, where his father was a butcher, who gave him a good education, and sent him to Magdalen College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow and tutor. In 1500 he obtained the living of Lymington, Somersetshire. In 1508, being then chaplain to Henry VII., he was made dean of Lincoln; and in the next reign he gained an absolute ascendancy over the young monarch by flattering his passions and sharing in his amusements. He was accordingly made almoner to the king, a privy-councillor, canon of Windsor, registrar of the Garter, and dean of York. Soon after this accumulation of honours he was appointed chancellor of the Garter, and rewarded with a grant of the revenues of the bishopric of Tournay, in Flanders. In 1514 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, and within a few months afterwards was elevated to the see of York, and the dignity of a cardinal. In 1516 he was appointed papal legate, with the fullest powers, and at the same time was made lord-chancellor. In 1519 he obtained the temporalities of the see of Bath and Wells, to which were added those of Worcester and Hereford, with the rich abbey of St. Alban's. Wolsey now aspired to the Papacy, and on being disappointed of it, received, as a compensation from the emperor, a pension of nine thousand crowns of gold, while his own sovereign gave him the bishopric of Durham. On the death of Adrian VI. he made another effort to gain the tiara, but without success. In 1528 he exchanged Durham for Winchester; but a cloud now arose, occasioned by the king's dissatisfaction with his conduct in the business of the divorce. Accordingly, while the cardinal sat in the court of Chan-

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cery, an indictment was preferred against him in the King's Bench on the statute of provisors, in consequence of which the great seal was taken from him, all his goods were seized, and articles of impeachment were soon exhibited in Parliament. The prosecution, however, was stayed, and he received the king's pardon; but while he was endeavouring to reconcile himself to his fallen state at Cawood Castle, his capricious master caused him to be arrested for high treason, and hurried from Yorkshire towards London. The agitation and fatigue brought on a disorder, of which he died at the abbey of Leicester, 28 Nov., 1530. He founded Christ Church, at Oxford, and another college at Ipswich, which last was seized and dissolved.

WOMACK, LAURENCE, an English prelate, born in Norfolk 1612, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the living of Lopham in 1642, but was ejected from it soon after for his loyalty. At the Restoration he took the degree of D.D., and was made archdeacon of Suffolk, prebendary of Ely, and rector of Horningsheath. In 1683 he was promoted to the bishopric of St. David's, and died 12 March, 1685-6. He wrote some controversial pieces against the Calvinists and dissenters.

WOMBWELL, GEORGE, a famous English showman, and proprietor of the well-known menageries of wild beasts, died at North Allerton, Yorkshire, 16 Nov., 1850, aged 72.

WOOD, ANTHONY, an English biographer, was born at Oxford 17 Dec., 1632. He took the degree of master of arts at Merton College in 1655; and in 1663 began the 'Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis,' published in 1674 in 2 vols. folio. Wood wrote this work in English, but Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church, had it translated into Latin, and printed at his own expense. This work has been since published from the author's manuscript in 3 vols. 4to. But the most important undertaking of Wood is 'Athenae Oxoniensis; or an exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their education in the University of Oxford from the year 1500,' 2 vols. folio, 1691-2. This invaluable work came to a second edition in 1721, in 2 vols. folio; and a greatly-improved edition by Dr. Philip Bliss appeared in 4 vols. 4to., London, 1813-20. Some passages in the first edition, reflecting on Lord Clarendon, gave such offence to the university, that the book was burnt, and the author expelled. Wood died at Oxford 29 Nov., 1695.

WOOD, Mrs. See PATON.

WOOD, ROBERT, an elegant scholar and statesman, born at Riverstown, co. Meath, 1716. In 1751 he made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and Palestine; and, at his return, published a volume in folio, entitled 'The Ruins of Palmyra, otherwise Tadmor in the Desert,' with plates. This was followed by a similar 'Description of the ruins of Balbec.' In 1759 Mr. Wood was appointed under-secretary of state. He died at Putney 9 Sept., 1771. After his death appeared his 'Essay on the Life and Writings of Homer.'

WOODDESON, RICHARD, D.C.L., born at Kingston, Surrey, 1748, was Vincian professor of law at Oxford from 1777 to 1793, when he removed to London on being appointed a commissioner of bankruptcy. Died 20 Oct., 1822. He published 'Elements of Jurisprudence,' 1780; and 'A Systematical View of the Laws of England; as Established

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in a course of Vinerian Lectures, read at Oxford,' 3 vols., 1792-3; new edition by W. R. Williams, 3 vols., 1834.

WOODFALL, WILLIAM, a newspaper editor and parliamentary reporter, born in London 1746. After being apprenticed to a printer in Paternoster Row, he assisted his father in printing and editing the 'Public Advertiser.' He then edited in succession the 'London Packet' and the 'Morning Chronicle,' which he left in 1789, in order to commence on his own account a new paper, called 'The Diary.' Mr. Woodfall was the first writer who undertook to detail the reports of the debates in Parliament on the night of the proceeding. Without taking a note to assist his memory, without the use of an amanuensis to ease his labour, he was sometimes known (says a writer in the 'Gentleman's Magazine') to write sixteen columns, after having sat in a crowded gallery for as many hours without an interval of rest. When other papers, by the division of labour, produced the same length of details with an earlier publication, he yielded the contest, and suffered the 'Diary' to expire. Mr. Woodfall, who was an intimate friend of Garrick and Goldsmith, died in Queen Street, Westminster, 1 Aug., 1801.

WOODFORD, EDWARD, LL.D., an educationist, was born near Elgin 15 April, 1809, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen; after which he taught the classics at a private academy in Aberdeen; next at the Southern Academy, Edinburgh; then at Jedburgh, and finally was at the head of the Madras College at St. Andrew's. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland 1850; and died at Edinburgh 6 Jan., 1899. His works are, 'An Epitome of part of Cæsar's Commentaries,' 'Elogæ Horatiæ,' containing nearly all the Writings of Horace; 'Elements of the Latin Language;' and 'The Answers in the Shorter Catechism adapted for reading in continuous text.'

WOODHEAD, ABRAHAM, an English Catholic writer, born at Miltham, in the parish of Almondbury, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1608. In 1624 he became a student at University College, Oxford, of which society, after graduating in arts, he was elected a fellow 1633. Afterwards he took holy orders, and travelled on the Continent. For some time he resided at Rome, where he was entertained by George, duke of Buckingham, whom he instructed in mathematics. In 1660 he was restored to his fellowship, of which he had been deprived by the Parliamentary visitors in 1648. As, however, he had, in the course of his travels, been converted to the Catholic religion, he quitted the university on the pretence of going abroad; and from that time resided obscurely at Hoxton, near London, where he caused youths to be trained up in the Catholic faith, and also wrote divers books in vindication of the Church of Rome. In the university it was generally supposed that he had gone beyond the seas, and in consequence of this belief, a travelling pension of £20 per annum was granted to him. Died 4 May, 1678. Mr. Woodhead, who was regarded as one of the ablest champions of the Roman Church, composed a number of works in defence of its tenets, including the following: 'The Guide in Controversies; or a rational Account of the Doctrine of the Roman Catholics concerning the ecclesiastical Guides in Controversies of Religion: reflecting on the later writings of Protestants; particularly of Archbishop

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Laud and Dr. Stillingfleet on this subject,' 4to., London, 1607, 1673; 'The Roman Church's Devotions vindicated from Dr. Stillingfleet's Misrepresentations,' 8vo., 1672; 'Two Discourses concerning the Adoration of our Blessed Saviour in the Eucharist,' 4to., Oxford, 1687. He likewise translated a number of works from the Latin and Spanish.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT, a mathematician, born at Norwich 28 April, 1773; graduated at Cambridge, as a member of Caius College (B.A. 1795; M.A. 1798); became a fellow of that society; Lucasian professor of mathematics 1820; Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy 1822; superintendent of the Cambridge Observatory 1824; died in London 23 Oct., 1827. His works are, 'The Principles of Analytical Calculation,' 1803; 'Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry,' 1809; 5th edition 1827; 'Treatise on Isoperimetric Problems, and the Calculus of Variations,' 1810; and a 'Treatise on Astronomy.'

WOODHOUSELEE, LORD. See TYTLER.

WOODLARK, ROBERT, the founder and first master of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Cambridge. He became provost of King's College 1462; and in 1459, and again in 1462, was elected chancellor of the university. In 1475 he founded Clare Hall, now called Clare College, of which he became the first master. He was superseded in the provostship of King's 15 Oct., 1479, but how long he survived that date is unknown. Fuller remarks that Woodlark stands alone without any one to accompany him, being the first and the last who was master of one college, and at the same time founder of another. An interesting communication respecting Woodlark, by the Rev. Charles Hardwick, was read to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1858.

WOODVILLE, ANTHONY, EARL RIVERS. See RIVERS.

WOODWARD, BERNARD BOLINGEROKE, F.S.A., was born at Norwich 2 May, 1816, and educated at Highbury College, graduating as B.A. of the University of London 1841. He was appointed congregational minister at Harleston 1843, but settled in London 1849. He was appointed librarian in ordinary to the queen at Windsor, and keeper of the prints and drawings 6 July, 1860, and died in London 12 Oct., 1899. Mr. Woodward published an edition of 'Barclay's Dictionary,' 1848; 'History of Wales,' 1853; 'History of America,' 'History of Hampshire,' 'Specimens of the Drawings of Ten Masters,' 1866; and, conjointly with Mr. William L. R. Cates, compiled a condensed 'Encyclopædia of Chronology and History,' published 1872.

WOODWARD, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Derbyshire in 1665. He was originally a linen-draper, but, by the assistance of Dr. Peter Barwick, he studied physic, and received the degree of doctor from Archbishop Tenison. In 1695 he published 'An Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth,' in which he asserted that the waters at the Deluge dissolved the minerals and rocks, which were afterwards gradually deposited and intermixed with sea-shells. This hypothesis Woodward defended in a Latin treatise entitled 'Naturalis Historiæ Telluris illustrata et aucta.' He was about this time elected professor of physic in Gresham College, and also a fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of the College of Physicians.

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He excited attention likewise by the discovery of an iron shield, on which Rome was supposed to be represented when burnt by the Gauls. In 1707 the doctor printed a letter to Sir Christopher Wren, giving 'An Account of Roman Urns and other Antiquities lately dug up near Bishopsgate.' He had after this a dispute with Mead and Friend on the treatment of the small-pox. Dr. Woodward founded a lecture on mineralogy at Cambridge. Died 25 April, 1728. After his death were published two works of his on fossils, and some on medical subjects.

WOOLLETT, WILLIAM, an engraver, born at Maidstone, in Kent, 1735. He became apprentice to Tinney, and soon rose to excellence, particularly in landscapes. He also acquired celebrity by his prints of the 'Death of General Wolfe,' and the 'Battle of the Boyne,' after West. Died 23 May, 1785.

WOOLSTON, THOMAS a deistical writer, born at Northampton 1609. He became fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor in divinity. While at the university he distinguished himself by his zeal for allegorising the Holy Scripture, but did not venture to attack the verity of the Gospel history till Collins raised the controversy about the truth of revelation. Then, under the mask of a moderator, Woolston published 'Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ,' in which he represented those events as merely figurative. For this he was prosecuted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred pounds. He died 27 Jan., 1732-3. He was the author of some other pieces of a better description.

WOOLSTONECRAFT, MARY. See GODWIN.

WORCESTER, CHARLES SOMERSET, first EARL OF, the natural son of Henry, duke of Somerset, by Joan Hill, assumed the name of Somerset, and being a person of great abilities, was by Henry VII. constituted one of his privy council, admiral of the fleet, vice-chamberlain of the household, sent ambassador, with the order of the Garter, to the Emperor Maximilian, and was with Henry VIII. in his expedition into France. For his heroic actions he had the office of lord-chamberlain bestowed on him for life, and was created earl of Worcester. He died 1526.

WORCESTER, EDWARD SOMERSET, second MARQUIS OF, the inventor of the steam-engine, was eldest son of Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert of Chepstow, who, in 1642, was created marquis of Worcester. He was born in 1601, and was known first as Lord Herbert, afterwards as earl of Glamorgan, and finally as marquis of Worcester. With his father, the first marquis, he zealously maintained the cause of King Charles I. during the civil wars. About 1645 the king despatched him to Ireland to treat with the Catholics of that kingdom, and to raise troops for service in England. However, the secret was discovered, and Charles denied he had given any authority to his agent; although, in order to procure Glamorgan's release, the king informed the lord-lieutenant that he had acted by his orders. He succeeded to his father's title and honours in 1646, and soon afterwards (March, 1647-8) went to France as a voluntary exile, being accompanied by Father George Leyburn. After remaining in France four or five years, he returned to this country, and was imprisoned in the Tower till 1655. In that year he composed a little work, first printed in 1663, and

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many times since, entitled 'A Century of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former Notes being lost) I have, at the instance of a powerful friend, endeavoured now, in the year 1055, to set these down in such a way as may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them in practice.' In this work he describes an engine, actually constructed by him, which was in reality a steam-engine. He describes it (art. 98 of the 'Century') as 'an admirable and most forcible way to drive up water by fire,' and adds, 'I call this a semi-omnipotent engine, and do intend that a model thereof be buried with me.' His attempts to bring his great invention into notice were unsuccessful, as he was regarded with great disfavour by those in power, chiefly on account of his adherence to the Catholic religion; and his contemporaries considered him to be a mere visionary, whereas, in truth, he was one of the greatest mechanical geniuses that ever appeared in the world. In the British Museum is a folio broadside signed Worcester, in which he gives a description of his 'Stupendous Water-Commanding Engine boundless for Height and Quantity.' He died 3 April, 1667. An account of the 'Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the Second Marquis of Worcester, to which is added a reprint of his Century of Inventions 1663, with a commentary thereon by Henry Dircks,' appeared at London in 1865. Mr. Dircks also published, in 1866, a volume of 'Worcesteriana.'

WORCESTER, JOHN TIPTOT, EARL OF, K.G., was born at Everton, Cambridgeshire, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He was the son of Lord Tiptot and Powys, and was created earl of Worcester on being appointed deputy of Ireland by Henry VI. He was also made knight of the Garter by Edward IV., and constituted constable of the Tower and lord treasurer. When he visited Rome, for the purpose of inspecting the Vatican, he delivered a Latin oration to the Pope. After this he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return presented many valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford. He was beheaded, on a charge of high treason, 18 Oct., 1470. This earl was the patron of Caxton, who printed his translation of 'Cicero de Amicitia,' and other works.

WORCESTER, WILLIAM. See BOTNER.

WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER, D.D., a younger brother of the poet, was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1774, and, after receiving a preliminary education at Hawkstead Grammar School, became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1796; M.A. 1799). About 1802 he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Manners Sutton, bishop of Norwich, and subsequently archbishop of Canterbury. Through this connection he obtained much church preferment, including the rectory of St. Mary's, Lambeth (1816) and the living of Buxted, Sussex (1826). In 1820 he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a new quadrangle, or 'court,' was added to the college mainly through his exertions. Resigning this important office 1820, he retired to his parish of Buxted, where he died 2 Feb., 1846. His principal works are, 'Six Letters to Granville Sharp, esq., respecting his remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the New Testament,' 1802; 'Ecclesiastical Biography, or Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England

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from the commencement of the Reformation to the Revolution,' 6 vols., 1809; three works on the authorship of 'Icon Basilike'; and 'Christian Institutes,' 4 vols., 1837, compiled from the writings of Anglican divines.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, one of the greatest of our English poets, was born at Cocker-mouth, Cumberland, 7 April, 1770, and educated with his brother Christopher at the Hawkshead Grammar School. In 1787 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1791, and shortly afterwards he visited the Continent. His pursuit through life was poetry, and his profession that of stamp distributor for the government in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Wordsworth made his first appearance as a poet in 1793 by the publication of 'An Evening Walk: an Epistle in Verse, addressed to a Young Lady from the Lakes of the North of England.' In the same year he published, 'Descriptive Sketches in verse, taken during a pedestrian tour in the Italian, Grison, Swiss, and Savoyard Alps.' The poetical merit of these pieces was highly appreciated, and received great praise from Coleridge. The congeniality of pursuit soon ripened into intimacy; and in Sept. 1798, accompanied by Miss Wordsworth, the two friends made a tour in Germany. Wordsworth's next publication was the first volume of his 'Lyrical Ballads,' 1798, which on their appearance made no way with the public, though they eventually became extremely popular. In the same year he wrote 'Peter Bell,' the most strongly condemned of all his poems; and the publication of it when the author's name was better known—for he kept it by him nearly twenty years—brought down a shower of contemptuous criticisms on his head. Wordsworth married, in 1803, Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Penrith, and settled among his beloved lakes, first at Grasmere and afterwards at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside. Southey's subsequent retirement to the same beautiful country, and Coleridge's visits to his brother poets, originated the name of the 'Lake School of Poetry,' by which the 'Edinburgh Review' distinguished the three great poets whose names are so closely connected. Wordsworth's fame slowly increasing, he put forth in 1807 two volumes of poems, which were favourably received, and in particular attracted the notice of Lord Byron. His next publications were, 'The Excursion,' 1814; 'Peter Bell,' already alluded to; 'The Waggoner'; 'The White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Nortons,' 1815; 'The River Duddon' (1820) described in a noble series of sonnets, and containing some of his very finest poetry; 'Ecclesiastical Sketches in verse,' 1822; and 'Yarrow Revisited and other Poems,' 1835. In the last-named year he received an annual pension of £300 from Sir Robert Peel's government, and permission to resign his office of stamp-distributor in favour of his son. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Durham and Oxford, was appointed poet-laureate on the death of Southey, 1843; and died at Rydal Mount 23 April, 1850. After his death appeared 'The Prelude, or Growth of the Poet's Mind, an Autobiographical Poem.'

WORDLIDGE, THOMAS, an English artist, born 1700. He painted portraits in miniature, and afterwards in oil, but acquired more credit by his etchings in the manner of Rembrandt. His principal performance is a book of gems from the antique. Died 23 Sept., 1706.

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WORMIUS, OLAUS, a Danish physician, born 1588. He took his doctor's degree at Basle; after which he became professor of the belles-lettres at Copenhagen; but in 1615 he removed to the Greek chair, and in 1624 to that of physic. He died in 1654, leaving a Runic Lexicon and other works on Scandinavian antiquities.

WORONZOFF, MIHAIL SEMENOVITCH, PRINCE, a Russian general and statesman, born at Moscow 1782; died at Odessa 18 Nov., 1856.

WORSLEY, SIR RICHARD, BART., was born in the Isle of Wight 1751. He succeeded his father in 1798, and became governor of the island, comptroller of his majesty's household, and member of Parliament for Newport. He resided in Italy for many years, and made a large collection of antiquities, of which a catalogue was published under the title of 'Musæum Worsleianum,' 2 vols. folio. Sir Richard also wrote the 'History of the Isle of Wight,' 1781. Died 8 Aug., 1805.

WORTHINGTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Manchester 1618, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He became master of Jesus College, which he held till the Restoration, when he was presented to the cure of St. Benet Fink, London; and, after the fire of London, to the rectory of Ingoldby, Lincolnshire, whence he removed to Hackney, where he died 1671. His 'Select Discourses' were published, with Archbishop Tillotson's funeral sermon for him, 1735 (new edition 1726).

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in Merionethshire 1703, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He became minister of Llansayader, Denbighshire, and also prebendary of St. Asaph and York. He died at his vicarage 6 Oct., 1778. His principal works are, 'Essay on the Scheme of Redemption'; 'On the historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall of Man'; 'Sermons at Boyle's Lecture,' 2 vols.; 'Scripture Theory of the Earth; Enquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacks'; and a Defence of the same against Farmer.

WORTLEY, LADY EMMELINE CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH STUART, was born 2 May, 1806, being the third daughter of John Henry, fifth duke of Rutland. She married, in 1831, the Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley, brother to Lord Wharncliffe, and was left a widow in 1844. She travelled in the East, and, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, was kicked by a mule, and the injuries she then received proved fatal some months later. Her death occurred at Beyrout 29 Oct., 1855. Lady Emmeline wrote a considerable quantity of poetry, and was also the author of 'Travels in the United States during 1849-50,' and of 'A Visit to Portugal and Madeira,' 1854.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY, a statesman, born at Boughton Hall, in Kent, 1568. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, and next to Queen's College, where he wrote a tragedy called 'Tancredus.' He left Oxford in 1600, and travelled through France, Germany, and Italy. On his return home he became secretary to the earl of Essex, on whose fall he went abroad again, and while at Florence was honoured with the confidence of the grand duke, who sent him on a secret mission to James VI. of Scotland. When that monarch ascended the English throne he conferred on Wotton the honour of knighthood, and appointed him ambassador to

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the republic of Venice, where he contracted an intimacy with Father Paul Sarpi. After this he was sent to several other courts. In 1623 he was made provost of Eton College, and took deacon's orders in compliance with the statutes. He died in Dec. 1639. Sir Henry was an elegant writer both in prose and verse, as appears in his works, printed under the title of 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ;' besides which he wrote 'The State of Christendom.'

WOTTON, WILLIAM, D.D., born at Wrentham, Suffolk, 1666, became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; rector of Middleton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, 1693; a prebendary of Salisbury 1705; and died at Buxted, Essex, 13 Feb., 1726. Dr. Wotton was a voluminous writer and translator, his chief works being, 'Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning;' a 'History of Rome;' 'Discourses relating to the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees;' and a translation of the Welsh laws of Hywel Dha.

WOUVERMANS, PHILIP, a painter, born at Haarlem 1620. He studied under Wynants; and though he never left his own country, he attained as much excellence as if he had been in the school of the Caracci. His landscapes, huntings, battles, and historical pieces are held in great estimation. Died 19 May, 1688.

WRANGEL, FRIEDRICH VON, COUNT, a Prussian field-marshal, born at Stettin 13 April, 1784, entered the army at an early age, served through the war of Liberation, and distinguished himself at the battle of Leipsic. In the first Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848-9 he was for a time commander-in-chief of the allied Prussian and Federal forces, and succeeded in penetrating into Jutland; and in the second Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, again, for a short time, held the post of commander-in-chief of the allied Prussian and Austrian armies. He was superseded by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia in May, and made a count. Died June, 1868.

WRANGHAM, FRANCIS, M.A., F.S.A., was born at Raisthorpe, near Malton, Yorkshire, 1769, and educated at Cambridge, first in Magdalen College, and afterwards in Trinity Hall. He graduated B.A. with high honours, both mathematical and classical, in 1790, proceeded to his master's degree in 1793, and in 1794, 1800, 1811, and 1812, gained the Seatonian prize for the best English poem on a sacred subject. On quitting the university he acted as tutor to a nobleman; and subsequently he put his name on the boards of Trinity College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became vicar of Hunmanby with Muston, Yorkshire, 1795; vicar of Folkton the same year; examining chaplain to the archbishop of York 1814-34; rector of Thorpe Bassett 1819; archdeacon of Cleveland 1820; archdeacon of the East Riding 1828; prebend of York and of Chester; rector of Dodleston, Cheshire, 1827. Archdeacon Wrangham died 27 Dec., 1842. Besides various poems and sermons, he published a corrected edition of Langhorne's translation of Plutarch, 6 vols., 1808; 'The British Plutarch,' 6 vols., 1812, and edition 1816; an edition of Dr. Zouch's Works, with a prefatory memoir, 2 vols., 1820; a translation of the first four books of the Odes of Horace, 1821; and Bishop Walton's Prolegomena to the Polyglott Bible, with copious annotations, 2 vols., 1828. He published a collection of his writings under the title of 'Sermons, practical and occasional, Dissertations, Translations,

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including new Versions of Virgil's Bucolica, and of Milton's Defensio Secunda, Scaton Poems, &c.,' 3 vols., 1816.

WRAXALL, Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM, was born at Bristol 8 April, 1751, and commenced his career in the civil service of the East India Company. Returning to Europe 1772 he visited, during the next ten years, various parts of the Continent. In 1774-5 he was employed upon a confidential mission from the queen of Denmark to her brother, George III., king of England. In 1780 he entered Parliament as a supporter of Lord North, though at a later period he gave his support to Pitt. In 1813 he was created a baronet. Two years later an action for libel was brought against him by Count Woronzoff, the Russian ambassador, whom he had accused of complicity in the murder of a German princess, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and to suffer six months' imprisonment; but he was released after a confinement of three months. He died at Dover 7 Nov., 1831. His works are, 'Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through some of the northern Parts of Europe,' 1775; 'Tour in France, 1784; a 'History of France;' 'Tour round the Baltic;' 'Historical Memoirs of My Own Time, from 1772 to 1784,' 2 vols., 1815; and 'Posthumous Memoirs of his own Time,' 3 vols., 1836.

WRAY, ROBERT BATEMAN, an engraver of gems, born at Broadchalk, Wiltshire, 16 March, 1715; died at Salisbury 1770.

WREN, Sir CHRISTOPHER, an architect and mathematician, was nephew to the bishop of Ely, and the son of Dr. Christopher Wren, dean of Windsor, who died 1658. He was born at Knoyle, Wiltshire, 28 Oct., 1632, and at the age of fourteen became a student in Wadham College, Oxford, where his mathematical genius attracted universal admiration. After taking his bachelor's degree there he removed to a fellowship in All Souls' College, and became one of the Philosophical Society. In 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College, which he quitted on being appointed, in 1661, to the Savilian chair at Oxford, where he was created, the same year, doctor of civil law. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, to whose volumes he was a liberal contributor. In 1665 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the reparation of St. Paul's Cathedral; and when the city was reduced to ashes he drew the plan of a new one, which, however, was not carried into effect. In 1668 he was made surveyor-general of public works; and at this time he built the theatre at Oxford. Being now engaged in so much business, he resigned the professorship at Oxford 1673, and the same year received the honour of knighthood. His greatest performances were the Monument; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court; St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Dunstan-in-the-East; St. Magnus, London Bridge; St. Stephen, Walbrook; and, above all, St. Paul's Cathedral, which he lived to see completed. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society; he was afterwards appointed architect and commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and controller of the works at Windsor. He sat twice in Parliament; but, to the disgrace of the Whigs, in the reign of George I. this great man was deprived of his places. He died 25 Feb., 1723, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His son, Christopher, was a learned antiquary, and collected Memoirs of his family, which, in 1750, were pub-

lished by Dr. Stephen Wren, his son, under the title of 'Parentalia.'

WREN, MATTHEW, a learned prelate, born in London 1585. He became fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; and in 1614 rector of Teversham, Cambridgeshire. In 1621 he accompanied Prince Charles to Spain; and, on his return, was elected master of Peterhouse. In 1628 he was made dean of Windsor, and registrar of the Garter. In 1633 he attended the king to Scotland; and the year following was promoted to the bishopric of Hereford; from whence he was translated, soon after, to Norwich; and, in 1638, to Ely. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower, where he lay eighteen years, without any trial. At the Restoration he visited his diocese, and built a new chapel in Pembroke Hall. Died 24 April, 1667. Some of his letters and sermons have been published.

WREN, MATTHEW, eldest son of the preceding, was born 1620, at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, of which his father was then master. At the Restoration he became secretary to Edward, earl of Clarendon, and on the fall of that nobleman was appointed secretary to James, duke of York. Died 1672. He wrote 'Considerations on Harington's Oceana,' and 'Monarchy Asserted.'

WRIGHT, ICHABOD CHARLES, eldest son of Ichabod Wright, of Maperly Hall, Notts, was born 1795. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1817; M.A. 1820), and was for some time fellow of Magdalen College. He translated Dante into English verse, the *Iliad* of Homer into blank verse, and published a Letter to the Dean of Canterbury, with remarks on Mr. M. Arnold's criticism on the early portion of that work. Mr. Wright, who was head of a banking firm at Nottingham, also wrote some able pamphlets on the currency question. Died 14 Oct., 1871.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH, a painter, born 1734, at Derby, where his father was an attorney. At the age of seventeen he was placed under Hudson, on leaving whom he painted portraits and historical pictures. Though he did not visit Italy till he was forty years old, the short time he spent there was much to his advantage. In 1775 he returned to England, and settled, first at Bath, and next in his native town, where he died 29 Aug., 1797. Some of his landscapes are equal to those of Wilson and Claude; and his moonlight pieces are much admired.

WROE, JOHN, the founder of a religious sect, died at Collingwood, Melbourne, Australia, 5 Feb., 1863. He was eighty-one years of age, and had followed the trade of a prophet for more than forty years. He founded a sect which is said to have numbered adherents in all parts of the world, and which held as its cardinal article of faith the divine inspiration and absolute authority of its founder. His followers in Melbourne confidently looked for his resurrection, but in this they were greatly disappointed. The sect called themselves 'Christian Israelites,' but were popularly known as 'Beardies,' in consequence of their wearing their hair uncut and unshaven. They were zealous and incessant street preachers of an incoherent and unintelligible doctrine, apparently compounded of Judaism, Christianity, and the principles of the Adamites of Munster. Wroe was constantly attended by a secretary, who took down everything

that fell from his lips, and these notes were sacredly preserved as divine communications. The hymns and the more private books of the sect abound in flagrantly indecent images and references. Their historical manual is 'The Life and Journal of John Wroe, with Divine Communications to him: being the Visitation of the Spirit of God, to warn Mankind that the Day of the Lord is at hand, &c.,' 2 vols., Gravesend, 1859.—*Notes and Queries.*

WURMSER, DAGOBERT SIGISMUND, COUNT, an Austrian general, born in Alsace 1724. In his youth he served in the French army, and next in that of the emperor, where he rose to the highest honours. In the revolutionary war he drove the republicans out of Alsace; but at last was obliged to retreat before superior numbers. In 1794, however, he took Mannheim; and in 1796 defeated the French in Italy. At last, being obliged to throw himself into Mantua, he was compelled to capitulate. He died in Hungary 1797.

WYATT, JAMES, an architect, born at Burton, Staffordshire, about 1743. He went to Rome, and there studied the principles of architecture and painting under Visentini. On his return to England he was employed to build the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, which established his reputation; and when Sir William Chambers died he was appointed surveyor-general to the Board of Works. He also became a member of the Royal Academy, and sat as president of that institution for some time. He died in consequence of the overturning of a carriage 5 Sept., 1813.

WYATT, MATTHEW COTES, an eminent English sculptor, born 1775, was educated at Eton, and at the age of nineteen was employed under the immediate patronage of George III. in the design and execution of several works at Windsor Castle. The most remarkable of these was the cenotaph in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the memory of the Princess Charlotte Augusta. He subsequently obtained a high reputation by his equestrian statues, among which are those of the duke of York, the duke of Wellington, and the horse for the statue of George III. at the east end of Pall Mall. One of his finest specimens of sculpture was his 'Bashaw,' the favourite Newfoundland dog of the earl of Dudley, to which a poetical allusion was made by Lord Byron. He died at Paddington 10 Jan., 1862.

WYATT, RICHARD JAMES, a sculptor, born in London 3 May, 1795; died in Rome 28 May, 1850. The principal productions of his chisel are, 'Nymph entering the Bath;' 'Nymph leaving the Bath;' 'Shepherdess with a Kid;' 'Musidora;' 'Penelope.'

WYATT, SIR THOMAS, a statesman and poet, was born at Allington Castle, Kent, 1503. His father, Sir Henry Wyatt, was imprisoned in the Tower in the reign of Richard III., where he is said to have been preserved by a cat that fed him daily, for which reason all the portraits of him are painted with that animal in his arms or by his side. On the accession of Henry VII. he was knighted; and in the next reign made master of the Jewel Office. He died in 1533. His son Thomas was educated both at Cambridge and Oxford, after which he made the tour of Europe, and on his return received the honour of knighthood. He became a great favourite with Henry VIII. Wyatt, however, fell into some trouble afterwards by his freedom of speech, and was twice tried for sedi-

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tion, but acquitted. He died at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, Oct. 1542. His poems were first published with those of Lord Surrey. He also translated the Psalms into metre.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WYCHERLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic poet, born at Cleve, Shropshire, about 1640, was educated in France, whence he returned at the Restoration, and became a student in the Middle Temple; but, instead of the law, he applied himself to dramatic poetry. His plays are, 'Love in a Wood,' 'The Gentleman Dancing Master,' 'Plain Dealer,' and 'The Country Wife.' These pieces became very popular, and introduced the author to the first circles. The king admitted him to his private parties, and the duchess of Cleveland became his mistress. At length he gave great offence by marrying the countess of Drogheda, which proved his ruin; for though the lady at her death left him her fortune, his title was disputed, and he lay several years in prison. At last he was released by James II., who settled on him a pension. He died 1 Jan., 1715. Besides his plays, he published a volume of poems; and in 1728 his posthumous works were printed by Theobald. In Pope's correspondence are some of Wycherley's letters.

WYCLIFFE, or WICLIF, JOHN, an English ecclesiastic, who has been styled the 'Morning Star of the Reformation,' was born about 1324 at a village of the same name near Richmond, Yorkshire. He became a commoner of Queen's College, and afterwards of Merton College, Oxford, where about 1360 he gained considerable notoriety by engaging in a fierce but ridiculous controversy with the different orders of friars who, by their zeal and piety, had deservedly earned the esteem of the public. Some taught with applause in the universities; many lent their aid to the parochial clergy in the discharge of their ministry; several had been raised to the episcopal dignity; and others had been employed in difficult and important negotiations by their sovereigns. The reputation and prosperity of the new orders awakened the jealousy of their rivals. Fitz-Ralph, archbishop of Armagh, openly accused them before the Pontiff; and Wycliffe, trading in the footsteps of Fitz-Ralph, maintained at Oxford that a life of mendicity was repugnant to the precepts of the Gospel, and that the friars in practice and doctrine were involved in the guilt of fifty heresies. The men whom he attacked justified themselves by the example of Christ, who was supported by the alms of his disciples; and Wycliffe replied with this nice distinction—that Christ, though he received, did not ask; while the friars, not content with spontaneous offerings, extorted others by their importunity and falsehoods. This controversy had no immediate result, but it was the origin of that violent hostility to the friars which Wycliffe displayed in every subsequent stage of his life. Wycliffe was chosen master of Balliol College, and in Dec., 1365, Archbishop Islip appointed him warden of Canterbury Hall. On the death of that prelate (1366) his successor, Langham, issued a mandate depriving Wycliffe of the wardenship; but he refused to resign, and, by adopting the expedient of appealing to Rome, he obtained a respite for three years. The Sovereign Pontiff ultimately gave a decision adverse to Wycliffe, who submitted to it, though with feelings of resentment, to which his contemporaries attributed those bitter and venomous invectives with which he afterwards assailed the court of

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Rome, as well as the monastic orders. He had obtained the honorary title of one of the king's chaplains, and, as such, strenuously maintained in the university the rights of the crown against the pretensions of the Pontiff. His name stands second on the list of commissioners appointed to meet the papal envoys at Bruges (1374) for the purpose of adjusting in an amicable manner the disputes between the two powers. He was afterwards preferred to a prebend in the collegiate church of Westbury, being already in possession of the rectory of Fylingham, which he exchanged for that of Lutterworth, both in the diocese of Lincoln. To accept a preferment was so contrary to the principles which he afterwards taught that it is probable he had not yet determined to embrace the profession of a reformer. He continued, however, to lecture at Oxford, and imitated in his manner of life the austerity of the men whom he so warmly opposed. He always went barefoot, and was clad in a gown of the coarsest russet. By degrees he diverted his invectives from the friars to the whole body of the clergy. The Pope, the bishops, the rectors, and curates smarted successively under the lash. Every clergyman was bound, he contended, to imitate the Saviour in poverty as well as virtue. But clerks possessors—so he termed the beneficed clergy—did not imitate the poverty of Christ. 'They were choked with the tallow of worldly goods, and consequently were hypocrites and antichrists.' By falling into sin they became traitors to their God, and of course forfeited the emoluments of their cures. In such cases it became the duty of laymen, under pain of damnation, to withhold from them their tithes, and to take from them their possessions. To disseminate these and similar principles, he collected a body of fanatics, whom he distinguished by the name of 'poor priests.' They were clad like himself, professed their determination never to accept any benefice, and undertook to exercise the calling of itinerant preachers without the licence, and even in opposition to the authority, of the bishops. Wycliffe's opinions, echoed and re-echoed from the pulpits of his poor priests, made numerous proselytes. Men crowded to hear the new preachers. The novelty of their manner, the severity with which they arraigned the real or imputed vices of their spiritual superiors, and the boldness of their invectives against the dues, the claims, and the privileges of the clergy, interested the passions and won the assent of their hearers. But there was another weapon which the rector of Lutterworth wielded with equal address and still greater efficacy. In proof of his doctrines he appealed to the Scriptures, and thus made his disciples judges between him and the bishops. Several vernacular versions of the sacred writings were even then extant, but they were confined to libraries, or only in the hands of persons who aspired to superior sanctity. Wycliffe made a new translation, multiplied the copies with the aid of transcribers, and by his poor priests recommended it to the perusal of their hearers. In their hands it became an engine of wonderful power. Men were flattered by the appeal to their private judgment; the new doctrines insensibly acquired partisans and protectors in the higher classes, who alone were acquainted with the use of letters; a spirit of inquiry was generated; and the seeds were sown of that religious revolution which in little more than a century astonished and con-

vulsed the nations of Europe. The coarseness of Wycliffe's invectives, and the refractory conduct of his poor priests, soon became subjects of astonishment and complaint. In the last year of Edward, while the Parliament was sitting, he was summoned to answer in St. Paul's before the primate and the bishop of London. He obeyed; but made his appearance (19 Feb., 1377-8) between the two most powerful subjects in England, the duke of Lancaster, and Percy, the lord-marshal. Their object was to intimidate his opponents; and the attempt was begun by Lancaster, who ordered a chair to be given to Wycliffe. Courtenay, the bishop of London, replied that it was not customary for the accused to sit in the presence, and without the permission, of his judges. A vehement altercation ensued, and the language of Lancaster grew so abusive, that the populace rose in defence of their bishop; and had it not been for his interference, would have offered violence to his reviler. Though the duke escaped with his life, the palace of the Savoy was pillaged in the tumult. Wycliffe found it necessary to make the best apology in his power, and was permitted to depart with a severe reprimand, and an order to be silent for the future on those subjects which had given so much cause for complaint. A few weeks before the death of Edward III., eighteen propositions, selected from the works and lectures of Wycliffe, and relating to the temporal possessions of the Church, and the use of ecclesiastical censures, had been laid before Pope Gregory XI.; and about the end of the year 1377, in consequence of the papal letters, the rector of Lutterworth was summoned to explain his opinions in the presence of the primate and of the bishop of London. To prepare for the day of trial, he first published a defence of part of his doctrine, in language the most bold and inflammatory. Soon afterwards he composed a second apology, in which, though he assumed a more moderate tone, he avowed his willingness to shed his blood in defence of his assertions. There is, however, reason to believe that the new apostle was in no haste to grasp the crown of martyrdom. At the trial he exhibited to the prelates the same paper, but with numerous corrections and improvements. It begins with a profession of his readiness to submit to the correction of the Church whatever he may have taught contrary to the doctrine of Christ. He then proceeds to notice the several propositions, which he explains, qualifies, and defends; but occasionally, to impart to them something like a rational meaning, is compelled to make use of quibbles and evasions which seem unworthy of a sensible or of an honest man. This paper, however, was admitted by the bishops as orthodox, and its author was dismissed with an order to abstain from the use of language so calculated to perplex and mislead the ignorant. In 1382 a synod of divines censured as heretical or erroneous twenty-four opinions which had been zealously inculcated by the new preachers. From this condemnation Wycliffe appealed to the protection of the duke of Lancaster by his disciples Hereford and Rapyng-ham; but that prince rejected the application, and a royal mandate was sent to Oxford suspending Wycliffe from the office of teaching, and ordering his works to be seized and forwarded to the archbishop in their existing state. Acting on the advice of the duke of Lancaster, Wycliffe reluctantly submitted to the judgment of his ordi-

nary, read a confession of faith in the presence of several prelates, and, retiring to the rectory of Lutterworth, was suffered to remain there without further molestation. Two years afterwards, as he was assisting at the Mass of his curate on the feast of the Holy Innocents, at the moment of the elevation of the host, a stroke of apoplexy deprived him of the use of his tongue and of most of his limbs. He expired on the last day of the year 1384. According to the doctrine of Wycliffe, the authority of the Crown was supreme over all persons and property in England, to the exclusion, not only of the secular, but the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See. He was opposed to the whole framework of the hierarchy as a device of clerical ambition, to episcopacy and endowments, and held that the clergy should be supported by alms, and should require only livelihood and clothing. He retained the ordinance of baptism, but without regarding it as essential to salvation, and the sacrifice of the Mass, but without the doctrine of transubstantiation. He denied any intrinsic beneficial influence from confirmation, penance, holy orders, or extreme unction, and declared them all fraught with delusion. He believed in the existence of an intermediate state, but held Masses for the dead to be a piece of clerical machinery adjusted with a view to gain. He taught that men are neither better nor worse for church censures, but that the destiny of each is determined according to his own spiritual condition as a responsible creature. Wycliffe left a great number of works, some of which, including his version of the Holy Bible, have been printed, but the greater portion of his writings only exist in MS.—*Lingard's History of England.*

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, a pious prelate, born at Wykeham, Hampshire, 1324. His first patron was Nicholas Uvedale, governor of Winchester Castle, who made him his secretary, and he was afterwards employed in the same capacity by Bishop Edyngdon. In 1356 Edward III. appointed him clerk of the works at Windsor, where he built the castle nearly as it now stands. In 1357 he was presented to the rectory of Pulham, Norfolk; to which was added a prebend in the church of Lichfield, and in 1360 he was made dean of the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, London. His civil promotions were equally rapid, and he was successively appointed keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, and governor of the great council. In 1366 he was advanced to the bishopric of Winchester, and soon after made chancellor of England; which last office he resigned in 1371. He had scarcely entered upon his episcopal dignity before he began to repair the cathedral, and to found a school at Winchester. While engaged in these works he was persecuted by the duke of Lancaster and his party, who brought various charges against him, of which he was acquitted, and yet his enemies succeeded in seizing his temporalities and excluding him from Parliament. But when Richard II. came to the throne he was freed from his troubles and again made lord chancellor, which place he resigned in 1391. In 1380 he laid the foundation of his college at Oxford, which he completed in 1386. He also built and endowed another at Winchester. He died 27 Sept., 1404.

WYNANTS, JAN, a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1600. He is supposed to have been the master of Wouvermans.

WYNDHAM.

WYNDHAM, Sir **WILLIAM**, a statesman, born at Orchard Wyndham, Somersetshire, 1687. He received his education at Eton, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, after which he made the tour of Europe, and on his return was chosen knight of the shire for his native county. In 1710 he was made secretary at war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. On the accession of George I. he was dismissed from office, and when the Rebellion broke out in Scotland he was sent to the Tower, but never brought to trial. He continued to act in opposition till his death, which happened at Wells 17 June, 1740, when he was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, *Charles Wyndham*, who became earl of Egremont, and died in 1764.

WYON, **THOMAS**, was born at Birmingham 1792. His father was the chief engraver of His Majesty's seals, and the son followed the same profession. At length, however, he became a student of the Royal Academy, where he obtained two silver medals, one for the best model after the antique, and another for a model from life. At the age of sixteen he commenced his career by engraving a medal given to a person for saving the life of a seaman. His next essay was as a candidate for the premium offered by the Society of Arts for medal engraving. On this occasion he chose for his subject an ideal head of Isis, which procured him the gold medal. He now engraved a medal of Lord Wellington from a bust by Nollekens, which obtained him a situation in the Mint. On the restoration of peace he engraved an excellent medal, for which he obtained another premium. After this he was much employed in executing various works, the principal of which was the new coinage of 1816. For the opening of Waterloo Bridge he also engraved a medal, and another to commemorate the enterprise of Lord Exmouth at Algiers. At the time of his death, which happened 23 Sept., 1817, he was engaged upon a series of medals to record the most memorable naval achievements of the reign of George III.

WYON, **WILLIAM**, R.A., an engraver and designer of coins and medals, was born at Birmingham 1795. His father was Peter Wyon, a dyer-sinker of that town, in partnership with his elder brother, Thomas. Coming to London (1816) he was appointed second engraver at the Mint, which post he held till his death. He became an A.R.A. 1832, and a R.A. 1838. Died at Brighton 29 Oct., 1851. Mr. Wyon's works, which may be classified under the several heads of coins, pattern pieces not coined, medals, and seals, are extremely numerous.

WYRLEY, or **WIRLEY**, **WILLIAM**, a herald, was born in Leicestershire, and in 1604 obtained the situation of Rouge-Croix, pursuant of arms, which he held till his death in 1618. He published a book entitled 'The true Use of Armoury shewed by History,' 1592. He also made collections for a history of Leicestershire, of which Burton made great use.

WYTHIER. See **WITHER**.

WYTTENBACH, **DANIEL**, was born in 1746, at Bern, where his father, Daniel Wytttenbach, was minister. He studied philology at Marburg, at Göttingen, and at Leyden, where he was a pupil of Ruhnken. In 1771 he was appointed professor of Greek and philology in the Athenæum of Amsterdam, now called after him the Wytttenbach Athenæum. In 1779 he was appointed to the

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chair of eloquence at Leyden, which he held until the infirmities of old age and blindness compelled him to retire. In 1816 he went to Heidelberg. In 1817 he was created a doctor of philosophy by the university of Marburg. He died 17 Jan., 1820. His Latin compositions, especially his 'Vita Ruhnkenii,' are among the best modern specimens of that language. He edited the 'Opera Moralia' of Plutarch, 12 vols. 8vo.; and 'Selecta Principum Historicorum, Herodoti, Thucydidis, Xenophontis, Polybii, Plutarchi Vitæ Demosthenis et Ciceronis,' with useful notes, Amsterdam, 1794, 8vo. From 1779 to 1808 he edited the 'Bibliotheca Critica,' Leyden, 12 vols. 8vo.

X.

XAVIER. See **FRANCIS XAVIER** (ST.).

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, was born at Chalcedon B.C. 396. He first became the disciple of Æschines, and next of Plato, whom he accompanied to Sicily. He succeeded Speusippus as head of the academy. He was also sent on an embassy to Philip, king of Macedonia, and afterwards to Antipater, neither of whom could corrupt him by presents. Notwithstanding this the Athenians were so ungrateful that they caused him to be sold because he was too poor to pay the taxes. Demetrius Phalereus, however, discharged the debt, and gave him his freedom. He was drowned at the age of eighty-two. A tract of his on death was printed by Aldus 1497.

XENOPHANES, the founder of the Eleatic sect, which took its name from Elea, in Magna Græcia, where three of its principal members, Parmenides, Zeno, and Leucippus, were born. Xenophanes was a native of Colophon, and became a preceptor in the Pythagorean school, but added many new opinions of his own to that philosophy, particularly on the immutability of matter. He died B.C. 456.

XENOPHON, a philosopher, warrior, and historian, was the son of Gryllus, and born at Athens about 444 B.C. He was the disciple of Socrates, who saved his life in the Peloponnesian war. He afterwards went to the court of Cyrus, with whom he was in great favour; but when that prince was killed by his brother Artaxerxes, Xenophon and ten thousand Greeks effected their march home in spite of all opposition. Of this retreat Xenophon wrote a narrative, which is extant. After this he went into Asia with Agesilaus, king of the Lacedæmonians; and in his absence the Athenians passed a decree of banishment against him, whereupon he went to Elea, and next to Corinth, where he died about 357 B.C. His principal works are, the 'Cyropædia,' or the Life of the Elder Cyrus; 'The Expedition of the Younger Cyrus;' 'The Grecian History;' 'The Memorabilia of Socrates, with the apology for that philosopher;' 'Oeconomics,' which Cicero translated; and 'The Republic of the Athenians.' There was another *Xenophon*, called Ephesius, from the place of his birth. He lived in the second or third century, and wrote a romance entitled 'Ephesiaca;' or the Loves of Habrocomes and Anthia.

XERXES I., king of Persia, succeeded his father Darius, the son of Hystaspes, B.C. 485. He conquered Egypt, and then turned his arms against Greece, with an army of 800,000 men and 1000

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ships. He threw a bridge over the Hellespont, and cut a passage through Mount Athos; but at the Straits of Thermopylæ he was encountered by Leonidas, who, with 300 Spartans, made a prodigious slaughter of the Persians. The Athenians shortly after defeated their fleet near Salamis, whereupon Xerxes was obliged to return to his own country, leaving Mardonius in the command of the remains of his army. Disgusted with the war, he abandoned himself to luxury, and was slain by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, B.C. 465.

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, FRANCISCO, a Spanish cardinal, born 1437, at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile. He was educated at Alcalá and Salamanca, whence he proceeded to Rome, where the Pope gave him a bull for the first vacant prebend in his native country. This the archbishop of Toledo not only refused to obey, but confined Ximenes in the Tower of Uceda. On regaining his liberty he obtained a benefice in the diocese of Sigüenza. Soon after this he entered into the Franciscan order, and spent some time in solitude. On his return to Toledo, Queen Isabella made him her confessor, and in 1495 nominated him to that archbishopric. He established a university at Alcalá, and another at Talavera, where he also founded the college of St. Ildefonso. But perhaps his greatest work was the Polyglot Bible, begun in 1502 and finished in 1517, in 6 vols. folio. In 1507 the Pope gave him a cardinal's hat; and soon after the king appointed him prime minister, which office he discharged with the greatest honour. He was very successful in the conversion of the Moors, three thousand of whom were baptised in one day at Grenada. On the death of Ferdinand, in 1516, the cardinal was appointed regent of the kingdom; and one of his first acts was to introduce a reformation in the government. He died 8 Nov., 1517, and was buried in the college of St. Ildefonso, at Alcalá.

XYLANDER, WILLIAM, a classical scholar, born at Augsburg 1532. His origin was low; but he received a liberal education, and in 1549 went to the university of Tübingen, and afterwards to that of Basle. In 1557 he translated Dion Cassius into Latin, which procured him the professorship of Greek at Heidelberg, where he died 10 Feb., 1576. The other authors translated by him are Marcus Antoninus, Plutarch, and Strabo.

XYPHILIN, JOHN, patriarch of Constantinople in the eleventh century, was a native of Trebizond. He attained the patriarchal dignity by his learning and piety in 1064, and died in the possession of it in 1075. There is a sermon of his in the Bibliotheca Patrum. His nephew, of the same name, abridged Dion Cassius, of which work Manning published an English translation.

Y.

YALDEN, THOMAS, D.D., a poet, was born at Exeter 1671. He became fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and obtained the living of Wiloughby, Warwickshire. He was also chosen lecturer on moral philosophy, and in 1706 took the degree of doctor in divinity. The duke of Beaufort gave him the rectories of Chalton and Cleanville, Herefordshire; and in 1713 he succeeded Atterbury as preacher at Bridewell Hospital.

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Some of his poems possess merit. Died 16 July, 1736.

YARRELL, WILLIAM, a naturalist, was born June, 1784, in London, where he succeeded his father in the business of a newspaper agent. Love of sport first led him to pursue the study of natural history, in which he became famous. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society, whose 'Transactions' he enriched with many valuable contributions; and he was also one of the originators of the Zoological Society. His principal works are, 'The History of British Fishes' (2 vols., 1836; 2d edition 1854), and 'The History of British Birds,' 2 vols., 1843. Mr. Yarrell died at Great Yarmouth 6 Sept., 1856.

YATES, FREDERICK HENRY, an English actor, born 1798; died 21 June, 1842. He was for some time manager of the Adelphi Theatre.

YEATES, THOMAS, an oriental scholar, born in London 1768; became an assistant in the library of the British Museum 1823; died 7 Oct., 1839. His principal works are, a 'Hebrew Grammar' (1812; 7th edition, by Bialloblotzky, 1846); and 'A Syriac Grammar, principally adapted to the New Testament in that language,' 1821.

YELVERTON, SIR HENRY, was born at Islington 1566. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Gray's Inn. In 1613 he was made solicitor-general and received the honour of knighthood. Three years afterwards he was appointed attorney-general; but having given some offence to the duke of Buckingham, he was deprived of the office, fined, and imprisoned. He afterwards recovered the favour of the duke, and was made one of the judges of the King's Bench, from which court he removed to the Common Pleas. Died 24 Jan., 1630. His 'Reports of Special Cases' were published in French 1661, and in English 1734.

YORK, HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENS STUART, Cardinal, titular duke of, the last descendant of the royal house of Stuart, was born at Rome 20 March, 1725, being the second son of James Stuart, commonly called the Old Pretender, by Maria Clementina Sobieski. Towards the close of 1745 Prince Henry, as he was then called, went to France, to put himself at the head of an army assembled about Dunkirk. This force was destined to support that of Prince Charles Edward, but the battle of Culloden put a stop to the embarkation, and Henry returned to Rome, where, to the dissatisfaction of his family, he took holy orders, and in 1747 was made a cardinal by Pope Benedict XIV. He afterwards received the appointment of chancellor of the church of St. Peter, and the bishopric of Frascati. From this time he led a very exemplary life, without any ambitious views; though on his brother's death, in 1788, he caused a medal to be struck bearing this inscription on one side: *Henricus Nonus, Angliæ Rex*; and on the obverse: *Gratid Dei, sed non Voluntate Hominum*. When the French overran Italy in 1796, the cardinal disposed of all his personal effects for a temporary subsistence; and in 1798 removed to Venice, where, being very much distressed, George III., king of England, sent him £4000 as the first year's pension for life. In 1801 Cardinal York returned to Rome, and at the time of his death, which occurred 19 Aug., 1807, he was dean of the Sacred College, of which he had been one of the most virtuous, unassuming, and disinterested members for upwards of sixty years.

YORKE.

YORKE, LAURENCE, D.D., a Catholic prelate, was born in London 1687; joined the Benedictine order; was appointed condutor to Dr. Pritchard, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, and consecrated bishop of Niba 10 Aug., 1741; succeeded to the vicariat 1750; but resigned in 1764, and retiring to St. Gregory's, Douay, died there 14 April, 1770.

YORKE, CHARLES, brother to the second earl of Hardwicke, in conjunction with whom he projected the 'Athenian Letters.' He was born 1722, and bred to the law. In 1770 he accepted the great seal, with the title of Baron Morden, for which he was so severely reproved by his brother, that he went home and shot himself 20 Jan.

YORKE, PHILIP, earl of Hardwicke. See **HARDWICKE**.

YORKE, PHILIP, a relation of the Hardwicke family, was born at Erthig, Denbighshire, 1743. He became a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (M.A. 1765). He was M.P. successively for Heistone and Grantham. Mr. Yorke published, in 1799, 'The Royal Tribes of Wales,' Died 1804.

YOUATT, WILLIAM, a veterinary surgeon, born 1777; died in London 9 Jan., 1847. He published treatises on 'The Horse,' 'Sheep,' 'The Dog,' 'The Pig,' 'Cattle,' and other valuable works on subjects connected with his profession.

YOUNG, ARTHUR, was born in Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained the patronage of Dr. Wilcocks, bishop of Rochester, to whom he dedicated, in 1734, 'An Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion.' He became prebendary of Canterbury, and died 1759.

YOUNG, ARTHUR, an agriculturist, son of the preceding, was born 1741. He served his apprenticeship to a wine-merchant; but on entering into the possession of his paternal estate he became a farmer, and impoverished himself by experiments. After this he set up as a teacher of others; and in 1770 published a volume called 'The Farmer's Calendar,' which was followed by a periodical work, entitled 'The Annals of Agriculture.' Mr. Young also made excursions through the British islands and on the Continent, to collect information on subjects of rural economy. At length a board of agriculture was established, of which he was appointed secretary, with a salary of £600 a-year. Mr. Young became blind some years before his death, which happened 20 Feb., 1820. His works are numerous, and his Travels amusing.

YOUNG, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, was born 1795, and educated at Charterhouse School. In 1813 he entered the College of Arms as a pursuivant, and he was promoted to the post of York herald about seven years later. In 1822 he was appointed to the registrarship of the College, an office of labour and responsibility, which he resigned on his appointment in 1842 as Garter king-at-arms. In conformity with the usual custom, he received the honour of knighthood on the latter occasion. He died in London 31 Aug., 1869. Sir Charles was author of the following privately-printed books relating to subjects with which his office had made him especially conversant: 'Catalogue of Works on the Peerage and Baronetage of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 1827; 'Catalogue of the Arundel MSS. in the Library of the College of Arms,' 1829; 'An Account of the Controversy between Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Sir

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Edward Hastings, in the Court of Chivalry in the reign of Edward IV.,' 1841; 'The Order of Precedence, with authorities and remarks,' 1851; 'Privy Councillors and their Precedence,' 1860; 'The Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff and their Precedence,' 1860; 'On Ornaments and Gifts consecrated by the Roman Pontiffs, viz., the Golden Rose, the Cap and Sword presented to the Sovereigns of England and Scotland,' 1860. Sir Charles was a frequent contributor to 'Notes and Queries,' under the signature of 'G.'

YOUNG, CHARLES MAYNE, a celebrated English actor, born 10 Jan., 1777; died 28 June, 1856. A Memoir of him by Julian Charles Young, M.A., rector of Ilmington, was published at London in 2 vols., 1871.

YOUNG, EDWARD, D.C.L., a poet, born at Upham, Hampshire, 1684. He was educated at Winchester School; and in 1703 became a student of New College. In 1708 he obtained a fellowship at All Souls, where he took his degree of bachelor of laws 1714, and that of doctor 1719. In 1713 he published his poem on the 'Last Day,' which was followed by the 'Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love.' About this time he wrote his tragedy of 'Busiris;' and in 1721 that of 'The Revenge.' He was at this period ambitious of a seat in Parliament, and stood candidate for Cirencester, but failed. His satires came out at different times, and were collectively published in 1728, under the title of 'The Universal Passion.' In this last-mentioned year he took orders, and was appointed chaplain to the king. On the death of George I., he preached and printed a sermon, entitled 'A True Estimate of Human Life;' and in 1729 he published another, which he delivered before the House of Commons on the 30th of January. In 1730 he was presented to the living of Welwyn, Hertfordshire; and soon after married Lady Lee, daughter of the earl of Lichfield, and widow of Colonel Lee. She died in 1741, on which he is supposed to have written his 'Night Thoughts,' the most durable of all his works. In 1753 was performed his tragedy of 'The Brothers,' the profits of which he made up one thousand pounds, and gave the sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He next produced a volume in prose, called 'The Centaur not Fabulous;' and in 1759, 'Conjectures on Original Composition,' which was followed by 'Resignation, a poem.' In 1761 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the princess dowager of Wales. He died at Welwyn 12 April, 1765.

YOUNG, MATTHEW, an Irish prelate, was born in the county of Roscommon in 1750, and educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship in 1775, and entered into orders. He became one of the first members of the Royal Irish Academy, to whose volumes he was a liberal contributor. In 1786 he was elected professor of philosophy in Trinity College; and during the administration of the Marquis Cornwallis he was advanced to the bishopric of Clonfert. He died at Whitworth, in Lancashire, 28 Nov., 1800. His works are, An Essay on Sounds; The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios, illustrated by a Commentary on the first two books of Newton's Principia; Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy.

YOUNG, THOMAS, M.D., F.R.S., an Egyptologist and man of science, born at Milverton, Somersetshire, 13 June, 1773. He received his education

YRIARTE.

partly at Edinburgh, and partly at Göttingen, taking his doctor's degree at the latter university 1795. He also graduated, as a matter of form, at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; after which he settled in London, where he practised as a physician till his death on 10 May, 1820. He was professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution (1801-3); foreign secretary of the Royal Society (1804); and secretary of the Board of Longitude 1818. His lectures before the Royal Institution, afterwards published as 'A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanic Arts' (2 vols., 1807), contain a complete system of natural philosophy. It was in this work that Dr. Young set forth the principle of interferences in the undulatory theory of light, in regard to which Sir John Herschel wrote that 'this discovery alone would have sufficed to place its author in the highest rank of scientific immortality, even were his other almost innumerable claims to such distinction disregarded.' Having studied the Coptic language, Dr. Young proved that in certain cases the Egyptians used pictorial representations to denote alphabetical or syllabic sounds, and he thus preceded Champollion in the career of brilliant discovery which unlocked the ancient records of Egypt. His 'Miscellaneous Works, including his Scientific Memoirs, Hieroglyphical Essays, and Correspondence; with Life by Dean Peacock,' appeared at London in 4 vols. 8vo., 1855.

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ZACCARIA, FRANCESCO ANTONIO, a Jesuit, born at Venice 1714. He became librarian to the duke of Modena; and he was also keeper of the imperial library at Mantua, till the expulsion of his order from the states of Italy obliged him to remove to Rome, where he suffered much persecution from the same cause. Pope Pius VI., however, granted him a pension, and other marks of his favour. He died 10 Oct., 1795. His principal works are, *The Literary History of Italy*, 14 vols.; *Literary Annals of Italy*, 3 vols.; *The Lapidary,*

ZENO.

and Numismatic Institutions; *Library of Ancient and Modern Literary History*, 6 vols.

ZACH, ANTON, Baron VON, an Austrian general, born at Pesth 17 June, 1744; died at Gratz 21 Nov., 1826. He was the brother of *Franz, Baron von Zach*, a celebrated astronomer, born at Presburg 4 June, 1754; died at Paris 2 Sept., 1832.

ZACHARIA, JUSTUS FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a German poet, born at Frankenhäusen 1 May, 1723; died at Brunswick 30 Jan., 1777. His best productions are of the mock-heroic class.

ZACHARIA VON LINGENTHAL, KARL SALAMO, a German jurist, born at Meissen 14 Sept., 1769; died at Heidelberg 27 March, 1843.

ZAGOSKIN, MIHAIL NIKOLAEVITCH, a Russian dramatist and novelist, born 26 July, 1789; died at Moscow 5 June, 1852.

ZAMBECCARI, FRANCESCO, COUNT, an Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna 1756; killed 21 Sept., 1812.

ZAMOYSKI, JOHN, a learned Pole, of noble family, who became rector of the university of Padua. On his return to his own country he was employed in state affairs, and married the niece of Stephen Batori, king of Poland. He so distinguished himself as a military commander, and recovered a great part of the Polish dominions from the czar of Muscovy. He refused the crown of Poland; and died 3 July, 1605. Zamoyiski was the friend of science, and the author of some learned works on Roman Antiquities.

ZAMPIERI, DOMENICO. See DOMENICHINO.

ZANCHIUS, JEROME, a Protestant divine, born in Italy 1516. He entered the society of canons regular when young; but, in 1550, he left Italy to follow Peter Martyr, by whom he had been converted to the reformed religion. He went to Geneva, and next to Strasburg, where, in 1553, he obtained the chair of divinity. After a residence there of ten years, he removed to Chiavenna, in the territory of the Grisons; but, in 1568, he accepted the divinity professorship at Heidelberg, which office he held till 1578, when the death of the elector, and the accession of a prince of different principles, obliged him to remove to Neustadt. He continued there seven years, and then returned to Heidelberg, where he died 19 Nov., 1590. His treatise 'On Predestination' was translated into English by Toplady.

ZANOTTI, FRANCESCO MARIA CAVAZZONI, a mathematician, born at Bologna 1692. He became librarian and secretary to the academy at Bologna, the history of which he wrote in Latin, to the year 1766. He was at first a Cartesian, but afterwards became a zealous defender of Newton's system. He was also a good Latin and Italian poet. Died 24 Dec., 1777.

ZANZALUS, JACOBUS, called also *Baradeus*, a Syrian monk of the sixth century, revived the sect of the Monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edessa, and from him the sect took the name of *Jacobites*. Died 588.

ZENO, the founder of the Stoic philosophy, was a native of Cyprus, where his father was a merchant. At the age of thirty he went to Athens, and became successively the disciple of Crates, Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemo; after which, he opened a school in the Stoa, or Porch, whence his disciples obtained the name of Stoics. His integrity was so great, that the Athenians entrusted him with the keys of the citadel, and honoured

ZENO.

ZISCA.

him with a crown of gold, and a statue of brass. He lived to the age of ninety-eight, and then strangled himself, B.C. 264. There was another philosopher of this name, who, by way of distinction, was called the Eleatic: he flourished B.C. 463. He was a native of Elia; and denied the existence of external objects.

ZENO, called the Isaurian, emperor of the East, married the daughter of Leo I. in 458. His conduct was so odious that, in 475, he was driven from his throne by Basiliscus; but the year following he recovered it. Died in April, 491.

ZENO, APOSTOLO, an Italian writer, born at Venice 1669. He founded in his native city the Academy 'Degli Animosi,' and conducted there a periodical work called 'Giornale di Letterati d'Italia.' He also wrote numerous dramatic pieces; but one of his best works is a commentary on the 'Bibl. dell' Eloquenza Italiana di Fontanini.' He resided for several years at the imperial court, as historiographer and laureate; but in 1731 he returned to Venice, where he died 11 Nov., 1750. He also left works on antiquities; and letters, in 2 vols.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, was descended from the Ptolemies; and her instructor was Longinus. She spoke Greek and Latin with elegance; and wrote a history of the East, which is lost. Her husband, Odenatus, a Saracen prince, contributed to the victories gained over the Persians, for which Gallienus declared him emperor of the East. After the death of Odenatus, Zenobia conquered Egypt; but at length Aurelian declared war against her, and laid siege to Palmyra, which she defended to the utmost extremity; and in an attempt to escape was taken, and carried to Rome, where she died, about the year 300.

ZEXUS, a painter of antiquity, was a native of Heraclea, and flourished B.C. 400. He discovered the manner of disposing lights and shades, and is allowed to have excelled in colouring. He gained such immense wealth by his pictures, that at last he gave away his works, saying they were above all price. His principal picture was a representation of Helen, designed from Homer.

ZHUKOFFSKY, VASILII ANDREEVITCH, a Russian poet, some of whose works were translated into English by Sir John Bowring; born at Mishensky, in the government of Penza, 29 Jan. (O.S.), 1783; died at Baden 12 April, 1852.

ZIETEN, JOHN JOACHIM VON, a Prussian general, born 1699. He distinguished himself greatly in the seven years' war, particularly at the battle of Prague, and the storming of the heights of Torgau. Died 27 Jan., 1786.

ZIMMERMANN, EBERHARD AUGUST WILLIAM VON, a learned German, was born in 1743 at Uelzen, where his father was superintendent. He received his education first at Göttingen, and next at Leyden; after which he became professor of natural philosophy in the Caroline College at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the analysis of Curves, and in 1777 he published 'Specimen Zoologiae,' the outline of his 'Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds.' He visited England three times, and printed here in 1787 his 'Political Survey of the present State of Europe.' The French Revolution made a strong impression upon the mind of Zimmermann, and he warned his countrymen of the evils which they would suffer from it. For this he was ennobled by the Emperor Leopold. After this he published several

geographical works, but one of his best was a 'General Survey of France and of the United States of America.' In 1806 Zimmermann left Brunswick, and went to Hamburg; but afterwards he returned to the former city; and died there 4 July, 1815.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHANN GEORG, a physician, born 1728 at Brugg, in the canton of Bern. He studied under Haller at Göttingen, and in 1752 returned to his native place, where he practised till 1798, when he was appointed physician to the king of Great Britain at Hanover. The empress of Russia also invited him to her court, but he declined the offer. He, however, attended Frederick the Great in his last illness; after which he published a defence of that monarch, with some interesting anecdotes, in 3 vols. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, Zimmermann wrote zealously against the Illuminati, and took pains to form societies for the purpose of countering them. This injured his nerves, and brought on a disorder, which carried him off 7 Oct., 1795. The principal of his works, the 'Treatise on Solitude,' and 'Essay on Natural Pride,' have been translated into English.

ZINCKE, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, a painter in enamel, was born at Dresden about 1684. He came to England in 1706, and studied under Boit, whom he surpassed, as he also did Petitot. He was patronised by the royal family, and died March, 1767.

ZINGARELLI, NICOLA, a musical composer, born at Rome 4 April, 1752; died at Naples 5 May, 1837.

ZINZENDORF, NICHOLAS LOUIS, COUNT, bishop of the Moravian Church, or Unitas Fratrum, was born in Misnia 1700. As soon as he came of age he purchased Bethelsdorf, in Upper Lusatia, where he gave an asylum to Christian David and the remains of the Moravian Brethren, who built a village near the Hutburg, or Watch Hill, whence it was called Herrnhut, or 'The Watch of the Lord.' This place became considerable, and in 1727 the settlers formed an organised church, of which the count, who had previously received episcopal ordination, became the bishop. After this he travelled over Europe, and twice visited America. In England the Brethren were recognised as an episcopal church by Parliament, notwithstanding which many writers attacked them with violence, as a sect not fit to be tolerated. Under this odium the count and his friends remained silent; and time has completely returned the calumnies that were heaped upon them. Count Zinzendorf lived many years in this country, but died at Herrnhut 9 May, 1760.

ZISCA, JOHN, or rather Trocznow, the reformer of Bohemia. He served in the army when young, and lost an eye in battle, whence he was called Zisca. On the death of John Huss he became the leader of his disciples, and gained several victories over the Catholics. He also built a town on an eminence, and named it Tabor, from whence his followers were called Taborites. At the siege of Rubei he lost the other eye, notwithstanding which he continued the war with such vigour that the Emperor Sigismund found it expedient to propose terms of peace, which Zisca accepted, but died of the plague during the negotiation in 1424. He is said to have left directions that a drum should be made of his skin, to animate the reformers and appal their enemies.

YRIARTE.

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ZOEGA, GEORGE, an antiquary, was born 1751, at Keil, in Danish Holstein. He resided many years at Rome as the consul of Denmark, and was much esteemed by Cardinal Borgia and Pius VI., at whose desire he wrote his book 'De Origine et usu Obeliscorum.' The irruption of the French into Italy reduced Zoega to poverty, from which he was relieved by the king of Denmark, who also sent him the order of Danebrog. He died at Rome 10 Feb., 1809. His other works are, a 'Catalogue Raisonné' of the imperial medals struck at Alexandria, and 'A Dissertation concerning Lycurgus and the Menades.'

ZOFFANI, JOHN, R.A., an eminent portrait-painter, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in or about 1723, and came to England in 1761. He returned to the Continent in 1773, and visited Italy. In 1783 he was admitted a member of the Royal Academy, and subsequently he went to India, where he became a favourite of the nabob of Oude, and amassed a handsome fortune, with which he returned to England. He died 11 Nov., 1810, aged 87, and was buried in Kew churchyard. Mr. Zoffani was particularly celebrated for small whole-lengths, and painted several pieces of Garrick and his contemporaries in dramatic scenes.

ZOILUS, a celebrated critic, born at Amphipolis, in Thrace, about 270 B.C. He was a disciple of Polykrates, the Sophist, who rendered himself notorious by his invectives against Socrates. The pupil imbibed the same rancorous spirit, and employed all his time in criticising eminent authors, particularly Xenophon, Plato, Demosthenes, Aristotle, and Homer. He entitled his attack upon the great poet, 'Zoilus, the scourge of Homer,' wrote this against that lover of fables. Zoilus died a violent death.

ZOLLIKOFER, GEORGE JOACHIM, a Protestant divine, born at St. Gall, in Switzerland, 1730. He was educated at Bremen, and next at Utrecht, after which he became a preacher at Murten, in the Pays de Vaud, whence he removed to Monstein, in the Grisons, next to Isenburg, and lastly to Leipsic, where he died 28 Jan., 1788. His 'Devotional Exercises' and 'Sermons' have been translated into English.

ZONARAS, JOHN, a Greek historian, who held some honourable offices at the court of Constantinople, after which he entered the monastic order of St. Basil. He lived in the twelfth century, and wrote 'Annals of the Empire to the year 1118,' printed at Paris 1687. He was also the author of commentaries on the canons of the apostles and councils.

ZOROASTER, a philosopher of antiquity, whose history is involved in obscurity. Some assert that there was but one of the name, who was a Persian, while others speak of six Zoroasters, whom they carry up to the patriarchal ages. The most credible supposition is, that there was a Zoroaster, a Perso-Median, in the time of Darius Hystaspes, and also another who lived at a more remote period, and who taught the Babylonians astronomy. Zoroaster, called Zardusht, the reviver of philosophy among the Persians, was born in Media, and derived much of his learning from the Brachmans of India. He restored the worship of fire, and his followers still exist under the names of Gaur and Parsees. They are said to possess a work of their founder, entitled the Zend, and a compendium on it called the Sadder. Fragments

ZUINGLIUS.

of a poetical work in Greek, with the title of the 'Oracles of Zoroaster,' were published at Paris in 1589.

ZOSIMUS, an historian of the fifth century, was of noble birth, and advocate of the imperial treasury. He wrote a Roman history in Greek, part of which is extant, and full of virulence against Christianity. The best edition is that of Leipsic, in 1784.

ZOUCH, RICHARD, D.C.L., was born of a noble family, at Anley, in Wiltshire, about 1590. He was elected from Winchester School to a fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree, after which he became an advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1620 he was appointed regius professor of law at Oxford, and in 1625 made principal of St. Alban's Hall. He was also warden of the Cinque Ports, and judge of the Court of Admiralty. He died 1 March, 1660. His works are mostly in Latin.

ZOUCH, THOMAS, D.D., was born 1737, at Sandal, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1763. In 1770 he was presented to the rectory of Wycliffe, in his native county; in 1793 instituted to that of Scrayingham; and in 1805 collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham. He died 17 Dec., 1815. His works are, 'The Crucifixion,' a Setonian prize poem; Enquiry into the prophetic character of the Romans, as described by Daniel; The good Schoolmaster, exemplified in the character of the Rev. John Clarke; Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney; Memoir of John Sudbury, dean of Durham; an edition of Isaac Walton's 'Love and Truth,' another, of that writer's 'Lives.' His 'Works,' edited by Archdeacon Wrangham, were published at York, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1820.

ZSCHOKKE, JOHANN HEINRICH DANIEL, a German writer in prose and verse, born at Magdeburg 22 March, 1771; died at Biberstein, in Switzerland, 27 June, 1848. His collected works extend to 40 vols. The most popular of his writings is a series of meditative and devotional essays, entitled 'Stunden der Andacht,' a selection from which was translated by Frederica Rowan, at the request of Queen Victoria, after the death of Prince Albert, and published under the title of 'Meditations on Death and Eternity,' 1862.

ZUCCARELLI, FRANCESCO, a painter, was born at Florence about 1710. He came to England about 1752, and while here painted many pictures, some of which were engraved by Vivares. He returned to Florence 1773, and died there 1788.

ZUCCHERO, TADDEO, a painter, born in the duchy of Urbino 1529. He studied at Rome under Pietro Calabro, and improved himself afterwards by contemplating the works of Raphael. He died 2 Sept., 1566. His brother, *Frederico Zucchero*, was born 1543. He was instructed by Taddeo, many of whose pictures he finished. He was patronised by Gregory XIII. till he exhibited a picture of Slander, in which were represented some persons of eminence with asses' ears. To avoid punishment he travelled as far as England, and while here painted the portrait of Queen Elizabeth. At length he was recalled to Rome, where he established an academy. He died 1616.

ZUINGLIUS, ULRICH, the reformer of Switzerland, was born at Willehausen 1487. He took his doctor's degree in divinity at Basle in 1505, and was chosen pastor of Glaris, from whence he re-

ZUINGLIUS.

moved to Zurich in 1516. He opposed indulgences in Switzerland at the same time that Luther did in Saxony; but he went farther in the work of reformation, particularly in simplifying the mode of worship, trying to explain the doctrine of the Eucharist, which occasioned violent disputes between him and his German brethren. A civil war arising between the Catholic and Pro-

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ZUMALACARREGUY.

testant cantons, Zuinglius accompanied the army of the latter, and was killed in the first action 11 Oct., 1531. His works have been printed in four volumes folio.

ZUMALACARREGUY, TOMASO, a Spanish general, leader of the army of the pretender, Don Carlos, was born 1789, and was slain at the siege of Bilboa 25 June, 1835.

THE END.